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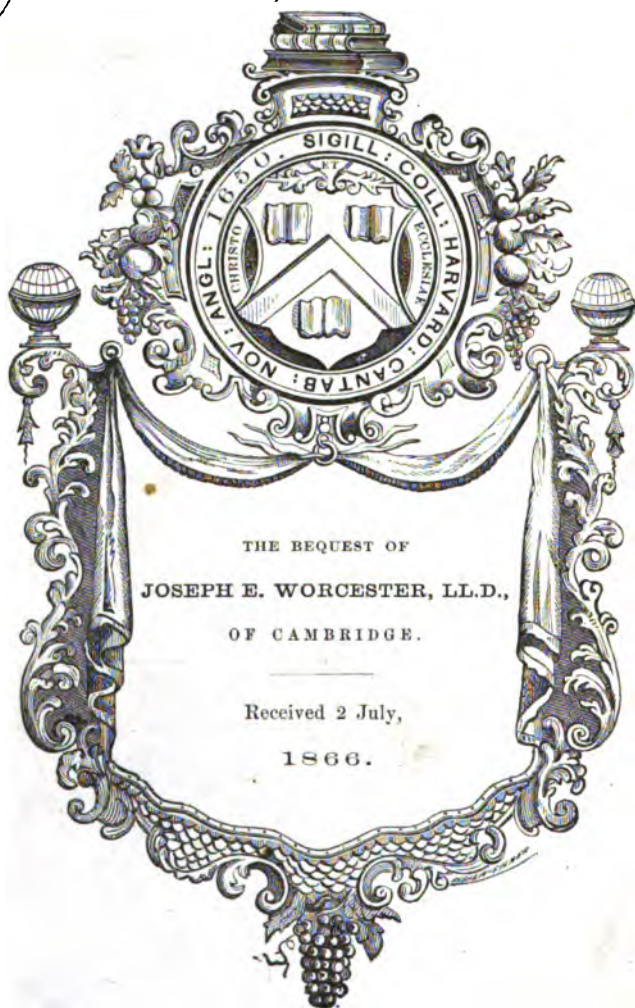
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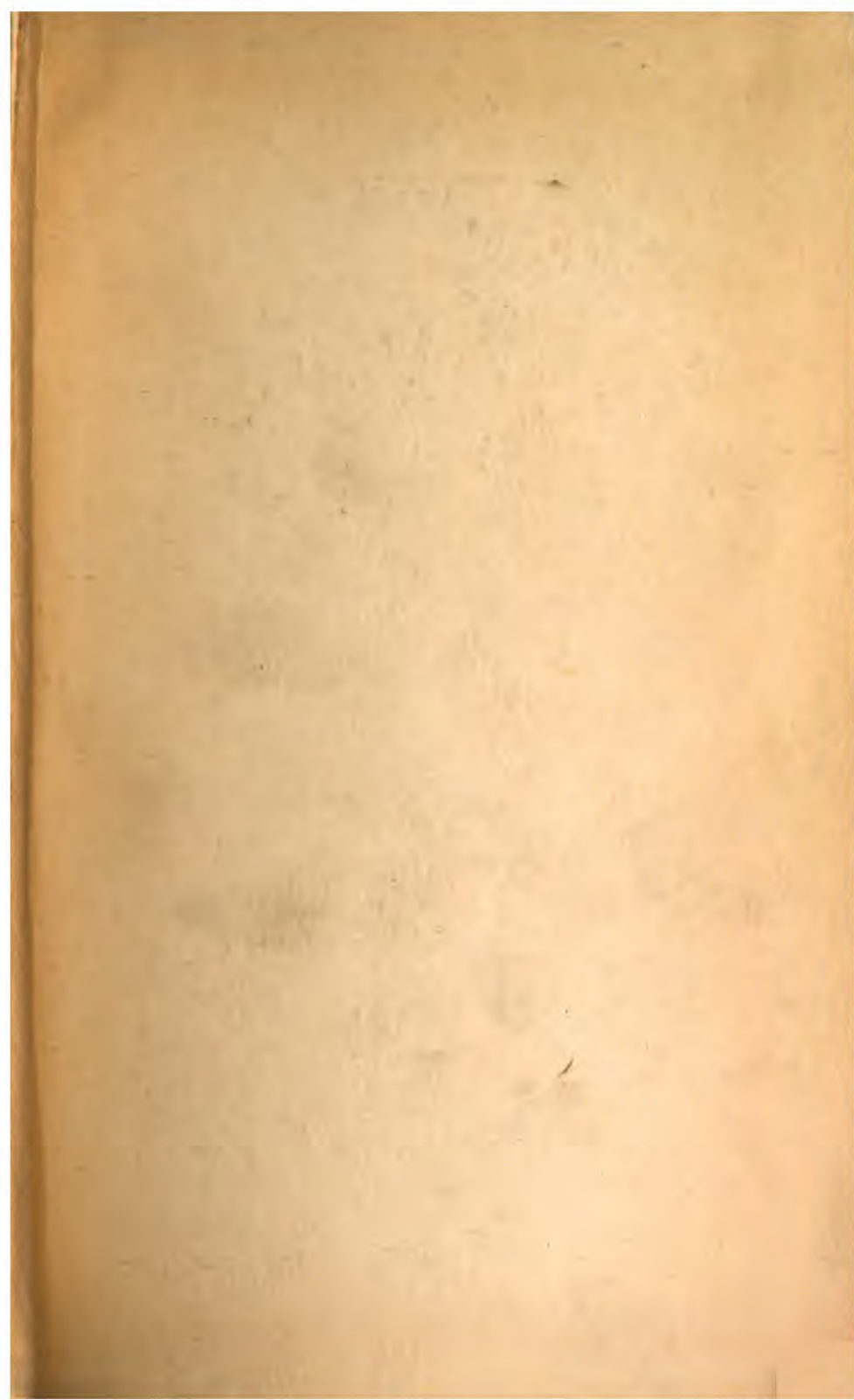
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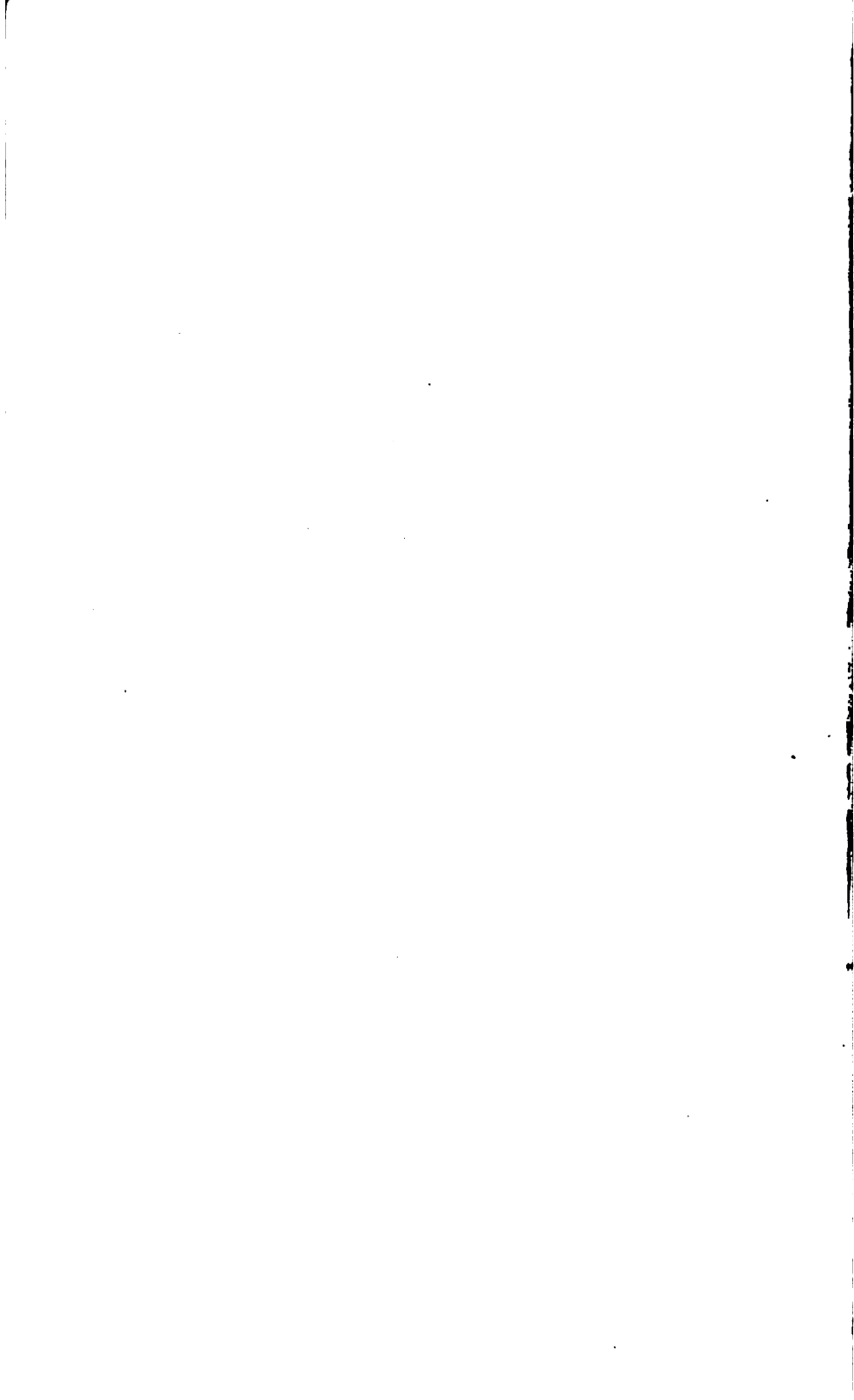
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WALKER REMODELLED.

A NEW CRITICAL
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ADAPTED TO

The Present State of Literature and Science :

EMBODYING

THE ORIGINAL STORES OF JOHNSON, THE ADDITIONS OF TODD
AND WEBSTER,

AND MANY WORDS IN MODERN USE NOT INCLUDED IN FORMER DICTIONARIES.

EXHIBITING

THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN UNISON WITH MORE ACCURATE SCHEMES OF SOUNDS
THAN ANY YET FURNISHED, ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES CAREFULLY
AND LABORIOUSLY INVESTIGATED :

EXPLAINING THEIR MEANING BY CLASSIFICATION AND MUTUAL REFERENCE,
AS WELL AS BY IMPROVED DEFINITIONS ;

AND ACCOMPANIED BY

I. HINTS FOR SURMOUNTING DEFECTS OF UTTERANCE, FOREIGN, PROVINCIAL, VULGAR, AND IMPEDIMENTAL.

II. AN ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX OF COMMON TERMINATIONS.

III. A KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

IV. A BRIEF APPENDIX ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN FOREIGN NAMES.

By B. H. SMART,

AUTHOR OF AN OUTLINE OF SEMATOLOGY ; A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH
PRONUNCIATION ; THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELOCUTION ; &c.

LONDON :

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LONDON :

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P R E F A C E.

THE following "PROSPECTUS" was affixed to this work during its publication in Parts :—

"The undertaking for the Original Proprietors of WALKER'S DICTIONARY was simply to improve the last Edition of their Work ; but, in fulfilling this task, MR. SMART has really produced a new Work, of which the chief features are :

"I. A more accurate analysis of the sounds of the language, with correspondent Schemes and Principles of Pronunciation.

"II. A method of indicating the pronunciation of words, which, by renouncing altogether the pretence of exhibiting no more letters than sounds, is less barbarous to the eye, and at once intelligible.

"These are the altered features of the work as a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary : '—other improvements of a higher kind are attempted :—viz.,

"1. To exhibit words in such a manner as to make those of the same family throw a light on each other's meaning and application.

"2. To furnish as much insight into the etymology and composition of words as can be given to a mere *English* inspector.

"3. To mark, in instances that require it, the change from ancient to modern usage, and to distinguish words that are obsolete or obsolescent, technical, unusual, partially authorized, or vulgar.

"4. To restore from Johnson's Dictionary the obsolete words which WALKER omits, because they are necessary to the reading of authors of the Elizabethan age ; and to insert, from TODD, WEBSTER, and other sources, ALL the important words which the progress of literature and science has accumulated since the days of JOHNSON.

"5. To define, with cautious exactitude, words applied to the assumed *data* in all general or abstract reasoning, and which refer in any way to the process itself : because, in a Dictionary meant for general use, it is deemed highly important to indicate the fact, that words are not merely the expositors, but are also the INSTRUMENTS of thinking."

I record this Prospectus not merely as a statement of the objects proposed, but to justify the title, *Walker remodelled*, which the proprietors give the work, and my own claim, notwithstanding that title, to be considered its author, and not the mere editor. I have indeed copied from Walker the method of referring, throughout the Dictionary, to principles of pronunciation laid down at the commencement ;—I believe his Dictionary owes its reputation to the obvious excellence of this plan ;—but judging those principles susceptible of material improvement with respect both to the discrimination of the sounds, the method of indicating them, and the manner of developing the rules, I have entirely re-cast and re-written the whole of that part of his work : And, with regard to the Dictionary itself, I believe a single glance at its pages will be sufficient to show that, whether for the better or the worse, it is different in plan and execution not only from Walker's Dictionary, but from all its predecessors of like bulk and similar pretensions. In other dictionaries of this kind, the uniform practice has been, to

take the definitions implicitly from Johnson ; but the etymologies and authorities were necessarily omitted ; and, hence, words are very often jumbled together whose different origin he distinguishes, and senses are brought forward which, being unsupported by examples, are not unfrequently obscure, and almost always deficient in the appearance of connection and easy transition. In the absence of authorities, I have thought it necessary to give the best clew I could to all the *possible* senses of a word, either by stating the general meaning first, and hence deducing its ascertained special applications, or by first laying down its literal or primitive use, and hence obtaining its derivative or figurative senses. It seldom happened that, in accordance with this intention, I could take the definitions exactly as I found them. I had besides to introduce, in the best way I could, some twenty thousand words which are not to be found in Walker : of these, a very few do not appear in any other dictionary ; the rest being supplied by Todd, Webster, and other collectors : but though the materials were provided to my hand, the arrangement, in a work of this limited compass, required much contrivance, and was attended with considerable anxiety. I found in fact that I could not act up to my own views without throwing the scissors quite aside, and working wholly with my pen ; and there is not, in consequence, a single page of this Dictionary which I have not written out and sent to the printer in manuscript. The opinion, moreover, which I entertain of the relation between the reasoning process and the instrumentality of language,—an opinion not new, perhaps, but, if just, not sufficiently indicated or insisted upon in lexicography,—rendered it necessary that I should pay a more than usual attention to certain terms which have reference to the relation I speak of, or remarkably display the wrong notions we are apt to acquire by not regarding it. On this point, without explaining myself further in the brief limits of a preface, I may refer my reader at his leisure to such heads as *Thinking, Idea, Sense, Consciousness, Notion, Opinion, Truth, Moral (Certainty), Reason, Logic, Syllogism, Essence, Axiom, Science, Knowledge, Philosophy, Physics, Metaphysics, Fatalism, Foreknowledge, Freewill, Nature, Chance, Good, Evil, &c.*

In short, having ventured to innovate on the plan of other dictionaries, which, like this, sacrifice higher pretensions to convenience of bulk, I wish, as I must be responsible for the defects, to put in my claim to the merits also, if haply any merits should be found. For this meed I have toiled hard and earnestly, and not, I can assure my reader, as a mere mercenary labourer. I feel it due to my Son to add that I have not worked alone : he has been my co-operator throughout the whole, and has often assisted me in more essential respects than those of collation or transcription.

EXPLANATORY TABLE

OF

CONTENTS, ABBREVIATIONS, AUTHORITIES, &c.

*.° As the following work varies in many respects from its predecessors, some preliminary notices may be necessary for enabling the inspector to make a full use of its contents.

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☞ With respect to the Orthography of Participles, the inspector will find some additional instruction under "Participle" in the Dictionary.		
PRINCIPLES of ETYMOLOGY	Prin. 197-200	p. xlvii-xlix
☞ The inspector is referred to the Dictionary for such information as belongs to this head, but is not placed under it: thus the irregular inflections of verbs are placed with the verbs: the rule for using the subjunctive mood occurs under "Subjunctive," and for <i>Shall</i> and <i>Will</i> under "Shall."		
Index of the more important Common Terminations		p. xlix-lxix
☞ The inspector is admonished that the Dictionary furnishes the counterpart to this Index, by directing especial attention to all parts of words which are of the nature of common prefixes, including not only real prefixes, such as <i>Ad</i> , <i>Ana</i> , <i>Apo</i> , <i>Be</i> , <i>Cata</i> , <i>Fore</i> , <i>Hyper</i> , <i>Hypo</i> , <i>In</i> , <i>Un</i> , &c.—not only foreign or English words which transmit their meaning to many compounds, as <i>Arch</i> , <i>Capital</i> , <i>Mono</i> , <i>Quater</i> , &c.—but all words whatever which, having initial syllables common to many other words, have likewise common root, and fall with them into families or classes. This reference to the common parts of words final and initial, will, it is presumed, be highly useful, inasmuch as few compounds can occur, though not inserted in the Dictionary, that will not be explained by it.		

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE..... p. 1-696

In the arrangement of the words, the strict alphabetical order must be expected only among those printed in the larger capitals: the subjected words, whether in small capitals or small letters, are given in such order as other purposes require. For further instructions on this point, and for the meaning of the Italics, the double accent ("), and other indicatory expedients, see the commencing page of the Dictionary. The Inspector is further admonished, that words formed with the prefix *De-* are kept distinct from those that alphabetically intervene; also that those which commence with *Ch* are not mingled, but kept distinct, according to the three different sounds to which the letters *Ch* are liable.

In a Dictionary meant, as this is, for general use, a great many words are inserted which in reality are not English, but, being used in English discourse, stand nevertheless in need of explanation. For the reading of old authors, and also for tracing the meaning of numerous modern terms, many *obsolete* words are inserted, and likewise many which occur only in technical, local, or inferior use. That these may not be confounded with words of ordinary use or general good acceptance, an indication is added, such as *Obs.* (for *Obsolete*), *Her.* (for *Heraldry*), &c.; or the name of the author in best repute who uses the word. See the Abbreviations and Authors' Names below.

Observations on the Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Names p. 697

A KEY to the Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names 699-735

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Anat., Anatomy	Disus., Disused	Lat., Latin	Sp., Spanish	pr., pronoun
Archit., Architecture	Far., Farriery	Law	Unus., Unusual	v. a., verb active
Astrol., Astrology	For., Fortification	Med., Medicine	Vul., Vulgar	v. n., verb neuter
Bot., Botany	Fr., French	Mil., Military	—	part., participle
Build., Building	Geol., Geology	Min., Mineralogy		pret., preterit
Carp., Carpentry	Ger., German	Obs., Obsolete		adv., adverb
Col., Colloquial	Gr., Greek	Obsol., Obsolete	art., article	prep., preposition
Crystal., Crystallography	Her., Heraldry	Phar., Pharmacy	s., substantive	conj., conjunction
	Ital., Italian	Poet., Poetical	a., adjective	interj., interjection

NAMES QUOTED AS AUTHORITIES FOR UNUSUAL OR OBSOLETE WORDS,

With the Date, in round numbers, near which the persons flourished as living authors.

. When the author is little known, the Dictionary gives the date only, without the name. Modern authors, (as Darwin, Burke, &c.) though sometimes quoted, are not inserted in this list.

Addison.....	1710	Drayton.....	1630	Pearson.....	1660
Ainsworth, (Dictionary).....	1730	Dryden.....	1680	Petty, (Sir William).....	1650
Arbuthnot.....	1720	Ellis.....	1750	Philips, (John).....	1700
Ascham.....	1560	Elyot, (Dictionary).....	1540	Philips, (Ambrose).....	1710
Atterbury.....	1710	Evelyn.....	1670	Pope.....	1720
Ayliffe.....	1700	Fairfax, (poet).....	1620	Potter, (Archbishop).....	1720
Bacon.....	1600	Fell, (Bp.).....	1660	Prior.....	1700
Bailey, (Dictionary).....	1740	Feltham.....	1670	Raleigh, (Sir W.).....	1610
Barret, (Dictionary).....	1590	Ford, (dramatic poet).....	1630	Ray, (naturalist).....	1670
Barrow.....	1660	Fuller.....	1660	Richardson, (novelist).....	1750
B. & F. (Beaumont & Fletcher).....	1600	Gay.....	1720	Sanderson, (Bishop).....	1640
Bentley.....	1700	Gayton.....	1650	Sandys.....	1620
Bickerstaff.....	1760	Glancil.....	1670	Selden.....	1620
Boyle.....	1650	Goldsmith.....	1770	Shaftesbury, (Earl of).....	1700
Bramhall, (Bishop).....	1640	Gower.....	1360	Shakespeare.....	1600
Brewer.....	1630	Gray.....	1750	Sherwood, (Dictionary).....	1630
Broom, (or Broome).....	1630	Greiv.....	1670	Sidney, (Sir Phil.).....	1580
Brown, (Sir Thomas).....	1640	Hakewill.....	1630	Skelton.....	1500
Bryant.....	1770	Hale, (Judge).....	1650	Smollett.....	1760
Burnet.....	1690	Hales.....	1630	South.....	1660
Burton.....	1610	Hall, (Bishop).....	1610	Southern.....	1730
Butler, (Bishop).....	1740	Hammond.....	1650	Spelman, (antiquary).....	1630
Butler, (Samuel Hudibras).....	1670	Harris.....	1750	Spenser.....	1580
Camden, (antiquary).....	1640	Harvey.....	1630	Sprat.....	1670
Carew.....	1600	Herbert.....	1630	Stirpe.....	1700
Chapman.....	1600	Holder.....	1650	Suckling.....	1640
Chaucer.....	1370	Hooker.....	1690	Surrey, (Earl of).....	1540
Chesterfield, (Lord).....	1740	Howell.....	1650	Swift.....	1720
Cheyne.....	1720	Hudibras, (by S. Butler).....	1670	Tatler, (Steele, & C).....	1710
Chillingworth.....	1640	B. Jon, (Ben Jonson).....	1610	Taylor, (Bishop).....	1660
Clarendon, (Lord).....	1660	Knolles.....	1610	Temple, (Sir W.).....	1630
Clarke.....	1730	L'Estrange.....	1670	Thomson.....	1730
Cockeram, (Dictionary).....	1610	Locke.....	1690	Tillotson.....	1670
Congreve.....	1700	Marston.....	1600	Tusser, (Husbandry).....	1570
Cotgrave, (Dictionary).....	1630	May.....	1630	Walton, (Isaak).....	1660
Cowel, (Law).....	1610	Middleton.....	1600	Waterhouse.....	1660
Cowley.....	1650	Milton.....	1670	Watts.....	1720
Daniel.....	1600	More, (Sir T.).....	1520	Vielliffe.....	1370
Davies.....	1610	More, (Henry).....	1670	Wood, (Anthony).....	1650
Denham.....	1650	Mortimer, (Husbandry).....	1720	Woodward, (naturalist).....	1700
Derham.....	1720	Mountagu.....	1650	Worcester, (Marquis of).....	1650
Digby, (Sir Kenelm).....	1650	Norris.....	1700	Wotton, (Sir H.).....	1630
Donne.....	1630	Peacham, (Emblems).....	1610	Young.....	1740

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCHEMES,

AND

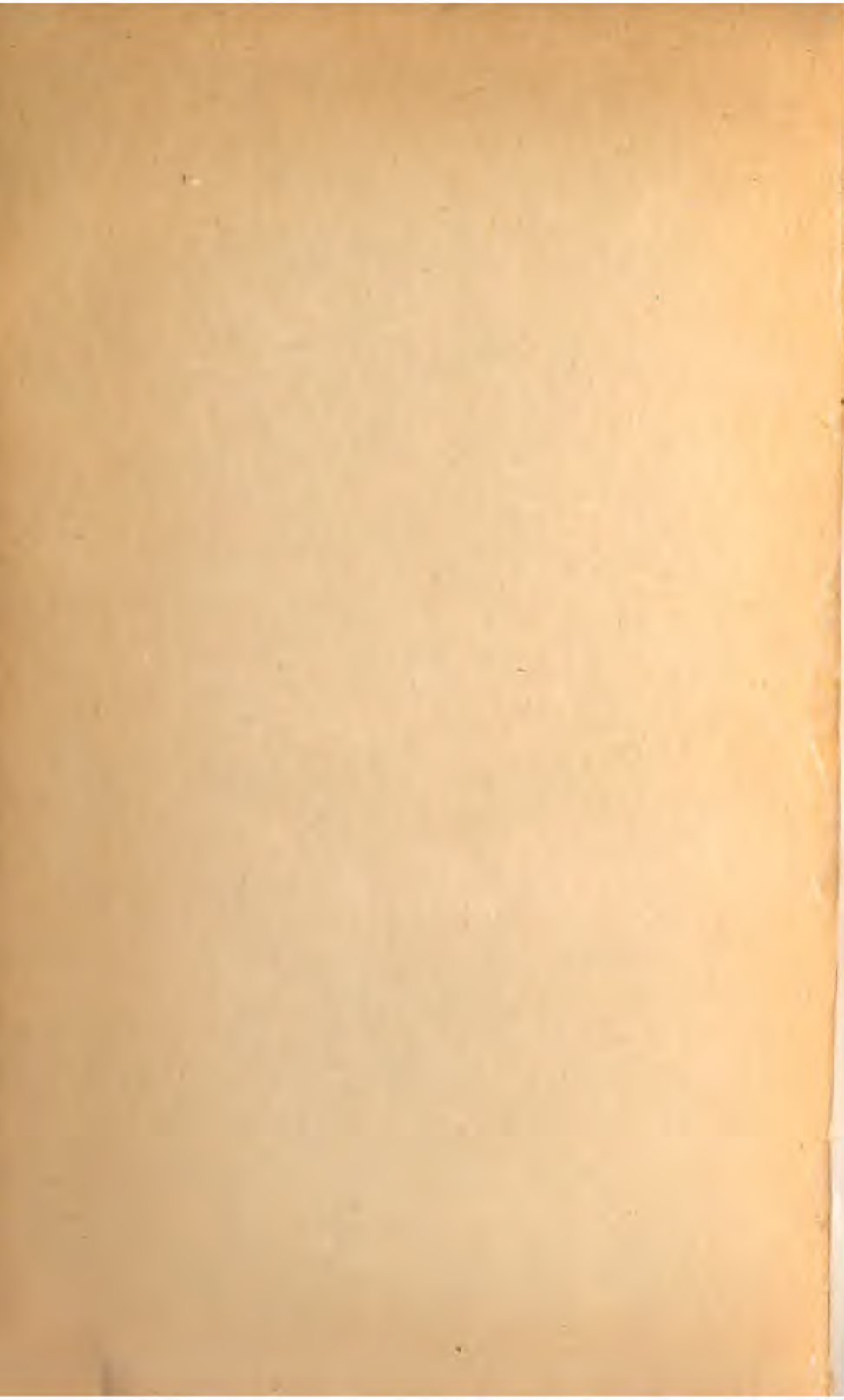
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

Αὐτὴ ἀναγκάζει τρία ἰσάχιστα τὰ πύσσιντα βμα εἰς τὴν ἀκοήν, φθέγγει τε καὶ χροῖον καὶ συλλαβήν
ἢ γράμμα.—*Plutarch, de Musica.*

In language spoken as in language sung, there are three things which reach the ear simultaneously, *tone* or modulation, *time* or rhythm, and *syllable*. In each of these respects, every language agrees with others generally, but differs in certain characteristic peculiarities. It is to the English language and its oral characteristics that the Schemes and Principles are to be adapted; and that quality or element which happens to be mentioned last in the quotation given above, properly comes first under consideration.

A syllable is not always, nor usually, an ultimate element of speech: we begin, then, with vowels and consonants, which are the elements of syllables.

The vowel sounds of the English language are, in strict theory, only seven, which, beginning with that requiring the narrowest opening of the mouth, proceeding to the broadest, and thence to that which most contracts it at the sides, are, ē, æ, ur, (the *r* mute, but giving to the *æ* the sound heard in *urgent*,) ah, (the *h* mute, but signifying the Italian sound of *a*,) ave, (the *ve* mute, but signifying that the previous letter has the broad sound called the German *a*,) ō, and ȳ. But these seven sounds, modified, qualified, and compounded, give existence to fifty-five varieties of vowel sound, as exemplified in the former of the two schemes in the ensuing pages. The consonant sounds are twenty-two in number, but, for practical reasons which appear in the Scheme, (see Elements 63, 64,) they are considered as being twenty-four. These elements of syllables, then, although only twenty-nine in strictness, are laid down practically to the amount of seventy-nine. The order of the alphabet is not followed either in the Schemes or in the Principles, but an order better suited on many accounts to the purposes in view, the notice of the sounds of letters in their alphabetical order being reserved for the head of each respective division in the Dictionary.



(*merth*.) are delicacies of pronunciation which prevail only in the more refined classes of society. Even in these classes, *sur*, *durt*, and *hurd*, &c., are the current pronunciation of *sir*, *dirt*, *bird*, &c.; and indeed in all very common words, it would be somewhat affected to insist on the delicacy referred to. It will be observed that letter *i* in the situation we have in view, is precisely equivalent to letter *e*. If the sound of *i* which we hear in *sit*, took a correspondent long sound in *sir*, this sound would be *ē*, and the word be pronounced *sēr*, forming with the guttural vibration the 43d element of our scheme.

36. *er*, *er*, *ir*, unaccented, is scarcely ever heard without some corruption of its quality in a final syllable, where the letters *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, *yr*, will almost necessarily be pronounced *ur*.³⁶ This necessity is less in some words than in others;—in *commerce*, for instance, than in *letter*, and accordingly in instances like the latter, the less distinct sound of the vowel will be indicated by an italic letter. It may be mentioned in this place that *bre*, *crc*, *gre*, *tre*, as final syllables, are all deemed equivalent to *ber*, *ter*, &c. (159.)

37. *or*, which is equivalent to *āur*, occurs frequently in the language, often requiring to be distinguished from the element 47. For instance, *form*, (*fāurm*.) meaning figure, must be distinguished in pronunciation from *form*, (*fōurm*.) meaning a bench: see 130.

38. *or*, *or*, unaccented, is seldom distinct; for this sound, which under the remission of accent always verges toward *ur*, in most cases sinks completely into it. We may be justified in saying *ca'-lor*, *stu'-por*, &c., with that attention to the final syllable which preserves the sound; but the same care would be pedantic or puerile in *error*, *orator*, &c.

39. *ur*, is the natural vowel terminating in guttural vibration.

40. *ur*, unaccented, differs from the preceding only by the remission of accent.

41. āre.	It is only by being followed by guttural vibration that these sounds differ respectively from	1. ā.
42. āre.		2. ā.
43. ēre.		3. ē.
44. ēre.		4. ē.
45. īre.		5. ī.
46. īre, unaccented.		6. ī, unaccented.
47. ōre.		7. ō.
48. ōre.		8. ō.
49. ūre.		9. ū.
50. ūre.		10. ū.
51. ōor.		27. ō.
52. oor.		28. oo.
— 53		29. oi.
— 54		30. oi, unaccented.
53. ower.		31. ow.
54. ower, unaccented.		32. ow, unaccented.

³⁶ Thus the last syllables of *robber*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulphur*, *satyr*, are quite undistinguishable in pronunciation; nor is it easy to make the last syllable of *dollar* differ from these. Walker accordingly marks them all alike. The same practice is not followed in this dictionary, not from any difference of opinion regarding the practical effect, but from a conviction that the effect will follow whether it be exactly marked or not.

³⁷ 54 The sounds terminating in guttural vibration, corresponding with 29, 30, in the opposite column, which might be expected in these vacant spaces, do not, in fact,

Identical, however, as they are, except as regards the peculiarity noticed, the practical necessity for considering them distinct elements will be perceived in the comparison of the first syllables of *va-rious*, *se-rious*, *fi-ring*, *to-ry*, *fu-ry*, with the first syllables of *va-cant*, *se-cant*, *fi-nal*, *to-tal*, *fu-gitive*: an identity of these syllables in pronunciation is decidedly provincial; the true utterance of the former is *vārd-i-ous*, *sērd-i-ous*, &c. The difference in view will be rendered intelligible to those familiar with French pronunciation, by comparing the sound of *dear* pronounced correctly as an English word, with that of *dire* pronounced correctly as a French word. In both, the vowel commences after the *d* precisely in the same way, but in the French word it remains pure, unmixed with the *r*, which begins a new syllable formed with what is called the mute *e*, the word being pronounced *dēl'-rā* or nearly so; while in the English word, the sound of the *r* (not the trilled *r* as in French) blends itself with the *e* during its progress. So also in *dear-ly*, *care-ful*, &c., the addition of a syllable beginning with a consonant distinct from the *r* making no difference to the previous syllable, the *r* in that previous syllable blends itself with the vowel exactly as in *dear*, *care*, &c.; and the only difference between *dear-ly*, *care-ful*, &c., and *va-rious*, *se-rious*, *fi-ry*, *to-ry*, *fu-ry*, &c., is, that in the latter, the *r*, besides blending itself with the previous vowel, is also heard in the articulation of the vowel which begins the following syllable. Of this blending of the *r* with the previous vowel, it is further to be observed that the union is so smooth in polite utterance as to make it imperceptible where one ends, and the other begins; while in vulgar pronunciation the former vowel breaks abruptly into the guttural sound or into the vowel *d* used for the guttural. Among mere cocknies this substitution of *d* for *r* or *ur*, is a prevailing characteristic, and should be corrected by all who wish to adapt their habits to those of well-bred life. It is moreover remarkable of these elements, that each will pass on the ear either as one or two syllables, and this is signified in the schemes by the equivalent indication *āur*, *ūur*, &c., where the mark of accent placed over the former part, gives it the appearance of the first of two syllables, while the omission of the hyphen shows that the whole is pronounced as one:³⁴ see 134.

55. *?*. The last element in our vowel scheme is a sound so short and slight as to be lost altogether in the mouth of an unpolished speaker, who says *loot*, *joo*, *na'-choor*, (or more commonly *na'-chur*), garment, kind, &c., for *lute*, (*l'oot*), *jeu*, (*j'oo*), &c. On the other hand there are persons who, to distinguish them-

occur in the language, the combination of letters, *oir*, having, with us, no sound peculiar to itself: see 132; hence, the elements numbered 53, 54, are those which come next in order.

³⁴ It has been said, there is a palpable difference between the vowel sound in *payer*, *player*, *slayer*, and that in *care*, *fair*, *hair*, *share*. What difference may be made in New York I know not; but I know that none is made in London, nor can be made without that peculiar effect which shows an effort to distinguish what in general is necessarily undistinguishable.

selves from the vulgar, pronounce y consonant distinctly on the occasions (see 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 76, 77) which call for this lighter sound of y or é. This *affected* pronunciation (for such it certainly is) may be signified by spelling the words as follows, observing that the initial consonant letter is to be sounded, not named and the y articulated as in the pronoun you: — *y*oot, *j*yoo, *na'*-ch-yoor, *g*-yar'-ment *k*-yind. The *affected* pronunciation, be it observed, is to be avoided with as much care, as the slight sound, which in the mouth of an elegant speaker *naturally* slides in between the consonant and the vowel, is to be imitated.

56. h. The first element of the second scheme is, in reality, neither a vowel nor a consonant: for a vowel is an utterance of voice receiving its peculiar character from the position of the organs, two such sounds uttered in one syllable being a diphthong; and a consonant is an action of the organs of speech accompanied by breath or voice: but the element now under consideration is a breathing simply; it is a propulsion of breath, which becomes vocal in the sound that follows if this following sound being hence called aspirated. And the sound which follows is in our language always a vowel, except w and y; for w is aspirated in *wheat*, *whig*, &c., which are pronounced hwéat, hwíg, &c.; and y is aspirated in *hew*, *hug*, &c., which are pronounced hyéw, hyúg, &c. It is to be further observed that the aspirate is never heard in English, except at the beginning of syllables; and that, in the following and all their derivatives, letter h is silent; *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humble*, and *humour*.⁵⁴

With respect to all the following consonants, h, i, e, a breathing, is a common material or element of those of the one sort, namely the breath consonants; and a vowel sound, *oo*, *é*, or the natural vowel, is a common element or material of all the other sort, namely, the voice consonants.

57. w, is a consonant having for its basis the most contracted of the vowel sounds, namely *oo*, which sound, being partially obstructed by an inward action of the lips, and then given off by an outward action, is changed from a vowel to a consonant. A comparison of the French word *oui*, as a Frenchman pronounces it, (viz. oo-é), with the English word *we* as an Englishman pronounces it, will show the difference between the vowel and the consonant. The same difference may be shown by a comparison of the phrase *an oozy ditch*, with the phrase *a wooer*. In the former the article *an* is properly used; in the latter the article *a*.

58. y, is a consonant, having for its basis the slenderest of the vowel sounds, namely *é*, which sound being partially obstructed by an inward action of the jaw carrying the back of the tongue against the soft palate, and then given off by an outward action, is changed, by those actions, from a vowel to a consonant. A comparison of the phrase *an ear*, which takes the article *an*, with the phrase *a year*, which takes the article *a*, will show the difference between the vowel and the consonant. This consonant enters into the composition of the element 9, namely *ü*; and when very slightly uttered with little of the organic action, and therefore resuming much of the character of a vowel, it is the element 55.

59. s and ss; also c or ac before e or i. This consonant consists of breath made audible in a hiss, by forcing it between the tip of the tongue and upper gum, kept in gentle contact.

60. z, zz, zt, is the same as the preceding, only that the breath is vocalized, and, instead of a hissing, is therefore a buzzing sound.

61. sh, is a consonant that consists of breath, made audible in that sort of sound by which in a whisper we require silence; to produce which, the tongue instead of touching the upper gum, as in the common dental s, is curled back in such a manner as to leave space for the breath to effuse around its sides and top. This is one of the sounds after which it is not easy to sound the consonant y in fluent union, and accordingly this last-mentioned element is, in polished pronunciation, either quite sunk after sh, or is reduced to the element 55. For example, in the word *sure*, where the s very irregularly has the sound sh, the sound *ü* loses one of its component parts, and the word is pronounced shöör. Again in the word *Asia*, where the s acquires the same sound, viz. sh, the i instead of that decided sound of y which we hear in *spaniel*, *million*, &c., (*spän'-yél*, *míll'-yün*), has the slighter sound which in this dictionary is marked ('). And in the frequent termination *tion*, where the t acquires the sound sh, the sound y, which the i by its position would represent, is entirely absorbed. It is a point of some nicety to say when the absorption of the y should be entire, and when it should not, but retain just so much of its effect as to identify with element 55; and indeed the determination one way or the other often depends on the more or less colloquial manner of the speaker. The word *social* for instance, is, in common discourse, pronounced sô'-shál, but with the careful utterance of measured speech, sô'-sh'ál. Thus much is certain, that where custom has not decided on the entire absorption of the sound, there is a grace in suffering it to slide lightly in.

62. zh, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized, and the whispered hush destroyed. No English word commences with this sound, but in French it is not uncommon at the beginning as well as at other parts of words; as in *jambe*, *géant*. Like the preceding element it does not readily take the consonant y into fluent union, and accordingly

⁵⁴ In some pronouncing dictionaries *herb* and *hospital* are included among the words whose initial A is silent; but the A may be aspirated in these and their derivatives without the least offence to polite ears; and even in *humble* and *humour* the sounding of the A is a fault, if a fault, far less glaring than it would be in *heir*, *honest*, and the other words stated above. When A begins a syllable not initial, it must nevertheless be sounded; as, in *perhaps*, *bestest*, *abhor*, *vehement*, *breath*, &c. It is only when it does not begin a syllable that it is uniformly mute; as in *buhl*, *dahlia*, *ch! ah! brahma*, *hallo! hejeh*, &c.

it either absorbs the *y* entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element (?).

63. *ch, tch*. This is not a simple element, although convenience requires it to be so considered. It is formed of *t* and *sh*, the 78th and 61st elements, a reference to which will stand instead of further explanation. Like the preceding two elements, it is unable to take the consonant *y* into fluent union, and therefore, like them, either absorbs it entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element (?).

64. *j*; and also *g* before *e* or *i*. Neither is this a simple consonant, but is formed of the same elements as the foregoing, only that these elements are vocalized, namely, *t* by becoming *d*, and *sh* by becoming *zh*. (See 79 and 62.) It is unable like the three foregoing consonants to take the consonant *y* into fluent union, and therefore, like them, it either absorbs the *y* entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element (?). Be it observed that the letter *g*, though generally soft before *e* and *i*, is hard in the words at 77: (the note.) On the other hand, it is soft before *ao* in *gaol*, which is much better written *jail*; and quite as irregularly in *judgment*, *abridgment*, &c., when so spelled; but these, in this dictionary, are written *judgement*, *abridgement*, &c. (See 196.)

65. *f, ff, fe*, consists of breath made audible by being forced between the upper teeth and under lip, the articulation being completed, as in all other consonants, by the separation of the organs.

66. *v, ve*, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized.

67. *th*, consists of breath made audible in a hiss, by forcing it between the tongue and teeth while the tip of the tongue is placed between the teeth.

68. *th, th*, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized.

69. *l, ll, le*, the most harmonious of the consonants, is an utterance of voice with no other organic obstruction than a contact between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the voice not being forced between as in *z*, nor kept in a murmur within the mouth as in *d*, but uttered as freely as the position of the organs will permit. Though the smoothest of the liquids, and readily flowing into consonant *y*, if the latter come in another syllable under the remission of accent, as in *filial*, *million*, *bilious*, *valuable*, (*fil'-yāl*, *mil'-yūn*, *bil'-yūs*, *vāl'-yoo-able*, &c.) (146) yet it does not allow this sound to be completed immediately after it in the same syllable. To say *lūt*, *lū'-cid*, *lū'-na-tic*, with the *ū* as perfect as in *cūbe*, *cū-bīc*, is northern, or laboriously pedantic in effect; and the practice of good society is, *l'ūt*, *l'ū'-cid*, *l'ū'-natic*, &c., avoiding at the same time the vulgar extreme *lōt*, *lō'-cid*, *lō'-natic*, &c.

70. *m, mm, me*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the lips are joined, the articulation being completed by separating the lips.

71. *n, nn, ne*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the tip of the tongue touches the upper gum, the articulation being

completed by the separation of the tongue and gum.

72. *ng*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, the separation of the tongue and palate completing the articulation; which separation must take place without compression of the voice at the back part of the mouth; for this will be to add the sound of *g*, a practice common in the north-west of England, where they say *king-g*, *lōng-g*, &c., for *king*, *lōng*, &c. A comparison of *sing'-er* with *finger*, (*fing'-ger*), in one of which the *g* is not, and in the other it is to be added, may render the nature of the fault plain. Let it be observed, that the sound is not a compound of *n* and *g*, but quite distinct from both; that it takes place generally when letter *n* is followed by *g*, unless the *g* has its soft sound as in *change*; and even when the *g* belongs to another syllable as in *fin-ger*, *un-guent*; unless that following syllable be accented as in *un-god'-ly*, in which case *n* generally preserves its proper sound. See 158. Lastly, concerning the sound under consideration, it is to be noticed that it never comes at the beginning of syllables.

73. *r, rr*, is an utterance of voice acted upon by a trill or trolling of the tongue against the upper gum. It entirely refuses to take *y* after it in the same syllable,—at least in fluent union; and the words *rue*, *rude*, *brew*, &c., are pronounced *rōō*, *rōōd*, *brōō*, &c. Even when the letter which has a claim to be sounded *yōō* is in the following syllable, as in *vir-u-lent*, *er-u-dite*, *fer-u-la*, it is not possible to give the distinct sound without pedantic effort, and an approach to the sound, signified by 'oo, (55, 28,) is all that correct utterance requires. The trill in which the utterance of this consonant element mainly consists, is often faultily produced by the back of the tongue against the soft palate: so formed, it makes the noise called the burr in the throat, a characteristic of Northumbrian pronunciation, and not unfrequent in particular places, and in many families elsewhere.—As to the smoother sound of letter *r*, which it takes at the end of syllables when another *r* or a vowel does not follow in the next, see from 33 to 54, both inclusive.

74. *p, pp, pe*, is an utterance of breath confined within the mouth by the close junction of the lips, and therefore quite inaudible, till the lips, by their separation, explode either the breath simply, as in *up*, or the breath vocalized, as in *paw*.

75. *b, bb, be*, is the same as the preceding, except that the breath kept within the mouth is vocalized, and therefore not inaudible, but heard in a murmur before the lips separate.

76. *k, ck, ke*; also *c* final, and *c* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, or a consonant: to all which different modes of denoting the same element might have been added *g*, whose regular sound is always that of *k*, (see 188,) and whose place throughout the dictionary, in marking words as they are pronounced, will be supplied by *k*. The element which is liable to be thus variously signified is an utterance of breath confined at the soft palate by the close junction of

some (*successor* and *acceptable*, for instance) than others: (See *Accept* and *Successor* in the dictionary.)

87. Similar remarks apply to many words that, if left to themselves, would probably have fallen into two significant rhythmical divisions by means of a secondary accent assisting the primary. If, for instance, we feel a propriety in saying of *igara'chy*, or *thoda'ry*, *neeroman'cy*, &c., why may we not give the same rhythmical division to *geology*, *theocracy*, *astronomy*, *geognosy*, *catastrophic*, *logomachy*, *cacophony*, *cacography*, and the like? It might be enough to say, that, in the majority of similar words, the custom of educated speakers has determined otherwise, induced in some instances by authority derived from the original languages; in others by the predominance of the first general tendency (81) over the fourth (85.) But in these instances the principle seems to be the one investigated in 84:—for the terminations *logy*, *cracy*, *graphy*, *gnosy*, *strophe*, *machy*, *ferous*, *metry*, *phony*, *trophy*, are common to a great many words; and he who has had reading enough even in English to know this, refers each word to its class, by throwing back the accent from the common termination to the syllable introducing it, and saying *geology*, *theocracy*, *orthography*, *calastrophe*, *logomachy*. As to the words having the other terminations, *dory*, *mancy*, &c., all that can be said is, that they are governed by the rhythmical law, in preference to the one here spoken of. Dictionaries indeed often appear undecided with regard to words in *mancy*; but it is evident that either one principle or the other should direct the accentuation of the whole of them; and since the rhythmical one is fixed with regard to those in common use, the same principle should be followed in accenting the less common words.

88. It is to be observed, indeed, that whenever a general tendency is frequently crossed, through whatever cause, by words which have some characteristic in common, a rule is generated with regard to such words, by which, rather than the more general law, we are apt to be led when we meet with words of the same kind. The words *satanic*, *pathetic*, *harmoniac*, &c., are abbreviations of, or at least are related to, *satani'cal*, *pathet'ical*, *harmon'ical*. Dropping the last syllable, if they retain the accent at its original seat, they become exceptive to the first general law; but the number of such words establishes a new law or tendency, namely, that words in *ic* shall have the accent on the previous syllable; which law we may make all words of that form obey, unless custom has previously decided otherwise; as it has in *rhet'oric*, *arith'metic*, *pol'itic*, &c., over which the more general law is still in force. It is further remarkable of this class of words in *ic*, which bear the penultimate accent, that the accented syllable is almost always short. See 93.

89. So again, the universal curtailment of *ion* into one syllable, by our present mode of pronouncing it, (namely *shūn*, 147,) has brought

the numerous words of that termination out of the pale of the first general law, by which they had the antepenultimate accent, and given them a law for themselves, namely, that without exception they are to be accented on the penultimate. Of these words in *ion*, it must further be remembered that, if a vowel precede the common termination, the vowel, if *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, will be last in the previous syllable, or, in other words, will be long under the accent; as in *affecta'tion*, *complé'tion*, (though *discreet'ion*, &c. will be met with, exceptively,) *locomo'tion*, *distribú'tion*; but if the vowel be *i*, it will not be last in the previous syllable, but will be shortened by the instantaneous junction of the consonant-sound next to it; as in *recognit'ion* (= *recognish'-an*). See Prin. 95. Another remark concerning these words in *ion* may be added, namely, that when they consist of more than three syllables, (reckoning the common termination as only one,) they readily take assistance from a secondary accent.

90. There are other terminations with regard to which the same effect, or nearly the same effect, has taken place as with regard to *tion*; such, for instance, as in the words *nav'-scate*, *ro'-scate*, *glá'-sier*, *confú'-sion*, *logid'-ian*, *nox'-ious*, in which we find the consonant immediately preceding the liquidized vowel *e* or *i*, to have changed its original sound for that of *sh* or *zh*, (see the reason of this, 147,) and to have absorbed or almost to have absorbed the liquid *e* or *i*. Other words, as *a'-theist*, *rega'-lia*, *harmoni'-ous*, exhibit the same liquidizing of the *e* or *i*, and the same reduction of two syllables into one, or almost into one, (146,) although there is no change of sound in the previous consonant, nor any consequent absorption of the following vowel. These liquid terminations almost always have the accent on the syllable immediately preceding them, with a long quantity if the vowel be *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, with a short quantity if *i* or *y*. (See 95.) And though they cease to be under the first general law, in proportion as the last two syllables melt into one, yet the original place of the accent may be said to have been determined by that law. There can be no doubt that all words terminating in *-an* are, in like manner, inclined by the genius of our language to have the accent on the previous syllable, as in *ce-ru'-le-an*, *mar-mel'-re-an*, *hyperbo'-re-an*, *Cerbe'-re-an*, *hercu'-le-an*: but classical custom here intervenes, and accents the majority of them on the penultimate. See 86.

Syllabication.

91. The division of a word into syllables, with a view to its proper pronunciation,⁹¹ can seldom be attended with doubt, except when an accented vowel is separated from the next

⁹¹ As a division for this purpose differs from a division for the purpose of exhibiting the etymological parts of a word, it is proper to warn the inspector that the former is the purpose of division throughout the whole dictionary, and that the actual division, therefore, is frequently different from that which a view to the original parts of the word would suggest: thus, *at'-tit*, and *big'arous*, so dividing the first syllable in pronunciation, would, for an etymological purpose, be divided thus: *a'-tit*, *bi'-parous*.

syllable by only one consonant-letter, or by a consonant combination not necessarily distributable into two syllables. The doubt in this case will be, whether the accented vowel-letter is, or is not, to be esteemed final in the syllable, and, consequently, is, or is not, to have that short and altered sound which an added consonant unaccompanied by an *e* mute produces. And note that in our language a single consonant, if it go to a former syllable, is precisely the same in effect as if it also began the next syllable: thus *can-on* is exactly pronounced as *cannon*, *cal-id* as *callid*, &c.: we have nothing of the Italian mode of doubling an articulation orally. A speaker, then, with regard to the syllabification of words, may say *appa'-rent* or *appar'-ent*, *sa'-crament* or *sac'-rament*, *pa'-tron* or *pat'-ron*; nor can the doubt be removed by any general rule, since, in this as in other cases, any statement that may be laid down in the shape of a law is liable to so many exceptions, as leaves the point after all in possession of mere usage; for the ascertaining of which the dictionary must be consulted. It belongs, however, to this department of the work to state, as under the foregoing head, such general tendencies as can be ascertained, liable as they are, even to a greater degree than the laws for the seat of accent, to be crossed and thwarted by accidental causes.

92. With regard, then, to the case in question, namely, an accented vowel separated from the next syllable by only one consonant, or by a consonant combination not necessarily distributable into two syllables, the general rule or tendency of the language is, that the consonant or consonants go to the following syllable if the vowel is in the penultimate,—in other words, accent makes, if possible, a penultimate syllable long. But the consonant, or one of the consonants, goes to the former syllable, if the vowel (unless that vowel be *u*) is further back than the penultimate,—in other words accent tends to shorten all vowels except *u*, when further back than the penultimate. For instance, it is the tendency of the language to say *appa'-rent*, rather than *appar'-ent*, and *pa'-tron*, than *pat'-ron*; but *co'-nical* rather than *co'-nical*, and *sac'-rament* than *sa'-crament*. And the rule applies to syllables under a secondary as under the primary accent, as in *dem'-onstra'-tion*, *sem'-atol'-ogy*.⁹²

93. So numerous, however, are the instances

⁹² The force of a tendency is often most manifest where it breaks the force of other tendencies. We might certainly expect that *natural* and *national* would have no difference from *nature* and *nation* except the added syllable, but the tendency under review changes the first syllable of each word by assigning the consonant to it. It would be more regular, that is, it would better accord with other tendencies of the language, to divide the following words thus in pronunciation. *Com-pa-nion*, *dis-cer-tion*, *glad-i-ate*, *retal-i-ate*, *va-li-ant*, *im-pet-u-ous*, *on-ion*; but the division which accords with the actual pronunciation is *com-pa-ion*, *dis-cer-tion*, *glad-i-ate*, *retal-i-ate*, *va-li-ant*, *im-pet-u-ous*, *on-ion*. The force of the tendency subduing the predilection for Latin quantities might be shown by countless instances. It will be sufficient to mention *indelible* as being so divided by all unaffected speakers; and *stan-ina* by all speakers, although they say *stan-mey* in the singular.

in which the penultimate syllable is short under the accent, that, if we acknowledge its original tendency to be long, we must also acknowledge the existence of causes that frequently counteract that tendency, independently of caprice affecting particular words. It should seem, for example, that the termination *ic*, *is*, in many instances, an abbreviation of *ical*; e. g. *gener'ic* is shortened or seems to be shortened from *gener'ical*. Now, as in *gener'ical*, the antepenultimate accent shortens the vowel according to the general law, (92,) so when the word is shortened, the short accented vowel remains; and this practice taking place in many similar words, a law or tendency arises to shorten the penultimate syllable of words in *ic*.

94. Other words having the penultimate accent, though not abbreviated from originals in our own language, are shortened from correspondent words in Latin: e. g. *rap'-id* from *rap'idus*, *doc'ile* from *doc'ilis*, *al'-om* from *al'-omus*, *hab'-it* from *hab'itus*, &c. And not only do we preserve in the English abbreviations the short sound we are accustomed to give in the first syllable of the Latin words, but the practice generates a rule or tendency for all words of similar form or origin; as *frig'id*, *fel'-id*, *deb'-ile*, *spir'-it*, &c. from *frigidus*, *fel'idus*, *deb'ilis*, *spir'itus*, &c. So likewise we have *proc'-es* in spite of the alphabetical *o* in the verb *To proceed*. The truth is, that while the rules belonging to the classical languages are often suffered, in single instances, to interfere with the tendencies of our own, the tendencies of our own, on the other hand, as frequently affect our pronunciation of Latin. Thus a schoolboy is generally allowed to say *Nom. La'-pis*, *Gen. Lap'-idis*, &c. *Nom. No'-men*, *Gen. Nom'-inis*, &c., regardless of the Latin quantities in *lāpis*, and *nōminis*, and guided only by the lengthening tendency of the penultimate accent, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate in our own language.⁹⁴ This inattention to every thing but the seat of the accent is quite justifiable as regards English prosody; since with us an accented is always, for *prosodical purposes*, a long syllable, and an unaccented one short; (e. g. whether we say *lap'-is* or *la'-pis*, *no'-men* or *nom'-en*, the words will be what are deemed trochees in English.) It is easy to see then that in the syllabification of *la'-pis* as an English word, of *misand'-mer*, of *lap'-idist* or *lap'idary*, of *nom'-inal*, &c., we are guided by our own general law, since that law is apt to interfere even when we pronounce Latin; and equally plain is it that short and long in Latin should not, as indeed they do not in general, influence the syllabification of words in English: for to our prosody it would make no difference if we said *lap'-is*, instead of *la'-pie*,

⁹⁴ At the Charter-house they are free from this negligence, and perhaps at many other places since the example has been set. No doubt the change is an improvement. But if it be supposed that at the Charter-house, or elsewhere, in consequence of this change, they have succeeded in recovering the *rhythm* of ancient Rome or Athens, it may be safely said the supposition is grounded on mistake. See 175.

and *no'-minal* instead of *nom'-inal*. Yet, in particular instances, there can be little doubt that the short quantity of the first syllable in Latin has been regarded in determining the pronunciation of the word in English; for instance, in *phal'-aux*, *ten'-or*, *sal'-yr*. But in *del'-tor* (to give one example for many) our own idiom predominates, and makes the penultimate long in spite of the short vowel in Latin, in our English pronunciation of which the short vowel is, in fact, almost always made long. In *dram'-a*, on the other hand, the first syllable is short in English, though long in the original languages. Yet, even in pronouncing it as a Latin word, most English tongues, although they say *dram'-ma* in the nominative case, pronounce *dram'-atis*, *dram'-ata*, &c. in the oblique cases; and the English word *drama* seems to have received its pronunciation from these.

95. With regard to words that have, or that had, their accent higher than the penultimate, we may also expect other and wider causes of non-compliance with the general law, than mere caprice affecting individual words. We shall find, for instance, that if the concluding syllables of a word flow so liquidly into each other, as to produce a doubt whether they are two syllables or only one, the tendency of the language is, to give the consonant to the latter part of the word, and leave the vowel-letter of the preceding accented syllable in its long alphabetical sound, unless that vowel-letter be *i*. Examples, *a'-li-en*, *na'-tion*, *de'-vi-ate*, *o'-lio*, *da'-bi-ous*; but *am-bi'-tion*, *bi'-i-ous*, *id'-iot*, &c. Yet even with regard to *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, under the circumstance in view, the general rule sometimes vindicates its sway; as in *com-pa'-i-on*, *glad'-i-ate*, *battal'-i-on*, *gas'-e-ous*, *re-lu'-i-ate*, *val'-i-ant*, *gym-nas'-i-um*, *impet'-u-ous*, *dis-cret'-i-on*, *on'-i-on*, (the *on* in which last word is pronounced as *un*.) The truth is, however, that the two concluding syllables of all such words are in pronunciation only one; by which oral shortening, those of them which were exceptive to the general law are brought within its pale, while those which were not exceptive are thrown out of it. Thus *na'-tion* *adhe'-sion*, *no'-tion*, *fu'-sion*, &c., have the accented vowel long, agreeably, it may be said, to the general effect of the penultimate accent, while *vis'-ion*, *ambit'-ion*, *vic'-ious*, &c. have their accented vowel short, and thus form another and a large class of exceptions to that general rule.

96. The tendency of accent to shorten all the vowel-letters but *u*, when further back than the penultimate, will also generally fail of its effect in derivative words that previously had the vowel long. For instance, *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*, remain long in *bla'-mable*, *de'-cency*, *bril'-lery*, *po'-tentate*, on account of their relationship to *blame*, *de-cent*, *bribe*, and *po-tent*; though such relationship does not always avail against the contrary tendency; for the *a*, which is long in *na'-ture* and *na'-tion*, is short in *na'-tural* and *na'-tional*; and it is with difficulty that *pa'-tronage*, however related to *pa'-tron*, is restrained from becoming *pa'-ronage*.

The laws (as far as any can be said to

exist) which determine the seat of accent, and the assignment of a consonant in pronunciation to its proper syllable, having thus been investigated, we are now to proceed with such further rules for the sounds of letters as are not included in the two schemes, and the corresponding sections that immediately follow them.

Rules for the less regular sounds of Letters.

Since almost all the general rules are implied in what has preceded, the following statements are to be considered supplemental or exceptive:—The order of the schemes will be regarded as far as can conveniently be done.

97. Letter *a*, as sounded in the last syllable of the childish words *papa*, *mamma*, is irregular, and the practice of so sounding it when final in an accented syllable is scarcely carried farther in words purely English. *A-y*, *baa*, *ha!* and some words of a similar kind, must however be placed among these exceptive examples. For the still broader sound of *a* in *wa-ter*, a reason is given hereafter. (140.) Even in Italian words, if not of recent adoption, and in the Italian names of Shakespeare's plays, the best practice is to use the English *a*; particularly when the orthography has been in any degree changed, as in *innamorato*, from the Italian *innamorado*. The same may be said of accented *a* before a consonant and final *e* mute:—to this part of the rule the word *gape* used to be an exception, but among very good speakers is an exception no longer. As to *have* (see 189) and *are*, they are pronounced as if spelled without the final *e*; and so is the participle *bade*, under the influence of a principle to be noted hereafter. (135.) Some people pronounce the plural of *stave* (*staves*) with the Italian *a*, but the practice is not general. *Male* in some compounds, as *Male-administration*, is pronounced and often written *mal*.

98. But when *a*, final in a syllable, is unaccented, its alphabetical sound occurs by exception only, and not by any general rule; for the general rule is to sound it *d*. (24.) Accordingly, it is only in a few words, generally where diæresis occurs, that the *a* unaccented is pronounced alphabetically. See these exceptions more particularly indicated in the note. (5.)

99. As to unaccented *a*, when followed by a consonant and final *e* mute, or by any vowel which usually keeps it long, although in the majority of cases an elegant pronunciation will retain the *a* in its alphabetical sound, yet in some words of very common occurrence there would be pedantry in scrupulously avoiding the short and easier sounds which the organs are inclined to adopt. For instance, in *cabbage*, *courage*, *palace*, *furnace*, &c., although the *a* in the last syllable may be marked *â*, yet the shortening of this sound brings it to *æ* (see 13,) and this again easily slides into *i* or *ä*, so that for common pronunciation the words might be marked *cäb'-hidge*, *cür'-ridge*, *päl'-läs*, *für'-niss*. In the same

manner the final syllables of *căp'-tân*, *vîl'-lân*, easily shorten so as to reduce the words to *căp'-tîn*, *vîl'-lîn*, &c.⁹⁹

100. The digraphs *ai*, *ay*, *ey*, *ei*, *ea*, *ec*, *ao*, and *au*, are all either regularly or irregularly sounded *â*. By regularly is meant that there are more words in which the combination has the sound *â*, than words in which it has any other sound; by irregularly is meant, either that the combination has some other sound more frequently, or that it seldom occurs, and consequently is an unusual way of indicating the sound. The first two combinations are given in the scheme as among the usual ways of indicating the sound *â* or *â*, and in spelling words as they are pronounced, these as well as the others will be used; but none beyond these. In the very irregular orthography of our language, however, these are far from being the only circumstances or the only characters under which the sound in question occurs. Those irregular forms which are not noticed here, will occur for notice under other rules. It is sufficient to state in this place that the combination *ey*, when under the accent, is also regularly sounded *â*, as in *they*, *prey*, &c.; but that the other five digraphs, which, standing at the head of this section, are not printed in capitals, are to be considered irregular indications of the sound. The first of these, however, namely *ei*, takes the sound *â* so often, that it is almost its regular sound: e. g. in *veil*, *vein*, *deign*, *weight*, *heir*, &c.:—the second, *ea*, takes it in some words of very common occurrence; as in *great*, *steak*, *break*, *bear*, *pear*, *to near*, *to wear*, *to fear*; also in *fea-sant*, the law adaptation of *faisant*: the third takes it in *e'er* and *ne'er*, contractions for *ever* and *never*; the fourth takes it in *gaol*, the only word in which the combination occurs, which word, moreover, is much better written *jail*; and the fifth takes it only in the word *gauge*.

101. Letter *e* final in a syllable is always sounded regularly when sounded at all, but no letter in the language is so frequently mute. In the unaccented syllables of *able*, *idle*, *ruffle*, *tackle*, *ripple*, *rattle*, *drizzle*, it seems to answer no other purpose than to keep the syllable in countenance, a syllable indeed without a vowel except to the eye.¹⁰¹ At other times the letter though mute is not without effect; (see 171;) and even when without effect it must not in every case be deemed an irregularity. (See 189.) There is reason to think that, in the original pronunciation of the language, final *e* was not so often a mute letter, but had its proper

sound in that as in other situations. At present, the irregularity lies not in sinking but in sounding it. Scarcely in any word purely English is it sounded when it comes last. The chief exceptions are words that come without alteration from the classical languages, as *epi'o-me*, *rec'i-pe*, *sim'l-le*; though even here we meet with words that conform to our own practice, as *bubonocèle*, *hydrocèle*, and all other words compounded with the Greek word *cèle*, (*ke-le*), a tumor. Of those classical words that sound the final *e*, it is to be observed, that not only do they retain its sound in the plural, but they refuse to have that shortened sound which we hear in *alleys*, *valleys*, *beauties*, (*al'-lîz*, &c.) and require a certain prolongation, which gives them a very different effect from ordinary English words: for instance, *antipodes*, *manes*, sound the final syllable *êz*. This, however, is further to be remarked, that if the word should be an English adaptation of a classical word,—e. g. *satellite* from the Latin *satelles*,—as the singular must be sounded according to common rules, so likewise must the plural; though the English word *satellites* happening to identify in spelling with the Latin plural, Pope has taken the liberty in one of his lines to pronounce it as a Latin word. In our language the regular way of signifying the sound *ê* in a final syllable is by the letter *y* either alone, as in *truly*, or along with the letter *c*, as in *gal'-ley*. The last mode will be adopted throughout the dictionary in spelling words as they are pronounced. With regard to mute *e* after *r* in certain unaccented syllables see 159.

102. Letter *e* followed by a consonant and final *e* mute is irregular in *there*, *where*, *ere*, and *were*; and also in *allege*, *college*, *sacrilege*, *privilege*. The last words, if custom would permit, ought to be spelled as they are pronounced, *alledge*, *colledge*, *sacriledge*, and *priviledge*.

103. The digraphs taking the sound *ê* are *ex*, *ea*, *ei*, *æ*, *æ*, *ai*, *ie*, *co*, *ey*, *ay*; and taking the unaccented sound, namely *ê*, are *ex*, *ia*, *uy*. The first of these, *ee*, is sounded *ê*, with scarcely any exception; the next, *ea*, has other sounds and particularly *ê*; but *ê* is its usual sound; the next, *ei*, though very frequently sounded *â*, (100,) is still more frequently sounded *ê*, as in *seize*, *cei-ling*, *deceit*, &c.; the next two, *æ* and *æ*, are found only in classical words, as *Cæsar*, *ædile*, *fatus*, which it has been recommended to spell as English words with plain *e*; *ai* has the sound *e* in *demain*; the next, *ie*, although its regular sound is *î*, (106,) takes that of *ê* in several words, as

⁹⁹ To mark these vague and fluctuating differences accurately would be a vain pretence. To exhibit that pronunciation which belongs to familiar and consequently negligent utterance, is surely improper in a dictionary which pretends to furnish the standard sounds of words. Something must after all be left to circumstances; and if, where circumstances may and generally do corrupt the distinct sound of a letter, an italic character is given as a hint of that liability, or a reference is made to such remarks in the principles as the present, it is presumed that as much will have been done as the exigency permits.

¹⁰¹ A consonant is commonly defined, a letter that cannot be sounded without a vowel. Sheridan, in his

pronouncing dictionary, acting on this received definition, annexes all such consonant combinations as drop the sound of their vowel to the syllable standing next them, and so to the eye sweeps away a syllable. Would it not have been better to reject the definition than to support it by what is only an apparent conformity? The definition states an untruth: a consonant can be uttered without any sound but its own, however obscure, be it of the voice or breath, that murmured sound may be. *A-ble*, *e-til*, *ma-son*, *bro-ken*, &c., although heard with only one vowel, are as manifestly two syllables to the ear (all our poetry proves it) as any dissyllables in the language.

grief, field, find, reverie, &c.; the next three, *oo, ey, ay*, have the sound \bar{o} only in *people, key, ley, eery, and quay*. But when the combination *ey* is unaccented its regular sound is \bar{e} ; (see the concluding part of 101.) The next combination, *ia*, takes the sound \bar{e} in *parliament, miniature*, because the words, originally pronounced in four syllables, have in the currency of discourse dropped the third; and the last, *uy*, in *pla-guy, ro-guy, &c.*, occurs in consequence of retaining the silent *u* in order to keep the *g* hard.

104. Letter *i* or *y* under the accent, and final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, is irregular in no word purely English except the verbs *to live* and *to give*, (see 189,) and the noun *shire*; but there are several semi-French and other foreign words in which the French sound of *i* is retained; as *marine, police, profile, &c.*: to which are to be added such words as are noticed at the conclusion of section 115. The word *oblige*, which formerly classed with *marine, &c.*, is now pronounced regularly.

105. But when *i* or *y* final in a syllable or followed by a consonant and final *e* mute is unaccented, it resigns its alphabetical sound so generally, that its proper, can no longer be called its usual sound in that situation; and *i-magine, y-cleped, pi-azza, litigious, hy-po-crisis, ci-vil-i-ty, ti-mid-i-ty, servile, practice, treatise, respite, favourite, genuine, opposite*, which are pronounced \bar{e} -magin, \bar{e} -cleped, $\bar{p}\bar{e}$ -azza, \bar{e} -servil, practis, treatis, respit, \bar{e} -&c., are specimens of the usual way in which all similar words are sounded; to which the instances referred to at (*) are exceptive. According to this special rule, unaccented *i* may be said to be sounded regularly when it follows these examples; but as this is not its regular sound according to the more general rules of pronunciation, so throughout the dictionary, whenever in a subjected word letter *i* drops its alphabetical sound, and like the foregoing examples takes that of \bar{e} or \bar{i} , it is printed in italic.

106. The digraphs taking the sound \bar{i} , are *ix, xx; ei, ui, uy, ai, ay, ey, eye, oi*. The first of these, *ie*, though often sounded \bar{o} , has \bar{i} for its regular sound, and *ye*, its equivalent, has the same sound regularly, as in *dye*. The third in the list, *ei*, has two other sounds, both more frequent than \bar{i} ; (103, 100;) which sound it takes only in *height, heigh-ho, and sleight*, unless we add *either* and *neither*; but usage as well as regularity favours the sound \bar{o} in these two words; the fourth, *ui*, occurs in *guide, guile, &c.*, where it is evident that the *u* is inserted merely to keep the *g* hard, as it is likewise in the proper name, *Guy*. There is not the same reason for the insertion of the silent *u* in *buy*; but it is easy to see how the use of the digraph in some instances might have led to its adoption in others where the sound was the same. The digraph *ai*, has the sound \bar{i} only in the word *aile*; the next digraph in the list, *ay*, is a single word, and is pronounced $\bar{a}\bar{e}$, which is not quite, but very nearly identical with \bar{i} , (5;) but *aye* signifying *ever* is pronounced regularly,

that is $\bar{a}\bar{e}$. The next digraph, *ey*, is heard in *eyas*; and the next, *eye*, is a single word, and classes with no other; which is to be observed also of the very irregular word *choir*, in which *oi* are sounded \bar{i} .

107. Letter *o* final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, resigns in so many instances its alphabetical sound, that the general rule becomes doubtful till the exceptions are ascertained. *Do, to, two, and who, prove, move, behave*, (properly written *behoove*,) and *lose*, are words in such common use, and are the parents of so many derivatives, that the sound \bar{oo} seems almost as proper to the letter *o* as its alphabetic sound; and hence it was formerly used without scruple in many words where modern practice has discontinued it; as in *dome, Rome, and gold*. Still we pronounce the word *bosom* with the contracted sound, where, however, the best practice is to shorten it into \bar{oo} ; and the same pronunciation we give to the *o* in *woman*, changing the sound \bar{oo} in the plural of the word into \bar{i} . In *gamboge*, the long sound of the same vowel is fixed; and in *whore*, though the same sound of the vowel is by no means universal or even common, yet it is sanctioned by good authority, and may be adopted, so Walker says, when we wish to soften the coarse effect of a coarse word. Thus much for the proneness of *o* to be sounded \bar{oo} . But the liability of this letter to take the sound \bar{u} is still greater, affecting it both in situations where we might expect it to be sounded \bar{o} , as in *some*, and in those where it would be regularly sounded \bar{o} . (116.) The words *dove, love, glove, shove, and above*, where it has the sound \bar{u} , stand in curious contrast with *gröve, clöve, röve, &c.*, on the one hand, and with *prove, move, &c.*, ($\bar{p}\bar{r}\bar{o}\bar{v}$, \bar{e} -&c.) on the other. As for *göne, shöne, tröde*, which merely drop the mute *e*, their contraction comes under the sanction of a general principle, (133,) and so likewise does that of *done*, the change in whose vowel-sound, namely of \bar{o} into \bar{u} , supposing the shortening into \bar{o} to have previously taken place, is common to many other words. (116.) The word *one* is another irregularity, but not wholly unaccountable, (141,) and *come* and *some* ($\bar{c}\bar{u}\bar{m}$, $\bar{s}\bar{u}\bar{m}$) are two more anomalies. In all these instances the change of sound occurs under the accent. It is less remarkable that the *o* in *purpose* should, through the frequent occurrence of the word, and the absence of accent from the syllable, have sunk into the natural vowel, or that *stone*, as a common termination in *touchstone, limestone, &c.*, should incline to be sounded $\bar{st}\bar{u}\bar{n}$; but the caprice of custom can alone account for the discordant spelling and pronunciation of *pedagögue, demagögue, dialögue, &c.*, in which *ue* are not only wholly silent but wholly useless.

108. The combinations taking the sound \bar{o} , are *oa, oe, ou, ow; eo, ew, eau, au, oo*. The first, *oe*, has \bar{o} for its regular sound, and is a very common way by which the sound is denoted in the language; as in *boat, coat, &c.* The second, *oe*, has likewise \bar{o} for its regular sound in words purely English, as *doe, foe, &c.*; under the form \bar{o} in adopted Latin words, it

is an equivalent for letter *e*, where, indeed, this letter ought to take its place. (103.) The next two, *ou*, and *ow*, whose regular sound is the 31st element in the scheme, are nevertheless to be conceived regularly sounded in *soul*, *moulder*, *four*, *pour*, &c., *follow*, *hollow*, &c.; the *u* or *w* in such words being esteemed mute.¹⁰⁸ Of the remaining combinations, *eo*, *ew*, *ea*, and *oo*, the first is sounded *ō* only in *yeoman* and its compounds; the second only in *sew*, and *sewer*; the third in *bureau*, *beau*, and its compounds; and the fourth only in *brooch*, *door*, and *floor*.

109. Letter *u* final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, loses its alphabetical sound on many occasions owing to the peculiar organic composition of that sound, (9,) and the difficulty of preserving it entire in connection with certain other sounds. By referring to principles 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, and 73, it will be seen why the letter *u* is not regularly sounded in *sure*, (*shūr*.) *pleasure*, (*plēzh'oor*.) *nature*, (*nā'-ch'oor*.) *jeu*, (*j'ō*.) *lute*, (*l'ōt*.) *rudd*, (*rōdd*.) &c.¹⁰⁹ The same principles do not account for the great irregularity of *bury* and *business*, but the nature of the sound *u* in some degree explains it. In the frequent use of the words, and the attempts at rapid utterance, the last part of the sound *u* was dropped: this reduced the words to a pronunciation bordering on *be'-ry* and *be'-siness*, which at length was further shortened into *bēr-ry* and *biz-iness*. The shortening of the unaccented sound into *ī* in the last syllable of *lettuce*, and of *min'-ute*, is explicable in the same manner. In the verb *to conjure*, with the accent on the first, the last syllable is pronounced as if the *e* were absent.

110. The combinations taking the sound *ū* are *ue*, *ui*, *zu*, *zw*; *ieu*, *eau*, *eu*, *iew*. The first four of these have *ū* for their regular sound; as in *cue*, *suit*, *feud*, *new*, &c.; the fifth, *ieu*, has the sound in *adieu*; the sixth has it in *beauty* and all its compounds; the seventh in *food* and compounds, better written *feud*, &c., and the eighth in *view*. In some words the digraph *ue* is quite idle. See 107 and 189.

111. Pursuing the order of the scheme, we come next to vowels which are rendered short by the effect of consonants that follow them.

¹⁰⁸ When, however, *ou* or *ow*, being sounded *ō* or *ō*, occurs in a subjected word in the dictionary, in order to distinguish it from the same digraph, sounded as in *noon* and *now*, it is printed, as all letters that take irregular sounds, in italics; while *ou*, *ow*, sounded as in the last two instances, retain the Roman character.

¹⁰⁹ Webster goes much further than I do, and denies that *u*, as in *union*, *unite*, is preserved entire in such words as *cube*, *abuse*, *dearable*, *human*. I know not the practice of New York, but I am confident that in London, among all speakers above the vulgar, the *u* has the same sound in all these words, with the sole difference of remitted accent, and shorter quantity in *unite*, and of added guttural vibration in *dearable*. It is true our vulgar say *deorable*, *toob*, (*tube*.) *dooty*, (*duty*.) *nuo*, (*new*.) &c., but even they preserve the alphabetic *u* in the other instances given above. Webster says that when he was in England, "he was particularly attentive to the public speakers in regard to this point, and was happy to find that very few of them made the distinction here mentioned,"—that is, made a difference between *u* in *cube*, and *u* in *rudd*.—*Credat Yanhaws*.

The vowel-letters, as we have seen, are not short before a consonant if *e* mute is added: the reason of which is, that the *e* was originally sounded, and made with the consonant a distinct syllable, leaving the previous vowel final in the foregoing syllable. Thus, too, the vowel is long in *chaste*, *taste*, &c., because the words were originally *chā-ste*, *tā-ste*, &c.:—so likewise in *bathe*, &c., because the consonant is double only to the eye. But the long vowel in *change*, *strange*, &c., and in *ancient*, *angel*, *chamber*, *ambs-ace*, *Cambridge*, and *cambric*, is clearly irregular. The long and broader sound of *a*, namely *ā*, which many speakers use in *plant*, *ass*, *fast*, *castle*, *basket*, *master*, &c., is likewise irregular, and is daily growing less prevalent in well-bred society. (23.) Before *th*, however, except in *hath*, *rath*, *rather*, *gather*, *lather*, *fathom*, *mathematics*, the long broader sound universally prevails; as in *path*, *lath*, *father*, &c., and likewise before *lf*, *lv*, and *lm*, the *l* being silent. (139.)

112. But the chief defection of letter *a* from its short sound before a consonant, occurs in words where, dispensing with the significant *w*, it is nevertheless sounded *ā*. This takes place in *all*, *ball*, &c., (excepting only *shall*, and the name of the street *Fall-mall*, which, they say, is derived from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet, and is pronounced as if written *pell-mell*;)—in *always*, *thralldom*, and all words in which the digraph *ll* was formerly used; in *uppal*, as being confounded with such words; in *talk*, *fulcon*, &c.; in *salt*, *malt*, &c.; (though in these the sound is generally shortened into *ō*, and will be marked not *ā*, but *āw*: see 25;) in *bald*, *scald*, &c.; in *pal'sy*, *palter*, *paltry*, &c., and generally in words where the *l* is followed in the same syllable by another *l*, or by any other consonant-letter whose sound does not bring the lips nearly or quite into contact, or draw out the mouth at the corners. (See 142.) In *halm* and *shalm* the lips are brought into contact, and the words would doubtless have been pronounced correspondently with *balm*, if the spelling had always been uniform; but they are likewise spelled *hawn* and *shawm*, which latter spelling, and not the former, determines their pronunciation. The letter *a* is likewise liable, in general, to its broad sound, when it is preceded by a letter sounded as consonant *w*, whether the letter *w* is present or not; as in *wan*, *was*, *swab*, *wanton*, *watch*, *quantity*, *quality*, &c.; which are sounded, *wōn*, *wōz*, &c., (140.) provided (as with regard to vowels affected by *l*) no consonant follows which brings the lips together, or draws out the corners of the mouth. (142.) The words *to chap*, *a chap*, and *chaps*, where letter *a* is fixed in the sound *ō*, are irregular on no assignable grounds. In *scallop*, the double *l* explains, though it does not justify, the broad sound of the same letter. In *chap*, *chaps*, (the jaw or jaws,) the broad sound is a confirmed irregularity:—in the verb *to chap*, to break into clefts, and the substantive, a *chap*, derived from it, the irregularity has for some time been less prevalent, and a speaker may pronounce them regularly without seeming pedantic.

113. The regular short sound of *e* before a consonant seldom fails in an accented syllable. Yet custom has substituted the sound *i* for *e* in the musical term *clef*, in *English*, and in *pretty*. But when not under the accent, although the preservation of the distinct regular sound is an elegance in the pronunciation of many words, (14,) yet in others, where there is a tendency toward the sound *i*, there would be stiffness and pedantry in scrupulously adhering to regularity; for instance, whenever letter *e* makes an additional syllable with *s* in forming the plural, or the genitives of nouns, or the third person of verbs; as in *boxes*, *fa-cies*, *Geor-ge's*, *he practis-es*, *he debu-sses*. In all such instances, the *e* may very properly be sounded *i*, as it may likewise in the last syllable of *helmet*, *poet*, *linen*, *covel*, &c., although marked in the dictionary for its regular sound.

114. But before *d*, *l*, and *n*, in a final unaccented syllable, *e* is very frequently sunk entirely; as is likewise *i* in a few words before *l* and *n*; (115 towards the end;) and *o* very generally before *n*. (116 at the end.) The following are specimens of words in which this kind of suppression occurs: *Wronged*, *praised*, *caged*, *smoothed*, *called*, *formed*, *planned*, *barred*, *stabbed*, *plagued*; *fabled*, *sparkled*, *handled*, *baffled*; *stuffed*, (stuff, 143,) *backed*, *kicked*, *tripped*, *faced*, *dressed*, *rushed*; *grovel*, *weasel*; *evil*, *devil*; *bidden*, *sudden*, *golden*, *lessen*, *heaven*, *chosen*, *strengthen*, *haven*, *denizen*; *basin*, *cousin*, *raisin*; *bacon*, *beckon*, *pardon*, *reason*, *mason*, *lesson*. Nay, the irregularity extends to the words *victual* and *Britain*, as if they had been written *vit-tel* and *Brit-en*, and then corrupted in sound as the previous words. Alluding to such suppression of the vowel in the final syllable of some words, and its preservation in others, Walker says that "nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* with the *e* distinct, and *novel* and *chicken* with *e* suppressed." Either the remark is a little extravagant, or our prejudices are grown a little more reasonable since it was written. Still it is true that we cannot oppose the polite and well-bred in these small matters, without some detraction from their favourable opinion; and the inquiry when we are to suppress the vowel in these situations and when we are not, will therefore deserve the best answer it is capable of. The suppression, then, of *e* before *d*, takes place in verbs on all occasions when it can take place; it cannot take place in *afforded*, *wanted*, &c. because the sound of the *e* is necessary to that of the *d*; but in *followed*, *blamed*, *dressed*, *placed*, *taxed*, &c., however harsh may be the clustered consonants in consequence of the omission, yet the omission is indispensable, if we desire to conform to customary pronunciation. How far this conformity is desirable in the public reading of the Scriptures, or of set forms of prayer couched in language venerable for its antiquity, is another question; though even here, it is presumed, few judicious readers would go so far as to say *burri-éd*, *stray-éd*, *justifi-éd*, *set-tléd*, and *assem-bléd*. In adjectives, on the other hand, unless they are participles as well as adjectives, the almost uni-

form practice is to preserve the sound of *e* before *d*, as in *naked*, *wicked*, *ragged*, *wretched*, &c. This will explain the two different ways of sounding the adjective *picked*: for in the phrase *a picked point*, the adjective is not related to any verb, and therefore sounds the *e*; but when we say, *a hundred picked men*, the same spelled word is related to the verb to *pick*, and therefore sinks the *e*. It is true that according to this rule we ought to sink the *e* in the adjectives of the following phrases, *a blessed day*, *a learned man*, *a cursed thought*; yet custom, ever capricious, makes them exceptions, and sounds the *e*. It is further to be observed that, in the compounding of words, both the original and the exceptive principle relax in favour of a more current or more harmonious pronunciation. Thus though we say, *an aged horse*, with the *e* sounded, yet we say *a full-aged horse* with the *e* sunk; on the other hand, though we say, *an amazed look*, with the *e* sunk, yet we say *amazedly* and *amazedness*, with the *e* sounded. With regard, in the next place, to the suppression of *e* before *l* in a final unaccented syllable, the practice, where it does occur, is an exception rather than a rule, it being the custom of good speakers to guard against it, except in *shek-el*, *ha-zel*, *cri-z-zel*, *ea-sel*, *na'-vel*, *ra'-el*, *sniv'-el*, *shriv'-el*, *swiv'-el*, *driv'-el*, *shov'-el*, *grov'-el*, *cha'-el*, which, as to the last syllable, are pronounced in the same manner as the last syllable of *tackle*, *dazzle*, &c. (101.) Lastly, with regard to the suppression of *e* before *n*, unfortunately for the euphony of our language, it takes place by rule, as it should seem, rather than by exception; for though after a liquid (except in *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen*) the sound is always preserved, as in *sullen*, *flamen*, *linen*, *barren*; yet, when any other consonant precedes, usage has hitherto been, and is still, averse to the sound of the *e*, except in *sudden*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken*, *jerkin*, *aspens*, *marten*, *leven*, *sloven*, *patterns*, *millens*, and one or two other words in less common use; taking no offence at the ugly combinations of sound which occur in all other similar words, such for instance as, *dead'n*, *madd'n*, *gold'n*, *black'n*, *oak'n*, *ta-k'n*, *sick'n*, *sha-p'n*, *les-s'n*, *kitt'n*, *heav'n*, *ra-v'n*, &c., which are but a small sample of the numerous words in the language, that, terminating in *en*, come under the rule; and when to these we add such as, terminating in *in* and *on*, sink the vowel in the same manner, as *ba-d'n*, *cous'n*, *ba-c'n*, *reas'n*, &c., it will be seen that the blemish, if a blemish it is, extends over no limited space in the language.¹¹⁴

115. The regular short sound of *i* before a consonant generally gives place to the long

¹¹⁴ I say, "if a blemish it is," because after all our judgement seems to be formed from a partial view of the facts. Take the words individually, and no one can doubt the ugly effect of these suppressions; but mingled with other words and forming with them a texture of sounds, why should *kl*, *tl*, *sn*, *tn*, *dn*, &c. be more inharmonious in the situations alluded to, than when they meet accidentally, as they must meet, by the juxtaposition of words and syllables; as in *deck-less*, *nit-low*; *hiss-not*; *let-not*; *sad-ness*, &c.?

sound before *ld* and *nd*, (compare 138,) as in *child*, *mild*, &c., *find*, *kind*, &c., which are pronounced as if written *chiled*, *miled*, &c., *fined*, *kined*, &c., sinking the *e* as in the pronunciation of the participles of verbs. But this exceptive principle does not include even all purely English words, e. g. *guilt*, *wind*, where the *i* is regular; and much less such as are of recent classical origin, as *abscond*, *rescind*. Neither should it include the title *Childe*, which we may suppose to have once been *Chil'-de*. The regular short sound of *i* also fails in *sign*, &c., where the *g* is silent, (157,) in *high*, *sight*, &c., where *gh* are silent, (162,) and in the individual words *indict*, (the last syllable,) *isle*, *island*, *viscount*, in all of which the following letter being silent, accounts in some degree for the irregularity. (139.) The long sound of *i* in *Christ*, in *climb*, and in *pint*, are less explicable on any principle derived from the practice of our own language. In *tithe*, *blithe*, &c. the *i* is properly lengthened by the *e* mute, for *th*, though double to the eye, is a single consonant to the ear. In unaccented syllables the only failure of the sound is in *evil*, *devil*, *raisins*, *basin*, and *cousin*, in which it is quite sunk; (114;) but the practice as to letter *i* extends no further except in mean society: *Lai'n* and *pu-p'l*, for instance, instead of *Lai-in* and *pu-p'il*, are decided vulgarisms. The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once, but are not now, pronounced *spēr-rit*, and *mēt-racle*. *Sir-up*, still pronounced *sūr'-rup*, may be sounded regularly without pedantry. *Bombasin*, *palanquin*, *Brazil*, *glacis*, &c. have the *i* pronounced *ē*, because in fact they class with *antique*, *profile*, &c., (104,) and still keep in part their foreign pronunciation.

116. The defection of letter *o* from its regular short sound appears in many and various instances. Some cases of this kind we might expect from the proneness of *o* to be sounded *ō*, where we might look for its regular alphabetic sound. (107.) Hence we are prepared for the short sound of *oo* in *wom-an*, *bos-om*, *Wolf*, *Wolsley*, *Wolverhampton*. In the first syllable of *Worcester* and *worsted*, the vowel sound, irregular in the same way, terminates in guttural vibration, and, being in this manner prevented from shortening, identifies with *ōr*. (130.) Passing from these instances we come to *host*, *post*, *most*, *ghost*, &c., which instead of having the regular short sound as heard in *cōst*, *frōst*, *tōst*, *lōst*, are pronounced with *o* in its long or alphabetical sound; perhaps because they were once pronounced in two syllables in correspondence with their old spelling *hos-te*, *pos-te*, &c. Yet this cannot be the reason that *grōss* deviates from the regular sound which we hear in *mōss*, *crōss*, *drōss*, &c. As to the lengthened sound which some speakers give the vowel in these last instances, (e. g. *māwss*, *crāwss*, &c.)—since the lengthening does not change the specific nature of the vowel, we do not notice it here. (See 17.)

Again, when *o* is followed by *ll*, *ld*, *lk*, and *lt*, its defection from its short into its alphabetical sound is so frequent, that *dōll*, *lōll*, &c. seem less regular than *rōll*, *drōll*, *trōll*, *stōll*, *ōld*, *bōld*, *gōld*, *yōlk*, *cōll*, *dōll*, &c.; and this prevalence of the long sound before *l* extends to many words in which the *l* is single, as in *bol-sler*, *para-vōl*, *pal-rōl*. A cause for this long sound of *o* before *l* is endeavoured to be assigned at 138. Yet in other words the same lengthening and change of sound takes place in *o* where no cause can be assigned, as in *both* and *comb*; while in *tomb* and *womb* the change is not into *ō* but into *ō̄*. The alphabetic *ō* in *pōrt*, *fōrt*, *fōrm*, (a bench,) *fōrge*, *pōrch*, *hōrde*, &c., as it is not a deviation from *ō*, but *āw*, is noticed in another place. (130.) But these are not all the ways in which *o* deviates from its regular short sound: it very frequently takes, not its own short sound, but *ū*. This may in some degree be accounted for when preceded by the sound of *w*, (see 141,) as in *won*, *wonder*, *worry*, *once*, and *once*, (i. e. *won*, *wonce*;) but is less explicable on any general principle in other instances, such as *combat*, *constable*, *borough*, *shovel*, *cozen*, *doth*, *brother*, &c. In most of such instances it is impossible to use the regular sound without offence to ears habituated to the usual sounds, though the force of the more general rule will now and then detach a straggler, and if the word frequently occurs, reduce it at last to regularity. There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established. The word *comy* belongs to this class; but in slow solemn utterance may have the regular sound of *o*. These observations have all had reference to accented syllables. Letter *o*, unaccented and followed by a consonant without *e* mute, always tends to be sounded *ū*; (see 18;) and in final syllables either takes this sound entirely, as in *sexton*, *horizon*, *felon*, *demon*, *unison*, &c., or is sunk entirely, as in *bacen*, *reason*, *poison*, *prison*, &c.

117. The regular short sound of *u* before a consonant fails in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, and all their derivatives, and in many words, not really derivatives, but appearing to be so; viz. *bullace*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *bullion*, *fuller*, *fullage*, *fullery*, *Fulham*, *pulpit*, *pullet*. In all these words, *u* has the sound *ō̄*, as it had in many words now obsolete, and still has in *butcher*, *puss*, *pudding*, *cushion*, *cushat*, *sugar*, *cuckoo*, *huzzar*, *huzza*! *hurrah*! *push*, *bush*, and in the verb *to put*; but not in the substantive *put*, the name of a game at cards, or applied in derision to a countryman. Among these words we must be careful not to mix any of classical derivation, as *fulsome*, and *fulminate*; but confine the sound to the few words noted above, and to their compounds.

118. The sound which, in spelling words as they are pronounced, will be indicated by *ō̄*, appears, from the preceding section, to have been one of two short sounds appertaining to

the letter *u*; and there is reason to think it was formerly much more prevalent in the language than it is now. Hence a doubt might at that time have existed, which of the two should be deemed its regular short sound. That doubt, however, can exist no longer. The latter sound under the character *u* occurs in so few primitive words as the language is now pronounced in good society, that it is clearly an irregular sound compared with that we hear in *dull, gull, but, hush, &c.* The sound, then, appears to have no regular mark of indication in the ordinary spelling of our language: for the regular sound of the digraph *oo*, though identical in quality, is essentially a long sound, while that which is indicated by these letters in a few words of the language is essentially short. Nor are the words exceptive under any general principle, save those only in which *oo* are followed by *k*, which consonant uniformly shortens the sound; as in *book, look, took, &c.* The other words in which the short sound is denoted by the letters *oo* in the ordinary spelling of the language are *wool, wood, good, hood, stood, foot*, and their compounds; to which we may add *soot*; for though this word, probably from being confounded with those which are spelled with *u*, long exhibited the anomaly of being pronounced *sût*, it is now, by the best speakers, classed with the words preceding it. *Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful, except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them. *Blood* and *flood* not only shorten the vowel, but change it into *û*, with little chance of regaining the more consistent short sound: so also *does* and *doth*, originally pronounced *dôdz* and *dôth*, are now sounded *dûz* and *dûth*; which changes appear to have arisen from confounding these with words that, being spelled with *u*, renounce the more ancient short sound of that letter, in order to take the other short sound, now considered the regular one. But *would, could, and should*, although they shorten their original vowel sound, do not change it for another. See 127.

119. The practice of sometimes shortening the long sound of a vowel combination into the sound identical in quality is not peculiar to the digraph *oo*, but occurs with other combinations. Thus the sound *â* in *said, saith, says, again, against*, is shortened amongst the best speakers into the identical sound *ê*. (13.) Thus the sound as of *ex* in the last syllable of *forfeit, surfeit, foreign, &c.*, in *been, in breeches, in dignities, cities, envies, pities, envied, piled, &c.* is shortened into the identical sound *î*. (15.) Thus the sound *â* in *laudanum, laurel, and cauliflower*, is shortened into the identical sound *ô*. (17.) And in the same manner it has happened that *â* in *ate, in many, and any*, has been shortened into *ê*.

120. Other combinations of vowel letters have short sounds, because one of the letters being quite disregarded, both as to the sound it generally claims, and as to any effect it might have on other letters, the remaining letter receives the sound which under the general rules it is entitled to. This constantly

takes place in the unaccented termination *ous*, which is always pronounced *ûs*. So also, though the syllable is accented, the *i* in *plaid* and *railery* is quite disregarded. It is the same with the *a* and *o* in *Dæd'-alus, Æn'-o-barbus, æc'-o-nom'-ics, am'-fal'-ida*, where the syllable is shortened because the accent, principal or secondary, is higher than the penultimate; (92;) to which examples we may add *fæl'-id* and *Mick'-aelmas*. Thus again the *a* is disregarded in *head, dead, breath, death, measure, pleasant, weapon, &c.*, and also in *dearh, earl, heard, search, &c.* where, though the guttural vibration restores quantity to the vowel combination, it does not give it its regular quality, the sound being *er*, (35,) and not *êar*. (43.) Thus, too, the *i* is disregarded in *nonpareil, heifer*; the *e* in *foreign, forfeit*; the *o* in *leop'-ard, scoff, jeop'-ardly*; the *i* in *friend, fieldfare*; the *u* in *build, built*; the *a* in the last syllable of *marriage, carriage*; the *u* in *conduit*; in *cough* and *trough*; in *lough* and *shough*; the *w* in *knowledge*; and the *o* in *country, coun'-in, coup'-le, doub'-le, cour'-age, nourish, touch, young, &c.* And as, in the last examples, the combination *ou* is under the accent, we need not be surprised that, in an unaccented syllable, the *o* is almost uniformly disregarded; as in *Sidmouth, Weymouth, &c.*:—indeed, the preservation of the full sound of unaccented *ou*, as in *pronoun*, is by exception rather than by rule. Again, in the plurals of words which are formed by changing *y* when pronounced *êy*, into *ies*, the *e* is quite disregarded, as in *duties* from *duty*, pronounced *dû'-tîz*. It is only when *y* in the singular has its long sound, as in *ally*, that the digraph *ie* in the plural has the regular sound indicated at 106.

121. Other combinations of vowel-letters have short sounds, because one of the letters is used merely as the significant or idle attendant on a consonant, and in that capacity not intended to bear a sound itself. Thus, in *vengeance, allegiance, &c.*, the *e* or *i* is a significant attendant on *g*, implying that it must have its soft sound, and it leaves the *a* unaffected to take the sound *â*. In *piquant*, the *u*, a constant follower of *q*, and generally taking the consonant sound *w*, is an idle attendant on that letter, and the *a*, as in the former instance, is left unaffected. The *u* in *guess, quest, guilt, guin'-ea*, is merely significant of the hard sound of *g*; and the *u* in *biscuit* of the hard sound of *c*. In *guard, &c.*, the *u* occupies the same place without the same reason, for the *g* would be hard without it: it is probable, however, that the *u* was not originally mute: See 145. And in *gier'-ragle* the *i* is idle, for the *g* would be soft without it: the absorbing of *i* when pronounced as *y* consonant is however to be expected as a natural effect when soft *g* precedes. As to the concurrence of vowel-letters in the final syllables *eal, ial, ean, ian, eon, ion, eous, ious*, in *line'-al, soci'-al, Tartare'-an, Greci'-an, trunche'-on, nati'-on, herbace'-ous, capaci'-ous, &c.*, the *e* or *i* must be considered as belonging to a former syllable, at least originally, and its liquidizing into *y* consonant in some of the instances, and entire

absorption into the previous sound in others, is to be spoken of hereafter. See 146, 147, 148.

122. Next to the short vowels, the order of our scheme brings us to the incidental vowels that are essentially long. The first of these, *ā*, (23,) never occurs without guttural vibration by any general principle of the language; except when letter *a* is followed by *th*, or by *lf*, *lm*, *lv*, the *l* being silent: (see 97, 111, 139:) except also when the digraph *au* is followed by *n* and another consonant; as in *aunt*, *haunt*, *askant*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *paunch*, *launch*, *jaundice*, *laundress*, *daunt*, *saunter*. In all these words, and also in *laugh*, *draugh*, *draught*, good usage is in favour of this, instead of the broader and usual sound of the digraph *au*: yet the more partial rule is difficult to maintain, and will perhaps at last merge in the general principle. *Vaunt* and *uvaunt* are decidedly within the pale of the latter: *haunt* and *flaunt* are with difficulty restrained from it by those who would be thought to speak better than the vulgar; and *craunch*, *draugh*, and *draught*, seem likely not only to desert the broad sound, but also to give up the letter *u*; when the next declension would be, to narrow the *ā* into *ä*. Such is no doubt the process that *demand* and *command* have undergone, and hence the reason that speakers of the old school, and the vulgar universally, pronounce the *a* broad in both these words. The *a* in *can't* and *sha'n't* is also broad in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds. These are accidental instances of the occurrence of the sound *ā*. But though, without guttural vibration, it is scarcely to be heard with a general law in its favour, the unaccented sound *ä* occurs constantly as the regular sound of letter *a* when not under accent, and not followed in the same syllable by a consonant. See 24 and 98.

123. All the other incidental long vowels, viz. *āw* or *āwe*; *ō*; *oi* or *oy*, *ou* or *ow*; are denoted by digraphs which are then only regularly pronounced when they take the sounds in question; as the sounds in question are then only regularly denoted when they occur respectively under these digraphs. An exception scarcely needs be made to the last part of the observation, because the sound *āw* is found under *au* as well as under *aw*, the *w* and *u*, as vowel-letters, being equivalent. The irregular sounds of these digraphs have in general been noticed in some of the preceding sections. The digraph *au*, as we have just seen, (122,) has a less regular sound in *aunt*, *haunt*, &c. *Oo* can scarcely be called irregular when it takes the short and in other respects identical sound *ō*; (118;) but it has a sound decidedly irregular in *blood* and *flood*; (118;) in *brooch*; (108;) and also in *door* and *floor*, which are to be noticed hereafter. (132.) We proceed next to

124. The digraph *oi*, which is irregular in *choir*, originally written, and still pronounced, *quire*. In *tortoise*, both the *o* and the final *e* are disregarded, while the same digraph *oi*, in *avoirduois*, *connoisseur*, *turquoise*, *chamois*, *adroit*, and *devoir*, is pronounced variously, not from

any principle of our language, but from awkward attempts at reconciling foreign with native sounds. Leaving the customary pronunciation of such words to the dictionary, we come next to

125. The irregular sounds of *ou* and *ow*. The former of these is irregular in a great many words, where, as we have lately seen, (120,) the *o* is quite disregarded. It is also irregular in words derived immediately from the French; as in *group*, *soup*, *rouge*, *route*, &c., as well as in some genuine English words; as *through*, *wound*, *you*, *youth*, &c., to which, as *ow* is but another form of *ou*, we may add *stowk*, &c.: in all of these the sound of the digraph is *ō*. Another sound of this digraph, namely *o*, as in *soul*, *mould*, *shoulder*, *poultrie*, &c., (108,) in *blow*, *slow*, *crow*, *flown*, *growth*, &c., is deemed irregular only as compared with its sound in *foul*, *sound*, *out*, &c., and in *now*, *coul*, *down*, &c. (See 108, and the correspondent note.) In unaccented syllables, the sound *ō* may be deemed the usual pronunciation of *ou* or *ow*; as in *fellow*, *window*, &c., *borough*, *furlough*, &c., in all of which the *u* or *w* is mute, and the *o* alphabetical. Another irregular sound of *ou*, viz. *āw*, occurs in *ought*, *bought*, *thought*, &c. (126.) Another, viz. *ō*, in *would*, *could*, and *should*; and another, viz. *ō*, in *cough*, *trough*, &c. (120.)

126. The irregular modes of denoting the sounds *āw*, *ō*, *oy*, and *ow* may next be stated, though it will, for the most part, be but a repetition of what has already been shown. And first with regard to the sound *āw*, this, as we have seen, is often found under *a* written simply; that is, without the *w*; (112;) it is also found under *ou* followed by *ght*, the *t* only being sounded, in *ought*, *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *thought*, *nought*, *sought*, *wrought*; and (an irregularity not yet noticed) it is likewise found under the combination *oa* in *broad* and *groat*, and under *oo* in *extraordinary*, a contraction of *extra-ordinary*.

127. With regard to the sound *ō*, we have seen that it is often to be found under *u*, as in *rude*, *ruler*, &c. for the reasons assigned at 109; and the same reasons will explain why it is found under *ew*, *ue*, and *ui* in *brew*, *drew*, &c., *true*, *rue*, &c., *bruise*, *fruit*, &c. For these combinations would have had their regular sound *ū*, if *r* had not preceded. It is likewise found, as recently stated, (125,) under the combination *ou*, in words of obvious French origin, and in the native words *through*, *you*, *youth*, *wound*, (the subst.) and *uncouth*. To these belong *would*, *could*, and *should*, from which, however, the currency of speech has not only subtracted the *t*, but the long sound of the vowel, and reduced the words in pronunciation to *wōd*, *cōd*, and *shōd*. In *cautchouc*, the sound in question is heard long in the first syllable, and short in the other, and the *a* in the first syllable is dropped. It is found under *eo* in *galleon*, under *oe* in *shoe* and *canoe*, and under *oeu* in *manoeuv're*.

128. With regard to the sounds *oi* or *oy*, (29,) *ou* or *ow*, (31,) though the letters, as we have recently seen, are sometimes irregularly

pronounced, yet the sounds are never irregularly denoted; that is to say, they never occur but under those characters.

129. The order of the vowel scheme next brings us to inquire, how the vowel letters, whether single or in combination, are sounded in connection with the letter *r*. The inquiry is partly answered by the scheme itself, to which all that follows to the end of 134 must be considered supplemental or exceptive. In *mār'-ry*, *ār'-id*, *bēr'-ry*, *pēr'-il*, *spīr'-it*, *lŷr'-ic*, *ŵr'-id*, *fŵr'-id*, *hŷr'-ry*, &c. the vowel before the rough *r* has the short sound it would have before any other consonant; and in the frequent terminations *ary* and *ory*, as in *mercār'-y*, *negalŵr'-y*, the *a* and the *o* have the same obscure short sounds we hear in the unaccented syllables of *chapman* and *common*. It is true that in *char'-ry*, *star'-ry*, *tar'-ry*, *stir'-rer*, *pur'-ring*, words immediately allied to the verb *to char*, (to burn wood,) to the nouns *star* and *tar*, and the verbs *to stir*, to *purr*, we preserve the long guttural sound proper to the latter words; but the practice does not extend beyond these and similar instances; and the verb *to tarry*, which has no relationship to *tar*, is pronounced *tār'-ry*. As to such irregularities as *squirrel*, *panegyric*, and *sirup*, which are sounded as if written *squer-rel*, *paneger-ic*, and *sur-up*, they have been already noticed in a proper place. (115.)

130. The letters *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, and *ur*, have no general deviations from their regular sounds which are not noticed in the sections from 33 to 40 inclusive. As exceptive to the rules there given, it remains to be stated that in *char*, (work done by the day,) and in *scarce*, the letters *ar* are sounded *är*; that in *war*, *guar*, and all words in which the sound *w* precedes, they are pronounced *or*, according to a principle to be stated hereafter; (140;) that *er* are irregularly sounded *är* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words; that *ir* in words of very common use, as already noticed, (35,) are sounded *ur*; that *or* are sounded *ör* in *port*, whether as a word or syllable, (except in *important*, *importunate*, and their immediate relations,) in *borne*, *frorne*, *fort*, *form*, (meaning a bench; for *form* meaning figure is regular,) *ford*, *forge*, *force*, *forth*, *horde*, *porch*, *worn*, *sworn*, *sword*, *corps*, *divorce*, *bordland*; (116;) that the same letters, viz. *or*, are sounded *ör* in *worsted* and *Worcester*, (see 116;) and that in *word*, *work*, *world*, *worm*, *worse*, *wort*, *worth*, *worship*, &c., they are sounded *ur*, according to a principle to be stated hereafter. (141.) To these we may add, as also sounding *or* like *ur*, *attorn*, *attorney*, and a word whose pronunciation offends against all principle, namely, *colonel*. (See the word in the dictionary.)

131. The vowel combinations that, followed by *r*, take the sounds *ar*, *er*, *or*, and *ur*, are such, in general, as would have been sounded *ä*, *ë*, *ö*, and *ü*, in connection with any consonant letter but *r*. In the words *heart*, *hearten*, and *hearth*, the *e* is evidently disregarded; the former *a* is disregarded in the last syllable of

bazaar; the *a* after *e* in *earl*, *earn*, *earth*, *dearth*, *heard*, *hearse*, *pearl*, *search*, &c., in correspondence with the practice noticed at 120. Many speakers pronounce *fearful* as classing with these words when used in the sense of terrible, but, in the sense of timorous, it is pronounced regularly by all speakers; so also in *tierce* and *ferce* many speakers disregard the *i*. The *o* before *w* is disregarded by general consent in a numerous class of words, as *journ'-al*, *journ'-ney*, *scurge*, &c.; a practice in unison with a still wider principle in *clam'our*, *va'pour*, *col'our*, &c., because in these the syllable is unaccented. (120.) In *guard*, *guardian*, the letter *u*, necessary and significant although silent when used after *g* and before *e* or *i*, is evidently a mere idle letter; (121;) while the *e* in *grandeur*, originally sounded in a distinct syllable, has liquidized into *y* consonant, and is commonly absorbed by the sound imparted to the previous *d*. (148.) In *centaur*, where the digraph *au* takes its regular sound *äw*, the last syllable identifies with the 38th element, or.

132. Respecting the literal combinations *are*, *ere*, *ire*, *ore*, *ure*, *oor*, *oir*, *our*, and *ower*, it is to be observed that *are* is irregular when it is the plural of *am*, *art*, *is*, the *e* being disregarded; *ere* is irregular in *there* and *where*, and also in *ere*, (adv.,) by being pronounced *är*; also in *were* the verb, (and indeed in *ere* the adverb when unaccented,) by being pronounced *er*; *ire* is pronounced *ur* in *sapphire* and in *saire*, not without the sanction of a principle; for the syllable being unaccented, the final *e* is dropped as it is in many other similar cases, (105,) and the remaining letters *ir* are then necessarily sounded *ur*; (36;) *ore* is sometimes sounded irregularly in *where*, (107,) and it is always irregular in the colloquial pronunciation of *forehead*; *ure* is liable to be sounded *oor* in all cases where sounds of difficult junction with *ür* (i. e. *yoor*) precede; (see 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 73;) *our* is sounded *ör* in *door* and *floor*, and vulgarly, but not politely, in *moor* also; *oir* is a combination found in no word purely English except *choir*, and this was originally written as it is pronounced, viz. *quire*; in *avoirduois* the same combination is sounded *er*, and in *davoir*, *memoir*, &c., it is sounded *wäur*; *our* and *ower* are sounded irregularly on the occasions that render *ou* and *ow* irregular; (see 125;) thus the digraph *our* is sounded *ur* in *scurge*, *journal*, *journey*, *courleons*, *courtesy*, and *tourmiquet*; it is sounded *oor* in *your*, *tour*, *fourbe*, *amour*, and by some speakers in *tourney*; it is sounded *ör* (which is scarcely to be deemed an irregular pronunciation) in *four*, *court*, *gourd*, *course*, *source*, *pour*, *tourney*, &c.; and this is likewise the sound of the combination *ow-er* in all words where the digraph *ow* was sounded *ö* previously to the addition of *er*, as in *sower*, one who sows; *shower*, one who shows; *lower*, the comparative of *low*, or *to lower*, a verb signifying to bring low; while the verbs *to shower*, signifying to rain, and *to lower*, signifying to look black, are pronounced regularly.

133. The literal combinations taking the sounds *är*, *ēr*, *ir*, *ör*, *ür*, *öör*, and *ower*, have been already pointed out in various sections. Thus, by referring to 100, it will be understood that *air*, *ayr*, or *ayer*, and *eyr*, have *är* for their regular sound, as in *fair*, *Ayr*, and *gayer*; but that *ear*, *eir*, and *eer*, as in *bear*, *heir*, and *ne'er*, (though the cause—i. e. *nēver*, *nē-ür*—is evident in the last instance,) have that sound less regularly. By referring to 102, it will in like manner be understood that *eer*, *ear*, and *ær*, have *ēr* for their regular sound, as in *deer*, *fear*, *arie*, but that *ier* takes the same sound with something less of legal claim in *tier*, *fierce*, and *grenadier*; for, by referring to 106, it will be found that this combination has *ir* for its regular sound; as in *fiery* and *wiery*. Again, by referring to 108, it will be seen that the combination *oar* has *ör* for its regular sound, as in *hoar*, *soar*, &c.; that *our* and *ower*, as in *four*, *flower*, may also be conceived to indicate the sound regularly, by supposing the *u* and *w* silent; but that *oor* in *door*, and *ewer* in *sewer*, one who sews, take the same sound irregularly; to which last example we may add *sewer*, a drain, if the common pronunciation, *shör*, is to be admitted. By referring to 110, it will be understood that the literal combinations *uer* and *ower* have *ür* for their regular sound, as in *suer*, one who sues, and *fewer*. From the vowel scheme it will also be apparent what are the regular sounds of *oor* and *ower*, while by referring to 127 we learn why the combinations *ewer* and *our* take the sound *oor* in some few words, as in *brewer*,¹³³ *tour*, *amour*, &c. It has likewise been shown that the literal combination *our* has *ower* for its regular sound, and that there are no literal combinations but *our* and *ower* that stand for the 53rd and 54th elements.

134. From the view which has just been taken in various places of the vowels terminating in guttural vibration, it will be readily understood that the unaccented final syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, &c. (which it will be remembered are all sounded *ur*) must combine in such a way with a previous vowel sound, that each will in every case form with it one of the elements included between 41 and 54 in the scheme. Hence the reason that *pay-er* and *may-or*; *li-ar*, *buy-er*, and *high-er*; *slow-er* and *grow-er*; *su-er* and *new-er*; *tru-er*, *brew-er*, and *do-er*; *bow-er* and *flow-er*; are perfect rhymes to *mare*, *hire*, *lore*, *cure*, *poor*, and *hour*. Further, as *ēr* and *ör* are equivalent to *ēr* and *ör*, (see 43 and 47 in the scheme.) and unaccented *ar* (34) almost or quite identifies with *ur*, the following and all similar words may be esteemed quite regular in pronunciation, if the *a* or *u*, which we consider silent in *dēal*, *cōal*, *mōuld*, &c. is assigned to the guttural *r*:—*fē'ar*, *bō'ard*, *cō'arse*, *cō'urse*, *cō'art*, *bō'urn*, *fō'ur*, &c.

¹³³ *Sewer*, a drain, by those who wish to avoid the vulgarism of the common pronunciation, and yet not degenerate into a sound wholly unlike it, will be classed with these words, and pronounced *sōor*, though without the reason (namely, the previous *r*) which justifies this mode of sounding *ewer* in *brewer*.

Our progress through the schemes here brings us to the consonant-elements; but it will be advisable to interpose in this place the statement of a few principles that have a general reference, some to grammatical distinctions, and some to the euphony of the language, as well for the purpose of explaining a few of the apparent irregularities in what has preceded, as of smoothing the way to some that are to follow.

135. In the first place it may be mentioned, as a general tendency of the language, that verbs having a long vowel in the present tense shorten it in the preterite and past participle. Thus, *bite* becomes *bit*, *lead* becomes *led*, &c. Hence, when this is not done by the spelling of the word, it is done by the pronunciation. Thus *eat* in the present becomes *ēat* in the past; *read*, *rēad*; *hear*, *hēard*; *gō*, *gōnc*; *shine*, *shōnc*; *do*, (*dōs*) *done*, (*dūn*); &c. The verb *tread* is short in the present, but the same tendency has evidently produced *trōds* in the past. The verb *beat*, it is true, is an exception to the rule, (for where shall we find a rule of pronunciation in our language that is not crossed in some particulars by mere caprice?) but it is an exception which is not regarded in all parts of the empire, the sentence *he played with me*, and *I beat him*, being a very common one out of the pale of the higher classes in London.

136. Another tendency, not merely of our language, but of language generally, is, to shorten the primitive elements of compound words. By this, the smaller elements are united into larger, and new words continually formed; so that every struggle against this tendency is a struggle to reduce language to a chaos of minute parts. In this direction does the mere etymologist labour when he would have us, by our pronunciation, signify the original parts of words. Contrary, however, to his habits, we contract *sheep* and *herd* into *shepherd*, *vine* and *yard* into *vineyard*; and, guided by the same principle, we pronounce with shortened vowels the words *breakfast*, *forehead*, *housewife*, *zealous*, *knowledge*, &c. The same principle often causes *farewell* to be sounded *far-well*.

137. Among the modes by which, in our language, we distinguish from each other nouns and verbs that are the same, or almost the same in form, one is to give certain consonant letters a sharp hissing sound in the noun, and a vocalized sound in the verb. Thus the noun *advice* is distinguished from the verb to *advise*; *use* from to *use*; *grease* from to *grease*; *house* from to *house*; *mouth* from to *mouth*; *excuse* from to *excuse*, &c. It ought further to be understood that verbs have generally a tendency to vocalize *se* in their termination, whether they have correspondent nouns or not. With regard to those that have correspondent nouns, we may observe, that the difference of accent is sometimes added to the difference of sound, as in *ref'use* and to *refuse*; *prem'ise* and to *promise*. The vulgar, then, are in the right when they say *pract'ice* and to *practise*; but here, as on

other occasions, the caprice of fashion interferes, and in this one instance obliges us to pronounce noun and verb, though differently spelled, in all respects alike. On the other hand, in the verbs to *suffice* and *sacrifice*, the principle has been allowed to communicate a most irregular sound to the letter *c*. This, if not altered in the verb, certainly ought not to be adopted in the noun *sacrifice*; yet such is the practice of most speakers, and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries. And as there is a tendency generally in verbs to vocalize the terminational *se*, so words immediately derived from such verbs have the correspondent *s* vocalized; as from *accuse*, (accuze,) *accuser*, *accusative*, &c. The same principle is acted upon in nouns and verbs ending in *th*; as *mouth*, to *mouth*; and frequently *e* mute is added to the verb to signify this difference.¹³⁷

138. The foregoing tendencies of pronunciation have their origin in grammar; the following arise from the nature of the sounds, and the action of the organs in passing from sound to sound. First, we may consider the peculiar nature of the consonant *l* as the cause of many of the irregularities in the letters pronounced with it. It is almost a vowel; the tip of the tongue applied to the upper gum is all the obstruction interposed to the voice in sounding it; which free utterance of voice, blending with a previous vowel, easily produces a longer and broader sound than would be likely to occur with a different consonant. It is certainly possible to sound *a* before *l* precisely as it is sounded before *t*; but it is not possible to make the syllable *ât* so long as we can make the syllable *âl*:—the *l*, then, has a sound of its own; and the two sounds, viz. of the vowel and of the consonant, (*â* and *ul*.) have a natural tendency to blend and form a long syllable, in the same manner that all the vowels blend and form a long and generally a broad syllable with *r*. This may account for the long sounds of the vowel-letters in *all*, *salt*, *bald*, *false*, &c., *roll*, *old*, *coll*, &c. And in the same way we might account for the long sound of *i* before *ld*, in *wild*, *child*, &c., but the effect in this case is attributable rather to the joint power of the two consonants, which is here that of a syllable standing separate from the *i*; as when from the verb to *file* we form the participle *fil'd*. So likewise the *i* is long in *And*, *blind*, &c., the *nd* being esteemed to stand separate from the *i*; as when from the verb to *sne* we form the participle *sn'd*.

139. Generally, it is a principle that a vowel, losing in pronunciation the consonant that follows it in the spelling, becomes, on that account, long; as the vowels in *démense*, *impregn*, *sign*, *nigh*, *isle*, *indict*, *viscount*, *impugn*. Moreover, the highly vocal character of *l*

is the reason that it often melts altogether into the previous vowel, which is then almost always long; as in *calf*, *salve*, *calm*, *balm*, *almond*, &c.; *talk*, *walk*, *falcon*, *auln*, &c.; *folk*, *yolk*, &c.; to *solder*, &c.

140. If one consonant has a tendency to change the character of the previous vowel, another will be found frequently to alter the vowel that follows it. Such is a common effect of the consonant *w*. It contracts and then widens the aperture of the mouth, (57,) and the opening thus formed is precisely that which is required by the broadest vowel in our language, namely *â*. Hence the word *wa-ter* is uttered with less effort than *wa-ter*, the broad sound of the *a* following the previous outward action of the lips more naturally, that is more readily, than its narrow alphabetical sound. In this way we may account for the pronunciation of a large class of words, *waler*, *war*, *warm*, *quart*, &c., where the vowel is long; *wad*, *wan*, *was*, *swan*, *waddle*, *watch*, *quantity*, *quality*, &c., where the vowel, identical in other respects, is short. In *wrath*, the *a* ought to be sounded *â*, (122,) yet we sound it *â*; which broader sound has no doubt been produced by the presence of *w* to the eye, though it is silent to the ear.

141. But if, through the cause assigned, the regular sound of *a* after *w* is *â*, or *ô*, how shall we distinguish in pronunciation the letter *o*, when it comes after *w*, from the letter *a*? We must change the sound of the *o* to make *won* distinct from *wan*, and *word* from *ward*. This necessity seems to account for the practice which prevails, with some classic exceptions (aliquot, for instance,) of sounding *o* after *w* as short *u*: and the rule, be it observed, includes *one*, *once*, &c., which are pronounced as if spelled with *u*. Yet the adverb *only*, originally written *onc-ly*, does not follow the present pronunciation of its primitive, and hence it should seem that the present was not the original pronunciation either of *one* or of its compounds.

142. But though, from the causes assigned in 138 and 140, the consonant *l* has a tendency to give letter *a* a broad sound by coming after it, and *w* a tendency to give it the same broad sound by coming before it, yet these tendencies often yield to the more general rules of the language, as in *mallet*, where the *l* is single in the first syllable, because the other *l* belongs to the next; and sometimes there are organic causes which partially counteract them. If *l* is to be followed by a labial or labio-dental consonant, the broad sound of the vowel will frequently be prevented, the transition to such a consonant from a narrow vowel (as in *Alps*, *Albion*, *Alfred*) being easier than from a broad vowel. By something of a similar cause the broad sound of *a* is prevented in *war*, *wag*, *twang*, *waft*, &c. In other cases we must ascribe the more regular sound of *a* to the prevalence of classical over vernacular habits. In *aliquant*, for instance, the regular sound of the *a* in the last syllable is more prevalent among good speakers than the idiomatic.

143. But the irregularities of the vowels

¹³⁷ In a doubt respecting the orthography of certain words, the principle here exhibited may determine the writer; thus, if he doubts whether to spell *chase* or *chase*, *license* or *license*, let him adopt the former mode for the noun, the latter for the verb: the pronunciation under each mode of spelling is the same. *Expense*, which has no correspondent verb, is spelled by the best writers with an *s*, from the low Latin *expensa*.

produced by organic causes are very few, compared with those of the consonants arising out of that source. The ready transition from one action of the organs to another must be, and always has been, regarded in every language; nor would ours with respect to its consonants be more irregular than the ancient Greek, if, like the Greek, it were permitted to signify by a change of letter every change of sound prescribed by the necessities of fluent pronunciation. In Greek, the slender with the middle and the aspirated consonant was constantly interchangeable, not only in pronunciation, but equally and correspondently in the spelling. The latter liberty is not given to our language, bound as it is to furnish to the eye of the etymologist a constant clue to the origin of every word. But the other liberty it cannot be defrauded of; and hence arises the discrepancy, in great part, of our spelling and pronunciation. It is evident that *p* and *b* cannot be made distinct in *cupboard* without much effort; that *s* must be vocalized, that is, converted into *z*, when it follows in the same syllable certain consonants requiring voice; as in *tubs*, *lads*, *hags*, *gloves*, &c.; as, on the other hand, *z* must be aspirated when it follows a consonant articulated only with breath, as in *Chintz*. It is equally plain that *d* must lose its voice, that is, be converted into *t*, when, by sinking *e* in the termination *ed*, it follows a consonant without voice; as in *trac'd*, *chap'd*, *pick'd*, *shap'd*, *dress'd*, *tax'd*, &c. The discrepancy of the spelling and pronunciation in all such cases should surely be considered the fault of the former, if a fault, in not conforming to the latter, than of the latter in not conforming to the former. Why should the pronunciation of a language be obstinately uncouth, because its spelling is obstinately tied to foreign or obsolete etymologies? It is possible, with a great deal of pains, to pronounce *suggest* and *exaggerate* so as to preserve to each *g* its regular sound; but surely the elegant, because the easy pronunciation of these words, is that which runs both letters into the same sound, namely, that of *j*. So it is possible to preserve the sound of the first *p* in *sapphire*, the first *t* in *Matthew*, the first *s* in *mission*; yet no speaker does so. Further, it is possible to sound *ph* as *f* before *th* in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *apophthegm*, &c.; but a cause, similar to that which in Greek brought the two aspirated consonants together, forbids that, as English words, they should have the *ph* so sounded. In the original pronunciation of Greek there can be no doubt that β , τ , and ϕ were consonants of the same organic formation, as were also δ , γ , and θ : with us, likewise, *b* and *p* are related to each other in the same way, and also *d* and *t*: but, as we now pronounce Greek, the relationship of ϕ to β and τ , and of θ to δ and γ , is quite lost; the sound *f* is organically essentially different from *b* and *p*; and the sound *th* organically, essentially different from *d* and *t*. Therefore, though *διφθόγγος* was the only way in which the word could be easily, gracefully, pronounced by an ancient Greek, it does not follow that *dif-thong* is not a

harsher and more uncouth pronunciation than *dip'-thong*; or that we are justified in twisting our organs to say *ap'-of-them*, (*apophthegm*), when *ap'-o-them* is the easier and current pronunciation. To the general principle here investigated all words may therefore be referred which are apparently irregular in sound from the change of kindred consonants into each other, or the dropping of such consonant sounds as, if retained, would obstruct the fluent action of the organs. The dropping of the *t* in *Christmas* is explicable on this general principle; and indeed the more particular investigations or statements with respect to the consonants, which remain in order to complete the rules supplemental to the schemes, are almost all resolvable into the principle thus generally treated in the present section.

144. Surely it is due to our native language, when we adopt foreign words, to dissolve all such combinations of sound as are quite abhorrent to its genius, or to the course of improvement observable even in words of native growth. If we are justified in having dropped the initial sound of *wrong*, *wrest*, *wrack*, &c., *gnaw*, *gnarl*, *gnat*, &c., *know*, *knee*, *knave*, &c., it would be inexcusable not to comply with the custom which drops the first consonant sound in *Czar*, *Cleislas*, *bedellium*, *pneumatics*, *Psyche*, &c. It is not so easy to say why *phthisis* and its compounds should, after sinking the first consonant sound, namely *f*, refuse the modern pronunciation of the Greek θ ; nor is it a justification to say that *t* is probably much nearer to the ancient θ than *th*, unless in all other words we so pronounced the Greek consonant. The irregularity is, however, established, nor would much be gained by opposing it.

145. In this place, previously to noticing other changes in the sounds of consonant-letters which arise in the transition from sound to sound, it will be proper to point out certain changes from vowel into consonant sounds which have their origin from the same cause. We have seen (57 and 58) that *w* and *y* are consonants which have the vowels *oo* and *é* for their bases; and the latter being convertible respectively into the former by a superadded action of the organs, we may expect such conversion to take place, whenever the added action would assist the transition from the previous to the following sound. Let it be supposed that the *u* in *suasive*, *cuirass*, *larguid*, *quibble*, was originally sounded *ū* or *û*: it is easy to conceive, first, the dropping of a part of that sound, so that the words should be *soo-ā-sive*, *coo-ē-ras*, &c., and then that the *oo* should become *w*, by the addition of that action which the passage from the consonant previous to the vowel after it naturally produces. It is further worth notice, that any remaining difficulty in pronouncing the sounds thus brought together leads to another step, namely, that of rejecting the *w* altogether. On board of ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a boy, though the slow correct pronunciation is *bwoy*. In the same way the sound of *w* is always sunk in the

names *Greenwich* and *Dulwich*, as it likewise is in *sword* and *two*. There is every reason to think the *w* was originally sounded in *bug*, *guard*, &c., where at present it is a mere idle letter; and also in *guess*, *guide*, &c., where, though not idle, it is silent. In *unguent*, *language*, &c., it is still sounded, and by many speakers in *conquer*, though the more usual pronunciation drops the *w*, which is likewise the practice in *coquet*, *harlequin*, *masquerade*, *piquant*, *quadrille*, and a number of other words chiefly of French origin. In *Indanque*, the *u* are mere idle attendants on *q*: (compare 121.)

146. The conversion of the vowel sound *e* into the consonant sound *y* takes place in the same manner, that is to say, whenever the sound before, and the sound after, naturally produce it; and the partial or total absorption of the sound often follows this effect. In *wire-ess*, *curi-ous*, &c., the sound *e* in the second syllable is preserved from the nature of *r*, which refuses to take *y* after it in fluent union. In *perme-ate*, *athe-ist*, *line-al*, *gent-al*, *radi-ant*, *trivi-al*, *copi-ous*, it is likewise preserved, but not so completely that English organs, in pronouncing these words, are not sensible of a tendency to shorten the last two syllables into *yate*, *yist*, *yal*, *yant*, &c.; and when the more liquid *l* precedes, as in *malleable*, *lual*, *million*, *bilious*, &c., the conversion of the sound *e* into *y* consonant is complete. In *Hallehujah*, the *j* unusually stands for *i*, and in that capacity, namely, as equivalent to *e*, is pronounced *y*. So likewise the *e* in *bludg-eon*, *dung-eon*, &c., is in a situation to take the sound of *y* consonant, which sound, however, in these and similar instances, is not heard, the preceding consonant sound being of such a nature as to absorb the sound of *y*; just as, in the common termination *tion*, the sound *sh* which the *t* assumes has swallowed up the following *i*, the syllable being completed by *on* sounded as in the last syllable of *common*. The sounds which precede, and which absorb or tend to absorb the consonant element 53, this element, on the other hand, producing or tending to produce changes in some of those preceding consonants, are points, which, as they ought to be well understood, will justify the investigation contained in the following section.

147. Let any English mouth fluently pronounce the phrase "I'll meet you," without accent or emphasis on *you*, and there will be heard, in the transition from the *t* in *meet*, to the *y* in *you*, a slight interposed sound of *sh*, or the element 61. So likewise in saying, "Would you favour me?" there will be heard, in the transition from the *d* in *would*, to the *y* in *you*, an interposed sound of the vocal *sh*, that is, of the element 62. The cause is, that the speaker having to touch the upper gum with the tongue in sounding *t* or *d*, and then to utter the *y* lightly, is more negligent in the transition than he would be if the word *you* were accented or emphatic; and the sound *sh* or *zh* in consequence slides in. It would indeed be possible, as with the accented, so with the unaccented word *you*, to prevent the intrusion; but what the speaker would gain in ac-

curacy by such care, he would lose in ease and fluency of transition. So likewise it is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers; and the *t* or *d* being converted, or almost converted into *tsh* or *dzh*, (63, 64,) the *y* which enters into the composition of *ü*, (=you=you) is absorbed by (or perhaps it should be said, enters into the composition of) the new formed element. Moreover *t* and *d* are not the only dentals:—*s* and *z* are likewise formed by touching the upper gum; and the letter *c*, followed by *e* or *i*, is equivalent to *s*; and *x* is equivalent to *ks*. Neither is the consonant element 58 found only under its proper character *y*, or heard only in the alphabetic sound of letter *w*, or in the pronoun *you*, but it is likewise very frequently found under *e* and *i*, in such common terminations as *can*, *eous*, *eal*, &c., *iule*, *ion*, *ious*, &c. Now, supposing the words *nauseate*, *roseate*, *righteous*, *hideous*, *nation*, *glazier*, *ocean*, *social*, *soldier*, *grandeur*, *noxious*, *luxury*, were originally pronounced *nāwsh'-yāt*, *rōz'-yāt*, *rīt'-yūs*, *hīd'-vūs*, *nāt'-yūn*, *glāz'-yer*, *ōc'-yān*, *sōc'-yāl*, *sōuld'-yer*, *grānd'-yur*, *nōcks'-yus*, *lücks'-you-rēy*.—we can easily conceive how, in English mouths, they come to be pronounced, or have a tendency to be pronounced, *nāwsh'-yāt*, *rōwzh'-yāt*, *rīt'-sh'ūs*, (=rīt'-ch'ūs), *hīd'-zh'ūs*, (=hīd'-j'ūs), *nā'-shūn*, *glāz'-zh'er*, *ō'-sh'ān*, *sō'-sh'āl*, *sōl'-jer*, *grān'-jar*, *nōck'-shūs*, *lück'-shoo-rēy*. Admitting the tendency, then, to these corruptions, the question occurs, is a speaker justified in yielding to this tendency? In many words, it cannot be doubted that he must yield to it, if he wishes to escape the ridiculous effect of pronouncing as nobody else pronounces; in other instances, he may decidedly adopt the more regular sounds; but in the majority of cases his best course will be neither to yield decidedly to the practice, nor very carefully to avoid it, this being one of the cases in which the extreme either way has a bad effect. The pronunciation contemplated by this general direction cannot always be marked in the dictionary with precision; and where this cannot be done, the *regular* pronunciation of the word, if it will bear a regular pronunciation, is always given in preference: but to all the instances admitting a discretionary application of the rule, as well as to those in which the irregular pronunciation is decidedly adopted, the reference to these remarks is appended, and the inspector will hence be enabled to apply the rule as circumstances may require.—As to the word *sure*, in which the interposed *sh* usurps the proper sound of *s*, see 149.

148. With regard to such words as come under the predicament considered in the previous section, it is another nice point to know when the absorption of the consonant element 58 should be total, when partial, and when not at all. In the dictionary, the partial absorption is signified by the mark ('), the note of the 55th element; if the sound of *y* is to

be completely heard, the proper letter indicates the sound; if to be completely absorbed, the word is spelled accordingly.

149. The words *sure* and *sugar*, pronounced *shōor* and *shōōg'-ar*, were not brought forward among the examples in 147, because, admitting to a certain extent the legitimate operation of the principle there investigated, it affords no excuse for the corruption of *s* before *ū* in an accented syllable; and these two words with their compounds, and also *sewer*, a drain, if it must be pronounced *shōr*, (see, however, note ¹²⁸.) are therefore to be set down as decided irregularities, and will come under a general notice with others of a like kind hereafter. (167.) At present, we are considering such irregularities as may in part be justified by the ease or melody gained. *Abscision* and *transition* are commonly pronounced contrarily to rule, the element *sh*, which gives the short sound to the *i* in the second syllable, being vocalized. This occurs through the unconscious predetermination of the ear, that since the syllable began with the hissing non-vocal consonant *s*, it ought, for the sake of variety, to finish with a consonant of a different kind. In other words which exemplify a similar irregularity there is less excuse: for instance, in *Greenwich* and *Dulwich*, which vocalize the *ch*. In *outrick* the *ck* used to be vocalized, but the practice now wavers. *Spinach* is another example; but this word is often written as it is pronounced, *spin'age*.

150. The ear instinctively avoids, if possible, a quick repetition of similar sounds. Hence some other apparent inconsistencies in the practice of the best speakers. The word *pronunciation* is regularly pronounced *prō-nūn'-shē-ā'-shūn*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded, if it were related to any such verb as *to pronounce*, in the same way that *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *prō-nūn'-cē-ā'-shūn*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound *sh* in the same word.

151. The letter which most frequently changes its naturally aspirate for a vocal sound is *s*. Some of the occasions for this change have been already noticed: see 137, 143. The reason that *s* often becomes vocal in the prefix *dis* is noted in the dictionary, at the particle *Dis*. At present, it is to be stated that *s* is always vocalized, that is, pronounced as *z*, when, in forming the plural of a noun or the third person of a verb, it can be so pronounced. It cannot be so pronounced in *tuffs*, *chafes*, *shakes*, *hopes*, *hats*, *lights*, &c., because the preceding consonant element is non-vocal; but in *faces*, *cases*, *churches*, *kisses*, *boxes*, &c., a vowel sound intervenes between the final *s* and the previous non-vocal consonant, and *s*, in consequence, is vocalized. Hence it is also always vocal in the classical plurals *ma'-nes*, *anti'-o'-des*, &c. So likewise when *s* is not a sign of number, case, or person, it is often attracted to its vocal sound by the neighbourhood of vocal elements, whether vowel or consonant; as may be per-

ceived by comparing *nasal*, *proposal*, *pismire*, *chasm*, *baptism*, *raisin*, *dismal*, *disorder*, *dismay*, *observe*, *absolve*, *palsy*, *easy*, *cascement*, in which it is vocal, with *pistol*, *baptist*, *clasp*, *floaten*, *disturb*, *opsimathy*, *apsis*, *tipsy*, in which it is non-vocal. But the effect, though real in these and similar instances, must not be depended on; neither must a rule which obtains in some other languages, namely, that *s* is vocal between two vowels, be counted on with much certainty in ours: for though it is vocal in *please*, *phrase*, *cause*, *chase*, *wise*, *those*, *lose*, *music*, *causation*, *acquisition*, &c., it is very often non-vocal in situations perfectly similar, as will be seen in the next section: while, on the other hand, even the doubling of *s*, or the equivalent digraph *ss* before *e* or *i*, do not always prevent the change into the vocal *s*, as is proved by the words *dissolve*, *possess*, *desert*, *discern*, &c. Still less must we expect to find *s*, when single at the end of words, always, though it is generally, non-vocal when used otherwise than for denoting the plural number of a noun or the third person of a verb: for it is vocal in *has*, *is*, *as*, *was*, *his*, all of them words in the most common use. Moreover, even in the middle of some words, *s* often changes its aspirate for its vocal sound in passing to the plural number, as in *houses*, pronounced *hōw'-zēz*, in the singular number of which, *house*, the *s* is aspirate.

152. In spite of the tendency of *s* to become vocal in the situations indicated in the previous section, it preserves its aspirate sound in *base*, *obese*, *geese*, *precise*, *goose*, *loose*, *dose*, (the subs.) *house*, *mouse*, *obscene*,—nay, even in many verbs, as *to cease*, *to case*, notwithstanding the strong general tendency to the opposite practices: (137.) It is always non-vocal in adjectives terminating in *-sive* and in *-ose*, as in *suasive*, *jocose*; always in the prefix *mis-*, and more frequently than otherwise in *dis-*. It is non-vocal, for the most part, at the end of words when not forming the plural number; as in *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, &c. It is non-vocal in *mason*, *garrison*, *basin*, *absurd*, *absorb*, *misrelays*, *heresy*, &c., notwithstanding the neighbourhood of vocal elements which so often draw it to its other sound: nay, even in *absolution*, though vocal in *absolve*.

153. Even the organic necessity which vocalizes *s* after some of the vocal consonants (143) is not imperative as to all consonants of that kind. The *s*, for instance, which is vocal after *l*, *n*, and *r*, in *ells*, *tens*, and *curts*, is not of necessity vocal as it is after *b*, *d*, *g*, and *v*, in *sobs*, *maids*, *drags*, *loves*, &c. Accordingly, we find that *else*, *tense*, *curse*, differ from *ells*, *tens*, *curts*, by having the *s* non-vocal, though to the ear they differ in no other respect. Here, then, we find the mute *e* used for another significant purpose, namely, to keep *s* after the liquid consonants from taking its vocal sound. The Latin verb *para*, a part, in which we make the *s* vocal, and the English verb *to parse*, which is derived from it, exemplify the same difference; nor is it advisable to confound this difference by pronouncing the latter like the former.

154. The letter *s* is nothing but *ks*, (or *cs*, which to the ear is the same,) under that single character. Hence, it is liable to the same changes of sound that *ks* might be liable to, if used instead of it. Thus, for instance, in *exert*, *exist*, *example*, *anxiety*, *luxurious*, *auxiliary*, &c., the vowel in the neighbouring accented syllable draws the *s* into its vocal sound, (151,) and because the *s* is vocalized, the *k* is of necessity vocalized too. (143.) The same takes place in *exhibit*, *exhale*, in spite of the aspiration added to the adjoining vowel. But the *s* is not thus attracted when the next following syllable is unaccented, (*exemplary* is an exception, from its relationship to *exemplar*;) nor even when the next vowel is accented, if the *k* and *s* included in *x* should seem, by the meaning or form of the word, to belong, both, to the previous syllable; as in *tax-a-tion*, *ven-a-tious*, *dox-o-logy*. In *executor*, there is a tendency to vocalize the included *s*, because the accent is on the following syllable; but the relationship to the verb *execute* counteracts this tendency. In *anxious* and *luxury*, the vowel coming after the elements *ks* is unaccented, and therefore neither consonant is vocalized; but the *s* becomes liable to another transition, namely, into *sh*, falling as it does under the predicament investigated, 147:— (see the pronunciation of *luxury* among the examples in 147:) the pronunciation of *anxious* is ʌngk'-sh'ūs, in which we remark another conversion, namely, of *n* into *ng*; for which see 153. In *Xenophon*, and all words commencing with *x*, the *x* loses one of its component parts, and the word is pronounced as if written with a *x*; a practice justified by the principle laid down at 144.

155. Among the irregularities of the consonants, it may seem that we ought to reckon every occurrence of a single sound where there are two or more letters, or of two or more sounds where there is but one letter. This, however, is only analogous to what is constantly occurring among the vowels, where *ai*, *er*, *oa*, *aw*, *oo*, &c., denote single sounds in *pail*,

fee, *boat*, *law*, *moon*, &c., and *i* denotes a double sound or diphthong in *bi-ble*, *bile*, &c.: yet we consider the pronunciation of all those words to agree with the spelling, and consequently none of the letters to be sounded irregularly. So we consider *bb*, *ff*, *ss*, *cc*, *sh*, *th*, *ph*, *ng*, to be sounded regularly in *abb*, *off*, *mass*, *scene*, *shall*, *thin*, *phrase*, *ring*, &c., although under each combination there is but one sound; and *x* to be sounded regularly in *mix*, *j* in *jig*, &c., although under each letter there are two sounds. The effect, whether we consider it regular or irregular, which combination produces among the consonant-letters, will be best understood from the table at the foot of the page, which exhibits all the combinations of two in the same syllable that occur in the language.¹⁵⁵ One general remark may suffice for the double letters, *bb*, *dd*, *ff*, *gg*, occurring in the same syllable among the words in the several classes of the table,—namely, that the regular sound is that of the single letter, or, in other words, the doubling of the letter in our language adds nothing to its sound. As to the remaining combinations, those will stand in need of no remark or animadversion which retain sounds exactly corresponding in number and nature to the letters individually: it is only when, in consequence of combination, a sound is dropped or acquired, (as shown, in the table, by the italic letters,) that a remark or a general principle will be needed; and the following sections contain the remarks or principles hence arising.

156. When two consonant letters come together that are articulated by contact in the same part of the mouth, as *m* and *b*; *m* and *p*; *l* and *n*; or that are sounded in the same region, as *m* and *n*; or that are followed by a sound that more readily joins itself to the former of the two consonants than the latter, as *l* when it follows *sc* or *st*; *m* or *n* when it follows *st* or *st*; *g* when it follows *rt*; and *o* when it follows *sw* or *tw*:—in such cases, the latter of the two consonants is generally dropped in pronunciation. *Examples*: *lamb*, (see the table

155 Classes		
I.	Bb, lb, mb, rb,	as in ebb, bulb, lamb, succumb, curb.
II.	Lc, nc, rc, sc:	as in adduce, dance, aduaceous, force, scan, scene, sceptic, muscle.
III.	Bd, dd, ld, nd, rd:	as in bdellium, add, held, would, mind, bird.
IV.	Ff, lf, rf:	as in cuff, self, calf, surf.
V.	Dg, gg, lg, rg:	as in sledge, egg, bilge, ring, range, forge.
VI.	Ch, sch, dh, gh, ght, ph, phth, rh, sh, th, wh:	as in child, chaise, chasm, scheme, schism, schedule, buddha, ghost, though, laugh, lough, bought, draught, phlegm, diphthong, phthisis, rheum, rash, thin, then, eighth, Thomas, while, who.
VII.	Ck, lk, nk, rk, sk:	as in block, bulk, talk, fusk, bask, work, skill.
VIII.	Bl, cl, dl, fl, gl, hl, kl, ll, pl, rl, sl, tl, zl:	as in blame, claim, muscle, rid-dle, sling, glut, bull, pie-kle, hall, ply, curl, sly, isle, aisle, settle, bustle, drizzle.
IX.	Gm, chm, lm, rm, sm:	as in phlegm, dractm, helm, caltm, harm, smith, prism.
X.	Cn, gn, hn, kn, ln, mn, nn, pn, rn, sn:	as in Cæus, gnome, sign, bagnio, John, kneel, kila, aula, hymn, mnemonics, inn, pneumatics, turn, snort, demerme.
XI.	lp, mp, rp, sp:	as in help, hemp, redemption, carp, span.
XII.	Br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, rr, tr, wr:	as in bring, fibre, cry, acre, dry, children, from, gray, maugre, pray, apron, err, trail, theatre, wrong.
XIII.	Be, ce, de, fe, ge, the, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, se, te:	as in rubs, politics, buds, chiefs, dogs, rings, wreaths, sticks, else, hams, tens, tense, maps, psalm, curse, course, mass, rats.
XIV.	Bt, ct, ft, lt, mt, pt, rt, st, tt, xt:	as in debt, acqueduct, indict, Ctesilas, haft, often, hilt, bent, rapt, Ptolemy, receipt, port, mortgage, still, bustle, Christmas, chesnut, glisten, butt, text.
XV.	Lv, rv:	as in shelve, calve, starva.
XVI.	Sw, tw:	as in swerve, sword, twenty, two.
XVII.	Nx:	as in phalanx.
XVIII.	Cs:	as in Usar.

¹⁵⁵, class I.: *succumb*, and other derivatives from *cumbo*, are exceptions;) *muscle*, (class II. and VIII.); *bustle*, (class VIII. and XIV.); *kilt*, *hymn*, (class X.); *ademption*, (class XI.); *often*, in which last (see 114) *c* is silent, *mortgage*, *Christmas*, *chestnut*, *gluten*, in which last (see 114) *e* is silent, (class XIV.); *sword*, *two*, (class XVI.) This practice is justified by the general principle laid down at 143.

157. Similar causes, or such causes as are referred to at 144, or, in many instances, the liquidizing nature of *l*, which often melts entirely into certain neighbouring sounds, (139,) will often produce the dropping of the former of two consonants in pronunciation. Examples: *bedelium*, *would*, (see the table ¹⁵⁵, class III.); *calf*, (class IV.); *phthisis*, (class VI.); *talk*, *folk*, (class VII.); *isle*, *aisle*, (class VIII.); *phlegm*, *drachm*, *calm*, (class IX.); *Cneus*, *gnome*, *sign*, *bagnio*, *kneel*, *auln*, *mnemonics*, *pneumatics*, *demeanor*, (class X.); *wrong*, (class XII.); *psalm*, (class XIII.); *debt*, *indict*, *Cletilas*, *Ptolemy*, *receipt*, (class XIV.); *calve*, (class XV.); *czar*, (class XVIII.) Among these examples, it can scarcely be said that *s* in *isle*, in *aisle*, and *demeanor* is dropped through an organic indisposition to unite with the *l* or the *n*; and it is probable that these words would never have been found among the instances, but for etymological causes. The same may be observed of the *c* before *t* in *indict*.

158. In scanning the remaining examples distinguished from the rest by containing italic letters in the table ¹⁵⁵, we shall find one or the other of these effects:—a change produced in the sound of one or both consonants in consequence of the combination:—the formation of a digraph, the letters of which are not meant to have separate sounds, but the two to answer the purpose of a single character for a single element. Leaving other examples for subsequent sections, it will be sufficient in this to draw attention to the following:—*aduncous*, (class II.); *ring*, (class V.); *bank*, (class VII.); *prism*, (class IX.); *rubs*, *buds*, *dogs*, *rings*, *wreaths*, *ells*, *hams*, *tens*, *curs*, (class XIII.); *phalanx*, (class XVII.) With respect to all these examples, except *ring*, *bank*, *aduncous*, and *phalanx*, the change produced in the sound of one of the consonants, namely, of the *s*, by the proximity of the other consonant, has been accounted for: *prism* is sounded *prizm* by the rule 151, which rule, as well as 143, accounts for the same change in *rubs*, &c., in *wreaths*, (of which the *th* is vocal,) in *ells*, *tens*, *curs*, &c.; while 153 lays down that rule of orthography which restores *s* to its regular power in *else*, *tense*, and *curse*. It remains then to speak of the effect produced on the *n* by the *g*, *k*, *c*, and *x*, in the other words, or simply by the *g* and *k*: for *c* hard is but another form of *k*, and *x* is the same as *ks*: moreover, *k* and *g* are kindred elements, differing from each other the one by employing only the breath, the other by vocalizing the breath: as to manner of articulation, they are formed at the same place, namely, by a contact of the back part of the tongue and the soft palate. Now, when the speaker has to utter *n* before he thus ap-

plies his tongue,—commencing with the nasal tone which *n* requires, he neglects, in the rapidity of speech, to complete the *n* by touching the upper gum, and instead of this, proceeds (still using the nasal tone) to the other place of contact: and as this nasal tone is not that which *g* requires, the result is neither *n* nor *g*, but an element distinct from both, viz., the 72nd in our schemes. Such is the effect which the word *ring* exemplifies: it is only in the north-western counties that this is not all the effect; for there the *g* is articulated and added to the element described, (*ring-g*, *long-g*, &c.) but this is not the general usage. However, when the *g* sounded hard is understood to belong to the next, and that an unaccented syllable, it is articulated as a part of this syllable, its effect on the *n* being the same as if it also belonged to the previous syllable; as in *am-ger*, *fin-ger*, &c., to which words, usage obliges us to add *youn'-ger*, *stron'-ger*, *lon'-ger*, though these ought to have assimilated with *wrong'-er*, *sing'-er*, &c., and to have been *youn'-er*, *stron'-er*, *long'-er*. (See 72 and 77.) The effect thus produced by hard *g* on the *n* in the previous syllable takes place less frequently when the syllable following the *n* is accented; for though the effect is liable to occur in *Ben-gal*, *con-grat'ulate*, and such like cases, it should in these, in general, be avoided as a negligence. These remarks have all had reference to the effect of *g* upon *n*: but the effect of *k* will be the same; and accordingly *bank*, *aduncous*, and *phalanx*, are sounded *bangk*, *adungcous*, and *phalangks*, where we may remark that *k* never resigns its articulation as *g* does in consequence of the change produced in the *n*; since this would be to identify the sound of *nk* with that of *ng*.

159. There are certain irregularities of sound exemplified in class XII. in the table ¹⁵⁵, which may next deserve attention. The combinations *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, and *tre*, when final in a word, are pronounced *bur*, *cur*, *gur*, and *tur*. That English organs should thus convert the rough or trilled into the smooth or guttural *r*, when the vowel sound is dropped with which the rough *r* was perhaps once articulated, is natural enough;—and the dropping of the sound *e* in all such instances is obviously an imitation of the French idiom. The metathesis, as grammarians call it, of the *r* in *iron*, and colloquially in *apron*, *children*, *hundred*, &c., is of the same nature, and is justified by the ease and smoothness gained.

160. Of the several classes of consonant combinations exhibited in the table ¹⁵⁵, scarcely one now remains requiring notice but those formed with letter *k*; the most perplexing combinations in the language. This might be expected from the mere fact of letter *k* being so combined. For it is not the genius of our language, on this side of the Irish channel, to aspirate a vocal, or super-aspirate a non-vocal consonant element, except *y* or *w*; and therefore, when the sign of aspiration is joined with any consonant letter, it will with us either be quite silent, as in *John*, (class X.) or *buhl*, (class VIII.) or *buddha*, (class VI.) or it will

indicate some unusual sound which this letter, in connection with the *h*, is to assume. The aspiration of the consonant element *y* takes place when *h* precedes the long sound of *u*; as in *human*, *humidity*, &c., (*humour* and its compounds being exceptions;) and the aspiration of *w* takes place when *h* follows letter *w* at the beginning of a syllable; as in *whale*, *wheat*, *whame*, &c., which are pronounced hwālt, hwēat, hwint, &c.: unless the vowel-letter *o* succeeds; for then the *w* is sunk and the *h* alone is sounded, as in *whole*, *who*, &c. (Compare 56.)

161. The remaining consonant-combinations with *h* are partly of Saxon, partly of Greek, and partly of French origin. *C* with *h* will be found in words of all three sources, and is subject in consequence (beside being occasionally silent) to three modes of pronunciation. In words of genuine growth, it indicates the 63d consonant element, which must therefore be considered the regular sound of this combination; as in *child*, *muck*, *which*, *witch*, &c. The *t* prefixed adds nothing to the sound, but is often useful in preventing any other sound from being given. In words of French origin, the digraph *ch* is sounded like *sh*; as in *chaise*, *cartouch*; and, in words of Greek and Italian origin, it is sounded *k*; as in *chasm*, *scheme*, *ache*, *chord*, *epoch*, *balдахin*. Here, however, in the sounds of *sch* before *e* and *i*, we have to encounter some striking inconsistencies. Nothing can be more evident than that, if the Greek *χ* is to be supplied in our orthography by *ch*, and if this, in default of the extra-aspiration which our language allows not to a consonant, necessarily identifies with *k*, the word *schism*, and *schedule*, should have *sch* pronounced as they are in *scheme*: yet an unnecessary reference of *schedule* to its French denizenship, with some vague notion perhaps of the alliance of our English *sh* to the Teutonic *sch*, has drawn the word into the very irregular pronunciation shēd'-dl; while the other word, *schism*, from a notion, probably, that, as *h* is silent, the *c* should be soft before *i*, has taken the equally irregular sound sīzm; an irregularity the more extraordinary, since in the word *sceptic*, (Class II. 155) the *c* is kept hard for the purpose of showing off a familiarity with the word in Greek, although no letter intervenes between the *c* and the *e*, and consistency requires that the *c* in *scene*, equally related to the Greek *κ*, and the *c* in *sceptic*, should be sounded alike. As, however, on other occasions, so in this, we must give way to usage, or incur the effect of opposing it. *Drachm* is another word that drops *ch*, as already remarked at 157.

162. The words in which *g* and *h* come together in the same syllable (Class VI. 155) are almost all of native growth; and hence we might expect a uniform or regular mode of sounding them; yet this is far from being the case. That seems the most consistent pronunciation which we hear in *ghost* and *burgh*, the *h*, superfluous as a mark of aspiration, being regarded as wholly idle, and the *g* accordingly receiving its proper sound. On other occasions we seem to think that *h* ought, in

some way, to be aspirated,—for instance, in the Scotch word *lough*; but, incapable of the Celtic aspiration which is frequently heard north of the Tweed, we merely render the *g* non-vocal, and thus, in sound, reduce the word to lōck; which procedure we likewise follow in *hough* and *shough*. Yet we do not seem satisfied with this mode of pronunciation; for we carry it no further than the words quoted; and of these we often change the spelling to accommodate the sound. Thus unsuccessful, we try another mode in *laugh* and *draught*, in *draugh*, *rough*, *tough*, *slough*, *enough*, *clough*, *trough*, and *cough*, in which we pronounce *gh* as we do another combination with *h*, namely *ph*, and give the two letters the sound of *f*. But, as if unsatisfied with all these modes of pronouncing *gh*, we seem in other words to give up both letters in despair, and in *bought*, &c., in *weigh*, &c., *high*, &c., *ough*, &c., *dough*, &c., *through*, &c., *vaquebaugh*, *pugh*! *taught*, &c., *straight*, &c., *eight*, &c., *fright*, &c., *sight*, &c., allow the combination no other effect than that of lengthening the previous vowel where it might otherwise be short. See 115, 139.

163. Words in which *p* and *h* come together in the same syllable (Class VI. 155) are almost all of Greek origin. In the English pronunciation of *diphthong*, *tripthong*, *aphthong*, and *ophthalmic*, dropping the *h*, which in our language is superfluous as a mark of aspiration with a consonant, we pronounce the remaining consonant, *p*, in the usual manner. (Compare 143.) But this is not the procedure commonly pursued:—*p* with *h* in almost all cases is pronounced *f*: in *Stephen* this sound is vocalized, that is, converted into *v*; and likewise in *nephew* almost the only word in which the combination occurs that is not immediately referable to a Greek origin; and even on the spelling of this word an Hellenic influence is suspected. As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced? See the example, *phthisis*, at 157.

164. *R* with *h* at the beginning of a word or syllable (Class VI. 155) is pronounced uniformly and consistently: for the *h*, superfluous in our language as the sign of aspiration with a consonant, is merely an indication that the word is of Greek origin, and the remaining *r* receives its usual sound. The *h* is also mute in *catarrh*.

165. The words in which *s* and *h* come together in the same syllable are of native growth, (Class VI. 155,) and the *h* so joined to the *s*, is, in all cases, an indication not that the *s* is to have its common dental sound, but the palatal sound, which is the 61st element of the schemes. It is in perfect consistency with this mode of indicating the 61st element, that, throughout the dictionary, the 62d element, which is nothing but the 61st vocalized, is indicated by *sh*. Let it be remembered, however, that in no one instance does the actual orthography of our language recognise this mode of indicating the element in question, namely,

the 62d, and that it is adopted in spelling words as they are pronounced, solely because no other can be found analogous to the actual practice of spelling, and, at the same time, consistent and intelligible.

166. Of the words in which *t* and *h* come together in the same syllable, (Class VI. ¹⁵⁵.) some are of native, and some are of Greek origin. That the Saxon letters *þ* and *ð*, for each of which, in default of a single character, we put the two letters *th*, were articulated by the tip of the tongue between the teeth, seems as probable a fact as any in philology: but that the Greek letter *t*, for which we also substitute the same two letters, was articulated in the same way, is not by any means so certain. However this may be, the combination in question, both in words from the Greek and words from the Saxon, is articulated in the way described, forming the 67th or 68th element of the consonant scheme. There is reason to think that the former of the two Saxon letters was the mark for the non-vocal, and the latter for the vocal sound. At present it may be laid down as a general rule, that the non-vocal sound occurs most frequently in words of Greek, and the vocal in words of Saxon origin. To signify this difference in the dictionary *th* will stand for the former, and *th* for the latter. *Th* is always vocalized by final *e* mute, as in *bathe, breathe, blithe*. It is also vocal in verbs: see 137. Further, it may be noticed, that in a few words, *Thomas, Thames, thyme, asthma, Anthony, &c.*, the *h*, superfluous as a mark of consonant aspiration, is disregarded, and the remaining *t* is articulated as if it stood alone. In *eighth*, which is formed from *eight* by adding the sound *th*, the *t* belonging to the *h* is omitted in the spelling, in consequence of which the *t*, previously belonging to the word *eight*, does double duty. In five words, namely *bath, lath, mouth, oath, and path*, the sound, aspirate in the singular, is vocalized in the plural, and the plural *s* (see 143) is of course vocalized also.

167. The foregoing principles, from 97 inclusive, are an attempt to systematize all words that do not conform to the orthography and pronunciation exhibited in the schemes, and the principles numbered in correspondence with them. Some words, however, still remain which no system can embrace, and which can therefore be referred to no general principle when they occur in the dictionary, unless it be admitted that words falling under this predicament must be met with in every living language, and so the predicament is accepted in place of a principle. And, truth to say, even of the words which have been noticed in the previous sections, a great many individual instances belong to the present rather than to any other division in the general arrangement,—such words, for instance, as *gaol, bury, business, feud, to sew, to char, brooch, door, blood, sewer, (a drain,) aisle, isle, demesne, viscount, indict, sacrifice, colonel, wrath, &c.* Of the same description, many words yet remain whose irregularity it would not be more difficult to account for, than for those that have chanced

to come under notice. It would be easy to show, for instance, how *lutestring* shortened in sound first into *lu-string*, and thence into *lustring*; *weednesday*, first into *wen-es-day*, and thence into *wen-a-day*. The irregularity in sounding *lieutenant* may be accounted for by the practice, common when the word was first introduced from the French, of confounding the letters *v* and *w*: the word was written *lieutenant* and sounded *levtenant*, which naturally shortened into *lieutenant*.¹⁶⁷ Other instances that class with these will be indicated in the dictionary by a reference to the present section, but without any further notice. Fortunately, the number of these anomalies is daily decreasing, so that many words which, in Walker's dictionary, are marked as having a customary irregular pronunciation, appear in this with regular sounds, and yet with usage in their favour. No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cou-cumber* or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago. And this may lead to a few remarks on the changes that have taken, and may take place, in the pronunciation of our language.

168. First, it must be conceded that they who commence these changes, however useful and necessary in their calling, are for the most part the smaller literati of the country,—they who attend more to manner than to matter, and love to lead the fashion in words, as others love to lead it in dress. To dispute the old and to settle a new pronunciation of a word is a task exactly suited to some abilities, which are not capable of a much higher flight; and, while persons so endowed are to be found ready to undertake the employment, (and they always will be found,) the rest of the world will be content to follow their track, satisfied if clearly understood, and that their manner neither prejudices their matter by uncouthness, nor calls off attention from it by obtrusive nicety or unusual preciseness.¹⁶⁸ But, while it becomes every sensible speaker to adopt all changes for the better, as soon as he safely may, it equally becomes him to oppose such as have no recommendation but caprice and fashion, and which would injure instead of improve the audible structure of our language. What,

¹⁶⁷ The discrepancy of spelling and pronunciation is most remarkable in proper names: for instance, the place written *Chertsey* is called *Chessey*, and *Cashalton* is called *Cuseherton*. Family names often claim, prescriptively, one form for the eye, and another for the ear: thus *Cholmondeley, Saint-John, Bolingbroke, Mainwaring, Majoribanks, Arceadechne, Hardinge, Cockburn, &c.*, reach the ear as *Chumley, Senjon or Sinjin, Bullingbrook, Mannering, Majorbanks or Marckbanks, Archdeacon, Harding, Coburn, &c.* The poet *Byrnes* called himself *Byrn*, (*Burn*), and the family name of *Cowper* is, orally, *Cooper*: as private names, such may still be their pronunciation; but when the poets are meant, the regular pronunciation is the proper one, and this the public have wisely adopted, by which much confusion that must have arisen in discourse from the other pronunciation is avoided.

¹⁶⁸ As for my own labour in this department of the work, I am aware, despite of the old quotation, *Ne quis tanquam parva, &c.*, that I am working in a field where no honour can be won. But it is my calling, and I conscientiously do my best in it to improve on the labours of my predecessors.

for instance, would the language gain by narrowing the *a* in *quantity* and *quality*, or lengthening the vowel-sound in the first syllable of *knowledge*? Certainly, nothing on the score of regularity, unless the speaker were disposed to go much further, and narrow the *a* in *wasm*, *wallet*, &c., (140,) and lengthen the vowel in *breakfast*, *zealous*, &c. (136:) nor would any thing be gained on the score of sound; such as in many cases might induce a sensible speaker to comply with a new mode of pronunciation, though at the risk of seeming peculiar. In short, after all that precedes, the one principle by which a speaker of good judgement is guided, a principle including all the others, is, *usage*: it is only when he knows not this usage that he hesitates: and in such cases it is hoped that, till years make it obsolete, the dictionary will be a faithful guide. Meanwhile, if, in opposition to the authority of the dictionary, a word should seem inclined to change its pronunciation, the previous principles will show whether the change would be for the better or the worse, and consequently whether it ought to be adopted or opposed.

169. The elements of syllables in English words should be all that, in an English dictionary, require consideration; but, unfortunately, it is the custom of English people to mingle a multitude of foreign words with those of their own language, which words by degrees fix themselves as a sort of patchwork on the homespun material, and, requiring to be uttered with more or less of their original pronunciation, are precisely the words for which a pronouncing dictionary is likely to be consulted by the mere English scholar. With regard to Greek and Latin words, some hints have already been furnished,—as to accent, by the remarks offered at 86;—as to the sound of final *e* and *es*, by those at 101:—and as to the digraphs *æ* and *æ*, by those at 103. The seat of accent in Latin words is always determined by the quantity of the penultimate syllable, and this may be ascertained from any Latin dictionary:—if the penultimate should be long, it must be accented; if short, the previous syllable must have the accent: and, be it remembered, a vowel before two consonants is always deemed long, though pronounced with the short sound of the English vowel, as the penultimate of *Anténna*; unless the two consonants are a mute and a liquid,—for then the previous vowel may be short, and consequently unaccented, as in *cerébrum*. Greek words, as to their accent, are pronounced as coming to us through the Latin, and consequently by the same rules; though exceptions sometimes occur. (See 86.) With regard to Latinized names in modern science, many of which have a form half Latin, half English, it is absurd to tie them to any classical law:—their current will be their proper pronunciation, be it in other respects what it may; as *baryta*, *iodine*, &c. In the sounds of letters, also, it is usual to pronounce Greek words as coming to us through the Latin; and, though our mode of pronouncing Latin must be admitted to be

absurd,¹⁶⁹ yet we must adhere to it, unless we could produce a total change; since an attempt to correct by piecemeal would introduce further inconsistencies, and render “confusion worse confounded.” The sound of *g* in Latin, as in English words, by common consent is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; such also is the practice with regard to the greater number of adopted Greek words, and the practice must be followed unless the speaker chooses to involve himself in inextricable inconsistency. It is of no use, for instance, to pronounce the *g* hard in *gymnastics*, *gynecocracy*, and a few other words from the Greek, unless the speaker followed the same practice in words of more common occurrence, as *genealogy*, *geology*, and the like. True, he may establish the less usual sound of *g* with regard to a word or two, and a dictionary like this may be compelled to reflect that pronunciation; but more justice will be done to our language, and more credit will be due to the speaker, if, when a word hangs between either practice, he prefers that pronunciation which makes it harmonize with the majority of words in the same predicament.

170. The affectation of using French and Italian words in English speech, was a national failing as far back as the times of Elizabeth, and it continues to this day. At their first introduction, such words are pronounced, or attempted to be pronounced, without corruption of their original sounds; by being much used they gradually resign their foreign cast, and some of them at length become quite English. It must therefore happen, while in transition from one of these states to the other, that they will be neither English nor foreign; a condition it were bootless to complain of,—injudicious to alter by going back to the original pronunciation,—and quixotic to amend by reducing them at once to the state of English words. In this condition will the greater part of the words be found that bear a reference in the dictionary to the present section.¹⁷⁰ Of others, which retain their foreign sounds, it is impossible to mark the pronunciation precisely; and the following directions are important in connection with the spelling, the accents, and other marks, by which an approximation to the proper pronunciation is attempted.

In ITALIAN words, the accented syllable must be *humoured*, so to speak, that is, it must be

¹⁶⁹ The absurdity is not that we give English sounds to the Latin letters, but that we vary the sound of the same letter, subjecting it to every change which it is liable to in English words; and what these changes are, how many, how conflicting, how capricious, the foregoing long development of principles may testify.

¹⁷⁰ The same statement applies to foreign proper names of places; many of them have a medium pronunciation, which it is prudent to encourage as a means of making them at last quite English. The names of almost all the considerable cities abroad are already English in pronunciation, if not always in spelling; and not a few have conformed in spelling as English words to their previously established English sounds. When a choice can be made (it certainly cannot always) between an English and a foreign sound of a foreign name, it is a petty and contemptible taste which, in English society, prefers the latter.

dwelt upon in a marked manner, whether it terminate in a vowel or a consonant; for instance, the *o* in *curio'so*, (*-ō'zō*), and the *ed* in *arpeggio*, (*arpēd'jō*), in which last word the tongue rests upon the *d* for some time. So in the doubled consonants, as *ll*, *nn*, &c., the tongue, by resting on the sound at the place of contact, must mark the difference between the articulation, signified in this manner, and the same articulation signified by the single letter. In other respects, Italian sounds may be tolerably conveyed by English modes of spelling; and consequently, when the Italian pronunciation is not imitated by the spelling, (as in *concerto*, which is not marked *conchēr'tō*), the reason is, that the English pronunciation is deemed to have won its way into good and general use.

In FRENCH words,—

The *r* must be trilled or made rough at all times; for instance, in the final syllables marked *twā*r and *tur*, in *abaltoir*, and *amateur*; nor must these syllables be short, but have the full prolongation of English syllables under the accent and lengthened by guttural vibration.

The syllables marked *ōng*, *āng*, *ūng*, *ōang*, as in *enceinte*, (*ōng-sāngt'*), *un cordon*, (*ūng cor'dōang*), must not be articulated according to the manner of sounding *ng* in English words, but the nasal tone must rest in, not pass through, the nose, and the tongue must be quiescent, not carried back as if to articulate letter *g*. The true French sound is in fact not in any degree a consonant sound, but a nasal vowel.

The sound of *u*, marked *'oo*, *'ōo*, or *'ōō*, must not be uttered as in pronouncing English words, but the lips must be contracted as if for whistling, and indeed the proper sound of the French *u* is not improperly described by calling it a vocalized whistle.

The sound marked *d*, as in *aid-de-camp*, (*aid'-dd-cōng*), is meant for the same obscure sound which the *a* and *o* denote in the English phrases—*twenty pounds a year*, *what's a clock*? &c.

The sound marked *ōō*, as in the last syllable of *accoucheuse*, (*-āōōz*), must be so blended as to seem a single sound, the *ōō*, by such blending, losing its full *pouring* utterance, and approaching the narrow sound of the French *u* as described above.

French words have no decided accent: hence the accent is not always marked on the last syllable, which is wrongly deemed the universal seat of French accent. The last syllable, however, is frequently marked with a long quantity, when the accent is placed on another syllable with no indication of length; and this procedure is adopted as the best mode of conveying the real effect, namely, accent, which is unaccompanied by the effect of English accent,—quantity not produced by the ordinary cause of English quantity.

171. Before taking leave of "the Elements of Syllables," it seems expedient to recapitulate the legitimate uses of the silent letters, which, in the dictionary, are printed *a, c, i, o, u, y, w, h*,

a, c, i, o, u, y, w, h, following a vowel, imply the alphabetical sound of that vowel; as in *mēal*, *charcōal*; *flīa*, *fōas*, *dūes*; *pāin*, *ēther*, *sūt*; *brōoch*, *dōor*; *sōul*; *bowl*; *plāy*, *key*.

It must be noted, however, that the effect in some of these instances is unusual, and in that respect illegitimate; for example, in *brooch* and *door*, *oo* being properly a digraph representative of the 27th or 28th element of the vowel scheme: so also with regard to the particular combinations *oi* and *oy*, *ow* and *ow*, the latter vowel is not generally or legitimately significant of the alphabetic sound of the former vowel, but the two letters form the legitimate digraphs by which the 29th or 30th, the 31st or 32d elements, are represented.

With regard, likewise, to the particular combination *aw*, the latter letter is not significant of the first or alphabetic sound of the former, but of its fourth sound, as in *lāw*, *jack'-dāw*.

h, silent after *a*, implies that it is to have its third sound as in *āh*, *Messiah*.

c, after a consonant preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, implies that the previous vowel loses its second, or short sound, and regains its first or alphabetic sound: thus the short or second sound of the vowel-letter in *māt*, *mēt*, *fīn*, *hōp*, *cūb*, gives place to the alphabetic sound in *māte* or *play'-māte*, in *metz*, *fīnc*, *hōpē*, and *cūbe*. This effect is equally legitimate in *bāth*, *tīth*, *clōth*, &c., because *th* is a digraph, or mark for a single consonant element; but it is not so legitimate in *pāst*, *strāng*, &c., though quite as customary.

e, after *g* and *c*, implies the soft sound of the consonant-letter; as in *age*, *cringe*; *ac*, *mince*. And when silent after *s* and a liquid, it restrains the *s* from its vocal sound; as in *else*, *tense*, *curse*, which are prevented from identifying in sound with *ells*, *tens*, and *currs*. Also, by being added to *th*, it implies that the sound is to be vocalized; as, by adding *e* to the noun *breath*, we get the verb *To breathe*.

u, after *g* and *c*, keeps the *g* from becoming soft; as in *guess*, *guide*, *biscuit*. In *plāgue*, *vōgue*, *fūgue*, &c., we may remark that each silent letter has a legitimate effect; for the *u* keeps the *g* hard, and the *e* gives the long sound to the previous vowel. But these effects must not always be calculated upon: in *a'-gue*, for instance, the last three letters form a distinct syllable; and these two letters, namely *u* and *e*, both together and separately, are liable to be idle as well as silent: see 189.

Synepy—Rhythm—Modulation.

172. It is not usual, in a pronouncing dictionary, to regard the principles of pronunciation further than as concerned with words uttered separately. But in discourse, words are not used separately; they unite with various degrees of connection in sense; they unite correspondently in manner of delivery; and he who would understand in theory, or acquire practically, the pronunciation of a living language, must not stop short when

he knows how each word is sounded in its individual capacity, but inquire what are the things which, beside syllables, reach the ear in a connected succession of words, and how, as to these things, the language under review is distinguished from others. In the first place the *Synepy* itself—the interjunction of the words—should be attended to. Because words are separated from each other in writing, we are apt to imagine that a correspondent separation, or something akin to such separation, exists in speaking: but this is entirely a mistake:—as a general assertion it may be safely said, there is no greater separation among the words of the same sentence than among the syllables of the same word; so that a sentence properly uttered is, in fact, an unbroken chain of syllables, except where the lungs, subjecting their necessities to the accommodated demands of sense, and pathos, and harmony, require places of momentary rest, and form what are called the clauses of the sentence.

173. Viewing a sentence, then, in this light, namely, as an unbroken chain of syllables, and having already considered *syllable* one of the three elements alluded to in the Introduction to these Principles, we may now advert, as briefly as the subjects will permit, to the remaining two, namely, *Time*, or *Rhythm*, and *Tone*, or *Modulation*. In no language can a succession of connected words, (and words consist of syllables,) be naturally and agreeably pronounced if a sense of rhythmical distribution be wanting. In no language can a succession of words intended to convey a meaning be naturally *spoken* in a tone or tones like those of song—or *sung* in tones like those of speech. The tones of speech, then, are essentially different from those of song; in fact, they are slides constantly moving from grave to acute, and acute to grave, but never resting for an instant at any part of the musical scale. Such are the tones of speech in all languages now spoken, and such no doubt they have ever been: such, too, is the necessity, which, in all languages, must produce a *rhythm*. Still we have to inquire, concerning languages in particular, first, how the rhythm in each is obtained; and, secondly, how the notes of the speaking voice are so modulated as to produce, in each language, what is called the native accent.

174. To the former of these questions, it may be answered without hesitation, that the rhythm of all the modern European languages, French excepted, arises out of the fixed and regulated places of accent which are found in every succession of words. Thus in the sentence, “In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth,” there are certain fixed places of accent, namely, the syllables in *italic*, and it is out of these the rhythm arises. The ancient classical languages had, like our own, fixed and regulated seats of accent; but they who then spoke those languages, neglecting the rhythm which was obtainable, and which we obtain from accent, obtained a more subtle and a more musical rhythm from

another source, namely, from *fixed and regulated quantities*. Here, in truth, lies the essential difference between Greek and Latin, as they were originally, and as they are now pronounced, not in the nature and primary purpose of accent, which were the same with them as they are with us, but in the perception of a *rhythm independent of the accents*. We may pretend as much as we will, in modern times, to read according to quantity; but trained as our ears are, tempered as are our nerves, to the observance of a rhythm arising from a source essentially different, success in such an attempt is next to impossible;—at least, *ὡς τὸν βυλλόμενον τὰ ἀπαρτῶτες ἡμῶν ἰσχυροῦς διδάσκει γὰρ*. Demosthenes speaks of ears *politically* diseased—ours are prosodically so; and no training which comes late in life can cure them. While accents are heard such as customarily give existence to our perceptions of rhythm, we are practically, audibly, inattentive to quantities, let us, theoretically and literally, attend as closely to them as we may. In our language, accordingly, we have no regulated quantities: we have syllables, indeed, of every quantity from very short to very long, but we have no standard quantities to which the ear appeals in every succession of syllables, and out of which the rhythm arises. Our feet are formed of syllables accented and unaccented, the quantities of which are accidental, and make little or no difference, provided the conditions regarding accent are complied with. Hence, what we call *Iambic* verse in our language, and what we call *Anapæstic* verse, have a rhythm completely different from that which reached the ear of an ancient Greek or Roman, while listening to verse of those denominations in his own language, and as it was then pronounced. With us, *Iambic* verse, as its feet are *disyllabic*, has the even rhythm marked $\frac{2}{2}$ in music; and *Anapæstic* verse, as its feet are *trisyllabic*, has the triple rhythm marked $\frac{3}{2}$; while, to the Greek or Roman, the rhythm of the former was triple, and of the latter even; for the *Iamb* was a foot of three times, or $\bullet \circ$, and the *Anapæst*, of four times, or $\bullet \bullet \circ$. Thus different, with respect to the source whence we derive our rhythm, are the languages of modern days—Italian, Roman, Spanish, English, German, &c., from those of Greece and Rome, as they were anciently spoken. But the French language stands in still stronger contrast: it is not only without any regulated quantities out of which rhythm can arise, but it is also without regulated accents:—to the ear alone, unassisted by the understanding, it is a language of syllables, and hence it is incapable of any but of rhymed verse. Not that it is destitute of rhythm, or of modulated speaking tones, but it is destitute of any regulated seats of accent that force the rhythm now to be of one character, and now of another. Undetermined either by fixed quantities or fixed seats of accent, the rhythm is such as is suggested to the speaker at the moment by the length of clauses or of lines, or the relation

of clause to clause, or line to line:¹⁷⁴ in other words, there are no necessary accents, and hence a rhythm, but there is necessarily a rhythm, and hence there are syllables, some under thesis, or pulsation, and some under arsis, or remission. With respect to our own language, (for the better understanding of which, these remarks on others are made,) we find the thesis, or pulsation, (actual or mental,) never taking place but at the syllables previously fixed for accent by the idiom of the language; and further inquiry and examination will show, that the slides of the voice from grave to acute, or acute to grave, are renewed or changed at these syllables, and at these syllables only. Our example may be the one lately quoted—"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth:" in the idiomatic pronunciation of this, there is a change of slide as well as a rhythmical cadence at the fourth syllable of the sentence; a renewal of the former slide, or a change to the opposite one, accompanied by another cadence, at the eighth syllable; and so to the end. Hence we may suspect the kind of answer which the second of the two questions proposed at the end of Section 172 admits of.

175. That question was, "how the notes of the speaker's voice are so modulated, as to produce, in each language, what is called its native accent?" Now it is evident that the changes of accent may not take place in all languages co-incidentally with the rhythmical cadences, and that, even among languages which agree in this feature generally, there may be great differences as to the manner of uttering the accents, and the choice of one or the other at particular parts of sentences. In the ancient classical languages, if the previous remarks concerning them are correct, the changes of accent were *not* coincident with the rhythmical cadence; in French they are not; which is the reason that, to a French tongue and ear, the regulated accents of other European languages are so remarkably difficult. Narrowing our view to our own language, it will still be necessary to refer to Greek and Latin, because the great ignorance which prevails on the subjects we are considering has been produced by the circumstance, that almost all previous inquirers have been determined to find in, the living utterance of our English tongue, the same elements in the same form and use which they find described in ancient treatises of rhetoric and pronunciation. Taking for granted that, as the ancients had regulated quantities, we must have them also; that as

their verse depended on these quantities, ours must likewise depend on them; they tacitly take likewise for granted as an implied consequence, that accent, with us, fulfils no other purpose than it did with them. But this is quite at variance with fact. Accent, with us, is an almost universal efficient. Not only does it join syllables together, signifying how many belong to one word, (its office anciently as now,) but it joins words together, and signifies their relation to each other in a sentence, and it often gives a meaning to words, and clauses, and whole sentences, which, abstractedly, they do not bear. It is, as already stated, the sole producer of our rhythm both in prose and verse; for though it affects the quantity of syllables by making those longer which are by nature long, (see the vowel scheme,) yet it practically draws off all attention from the quantities to fix it solely on the number of syllables that go to a cadence or a clause, a foot, a hemistich, or a verse. In short, as to its nature and office, it agrees with ancient accent only so far as it is applied to words separately and individually, and then it does agree precisely. Pronounce, for instance, the word *unfading*: the penultimate is *acute* in tone compared with the other two syllables, which may therefore by comparison be called *grave*, and a degree of emphasis accompanying the utterance of the word will give the simple acute a compound character, agreeing with the definition of the ancient *circumflex*.¹⁷⁵ But all this is true only as regards words separately pronounced: for in English, the moment words are joined into sentences, their accents are liable to change in character, in order to harmonize with, and prepare for, each other; moreover, all monosyllabic words in common use forego their individual accents, and join themselves as enclitics to other words: and not only these, but all words whatever, are liable in the same manner to forego their individual accents, in order that the clause or sentence so pronounced may convey an oblique or *extra* meaning. Let the words of the following sentence be separately pronounced, and each will have its separate accent, *viz.*, a slide of the voice beginning acute and ending grave; but let them be joined, and their modulation in series will accord with the relation in which they are placed below:

Enter not into
argument with thy
sneaker.
O Lord!
Loop for in
The eight shall
no man
living be
justified.

The places of the rhythmical pulsations are signified by small capitals; and it will be

¹⁷⁴ For light social intercourse, French is an unequalled language; and this is no trivial recommendation; but for any other purpose, it stands by far the lowest of all the languages of Europe. It is unfit for poetry and oratory; and the wonder is, that there are French poets and French orators. I am well aware, that if I had hazarded such an assertion in the presence of my early French master, M. Des Carrières, his hair would have stood on end: I am equally aware of what I may expect from my long-valued friend M. Merlet, the French Professor at the London University—a Parisian, who, to a thorough acquaintance with the refinements of his own language and literature, joins a sound knowledge of ours:—but I brave the consequences.

¹⁷⁵ Greek words accented on the last are called *oxytons*, and those not so accented are called *baryttons*, by which last word is meant that they had the grave accent on the last, the acute being elsewhere placed. Why, then, it may be asked, was the mark called grave placed

seen that the changes of slide begin at those places: it will also be observed that many of the words have now no accent of their own, but participate in the slide which commences with some previous word; while, of the words which retain an accent of their own, it will be seen that the accent is not always of the same character as of the word separately pronounced; that is, beginning acute and ending grave; but each accent is uttered relatively to others, and this adjusted relation of the accents throughout the clauses constitutes the *modulation* of the sentence. We have no reason to think the union of words into sentences was accompanied in the ancient classical languages by these effects. Accent, with them, united syllables into words, but not words into sentences. It was an efficient wholly different that, to the ears of the refined native, brought words into union, and gave the series its rhythm: this efficient was the regulated quantities: to these the nerves of the speaker and bearer were tempered by education and habit, and by these were the rhythmical cadences tacitly determined, not by the accents. The effect as to the union of the words was however the same: for the feet which arose from the quantities had no more regard to the words in their separate capacities than feet which arise from accent,—but the *caesura* cut off some syllables from one word and some from another, just as the perception of rhythm, arising from the quantities, suggested. Words, therefore, in all probability, retained the accents, when in union, which they had separately, and we know that they seldom dropped their accents: for the number of enclitics, that is, of words privileged to drop their accents, was very limited; proving that the privilege itself scarcely existed. Hence the reason the ancients were so averse to a succession of monosyllabic words; for the repeated similar accents were necessarily tiresome to the ear: but in our language a succession of such words seldom has this effect; for a sentence of monosyllables, having the same rhythm, is also capable of having precisely the same modulation as a sentence composed of long words. The following two sentences, for instance, have exactly the same rhythm and modulation: "Disappointment repeated, destroys expectation." "To be cross'd in our hopes, is a check we are born to." It is needless to carry these remarks further; nor would so much on subjects rather foreign to the purpose of a pronouncing dictionary have been said, had it not been necessary to prevent a supposition

on the accented syllable of an oxyton unless it came last in a sentence? A correspondent in the 11th vol. of Valpy's Classical Journal answers this question ingeniously and satisfactorily. When the marks of accents were first used, words were not separated from each other in writing, and these marks were meant for guides to the reader, that he might, by the proper tones, aggregate the syllables into words. But if oxytons had had their proper mark, when they came elsewhere than at the end of a sentence, they might have been mistaken for barytons, and preparation made for unaccented syllables to follow: hence, they were written with a mark different from the true one at all places except at the conclusion of a sentence.

too easily entertained, that to know how every *separate* word of a language is pronounced, is to know how the language itself is pronounced. It was further necessary to caution the learner, who had reached that first step in the pronunciation of our language, against the false guides he is in danger of meeting with on attempting the second. The assertion is scarcely too harsh, that if almost all which has been written on English accent, emphasis, tone, quantity, rhythm, were cast into the fire, a great service would be done to the learners of our language. Let a learner apply his own ears to catch from English organs the native tones and native rhythm of our language, and he will have every chance of success; a chance he will be almost sure to miss, if he takes any written treatise for his guide. What, for instance, can be better fitted to blind any one to the true nature of English verse, than the Prosodies which pretend to explain it? What have the names of the classical feet to do with metres that depend upon accent? Our verse, in all its varieties, is constructed on principles so simple, that very little needs be said in describing it. To declare that we have verse of such and such a number of syllables to the standard line,—that the rhythm in such line, or in such a clause, is disyllabic or trisyllabic,—that the rhythmical ictus begins with the first syllable of the line, or clause, or does not begin with it,—that it falls or does not fall on the last syllable,—that lines are allowed within certain limits to deviate from their standard, but that, beyond those limits, what was verse becomes prose,—that the clauses of lines relatively to clauses in their own or in other lines, become harmonious by the proportions they suggest,—is to say almost all that the subject requires.

176. As immediately connected with the subjects under review, it is important to state, before they are dismissed, that, in the dictionary, words are marked according to their *separate* pronunciation, and consequently that all monosyllabic words are exhibited as having *accented* vowel sounds. But in actual use, a very great proportion of these monosyllabic words are never accented when they enter into sentences, except when some oblique or referential meaning makes them emphatic. The indefinite article which we name *a* is pronounced *ä* in actual use and combination: (compare 24:)—that which we pronounce *mē* as a single word is never so pronounced in sentences except emphatically, (i. e. referentially to *you, him, her, &c.*) but drops its long quantity so as more properly to be marked *mē*:—in like manner, *your* becomes *yur*; (131;) *am, was, had, shall, and*, become *äm, wöz, häd, shall, änd*; (12;) *for* often becomes *fur*; (38;) *of* becomes *üv*, and *from*, *früm*; (18;) *my* and *by* generally become *mē* and *bē*; (105;) and *thy*, among people who familiarly use it, frequently becomes *thē*:—so likewise the definite article, which, when it stands alone, we call *thē*, shortens and often changes its vowel sound in connection with other words, (except when emphatic,) being pronounced *thē* when

it comes before a vowel sound, and *thd*, (see 24,) when it comes before a consonant sound:—so again the pronoun *you* in the accusative case and not emphatic, changes the full sound of its vowel into a sound near to *é* or to the natural vowel. And not only are the vowel sounds liable to be affected when words are pronounced relatively to, or in connection with, other words, but the consonant *t* or *d* concluding a word immediately before another word that begins with the sound of *y*

consonant, not under accent, is liable to be sounded *ch* or *j*, just as the *t* in *nature* and the *d* in *verdure*, are liable to be so sounded. See 147.

177. The reference of words to one in a sentence, is frequently productive of another effect, namely, a deviation from the regular or usual seat of accent. Thus we say, “to give and for-give;” we compare “prob-ability and plau-sibility;” we speak of the “devisor and devisee;” the “appellor and appellee;” &c.

2. PRINCIPLES OF REMEDY

FOR

DEFECTS OF UTTERANCE.

Vulgar and Rustic, Provincial and Foreign Habits.

178. Before anything is said respecting the several defects which rank under the foregoing denominations, it may be as well to consider what is that dialect from which they all deviate, and how far it is possible, and worth the while of a sensible person, to surmount his early habits in order to conform to it. The dialect, then, which we have here in view, is not that which belongs exclusively to one place,—not even to London; for the mere cockney, even though tolerably educated, has his peculiarities as well as the mere Scotchman or Irishman;—but the common standard dialect is that in which all marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and nothing appears to indicate any other habits of intercourse than with the well-bred and well-informed, wherever they may be found. Now it may be that a person cannot altogether reach this standard; but if he reach it very nearly, all the object of a complete conformity may be gained. A person needs not blush because he cannot help betraying he is a Scotchman or an Irishman; but it may nevertheless be an object of ambition to prove that his circle of intercourse has extended much beyond his native place. Accordingly, a Scotch or Irish accent is grating on polite ears only in excess, and has nothing disagreeable in it, if individual words are sounded according to common usage, and the broadness of the accent has evidently been reduced by intercourse with varied society. Still greater indulgence is allowed to a foreign accent, though this of course diminishes with known length of abode in the country where the language is spoken. But a rustic or a cockney dialect meets not with the same quarter; and a man displaying either the one or the other, must have a large portion of natural talent or ac-

quired science, who surmounts the prejudice it creates. These remarks may serve as an answer to one part of the question proposed,—namely, how far it is worth a sensible person's while to labour at the improvement of a deficient pronunciation; and with regard to the possibility of success, the person will be able to form his own opinion after he shall have considered the strength and inveteracy of his present habits, and the degree in which they stand opposed to the principles and practice exhibited in the foregoing pages. Whatever may be the nature of his deficiency,—cockney, rustic, Irish, Scotch, or foreign,—his first step should be the mastery of the key sounds in the schemes, under the guidance of some one that pronounces them quite correctly. Then, and not till then, he will be able to read the treatise and use the dictionary, with every chance of ultimate success. A few hints previously to entering on the course proposed, may render it more effectual to each class of persons just alluded to. We may begin by

179. HINTS TO COCKNEY SPEAKERS. The diffusion of literature among even the lowest classes of the metropolis, renders it almost unnecessary to speak now of such extreme vulgarisms as the substitution of *v* for *w*, or *w* for *v*. Few persons under forty years of age, with such a predilection for literary nicety as will lead them to these pages, can be in much danger of saying, that they like “Weal and winegar very well;” or that they are going to “Vest Vickham in a po shay;” and with regard to men who, in spite of their intelligence and information, retain the habits of a more distant generation of cocknies, it is doubtful whether, at their age, a reformation could be promised without an expense of time and labour they would be unwilling to bestow. They may be referred to the organic formation of the sounds where the deficiencies lie,—to

the exercise of the organs in lists of words selected for the purpose,—and to the dictionary for the proper utterance of every individual word on which a doubt can occur:—but whether, after these directions, they can find patience to put them in practice, is a consideration for themselves alone. Passing, therefore, to cockneys of a later generation, it may be remarked, that they require, in general, to be cautioned against affected niceties quite as much as against unconscious negligencies. We shall often hear a sedulous cockney say *wöld*, *cöld*, and *shöld*, (*would*, *could*, *should*;) while he sinks, habitually and unwarily, the terminational vowel in *chicken* and *Latin*, *uvel* and *parcel*. Correcting these, he carries his correctness so far as to make the vowel distinct in *swivel* and *heaven*, *evil* and *devil*. The effort might pass however, and possibly be lauded, if he were consistently exact; but it becomes ridiculous when in contrast with such negligencies as *arithmetick* and *character*, *wri-tin* and *read-in*, *spile* and *sile*, (*spoil* and *soil*;) *Toosday*, *doo-ty*, *perput-rate*, *affin-ut-y*, *providence*, and *ed-e-cation*. Then, again, what apparent perverseness in sinking the guttural sound of *r* in *board*, *form*, *cord*, &c., and adding it to *law*, *saw*, &c.; in sinking the *h* in *hand*, *heart*, &c., and sounding it in *honour*, *honest*, &c. It is evident, then, that the cockney speaker has to learn at least consistency in his pronunciation. If he seek extraordinary accuracy, let him learn the principles on which accuracy depends; and if he desire to be accurate no further than to pass in good society without invidious notice, let him learn the limits between polite and extreme exactitude.—We proceed next, to

180. HINTS FOR LONDONIZING A RUSTIC UTTERANCE. Although a rustic pronunciation differs much in one county and in another, yet in all of them the vowels are apt to be broader than the standard dialect permits,—that is to say, they are uttered with a wider aperture of the mouth; and to this broader sound is generally added a drawl, which, occurring on sounds that should be essentially short, changes their character in this respect also. The specific sounds of the several vowels must, therefore, be diligently and practically studied in the scheme, before an attempt at improvement is made by the use of the Principles foregoing, or the subsequent dictionary; and the most watchful attention should gather into classes, words that contain the same vowel sound under different vowel characters, or different circumstances. For instance: “I have *won* one game, and you have *won* none; you have not *won* once, and that is *wonderful*.” Here the words and syllables which have the vowel *ü* under the letter *o*, should be collected and practised. The classes of words in which a vowel-letter has some incidental sound not extending beyond the class, should also be collected: for example, the words in which letter *u* is sounded *ö*, instead of *ü*; (see 117;) in order that, when the Yorkshireman, for instance, is no longer guilty of saying *döö* for *düll*, he may not carry the change so far as to

say *biüll*, &c., for *böö*. Exceptions will indeed require more attention than the general rules:—*avönge*, *hing*, *spünge*, &c., might, for instance, lead a west countryman to think he is right in saying *stränge* and *dän-ger*; but he must learn the rule which excepts these. (111.) Nor, while attending to vowel-sounds, must the consonants be neglected. Welshmen make the hard or breath consonants soft, and the soft, hard; Somersetshiremen sound *x* for *s*; the Northumbrians trill the *r* against the soft palate instead of the upper gum, and so pronounce it with a burr; while the Lancastrians make a compound of the simple articulation *ng*, and, instead of *king*, *long*, &c., say *king-g*, *long-g*, &c. (Compare 158.)—Our next duty is to give

181. HINTS FOR SOFTENING AN HIBERNIAN BROGUE. The first point our western friend must attend to for this purpose, is, to avoid hurling out his words with a superfluous quantity of breath. It is not *broadher* and *loudher* that he must say; but the *d*, and every other consonant in the language, must be neatly delivered by the tongue, with as little riot, clattering, or breathing as possible. Next let him drop the roughness or rolling of letter *r* in all places but the beginning of syllables: he must not say *slor-rum* and *far-rum*, but let the word be heard in one smooth syllable. The numerous interchanges he will have to make among the vowels it will be impossible to particularize,—such, for instance, as will convert *plaze* into *please*, *greet* into *great*, *plinty* into *plenty*, *ful* into *foot*; they are merely hinted at here to awaken his observation; and it is unnecessary to tell him he may find an abundance of similar hints, combined with infinite humour, in many a tale written by countrymen and countrywomen; which he is advised to study in connection with these remarks, if for nothing else, as a relief to their dryness.—One more observation may be added:—in modulating his sentences, the Irishman does not make that equal use of the two accents of the speaking voice which characterizes the common standard dialect, but his accents are almost all in one direction, viz., from acute to grave. Thus warned, his ear, on the watch to catch the difference, may enable him to change his habit. Turning to the north, we are next to furnish

182. HINTS FOR REDUCING BROAD SCOTCH. An Irishman, it has just been observed, uses the closing accent of the voice too much: a Scotchman has the contrary habit, and is continually drawing his tones from grave to acute with an effect, which, to southern ears, is suspensive in character. The smooth guttural *r* is as little heard in Scotland as in Ireland, the trilled *r* taking its place; and the substitution of the former for the latter at the places indicated by the vowel scheme, must therefore be an object of sedulous practice. The peculiar sound of *u*, which in the north so often borders on the French *u*, must be compared with the several sounds of the letter as heard in the south; and the long quantity which a Scotchman is apt to give the vowels

that ought to be essentially short, must be clipped by the instantaneous junction of the consonant, in order that æ may become ø , or ā ; ā may become ē ; ē may be shut up into ī ; ō alter its length and quality into ū ; and œ be curtailed into ö . On the other hand, equal care will be necessary to keep the vowels which ought to be long completely so: lāte must not be shortened almost into lēt , nor lēan into lin ; neither cōal into cōle , nor fōod into fōd . The composition of the long i , which in Scotland is sounded ā , must also be attended to. In short, all the key sounds must first be completely mastered, and the preceding pages consulted respecting the application of them in detail.—The remarks under these several heads have anticipated almost all that can be offered in the shape of

183. HINTS TO FOREIGNERS. A parallel of sounds will be found in almost every foreign-anglo grammar, and needs not, therefore, be furnished here: but it may be useful to warn the learner of our language, never to depend on any parallel further than for an approximation of sounds. Let a vowel in our language be pronounced by a correct English mouth, and compared with one in his own language, as pronounced by himself, and, however his grammar may tell him they are identical, he will be almost sure to find, with sharp ears and awakened attention, a difference of sound and effect well worth remembering. And not only are almost all the vowels, and some of the consonants, foreign to foreign organs, but the accent or modulation of the language is new and strange, particularly to a Frenchman. The reading of verse after a well-taught native is the best way to give a practical feeling of the nature and application of this last element.

Defects of Articulation.

184. All impediments of speech, as they are called, proceed from the constant, or the inconstant inability of the organs to complete certain articulations. The former kind may be considered under the head now proposed: the latter defect will be considered separately. The actions of the organs of speech, which, accompanied by breath or voice, constitute the articulations, are as determinate, and fitted to be as much under the control of the will, as the actions of our arms, hands, fingers, legs, or feet; and it needs not be pointed out, that whenever we would bring any of these members to perform unaccustomed actions, we first make ourselves accurately acquainted with the manner of action, and then, by frequent and incessant repetition, render the action, or series of actions, a *habit*. In this way we learn steps in dancing, and fingering in music. The members may be perhaps by nature ill adapted for the actions; in which case, though the difficulty of gaining the habit may be great, yet it may not be insurmountable. Even if some of the members usually employed are wanting, the case is not always hopeless: if a man has lost his right hand, we can teach him

to write with his left. The organs of speech are not excepted from the force of these general remarks. He who has impediments to correct must first ascertain what articulations he is unable to form, and why he is unable:—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the cause will not be found to lie in any natural indisposition or inaptitude of the organs, but in the accidental acquirement of a wrong habit for the right one. Thus a habit of touching the teeth instead of the gum in pronouncing s , is the fault called *lisping*. Nosology, indeed, has taken this and the other defects under its cognizance, and given them high-sounding Græco-latin names; but they are diseases caught from example, and are hardly ever constitutional. The lip, accompanied by a general want of energy in the action of the tongue, lips, teeth, &c., constitutes the *pellismus emolliens*. If the fault attaches chiefly to the r , either by the omission of its sound altogether or the substitution of a weaker sound like l , it is called *pellismus fallans*. The well-known Newcastle burr, (compare 73,) is dignified by the title *pellismus ringens*. The divided palate is fairly claimed by nosology, under the name of *pellismus lagostomatium*; a defect of conformation which renders the speaker incapable without mechanical aid of rendering k , g , and ng articulate. The tongue is frequently accused (often groundlessly) of being too big or too little, and certain it is that it sometimes borrows too much assistance from the lips, while its own action is sluggish and unwieldy. This is called *pellismus ballutiens*. The lips are sometimes defective, so as to pronounce p , b , and m , imperfectly. This is called *pellismus achedos*. There appears to be no distinct name for the stoppage of the nasal organ, which converts ng , m , and n into g , b , and d ; and indeed a surgeon's assistance is less frequently wanted in the case than a pocket-handkerchief. In short, it is evident that, in far the greater part of these cases, the patient may work his own cure, by learning what he has to do, by trying to do it at first considerably and slowly, and afterwards, by degrees, rapidly. Even when some part of the necessary organs is wanting, a little trial may enable him to do that with another part which cannot be done with the part missing. If, while placing his tongue in the usual place to sound s , he cannot help lisping because he has lost a tooth, either let him get a tooth supplied by a dentist, or try whether, by putting the tongue higher in the mouth, a hiss without a lisp is not possible. If, because the palate and uvula are divided, the sounds of k , g , and ng lose all their distinctness by escaping at the nose, let him try whether, by something to pinch the nose, —spectacles, for instance,—he cannot make them plainer. This, it is true, will be mending one defect by incurring another: but at least it offers a choice of evils, and, of the two, the obstructed nasal tone is of less moment than an entire inability to render words intelligible which contain the palatal consonants.

Prothimus hesitans, or Stammering.

185. In a work like this, a few hints may be given to stammerers, if for no other purpose, to guard them against delusion in seeking for a cure.—Stammering, when not of the slight kind which is caught from example merely, and fostered by negligence, has its origin in extreme excitability of nerve, and consequent liability to sudden trepidation; a species of constitution which renders the stammerer a striking mark for quackery. For, (excepting cases where the faulty action of the muscles has been confirmed by inveterate habit,) the stammerer does not always stammer, but pronounces smoothly enough while under no apprehension, anxiety, or uneasiness. Therefore, whatever he is told will give him the power to speak without difficulty, if at the same time he is *persuaded* to have *entire confidence* in it, will, while his confidence lasts, have the effect. The misfortune will be, that if his confidence have no rational foundation, but rest on blind belief alone, it will be liable to waver; and every consequent failure will lessen its power, till the spell is quite broken. Instead, therefore, of any mysterious means by which stammering is often said to be cured, it will be better to adopt a plan that shall give the speaker a rational confidence in his own powers; as an introduction to which, three things are here proposed: 1. To explain the nature of the process in which he fails;—2. Why he more than others is liable to fail in it;—3. What kind of exercise must by its nature tend to reduce that liability. First, then, for the nature of the process in which he fails. The smooth utterance of a sentence in discourse, is a series of simultaneous actions of the will and of the muscles alternately, each action being both an effect and a cause—the effect of what went before, the cause of what follows: and these actions operate in this way on each other, not because they are originally connected, except as regards the operation of the will on the muscles, but because long practice has established the connection. The dexterity acquired in every art, equally comes under this description. The musical practitioner, for instance, has no sooner sounded the first note of a tune, than that note, through the connection which practice has established, is the *cause* of the second, by suggesting primarily the next note to the mind, and thus secondarily inducing a will to move muscles which produce the second; and so on through the tune. Before the connection here described is established, every act of the will springs from antecedents of a much more remote and unready kind, and the performance is therefore very slow and laborious. We have now in view a series of actions merely imitative. But the case is not different when the composition of the series is original. For an original work, in whatever department of art, is original only as a whole: there is no order or law of connection among the component parts with which the composer, be he orator, poet, painter, or musician, is not completely familiar; and it is because he is

familiar, practically familiar with the laws of composition appertaining to his art, that he is able to let his fancy range in bringing well-known elements together under new general forms. To apply this general doctrine to the process under consideration:—He who speaks smoothly is enabled to proceed from sound to sound uninterruptedly through his sentences, because, the moment his muscles have completed one action, they operate on the will toward the production of the next; that next being one that has so often followed the previous one as to have established the certainty of the effect, all other circumstances being equal. But if some emotion should arise, the mental impetus being drawn off from what it was about to produce, may leave the series of articulations incomplete; or should a diverse purpose affect the will just strong enough to put in motion a new set of muscles, but not decided enough to have previously stopped the series of actions in progress, the effect will be *spasm*, or an action of the muscles independently of the will: and in this manner are the most fluent occasionally liable to hesitate, and the most confident to stammer. But, secondly, why should the stammerer be more liable to these effects than another? Evidently, because his constitution disposes him more than another to the causes:—he is peculiarly liable to sudden emotion, and to momentary vacillation of purpose. But this is not all:—*the connection between the muscular action, and the will which is to produce the next action, is weaker in him than in another, because he has frequently failed in it; nay, if he fails very frequently, there will, at last, be no connection at all, but, on the contrary, there will be a connection between the muscular action, and the spasm that has so often followed it, the spasm, in this manner, from having at first been accidental only, becoming a part of the series.* Now, in laying down, thirdly, a plan of discipline for the cure of a stammerer, it will be going too far to promise that he shall not be liable to stammer from such feelings or such mental causes as make others stammer; and moral exertion, aided, if necessary, by means to strengthen the constitution, must be called in to reduce the frequency of the *natural* occasions. But the habit which their frequency has generated, and which exists independently of their occurrence, this may be removed;—a complete control may be regained by the will over those muscles originally subjected to its power;—and a connection may be established between muscular actions, and the will to produce following actions, such as shall never fail while the mind retains its tranquillity and its purpose. The most effectual way of breaking the old habit will be, to cease utterance altogether, except for the express purpose or trying to utter well. And let a beginning be made with the separate elements of articulation, in order that the manner of forming each may be completely understood. Utter the vowels which are essentially long,—ā, āh, āw, ē, ī, ō, oy, ow, with a full, firm, decided tone. The stammerer will find he has complete con-

control over these, either to continue or discontinue them. Let him, moreover, observe, how nature teaches him to regulate his breathing in uttering these sounds; that his lungs are well replenished with air when he commences a sound with the intention of prolonging it,—that this air is the *material* out of which he creates the sound;—and that he draws in a fresh supply to begin a new protracted sound. To this lesson let him be attentive in every part of his subsequent exercises, and periodically supply himself with breath, as now for the separate sounds, so hereafter for series of sounds, at easy clausal intervals.¹⁸⁵ After the vowels essentially long, the consonants must be formed according to the description of each, with a *distinct consciousness of the organic action in each instance*. He must satisfy himself that his tongue, lips, teeth, gums, palate, &c., are, by nature, as much under his own control, as, at other times, his hands and fingers; and with this conviction let him practise, not the names of the consonants, but the motions of the organs of speech required by each consonant, accompanied by an utterance of breath or of voice, as the nature of each may require. Let him touch the organs with his fingers, or look at their motion in a glass, if such methods assist him; and, in short, omit nothing which may render him theoretically as well as practically familiar with the process of articulation: for on such knowledge is to be built that rational confidence in his powers, which is to be mainly instrumental to his cure.—Familiar with the independent vowels, and knowing the nature of the consonants separately from their names, and from their junction with vowels of any sort,—the process of joining these elements together is to be the next subject of conscious exertion. Let him begin with the vowels followed by the consonants;—this connection is seldom accompanied by failure;—let the connection of every vowel with every consonant be tried again and again, (*k, w, and y*, be it remembered, are *not* consonants under the circumstance proposed,) till the manner of

connection is quite familiar, both theoretically and practically. The non-independent vowels, i. e. those essentially short, may next be tried, each with every consonant, (still remembering that *k, w, and y* are consonants only at the beginning of syllables; and that *r* must now be excluded, because it never makes a previous vowel essentially short, unless it is also articulated on a following syllable.) The next connection to be regarded will be that of consonants with vowels following them. Here, between some of the sounds intended to be joined, his habitual spasm either always or frequently occurs. This is what he has to remove, and in its place to fix the contrary habit; and he will succeed in proportion to the patience and perseverance he employs. First, the spasm must be prevented by the most watchful control of the muscles, and by contrivances of the following kind:—suppose the connection desired is between *k* and *a*, as in the first syllable of *capable*; but that while the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, a spasm occurs, and the *a* cannot instantly be joined;—let another trial be made, but previously to the *k*, join the simple aspirate to the *a*, that is, pronounce the syllable *ha*: repeat this syllable frequently, and while repeating, bring the proper part of the tongue nearer and nearer to the soft palate, till at last it touches it. In this manner, while the purpose was that of saying *ha*, the effect will be to have said *ka*, and by this kind of cheat on himself, he will have escaped the spasm. Let him repeat the experiment till he has transferred to the will what was at first accomplished without the will. Not even then is his purpose gained; but long laborious repetition must make the effort of the will an *effect* of what precedes it, in place of the spasm which has hitherto been the effect. And what is to be achieved as to the connection between *k* and *a*, which is supposed for the sake of example, must be achieved wherever spasm habitually or frequently occurs. From the junction of sounds into syllables, he must proceed to that of syllables into words, and of words into clauses. In this stage of his progress, let him avail himself to the utmost of the principle of rhythm. Wherever two or more syllables are joined together in harmonious pronunciation, a sense of pulsation and remission accompanies their progress, (173,) and to the improvement of this sense the stammerer should be diligently attentive. Let him keep time to his accents, and regulate his pauses, drawing in supplies of breath at places not irregularly distant, and he will march through sentences securely. Some formality of manner may accompany the effect; but this will hardly be regretted, if smoothness and continuity should be a part of what is gained

¹⁸⁵ A surgeon, some little time ago, published a treatise to establish that stammering arises from attempting to speak while the lungs are in a state of collapse. I do not believe that a stammerer, in this respect, differs from other people; and it is plain, I think, that, under ordinary circumstances, we never exhaust the lungs so completely of air as to be unable, from that cause, to begin speaking at any moment. But I believe that the moment any one attempts to speak, he puts in action certain muscles near the region of the lungs by which to restrain the issue of the breath, so that only just so much shall escape as is necessary to speech, which, by the bye, is much less in quantity than is commonly thought. Now, a stammerer, in the flutter of his spirits, is apt to overdo this matter, and to make the embargo complete instead of partial. Hence, his immediate organs of articulation are often at work with convulsive action when there is no *material* ready for them on which to operate. And hence also, because he cannot get the *material* by expiration, we often find him endeavouring to vocalize an inspiration.

3. PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

186. It is not intended under this head to lay down any principles of orthography at variance with present usage, nor, in the dictionary, will any attempt be made to establish unusual modes of spelling, however recommended by reason or propriety, (one or two instances hereafter noticed scarcely amount to exceptions,) but the written English language, as the oral, will be represented in its actual state with as much fidelity as possible. By the schemes, the principles following them, and the manner of indicating the pronunciation of words in the dictionary, it is however expected that much light will be thrown on the inconsistencies of our spelling, so as to show the direction that any changes, if any are made, ought to take. For this end, the present dictionary differs purposely from others, which, in spelling words according to their sounds, disregard the ordinary laws of spelling in order to give to every single sound its single character or indication. Such was the plan proposed by Sheridan in his dictionary, though it was very imperfectly fulfilled; such too was Walker's plan, though still further from being realized; it is, in fact, a plan that cannot be realized entirely, unless characters are invented for certain simple elements, *e. g.* for *ng*, *th*, *sh*, and *zh*, which, being invented, would not be understood. In the present dictionary, the plan thus imperfectly acted upon by others is altogether given up, and instead of it, those modes of indicating the pronunciation of words are adopted, which are consonant to the ordinary or most general laws of spelling, a word being considered irregular when its sounds appear under other modes of representation than those exhibited in the schemes. To explain this part of the general design more fully, and supply what may appear defective in the execution of it, is the object of what follows under the present head.

187. Words spelled and pronounced in correspondence with the schemes, are, of course, deemed quite regular in their orthography, and such, if leading words, are accordingly followed by the same or by an equivalent spelling, the mark (=) standing between:—if they are not leading words, they will be found free from italic letters, except in unaccented syllables, where the vowel often appears in italic to signify the corruption it is liable to receive from not being pronounced with the distinctness of an accented vowel. But,

188. The foregoing are not the only words that must be considered regular in their spelling. For reasons of mere convenience, those spelled with *x* and with *qu* are excluded from the schemes; and such words appear therefore in the dictionary as being irregular in spelling. Yet when *x* is pronounced as in *mix* (*micks*) and *qu* as in *quake*, (*kwaik*), the spelling must be understood as perfectly conformable to the general laws of the language; and indeed, with regard to the latter instance, the combi-

nation of letters, *kw*, is, as a combination, altogether alien to an English eye, the combined sounds included in it being legitimately represented only by *qu*. On the other hand, when *x* is pronounced as in *Xenophon*, (*Zenophon*), and *qu* as in *opaque*, (*opake*), the letters as compared with the sounds they here receive, are properly deemed irregular.

189. Letter *e* when idle as well as silent, has been considered an irregularity in the principles preceding. Some exceptions, however, must be made. It seems to be a principle, or at least a universal practice in our language, not merely that *i*, but that *u* and *v* (originally the same) shall never finish a word. Accordingly we write *a-gue*, *virtue*, *salve*, *starve*, &c.; and though the *e* is quite useless, yet even in an unfamiliar word, every English eye would require its presence in the like situations. So again, the *e* appears quite useless in *browse*, *lapse*, *glimpse*, &c.; yet if taken away, the words would have the semblance of nouns plural, and on this account, if on no other, the presence of the *e* may be justified and the words deemed regular in spelling. It is with some repugnance that even letter *o* is allowed to finish a word: we write *foe*, *doe*, *toe*, &c., and though Johnson writes *wo*, it is almost as frequently written with an *e* in the singular, and always in the plural, as are likewise *cargo*, *echo*, *hero*, *negro*, *manifesto*, *palato*, *volcano*. This is in fact necessary in the plural in order to make the spelling of the last syllable regular, which syllable is clearly irregular in *folios*, *nuncios*, &c. The words *pedagogue*, *exargue*, *grotesque*, and others like them, as no use appears for the mute *ue* with which they terminate, can be sheltered from the charge of very irregular orthography only by classing them with the foregoing examples. Of *grotesque* it may indeed be said that the *q* cannot dispense with the *u*, and the *u* cannot dispense with the *e*; but the true English mode of spelling would be *grotesk*.

190. With regard to deviations from the general laws of spelling that have the sanction of particular rules, it is difficult to say, of many examples, which are, and which are not, the words irregularly spelled or sounded. Are *bath* and *path*, (*bäth*, *päth*), *ball* and *fall*, (*bäul*, *fäul*), *most*, (*möost*), *poll*, (*pöle*), *move*, (*möove*), *bull*, (*bööl*), &c., regular? or must we not rather allow the claim of regularity to *häth*, *shäll*, *fröst*, *döll*, *gröve*, and *düll*? It may certainly be contended that the former words do not violate the genius of our language in their spelling and sound, but that they are at variance with its most general laws is plain; and in that predicament the plan of the dictionary considers them. On the same principle the first syllable of *i-dea* and the last of *multi-ply* are deemed regular, while the first of *i-magine* (*i-magine*) and the last of *am-ple* (*am-ple*) are deemed irregular, although it is true that this so called irregular sound of *i* or *y*

is the sound it usually takes in unaccented syllables.

191. We come next to notice some inconsistencies in the spelling of certain classes of words in our language, which might undoubtedly have been corrected in this dictionary, as they have partially been in others, if the purpose of the work had been to correct, and not to exhibit, the actual orthography of the language. In correspondence with Johnson's practice, supported by that of his last editor, Todd, *all* the words originally terminating in *or* and derived from the Latin through the French language, might have been spelled consistently with *honour, favour, &c.*; but where, except in dictionaries, do we now find *error* and *superior*? Or Webster's example with regard to the whole class might have been followed, and the termination in *or* adopted consistently throughout. Such, however, is not the practice of the day, although some years ago there was a great tendency towards it. The following, indeed, are still inclined to the Latin termination, and some of them so decidedly, that to write them with *our* would incur the opinion of great singularity, if not of fault: *error, emperor, governor, warrior, superior, horror, tremor, dolor, tumor, tenor, clangor, fulgor, savor. Humor* in the medical sense is inclined to the Latin form; in its more frequent senses, it continues the termination usual with our old writers. *Splendor* appears even in Bailey's dictionary in the Latin form, and it is difficult to conceive on what ground modern writers should prefer the other form. Making these exceptions, and adding all such Latin words in *or* as are scarcely yet naturalized, Johnson's orthography of the words in question will be followed.

192. The same inconsistency, arising from the same cause, attaches to words that in the original Latin commenced with the preposition *in*. Those among them that have been derived by us through the French language, very commonly, but not always, appear with the French form of that prefix, namely *en*: but nothing can be more wavering than the practice of writers on this point, and dictionaries increase the uncertainty by giving, in many instances, both forms. In this dictionary one or the other form will always be decidedly adopted; so that the inspector who does not find a word of this class under one head, must seek for it under the other. It may be further mentioned that words in *ent* are also liable in many instances to fluctuate between that, the Latin form, and the French form in *ant*. If there is any kind of a principle to determine a doubt in this case, it is this, that the latter form should be used for the adjective and the abstract substantive derived from it, as *dependent, dependence*, and the French form for the common substantive noun, as *a dependant*; but the principle is not consistently acted upon.

193. Much uncertainty also prevails with respect to words of more than one syllable that formerly terminated in *ick*; the practice of the present day being to drop the superfluous *k*,

not on that account solely, but because the majority of the words are related to correspondent forms in Greek or Latin, which afford no example for doubling the consonant. Johnson indeed, and his editor Todd, spell all these words in the old English fashion; but who now writes *music* or *politics*? Some have proposed that the change in question should extend only to words of classical, and not to those of Saxon parentage; and inasmuch as the majority of these last are monosyllables, the distinction is partially observed: yet *bishoprick* and *bailwick* often appear without the *k*. Further, it is to be observed that the final *k* must be restored in certain derivative forms; for though we write to *frolic* and to *traffic* without the *k*, we cannot dispense with it in *frollicking, trafficking, and trafficker*. It is remarkable that Webster, who carries the omission of the final *k* so far as to drop it in *bishoprick*, restores it in such instances as *frollic* and *traffic*, as if the practice of doubling the last consonant (hard *c* and *k* are the same) on adding a syllable to a word, were a novelty in our language not to be tolerated in the present case.

194. Of the inconsistencies in our spelling, this very practice of doubling the final consonant on adding a syllable, gives birth to not a few. In most cases, the reason for or against it is plain enough. Thus in adding *ed, or, &c.*, to *mat, fit, befit*, the *t* must be doubled, lest we should pronounce *ma'-ted, fi'-ter, beft'-led*; but it is not doubled in *bait-ed, ben'efit-ed, &c.*, because if we pronounce *bai'-ted, ben'efit-ed, (ben'efit-ed),* we shall not be far from the true sound, or prevent the meaning from being plain. It is obvious, therefore, that the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper, &c.*, the second *i* in *travelling, traveller, &c.*, are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye; and on this ground alone is the usual spelling retained in the following dictionary.

195. In many cases besides the foregoing, the propriety of dropping one of a double consonant is attended with like doubt, and consequent inconsistency of practice. Every body drops an *l* in *fall* and *full* when compounded as in *to befall*, and in *careful*:—are we then to make this practice universal, as we seem inclined to do in *foretel, betwixt, enrol, &c.*? or are these to be considered exceptions, and the general practice to be, the retention of both consonants, as in *snowball, handmill, dunghill, &c.*? Unfortunately these questions admit not of any satisfactory answer. It is certain that on the first compounding of words, the practice is, to retain the orthography of the primitives; but it is equally certain that these compounds are inclined to drop their superfluous letters after having been long established as distinct words of the language: (compare Prin. 136.) Hence Johnson thought himself justified in spelling with a single final consonant such words as *downfal, waterfal, dunghil, &c.*, though he left other words, as *recall, molehill, &c.*, in full possession of all their original letters. In subsequent editions his editors, as to many of

the former instances, have restored the original spelling, and the public have generally acquiesced in the change. Yet the original tendency still remains, and many words have yielded to it irreclaimably. With this tendency and its permanent effects on the one side, and the counteracting labours of hosts of verbal critics on the other, entire consistency of practice on this point is hopeless.

196. Such are some of the inconsistencies of our orthography. To these almost every dictionary opposes its schemes of partial improvement; but as no one editor chooses to follow the track of another, the attempts only render the actual practice still more uncertain. Webster, who, to establish his own plans of improvement, sets authority and custom at defiance, might reasonably have been expected to follow Todd's slight infringement of actual practice in the spelling of *judgment*, *abridgment*, and *acknowledgment*, to which Todd restores the omitted *e*, in order that they may not ex-

hibit the otherwise unexampled irregularity of *g* soft before a consonant; and this innovation was the more excusable, inasmuch as the word *lodgment* appears in all the editions of Johnson with the *e*, though the other words are without it:—but the American lexicographer, instead of taking up and sanctioning this slight deviation from the practice of the day, chooses, in this instance, to run with the current. If the same course were pursued in this dictionary with regard to the words in question, it would but be in unison with its declared plan; but for the sake of experiment, the more correct, however less usual spelling, is for once adopted, (namely *judgment*, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*.) in order to show that the public (who will doubtless continue to reject the hint) never take their fashion of spelling from a dictionary, but expect that a dictionary shall take its fashion of spelling from them.

4. PRINCIPLES OF ETYMOLOGY.

197. Etymology is a distribution of words according to their themes or roots, which themes are either the primary *forms* that branch out into the various inflections required in speech; or they are the primary *meanings* which the words bore in another or the same language, before they had migrated into a different dialect, or into new shades of meaning. In the former view, etymology belongs to grammar; in the latter, it is generally reckoned among the higher branches of philology. With regard to etymology in both these senses, all that is proposed at present is to account, under the former view, for some few deviations in this dictionary from the usual manner of distinguishing or specifying words, and to show the nature and method of the common inflections, which, because they are common, are not inserted in the dictionary:—and, under the latter view, to state how far the plan of the dictionary is consistent with any inquiries into the origin of words, in order that no more may be expected in this particular than its design can comprehend.

198. Nothing can be more unphilosophical than the attempt made by some writers, Harris, for instance, to explain the nature of the parts of speech by a reference to the nature of our thoughts. A thought is indivisible, but a sentence is made up of parts, which parts are therefore inexplicable by the nature of the thought expressed. It is possible to conceive a language with only two sorts of words; nay, in a state perfectly untaught, man has only his natural cries, the cry, like the thought or the feeling it is meant to signify, being in such case indivisible. Of artificial speech, the noun and the verb are the only essential parts; and the difference between these is merely conventional, a sign agreed

upon for the distinction being annexed in some way to one of them. The noun signifies something known, or felt, or thought of, but it has not the power to signify it as a sentence; the verb has this power, because it has the sign by which it is agreed that this power shall be understood: thus, *To hope* is a verb because the prefix *to* implies its power to signify a sentence: *hope* is a noun, because it has no such sign: *can* is a verb, because the sense it bears as a verb is never expressed by a corresponding noun in the same manner that the sense of *to hope* is expressed by the noun *hope*. The differences among the other parts of speech are properly resolvable only in the same manner: *small* is an adjective, because it is never used but with a substantive: *good*, abstractedly, is not an adjective, but an adjective and a substantive, being sometimes used as the one, and sometimes as the other. The ordinary practice in dictionaries, is to exhibit two words in such cases, *e. g.* *good*, an adj. and *good* a subs.; a practice arising out of an erroneous notion of the real differences of the parts of speech. A brick which is fitted to be used indifferently, either at the corner or in the front of a rising edifice, should surely not be specified in the catalogue as a brick of two sorts, while it awaits the builder's hand to be turned to one purpose or the other: it is only when there is one form of brick for the corner position, and one for the front, that the things are in their nature different. So again, a verb which is sometimes active, and sometimes neuter, is not a distinct word in the two cases, if its meaning remains the same in both, with no other difference than more or less abstraction: since, if a difference like this is allowed to make two distinct words out of one, then all the different shades of meaning to

which every word is liable, will, in every case, multiply it into so many distinct words. Indeed, it will sometimes happen that a secondary departs so widely from the primary meaning of a word, as to render it advisable to consider the two meanings as two words: for instance, *court*, a yard, or paved enclosure, and *court*, in the sense of solicitation, address. For, suppose it possible to trace the latter meaning up to the former, yet the two extremes of meaning are so different as to render the connection a matter of curiosity rather than of utility. On this principle, although a verb active and a verb neuter of the same form will not in general be exhibited as distinct words, yet when, as with the verb *to become*, the active sense is wholly different from the neuter, they will be exhibited as distinct words, however related by etymological ties. With still stronger reason will words be kept distinct which differ both in meaning and in etymology, and which would never have been confounded but from an accidental identity of form. With what propriety, for instance, can the pope's *bull*, and *bull*, the animal, be mingled as diverse meanings of the same word, when, on every ground that can be taken, they are evidently different words? And yet the same dictionaries that so carefully separate one and the same verb into two words, because it is capable of an active and a passive use, are continually mingling, after this fashion, words that never were related, and which have nothing in common but the accident of being written in the same way.

199. The orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody of a language, being duly treated, form a grammar of that language. Without the formal undertaking of an English grammar, the first and last of these parts, orthography and prosody, have been considered in the previous pages as far as practical benefit seems attainable. As to the third, syntax, this, in our language, is so simple, that any development of its principles would but be the statement of such as belong to universal grammar; of which it would be quite out of place here to treat. It remains, then, in order to complete the practical objects of an English grammar, only to refer to the various changes or inflections of words which belong to etymology in the grammatical application of the term.

The ARTICLE *a* often takes the form *an*: see the rule for this in the dictionary under *AN*.

SUBSTANTIVES form their plural by adding *s* to the singular; as *book*, *books*: but when *s* would be incapable of distinct pronunciation, *es*, making another syllable, are added to form the plural; as *church*, *church-es*; *lash*, *lash-es*; *fox*, *fox-es*; *kiss*, *kiss-es*,—such syllable being pronounced *iz*: (151:) and nouns that end in *y* not preceded by a vowel, form their plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as *fly*, *flies*; *fan'-cy*, (*fān'-cēy*), *fan'-cies*, (*fān'-ciz*; 120.) All other modes of forming the plural are accounted irregular, that is to say, are unusual; which irregular modes are noted at the respective words in the dictionary.

The GENITIVE, or as otherwise called, POSSESSIVE case of substantives, is signified in English by *'s*, which is pronounced precisely like the plural *s*; as *man*, *man's*; *men*, *men's*; and like *es* when it occurs, as in *Church's*, *fox's*. But when harshness would follow the retention and pronunciation of the genitive *s*, it is usual to place only the apostrophe: thus, the plural genitive *boys's* is shortened into *boys'*, *churches's* into *churches'*, and even the genitive singular *conscience's* into *conscience'*.

ADJECTIVES being monosyllables, or dissyllables if accented on the last syllable, or accented on the first if the last syllable should end in *y* or *le*, form their comparative and superlative by *r* or *er*, *st* or *est*, the final *y* of those which so terminate being changed into *i*; as *white*, *whiter*, *whitest*; *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *polite*, *politer*, *politest*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*; *able*, *abler*, *ablest*. Some monosyllabic adjectives have not a comparative and superlative of their own, but borrow those of some other word whose positive is obsolete; as *bad*, which takes *worse* and *worst* for its degrees of comparison. In general, those adjectives which form their degrees irregularly are noted at their places in the dictionary.

PRONOUNS not being liable to regular modes of inflection, have their respective inflections indicated in the dictionary.

VERBS form their second person singular of the present indicative by the addition of *st* or *est* to the first person; as *I love*, *thou lovest*; *I read*, *thou readest*; and their third person singular by the addition of *s* or *es*, or changing *y* into *ies*, precisely as nouns form their plural; as *he loves*, *he reads*, *he fishes*, *he all'ies*, *he sullies*, (*sūl'iz*;)—the other form of the third person, namely, in *th*, may be considered obsolete: and as to the remaining persons of the present tense, they have no variation from the first person singular:—of the past tense, the second person singular is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the first person; as *I loved*, *thou lovedst*; *I felt*, *thou fellest*; the other persons have no variation. In the subjunctive mood, the present tense (so called) has no variation throughout its persons, and the past tense (so called) is the same in form and variation as the past of the indicative; except the verb *To be*. Verbs which depart from these general rules are noted with their peculiar inflections in the dictionary: and, under the word SUBJUNCTIVE, a rule will be found for the use of this mood; as, under the word *SHALL*, some hints are furnished for the proper interchange of this word and *WILL*.

The PARTICIPLES of verbs are formed, the one by adding *ing*, the other *d* or *ed* in the infinitive; as *forming* and *formed* from *To form*. The omission of final *e*, as in *loving*, is no irregularity; nor must the doubling of a final consonant be accounted one, as in *fitting*, *fitted*, from *To fit*; except in such instances as *travelling*, *travelled*, from *To travel*; *worshipping*, *worshipped*, from *To worship*: see 194. The last are, however, irregularities of orthography rather than of etymology; and, being confined to a few words, chiefly those in *e*, will

not be noticed in the dictionary. The *Pæ-* *terit*, or *Past* tense, is formed precisely as the *past* or *passive* participle; and verbs are accordingly deemed regular when this tense and the corresponding participle are formed by *d* or *ed*; as *To love, I loved, Loved; To form, I formed, Formed*. Irregular verbs, or those which deviate from these examples, are noted with their peculiar inflections in the dictionary.

Certain *ADVERBS* are liable to degrees of comparison under circumstances already noted in speaking of adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, INTERJECTIONS, are indeclinable.

200. The etymology of the English language, using the term in its higher application, can enter into the composition of a *strictly* English dictionary only to a certain degree; and the plan of the present dictionary having the limitation just noticed, the roots of words which have no existence in English are excluded from its pages. As far, however, as words can be traced to their originals, without the express quotation of words which are not English,²⁰⁰ so far will their etymologies be at-

tempted to be shown. For this end, words will generally be classed so as to exhibit their affinities; the *primary* or original meaning of words will often be alluded to, though without example in English use; and words and meanings once existing, will be traced downwards, as far as necessary brevity may permit, to the present state of the language. Common prefixes, which enter into the meaning of multitudes of words, sometimes with diverse effect, will be carefully explained, and their various effect discriminated. The knowledge of these will often be a key by which to approach the original meaning of many words hitherto locked up from the mere English scholar. But common terminations, properly examined, promise to be still more useful in this way; and as these could not be introduced into the dictionary, it is proposed to conclude this development of "*Principles*," with the following Index, fitted, by the useful preliminary information it supplies, to come before the larger work.

indeed, the first part of it (one-thirtieth of the whole) was not published,—till more than half of mine was written, and a great part of it printed: or if, as I understand to be the case, a part of Mr. Richardson's dictionary had been long before the public in the pages of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, yet I knew not of its existence, nor have I yet seen it there. It may be necessary to add that these "*Principles*" have been printed subsequently to a great part of the dictionary which follows them.

While I am on the subject of contemporary dictionaries, I may be excused for adverting to a statement I have seen in some prospectus, that, when Mr. Sheridan published his pronouncing dictionary, the booksellers were so jealous of its success, that they employed Walker to write his, expressly to start it in the market against Sheridan's. I have nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of this charge against booksellers long since deceased; but lest a similar motive should be alleged against my employers, I hereby declare, that when they proposed this work to me, there was no new dictionary, either in publication or in promise, which they could have a notion of opposing; and my answer to their proposal, accompanying a plan of the present dictionary, was dated as far back as Feb. 17, 1832: since which time I have been more or less actively employed in getting together the materials, or in arranging them.

²⁰⁰ I would not for a moment be understood to depreciate this part of lexicography, or deny its indispensable presence in an English dictionary, not meant, as this is, for common, general use. A dictionary having the objects of the present one, is necessarily limited in space and bulk, and two things are excluded from it which, in a dictionary of higher pretensions, are of primary concern: the one of these is alluded to above; the other is equally important, but impossible in a dictionary of moderate size,—quotations of authors to illustrate and justify the definitions. In precisely those particulars in which this dictionary is deficient, that of Mr. Charles Richardson, publishing at the same time with it, is remarkably copious. Of a work thus standing on other and higher ground, all rivalry on my part is of course out of the question; and I may be believed when I say, I cordially rejoice in the benefit our literature is likely to derive from a dictionary which, by its plan and extent, appears likely to leave all its predecessors far behind. One feature of the plan appears to agree with that which I have conceived and pursued,—I mean the classing of words which are of the same family. I know not how far the plans are coincident in this respect; but the similarity, whatever it may be, I solemnly declare to be quite accidental; I never saw Mr. Richardson's work,—

AN INDEX OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMON TERMINATIONS.

. For the preparation of this Index, I am indebted chiefly to my son LEOPOLD, my coadjutor through the whole work.

Words ending in

a, are, with few exceptions, nouns substantive adopted from Greek, Latin, Italian, &c.; as *comma, idea, era, sofa*: or the plural number of nouns terminating in *um* or *us* in the singular; as *errata, genera*, which are the plurals of *erratum* and *genus*. As a distinction from the names of the metals in *um*, (see *-um*.) some chemists adopt *a* for the characteristic termination of the names of the earths and alkalis: thus instead of *barytes, strontites, alumine, potass*, &c., they say *baryta, strontia, alumina, potassa*; and, correspondently, *silica, glucina, soda, ammonia*, &c. But other names of earths, as *lime, zircon*, &c., have not yet been assimilated to these; nor are all chemists agreed in the assimilation of the rest.

-ac, -acy, see *-ic*, and *-cy*.

-act, are relations of *actus*, the participle of the Latin verb *ago*, to act, to perform; as *to react, to transact, exact*, (adj.)

-ad, } are frequently titles of heroic or mock heroic poems; shortened from, or on the

-id, }

Words ending in

- pattern of, words shortened from Greek genitives; as *Iliad*, *Æneid*, *Baviad*:—sometimes they are names of number; as *myriad*, *chiliad*; sometimes, names of spaces of time; as *hebdomad*, *olympiad*.
- ade, are very often nouns borrowed or imitated from the continental languages; as *barricade*, *escalade*, *colonnade*, *gasconade*, *masquerade*.
- ado, are chiefly adopted Italian words, as *barricado*, *bravado*, which frequently drop into the French form exemplified above.
- as, are Latin nouns plural often without a singular, which singular would terminate in *a*; as *æsuria*, *acidula*, *stria*; or they are Latin nouns in the genitive case, that is, including the force of the preposition *of*; as *aqua vita*, literally, the water of life.
- age, are chiefly nouns of English formation, having a collective or abstract meaning; as *herbage*, *pillage*, *vassalage*, *brokerage*, *wharfage*: they sometimes signify money paid for something: *e. g.* for *brokerage* or *wharfage*: but this is generally a secondary, not the primary meaning. Note, that from among words of this termination, those in -age, and also those in -alla-ge, must be distinguished: see -gage, and -alla-ge.
- agogue, are nouns signifying he or that which leads, drives, or brings something, being related to the Greek *ἀγωγός*, (*agogos*), a leader; as *demagogue*, *plymagogue*, *synagogue*.
- al, are very frequently adjectives shortened from Latin words in *alis*; as *regal*, *legal*, *frugal*, *martial*: those in -cal, however, are more frequently derived from Latin words in *cus* than *calis*; (see -cal.) Sometimes they are words which originally terminated in *all*; as *to inthral*, *to miscal*, and which retain in pronunciation the broad sound of the *a*.
- algy, are nouns related to the Greek word *ἄλγος*, (*algos*), pain; as *cardialgy*, *cephalgy*.
- ality, see -lity, and -ity.
- allage, are nouns compounded with the Greek word *ἀλλαγή*, (*al'-la-ge*), change or transposition; as *enallage*, (*e* not mute), *hypallage*.
- alty, are sometimes abstract names of offices, formed by the addition of *alty* to the common name; as from *mayor*, *mayoralty*.
- ana, are arbitrary compounds with authors' names; as *Walpoliana*, *Johnsoniana*, which mean, sayings, anecdotes, and other things of or relating to Walpole, &c.
- any, are often abstract nouns; as *chapellany*, *castellany*, *villany*, *botany*.
- ance, } are most frequently abstract nouns from Latin words in -*antia* and -*entia*; as
- ence, } *elegance*, *abstinence*; or that follow the pattern of nouns so derived; as *disturbance*, *dependence*. Those in -ance often come to us through the French language.
- ane, are chiefly adjectives derived from Latin adjectives in *anus* or *anis*; as *profane*, *insane*.
- anthropy, are nouns compounded with the Greek word *ἄνθρωπος*, (*anthropos*), man; as *misanthropy*, *philanthropy*.
- ant, are generally adjectives from Latin participial adjectives in *ans*; as *coruscant*, *vagrant*.
- ar, } are frequently adjectives shortened from Latin adjectives in *aris*; as *familiar*,
- ary, } *auxiliary*, *perpendicular*, *military*. Words of the latter termination are commonly from Latin adjectives in *arius*, as *mercenary*; which are very often substantives as well as adjectives.
- arch, } are nouns compounded with or allied to the Greek word *ἀρχή*, (*ar'-che*), supremacy,
- archy, } government; as *monarchy*, a monarch, a tetrarch.
- ard, are frequently nouns of common English formation, designating persons from their character, quality, or condition; as *niggard*, *dotard*, *wizard*.
- arithm, are modern compounds with the Greek noun *ἀριθμός*, (*arithmos*), number; as *logarithm*. *Algorithm* or *algorism* is, however, originally Arabic, and assimilated probably through ignorance.
- asm, are always nouns substantive, and are generally contracted from Greek nouns in *ασμα*, (*asma*); as *miasm*, *pleonasm*, *phantasm*. Some of these have their Greek plural; as *miasmata*. See -zm.
- aster, are nouns of diminution or depreciation, as *postaster*; often formed spontaneously in imitation of the Italian idiom; as *grammaticaster*, *latinilaster*, &c.
- ate, in chemistry, are names of salts containing more than one degree of oxygen, as *sulphate*, *phosphate*; those which contain but one degree having names terminating in -ite, as *sulphite*, *phosphite*. In common language, they are very frequently verbs; as *to initiate*, *to deliberate*, *to confederate*; or adjectives agreeing with these, as *initiate*, &c., which sort of adjectives are now often replaced by the participial forms, as *initiated*, *confederated*, sometimes even where there is no verb to warrant the participial form: thus, *situated* has almost universally but improperly taken place of *situate*. In many instances, they are names of an office or dignity; as *electorate*, *palatinate*, *pontificate*.
- bark, are allied to the French word *barge*, a vessel; as *to embark*, *to disembark*.

Words ending in

- base, are allied to the Latin word *basis*, the lowest part or foundation; as *to abase*, *to debase*.
- bate, are sometimes relations of the French verb *battre*, to beat; as *to abate*, *to debate*: the sense is generally figurative.
- bel, are related, sometimes through the French, to the Latin verb *bello*, to make war; as *to rebel*, *to rebel*; a *rebel*.
- bility, see lower, next to -ble.
- bious, are adjectives signifying manner of living, allied to the Greek word *βίος*, (*bios*,) life; as *amphibious*.
- bite, are, in some few instances, also relations of the Greek word *βίος*; as the noun-substantive *a cenobite*; but more frequently they are English compounds; as *to backbite*.
- ble, are very frequently adopted from the French, whether substantives or adjectives; as *trouble*, *capable*, *sensible*: many, however, are direct from Latin words in *abilis* and *ibilis*, as *mutable*, *flexible*.
- bility, are substantives allied to corresponding adjectives of the previous class, either from Latin substantives in *bilis*, as *ability*, *nobility*; or formed in English from the adjective without authority from Latin; as *flexibility*, *irascibility*.
- bly, are generally adverbs from adjectives in -ble; as *ably*, *flexibly*.
- bolous, } are allied, those of the former termination as adjectives, those of the latter as
- boly, } substantives, to the Greek word *βίλος*, (*bolos*,) a cast or throw; as *amphibolous*, *amphiboly*.
- borough, } are names of towns or *boroughs*, the three terminations having the same meaning;
- burgh, } as *Queenborough*, *Edinburgh*, *Newbury*.
- bourn, }
- born, } are names of places situate on a brook; as *Eastbourn*, *Holborn*, *Tyburn*.
- burn, }
- bote, } are old English words denoting supply or material yielded for the needful repairs of something, or other use; as *hedge-bote*, *plough-bote*.
- bre, see -re.
- burse, are allied to the French word *bourse*, a purse; as *to disburse*, *to reimburse*.
- by, when names of places, are compounds with the Saxon word *by*, a village or street; as *Grimsbury*, *Weatherby*.
- cal, are adjectives formed on the pattern of other adjectives in -al, from Latin adjectives in *-cus*; as *magical*, *comical*; or they follow the patterns of such English adjectives, as *angelical*, *alphabetical*: and note, that most of these adjectives are liable to be contracted; as *magio*, *comic*, *angelic*, *alphabetical*: see -ic.
- caster, }
- cater, } are names of places compounded with the Saxon word *cester* or *chester*, a city;
- chester, } as *Doncaster*, *Cirencester*, *Manchester*.
- cease, }
- ceed, } are relations of the Latin verb *cedo*, to yield, to go, or depart; of its kindred
- cede, } verb *cesso*, to leave off, give up, or cease; and of the noun derived from the latter,
- cess, } *cessio*, a going forth, a yielding or giving up; as *to decess*; *to proceed*, *to exceed*;
- cession, } *to accede*, *to intercede*; a *recess*, a *process*; a *procession*, an *intercession*.
- ceive, }
- cept, } are words allied to the Latin word *capio* either in its literal sense, to take, or its
- ception, } consequential sense, to take into the mind; those in -ceive come to us through
- cipient, } the French: as *to receive*, *to perceive*, *to deceive*, (i. e. to catch up, to entrap;)
- cele, } *to intercept*; *reception*, *perception*, *deception*; *recipient*.
- cern, are nouns related to the Greek noun *κῆλη*, (*ke-le* or *ce-le*,) a tumor; as *hydrocele*, *bronchocoele*: in which, and in other compounds of this word, the final *e* is mute when they are pronounced as English words, contrary to the usual practice with words adopted from Greek or Latin: see Prin. 101.
- chord, are relations of the Latin verb *cerno*, to sift, separate, or distinguish; as *to discern*, *to discern*.
- chronous, } are names of musical instruments, as *pentachord*, *harpaichord*: see -cord.
- chronism, } are relations of the Greek *χρόνος*, (*chronos*,) time; as *synchronous*, (adj.) *anachronism*, (sub.)
- chymy, } are related to the Greek word *χῆμα*, (*chyma*,) that which is poured out, from
- chymist, } *χῆμα*, (*chyo*,) to pour out liquids; as *alchemy*, *alchymist*. The modern orthography, *chemist*, rejects this derivation, and assumes the word to be originally Arabic.
- cide, are words related either to *cado* or to *cædo*, Latin verbs quite distinct from each other, the former signifying to fall, the latter, to cut or slay. Thus from the former we have *stillicide*, a falling of drops, *to coincide*, to fall in with, &c., and from the latter, *lapicide*, a stone cutter, *homicide*, a man slayer, &c.
- cident, are nouns substantive or adjective related to the former of the two Latin verbs mentioned above, generally in its figurative sense of to befall or happen; as *incident*, *coincident*, *accident*, *occident*, &c.

Words ending in
cision,

are nouns related to the latter of the two Latin verbs mentioned under -cide; as *excision*, *incision*, *decision*, (i. e. a cutting short,) *precision*, (i. e. a paring or cutting close or exactly.) Adjectives in -cise are relations of the same word, as *precise*, *concise*.

-cinct, are relations of *cinctus*, the participle of the Latin verb *cingo*, to gird up, and hence to shorten, and to surround; as *succinct*, (adj.) *precinct*, (subs.)

-cite, are relations of Latin verbs compounded with *cito*, to call by name, to stir up, to produce as a witness; as *accite*, *to incite*, *to recite*.

-claim, are relations of the Latin verb *clamo*, to cry or call upon, to obtest: they are generally derived from the French; as *proclaim*, *to exclaim*, *to disclaim*, *to reclaim*: it is only in old authors that any of these are substantives; as *an acclaim*.

-cle, are mostly substantives from Latin words in *culum* through the French, or from words formed in French on the pattern of such substantives; as *receptacle*, *spectacle*, *circle*, *obstacle*, *vehicle*: they are frequently diminutives; as *cornicle*, *funicle*, *ventricle*, *pinnacle*.

-cline, are relations of the Latin verb *clino*, to bend, to lean in some direction; as *to incline*, *to recline*, *to decline*.

-close, }
-clude, }
-cluse, } are relations of the Latin verbs *claudo* or *cludo*, to shut or enclose, those in -close coming to us through the French; as *to unclos*, *to disclose*; *to exclud*, *to preclud*; *occlude*, *reclude*.

-coct, are relations of *coctus*, the participle of the Latin verb *coquo*, to cook, to prepare by heat; as *to decoct*, *to concoct*.

-comb, are frequently names of places situate between hills, as *Encomb*, *Wycomb*; and hence *honey-comb*, as having hollows or cells. But many of these are compounds of *comb*, the instrument for dividing hair, or of a crest resembling this instrument; as *a curycomb*, *a cock'scomb*.

-cope, are compounds of the Greek noun *κοπή*, (co-pe,) a cut or cutting off; as *synco-pe*, *apoco-pe*.

-cord, are words related originally to *chorda*, a Greco-Latin word signifying a musical string; as *accord*, *discord*. But some of these are said to have their origin from *cor*, the heart; as *concord*, *record*.

-corn, if not English compounds, as *breadcorn*, *peppercorn*, are related to the Latin noun *cornu*, a horn; as *unicorn*, *capricorn*.

-cosm, are relations of the Greek noun *κόσμος*, (cosmos,) the world; as *microcosm*.

-course, -see cur.

-cracy, are abstract nouns signifying government, related to the Greek word *κρατία*, (cratio,) to rule; as *theocracy*, *democracy*; hence the adjectives *democratical* or *democratic*, &c.

-cre, see -re.

-crease, are verbs from the Latin verb *creSCO*, to grow, derived through the French; as *to increase*, *to decrease*.

-crete, are adjectives from the Latin *cretus*, the participle of *creSCO*; (see above); as *concrete*, growing with; *discrete*, growing or being apart or distinct.

-cumb, are relations of the Latin verb *cumbo*, to lie down, to sink, to yield; as *to accumb*, *to succumb*.

-cur, }
-current, }
-course, } are relations of the Latin verb *curro*, to run, the sense being generally figurative; as *to occur*, *to concur*, *to recur*; those in *ent* are nouns adj. or subs., as *current*, *occurent*; those in *course* are generally substantives, derived through the French; as *intercourse*, *concourse*, *discourse*.

-cuss, are relations of *quassus*, written *cussus* in compounds, the participle of the Latin verb *quatio*, to shake; as *to percuss*, *to excuss*, *to discuss*.

-cy, are almost always substantives, many of them formed by changing *tia* or *ria* of a Latin word into -cy; as *abbacy*, *fallacy*; or by the addition of -cy after the omission of *t* or *te* in an English noun substantive or adjective, which gives in general the correspondent abstract noun; as from the nouns and adjectives *primate*, *supreme*, *infant*, *cogent*, we form *primacy*, *supremacy*, *infancy*, and *cogency*.

-dam, are substantives related to the French word *dame*, a lady, or mother; as *beldam*, *grandam*.

-dean, }
-den, } are names of places compounded with the Saxon word *dean* or *den*, a valley or hollow; as *Rottingdean*, *Cumden*.

-deem, are compounds of the English verb *to deem*, as *addeem*, *misdeem*; except *redeem*, which is from the Latin verb *redimo*.

-demic, are adjectives related to the Greek word *δήμος*, (demos,) a people or community; as *epidemic*, *endemic*. *Academic* is from a proper name.

-dense, are relations of *dense*, thick, from the Latin adjective *densus*; as *to condense*.

-dict, are relations of *dictus*, the participle of the Latin verb *dico*, to say; as *to predict*, *to interdict*; *an edict*.

Words ending in

- dom,** are English nouns of Saxon parentage signifying power or dominion; as *earldom*, *birthdom*. We must except *seldom* and *random*.
- don,** see -ton.
- dote,** are relations of the Greek word *δοτῆς*, (doton,) something given; as *antidote*, (subs.) *antidotal*, (adj.)
- dotal,** }
- dox,** } are relations of the Greek word *δόξα*, (doxa,) opinion; as *orthodox*, (adj.)
- doxy,** } *orthodoxy*, (subs.)
- duce,** } are relations of the Latin verb *duco*, to lead; as *to abduce*, *to reduce*, *to conduce*;
- duct,** } *to deduct*, *to conduct*; hence, *deduction*, *introduction*.
- e, not mute,** are adopted classical words; as *hyperbo-le*, *simi-le*: with but very few exceptions, such as *extem-pore*, *puis-ne*, &c., they are purely Greek.
- ean,** are mostly adjectives from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, in *αἰος* or *αιος*, (aios, eios,) whose Latin form is *æus* or *æus*. We take the last of these forms, and change *us* into *an*; as *Atlantæan*, *Europæan*. Such of these as come to us from the Latin language, without reference to a Greek original, have the penultimate short; as *Cerûlean*, *Hercûlean*: see Prin. 86. Should a word of this description be used substantively for the name of a place, the Greek or the Latin neuter form of the termination, namely *αἰον*, *æum*, or *æum*, is used: thus, *Athenaion*, *Athenæum*, or *Atheneum*.
- ecian,** see -ocese.
- ed,** are regular past or passive participles of verbs, as *loved*, *declared*, *instructed*; or adjectives, as *wicked*, *naked*.
- ee,** are correlatives of nouns in -or, used chiefly in law; as *appellee*, *assigner*, *mortgagee*. Some are of more general use and signification, as *jubilee*, *pedigree*, which do not, as the others, accent the last syllable.
- eer,** see -ier.
- em,** are frequently formed from classical words in -ema, as *problem*, *theorem*.
- en,** are very frequently active verbs formed from adjectives and substantives by the addition of *en*; as *to deaden*, *to madden*, *to lengthen*, *to weaken*: or they are participles passive of verbs which refuse the regular form in *ed*; as *trodden*, *beaten*, *driven*, *frozen*: or they are adjectives formed from substantives to express the material of which a thing is made; as *leaden*, *wooden*, *beechen*, *hempen*.
- ence,** see -ance.
- ene,** are adjectives from Latin adjectives in *enus*; as *serene*, *terrene*.
- ennial,** are adjectives of time related to the Latin word *annus*, a year; as *perennial*.
- ent,** are frequently adjectives from Latin participial adjectives in *ens*, (the participle, in some of the instances, of *esse*, to be,) as *present*, *absent*; *fervent*.
- er,** are sometimes adjectives in the comparative degree; as *greater*, *longer*: much more frequently, they are substantives formed from verbs, and signifying the doer of the action included in the meaning of the verb; as, from *to do*, *to live*, *to love*, *to have*, we get the nouns, *a doer*, *a liver*, *a lover*, *a haver*: some of these indifferently denote a person or a thing; as *a ruler*, *a poker*, *a waiter*. When formed from nouns, the added termination is sometimes *ster* instead of *er*; as *a webster*, (a weaver,) *a roadster*. In many instances, and often without much or any reason for the difference, the termination *or* is preferred to the common English termination in *er*; as *instructor*, *collector*; which is an imitation of the Latin idiom, and indispensable in the adoption of an express Latin word; as *professor*, *oppressor*. So *instructor*, in the Latin sense of one who makes something ready, is properly spelled with *or*. Hence the Latin model is often preferred to indicate a specific application of the general term: e. g. *a sailer* is he or that which sails, but *a sailor* is a seaman; *a director* is one who directs generally, but *a director* is a manager of a trading company.
- es,** pronounced in a distinct syllable, if not English plurals, as *faces*, *boxes*, *churches*, are classical nouns, either of the singular number, as *sorites*, *carries*; or only used in the plural, as *maïnes*, *antipodes*; or the plurals of nouns terminating in *is* in the singular, as *hypothecæ*, *emphases*; or being both singular and plural, as *species*, *series*. The old adverb *cer'tes*, which our ancestors borrowed from the French, does not class with these words.
- ess,** are often nouns feminine, distinguished by this termination from correspondent nouns masculine; as *shepherdess*, *giantess*, *negress*, *lioness*. In some instances the feminine termination, though used, is not indispensable; as *authoress*.
- cat,** are frequently adjectives in the superlative degree; as *greatest*, *longest*.
- et,** is often a diminutive, as *coronet*, *floweret*, *baronet*: see also -let and -ret.
- ey,** if names of places, are generally compounds of the Saxon word *ey* or *ig*, an isle; as *Ramey*, *Thorney*.
- face,** are related, along with the English word *face*, to the Latin *facies* of the same meaning; as *preface*, *a surface*; *to deface*, *to efface*.
- faction,** see -fect, &c., lower.

Words ending in

- fare, are Saxon words which include the notion of a going or passage, or that which goes; as *thoroughfare, welfare, fieldfare*.
- fect, } are relations of the Latin verb *facio*, to make or do; as *to effect, to affect; an effect, a prefect; to profit; a benefit; efficient; an edifice, an office*. Words ending in *section* or *faction* are also relations of these; and also those ending in *feit*, as *counterfeit*; but these come to us through the French *faire*.
- ficient, }
-fice, }
-fend, } are relations of the Latin verb *fendo*, to strike, the meaning being very often figurative; as *to offend, to defend*, (i. e. to strike or ward off;) *an offence, a defence*.
- fence, }
-fer, } are relations of the Latin verb *fero*, to bear or carry; as *to transfer, to confer, to prof'fer, to dis'-fer; pestiferous, somniferous*.
- ferous, }
-fid, } see -find.
- fide, } are relations of the Latin verb *fido*, to trust; as *to confide, to diffide; confident, diffident*.
- fident, }
-find, } are relations of the Latin verb *fundo*, to cleave or divide, whose preterit is *fidi*; as *to diffind; bifid*, (adj.)
- fing, }
-fine, } are relations either of the Latin word *finis*, a limit; as *a confine; to define*; or of the French word *fin*, the opposite to coarse; as *to refine; superfine*.
- firm, } are relations of the Latin verb *firmitas*, to strengthen; as *to confirm, to affirm; infirm*.
- flect, } are relations of the Latin verb *flecto*, to bend; as *to inflect, to reflect*. The derivatives of these, in *ion*, may be spelled either *flexion* or *section*.
- fleet, } when names of places, are compounds of the Saxon word *fleet* or *fleot*, an inlet for water; as *Wainfleet, Northfleet*.
- flict, } are relations of *flictus*, the participle of the Latin verb *figo*, to beat or dash; as *a conflict; to inflict, to afflict*.
- fluent, } are relations of the Latin verb *fluo*, to flow; as *influent, affluent; influx, conflux*. Those in *fluous*, as *mellifluous*, are also relations.
- flux, }
-fold, } are compounds of the Saxon word *fold*, a doubling: they are frequently adverbs; as *twofold, manifold, &c.* Sometimes the affix has a more literal meaning; as *to infold; blindfold*. The word *scaffold* is no relation of these.
- folious, } are relations of the Latin verb *folia*, a leaf; as *centifolious, asperifolious*.
- folk, } are English compounds; as *gentlefolk, kinsfolk*.
- ford, } when names of places, are compounds of the Saxon word *ford*, a place where a stream may be waded; as *Oxford, Chelmsford*.
- form, } are Latin or English compounds of *form* or *forma*; as *uniform, eniform; to transform, to conform, to inform*.
- fort, } are relations of the Latin word *fortis*, strong; as *effort, comfort*
- fringe, } are relations of the Latin verb *frango*, to break, which in compounds is *fringo*, and whose participle is *fractus*; as *to infringe; to infract, to refract*.
- fract, }
-front, } are related to the Latin word *frons*, the forehead or front; as *to confront, to affront*.
- fuge, } are relations of the Latin verb *fugio*, to fly from, to put to flight; as *refuge, subterfuge, vermisfuge, centrifugal*.
- fugal, }
-ful, } are adjectives implying plenitude, generally formed from substantives by adding the termination; as *peaceful, slothful, artful*.
- fuse, } are relations of *fusus*, the participle of the Latin verb *fundo*, to pour out; as *to effuse, to infuse; infusive, effusive; to confuse*. *To confound* is related to these, but comes to us through the French.
- fusive, }
-found, }
-fy, } when the *y* is pronounced long, are relations of the Latin verb *fiti*, to become, to make; as *to deify, to satisfy, to liquefy*.
- gage, } are generally relations of the French verb *gager*, to take or give a pledge; as *to engage, to mortgage*.
- gamy, } are relations of the Greek verb *γαμίζω*, (gameo,) to marry; as *bigamy, polygamy; a bigamist*.
- gamist, }
-geum, } are relations of the Greek noun *-γῆ*, (gē,) the earth; as *perigeum, perigee*:—
- gee, } the Greek form, *perigaeon*, sometimes occurs.
- generate, } are relations of the Greek verb *γεννᾶν*, (ginomai,) to beget, or of its kindred noun, *γένος* (in Latin *genus*) and *γενή*, (go-ne,) an offspring, race, birth, or production; as *to regenerate, degenerate*, (adj.): *oxygen, hydrogen; progeny, homogeneity; cosmogony, theogony*.
- gen, }
-geny, }
-gony, } are relations of the Latin verb *gero*, which in the preterit sense is *gessi*, and signifies to bear, carry, conduct, or carry on; as *belligerent*, (adj.): *to egest, to ingest, to suggest*, (in which the sense is figurative,) *to digest*.
- gerent, }
-gest, }
-ght, } are frequently nouns substantive of abstract meaning, having verbs or concrete nouns in correlation to them; thus *flight*, in relation to *fly*; *tight*, in relation to *tie*; and *sight*, in relation to *see*.
- glyph, } are relations of the Greek verb *γλύφω*, (glypho,) to hollow out, carve, or engrave; as *an aglyph, a hieroglyph*.
- gm, } are abbreviations from Greek nouns in *agma, egma, &c.*, as *diaphragm, phlegm, paradigm*. In these abbreviations *g* is silent: see 157.

Words ending in

- gnostic, } are relations of *γνῶσις* and *γνῶμη*, (gnosticos and gnome,) which come from the Greek verb *γινῶσκω*, (ginosco,) to know; as *diagnostic*, *prognostic*; *physiognomy*.
- gnomy, } see -agogue.
- gogue, } see -agogue.
- gon, } are relations of the Greek noun *γωνία*, (gonia,) an angle; as a *pentagon*, an *octagon*, a *polygon*; *diagonal*, *octagonal*.
- gonal, } see -generate.
- gony, } see -generate.
- grade, } are relations of the Latin verb *gradior*, which in the participle is *gressus*, to go, to march along; as *retrograde*; *retrograde* (adj.); *egress*, *regress*, *progress*.
- gress, } are relations of the Greek verb *γράφω*, (grapho,) to write, and its kindred noun *γράμμα*, (gramma,) something written; as *biography*, *historiography*; *epigram*, *anagram*.
- graphy, } see -re.
- gram, } see -re.
- grave, } are compounds of a Teutonic word signifying a count; as *landgrave*, *margrave*.
- gre, } see -re.
- habit, } are relations of the Latin verb *habito*, to dwell; as *to inhabit*.
- ham, } are names of places, signifying a house, *home*, or village; as *Petersham*, *Tottenham*.
- hedron, } are names of mathematical figures, related to the Greek noun *ἕξω*, (hedra,) a seat, base, or side; as *polyhedron*, *chiliahedron*.
- helion, } are astronomical terms, related to the Greek noun *ἥλιος*, (helios,) the sun; as *perihelion*, *aphelion*.
- herd, } are English compounds; as *bearherd*, *shepherd*.
- here, } are relations of the Latin verb *hæreo*, to stick to; as *to adhere*, *to cohere*; *adhesion*.
- hesion, } are English compounds; as *to withhold*, *to uphold*; a *freehold*, a *household*: in *to behold* the sense is figurative, implying to hold or reach with the eye.
- hold, } are nouns of Saxon parentage signifying a state or condition in the abstract; as *boyhood*, *neighbourhood*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*. Hence, derivatively, the persons existing in some state; as *the priesthood*, *the sisterhood*.
- hood, } are Saxon names of places originally implying a wood or grove; as *Penshurst*, *Chislehurst*.
- hurst, } are generally classical plurals, of which the singulars (should there be any) terminate in *us*, *er*, or *ir*; as *literati*, *triumviri*; or they are Italian plurals from nouns in *o* or *e*, as *banditti*, *conversazioni*. In a few instances they are nouns singular imported from the East; as *cadi*, *mufti*.
- i, } are frequently nouns, substantive or adjective, denoting office, profession, or character; as *magician*, *historian*, *guardian*, *ruffian*; *elysian*, *tertian*.
- ian, } are nouns adjective or substantive allied to correspondent nouns in *inus*, or *icus*, in Greek or Latin, or formed on the pattern of such nouns; as *polemical*, *heroical*, *classical*; *polemic*, *heroic*, *classic*; *polemics*, *optics*, *mathematics*. These in *ics* are nouns plural, applied respectively to an art or science, under the plural notion of *things* exercised, pursued, ascertained, or known by the methods peculiar to the art or science. In chemistry, the termination *ic* has a special and characteristic import; it occurs only in adjectives by which the different *acids* are discriminated; as *nitric acid*, *sulphuric acid*: these are distinguished from adjectives in *ous*, (as, *nitrous acid*, *sulphurous acid*;) by signifying the larger dose of oxygen which the former compounds contain, as compared with the latter compounds.
- ical, } are mostly nouns adjective from correspondent Latin adjectives in *idus*; as *sordid*, *turgid*, *liquid*. See -ad.
- ic, } in chemistry, are names of compounds possessing no sensible properties of acids, and which are supporters of combustion; being distinguished, in this latter respect, from compound combustible substances whose names terminate in *ret*; (see -ret;) as *oxide*, *chloride*, *iodide*. The original spelling of the first of these was properly *oxyd* or *oxyde*. But, since the discovery of other supporters of combustion than oxygen alone, it properly conforms to the common termination.
- ics, } accented, or originally accented on the last syllable, are nouns common, generally denoting men from their occupations or employment, and borrowed from French or Italian words in *ier*, *iere*, *aire*, &c., as *financier*, *grenadier*, *cavalier*, *gondolier*; *mountaineer*, *volunteer*, *musqueteer*, *muleteer*: or they are words formed on the pattern of such nouns; as *pamphleteer*, *auctioneer*, *garreteer*. Some of the nouns, originally accented on the last syllable, have assumed a pronunciation more consonant to the genius of our language; as *courier*, *premier*.
- id, } the accent not being on the last syllable, are almost always adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *ilis*; as *agile*, *gracile*, *fragile*; *gentile*, *dûle*.
- ide, } in one or two instances, are Hebrew plurals; as *cherubin*, *seraphim*, also written *cherubin* and *seraphin*.
- ier, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and
- ier, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and
- cer, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and
- ile, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and
- im, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and
- ine, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *féline*, *fémînine*. In *herôine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and

Words ending in

ix; but there is no other word to class with it. *Marine, routine, machine, &c.*, are adoptions from the French, and have the accent on the last syllable, with the French sound of *i*: see Prin. 104. The names of the elementary chemical bodies, *chlorine* and *iodine*, originally ranking with these, have thrown their accents back to the penultimate and antepenultimate, according to the natural tendencies of our language; and the termination might be considered characteristic of elementary bodies which are acidifying supporters of combustion, if the name of the remaining body of this kind, viz., *oxygen*, had not previously taken its place, as to the form of its name, with *hydrogen* and *nitrogen*. *Chlorine* and *iodine* are their proper pronunciation,—as agreeing in some degree with their original sounds,—as being quite suitable to our own idiom, (Prin. 105).—and as furnishing the clearest audible difference from *ide*, the characteristic termination in *chloride* and *iodide*.

-ing, are, for the most part, present participles, or words originally of that class and used substantively or adjectively; as *being, writing, loving, wedding*. In names of places, the termination *ing* signifies a meadow or pasture; as *Knottling, Climping*: but words terminating in *ing* must generally be distinguished: see *-ling*.

-is, are frequently Greek or Latin nouns; as *crisis, emphasis, antithesis*. These form their plural in *es*.

-ise, -ize, } are very frequently verbs, those in *-ize* almost without exception, as *to advertise, to civilize*. They often correspond to Greek verbs in *ίζω*, (*izo*), as *to characterize*: but verbs are formed in English almost spontaneously on the same model.

-ish, are adjectives formed for the most part spontaneously by the addition of the termination to other adjectives, or to substantives, by which a diminished force is given to the former, and an adjective import to the latter; as from *black, blackish*; from *sweet, sweetish*;—also from *wag, waggish*; from *a fool, foolish*. The termination is likewise a characteristic of adjectives denoting nation or country; as *Irish, English, Danish, &c.*

-ism, are abstract substantives frequently formed spontaneously on the model of those in *asm*, &c., (see *-sm*.) as *Judaism, heathenism, whiggism*; sometimes they are names indicating an idiom in speech; as *a Gallicism, a Scotticism*.

-ist, are frequently nouns designating men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles; as *a deist, a theorist, a chemist*.

-ite, in chemistry, are names of salts containing only one degree of oxygen, as *sulphite, phosphite*: (compare *-ate*.) Much more frequently they are names of minerals; as *selenite, nephelite, steatite*; but particularly those in *ite*: (see *-lite*.) In language on ordinary subjects, they are often names formed spontaneously in imitation of the Gentile and other collective names in scripture; as *a bedlamite, a Jacobite, a Foxite*. Otherwise, they are nouns adjective or substantive, formed from correspondent Latin nouns in *itus*; as *appetite, exquisite*.

ity, with the accent on the previous syllable, are nouns substantive, commonly formed from Latin nouns in *itas*; as *ability, serenity, atrocity, fluidity, calamity*.

-ix, are often nouns feminine distinguished by this termination from correspondent nouns masculine; as *administratrix, testatrix*.

-jacent, -ject, } are relations of the Latin verb *jaccio*, to cast; whose participle is *jactus*, written *jectus* in compounds; as *adjacent, circumjacent*; (adjectives;) *abject, object*.

-join, -joint, } are relations of the Latin verb *jungo*, to join, through the French *joindre*; as *to adjoin, to disjoin; disjoint, conjoint*.

-journ, are related to the French noun *journée*, a day; as *to adjourn*, (to put off the day or time,) *to sojourn*, (to stay during the day, or days.)

-jure, are relations of the Latin verb *juro*, to swear; as *to adjure, to perjure*.

-kin, are frequently nouns diminutive; as *manikin, lambkin*.

-kind, are English compounds, as *mankind, womankind*, in which the affix has the sense of genus; and *unkind*, in which it has the sense of loving or complacent.

-land, are English compounds; as *headland, woodland*, except *garland*, and perhaps a few others.

-lany, see *-any*.

-lapse, are relations of *lapis*, the participle of the Latin verb *labor*, to slide or fall down; as, *to ilapse, to collapse*.

-lar, are generally adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *arius* or *aris*, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives; as *titular, auxiliar, popular*. *Similar* comes to us through the French.

-lateral, are adjectives implying side or sided, from the Latin adjective *lateralis*; as *equilateral, quadrilateral, collateral*; in which last word the sense is figurative.

-latry, -later, } are, in several instances, nouns related to the Greek word *λατρεία*, (*latreia*), service or worship; as *idolatry, demonolatry; idqlater*.

Words ending in

- lay** are often English compounds, with the verb *to lay*, as *to mislay*, *to overlay*; or relations of the old French word *lai*, a complaint, a poem; as *roundelay*. In names of places this termination signifies a meadow or field: see *-ley*.
- lease**, are relations of the French verb *laisser*, to leave, in its senses to let have, to let free; as *to release*.
- lect**,
-lection,
-league,
-legation,
-lege,
-ligation,
-lepis,
-lepsy,
-lemma,
-less,
-let,
-ley,
-leigh,
-like,
-ly,
-linear,
-lineal,
-ling,
lite,
-lity,
lle,
-logue,
-logy,
-loquy,
-locution,
-lorn,
-low,
-lude,
-lusion,
-lunar,
-lsis,
machy,
-mancy,
mand,
-mend,
-mas,
-mathy,
-member,
-men,
- are relations in some instances of one, in some instances of another of three Latin verbs, which, from their similarity of form, are often confounded in the compounds; viz. *lēgo*, (often spelled *figo* in compounds,) to gather, or to read; *figo*, to bind; and *lēgo*, to send; as *to collect*, a *collect*, a *collection*; *to select*, *select*, a *selection*; a *colleague*; (this comes to us through the French;) an *ablegation*; a *college*; an *obligation*.
- are nouns related to the Greek verb *λήψωμαι*, (*leposomai*), to take or seize; as *metalepsis*, *prolepsis*; *epilepsy*; *analemma*. The word *ellipsis* is no relation of these, but is from the Greek verb *λείπω*, (*leipo*), to leave or relinquish.
- are Saxon adjectives having a privative meaning, or adjectives formed spontaneously on the model of such; as *witless*, *godless*, *needless*, *pennyless*.
- are often nouns diminutive; as *ringlet*, *croquet*.
- if names of places, imply a meadow; or irrigated ground; as *Henley*, *Dudley*, *Chudleigh*. The terminations *-lea*, *-lay*, *-ly*, in names of places, have the same meaning.
- are Saxon adjectives, or adjectives formed spontaneously on the model of such, and signifying resemblance in quality; as *godlike*, *manlike*, *saintlike*; *godly*, *manly*, *sainly*. Or they are adverbs formed by adding the latter form of the termination to adjectives; as *warmly*, *coldly*, *happily*, *wondrously*.
- are adjectives related to the Latin adjective or substantive *linearis*, or *linea*, (a line), as *rectilinear*, *curvilinear*; *unlinear*. The last has only a figurative sense.
- are very frequently diminutives; as *seedling*, *lordling*, *darling*; and these are often formed spontaneously, as *Greck'ing*, *fopling*.
- in mineralogy, are names related to the Greek noun *λίθος*, (*lithos*), a stone; as *chrysolite*, *sodalite*, *cryolite*. Mineralogists, inattentive to the meaning of this termination, are now in the habit of adding only *ite* in the formation of new names. Indeed, nothing can be more arbitrary or unfix'd by unity of principle or purpose than the greater part of the names in mineralogy; and, except a few in common use, they do but encumber the pages of a dictionary. What are we to think of *gibbsite*, a mineral found in Webster's dictionary, and in the grounds of one 'Square Gibbs, of Massachusetts?
- with the accent on the previous syllable, are abstract nouns; as *principality*, *fidelity*, *ability*, *frivolity*, *credulity*.
- are all French words; as *belle*, *bagatelle*, *canaille*, *quadrille*.
- are nouns related to the Greek noun *λόγος*, (*logos*), a word, speech, or discourse; as *a dialogue*, *a monologue*, *an epilogue*; *apology*, *tautology*, *geology*.
- are nouns related to the Latin verb *loquor*, to speak, whose participle is *locutus*, which verb is from the Greek noun *λόγος*; as *a soliloquy*; *obloquy*, (bad or reproachful language;) *a prolocution*; *elocution*.
- are adjectives, compounded with the participle of a Saxon verb, signifying *to forsake*; as *forlorn*, *lovelorn*.
- if names of places, imply a mound or bank; as *Hounslow*, *Marlow*.
- are relations of the Latin verb *ludo*, to play, whose preterit is *lusi*; as *to delude*, *to elude*, *to prelude*; *a prelude*; *delusion*, *collusion*.
- are relations of the Latin adjective *lunaris*, pertaining to the moon; as *sublunar*, *interlunar*.
- are nouns related to the Greek noun *λύσις*, (*lysis*), a loosening, weakening, or disengaging; as *paralysis*, *analysis*.
- are nouns allied to the Greek noun *μάχη*, (*ma-che*), a fight, a conflict; as *nam-machy*, *logomachy*.
- are nouns allied to the Greek noun *μαντεία*, (*manteia*), prophecy, divination; as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*.
- are verbs related to the Latin verb *mando*, to intrust, to bid; as *to demand*, *to remand*; *to commend*.
- are Saxon compounds, signifying a holiday; as *Candlemas*, *Michaelmas*.
- are nouns related to the Greek noun *μάθησις*, (*mathesis*), knowledge, learning; as *polymathy*.
- are either English compounds, as *to dismember*; or more commonly relations of the verb *meminiscor*, to call to mind; derived through Norman French; as *to remember*.
- are words adopted from the classical languages; as *acumen*, *abdomen*, *amen*; to be of course distinguished from such English words as *freemen*, *workmen*.

Words ending in

- ment, are nouns formed by the addition of the termination to verbs, &c.; as from *to engage, engagement*; *to manage, management*. But if the accent is on the last syllable, the word does not class with these; e. g. to *cement*.
- merce, are words related to the Latin noun *merx*, (which in the genitive is *mercis*,) merchandize, goods; as *com'merce, to amerce*.
- mersion, } are verbs related to *mersus*, the participle of the verb *mergo*, to dip or plunge;
-merse, } as to *immerse, immersion, emersion*.
-meter, } are relations of the Greek noun *μέτρον*, (metron,) a measure; as *diameter, chrono-*
-metry, } *nometer; geometry, symmetry*.
-mire, are from compounds of the Latin verb *miror*, to wonder at; as to *admire*; or are formed with the English noun *mire*, dirt, as to *bemire*. But *pismire* classes with neither of these.
- mit, } are relations of the Latin verb *mitto*, to send, to certify, whose preterit is
-mise, } *misi*; as to *demit, to remit, to commit; to demise, to promise; demission,*
-mission, } *omission*.
-monish, are from compounds of the Latin verb *monere*, to advise; as to *admonish*.
-monstrate, are from compounds of the Latin verb *monstro*, to show; as to *demonstrate*.
-morphosis, are relations of the Greek noun *μορφή*, (morphosis,) a form or shape; as *metamorphosis*.
- most, are Saxon or English superlatives; as *endmost, hindmost, uppermost*.
-mote, are relations either of *motus*, the participle of the Latin verb *moveo*, to move; as to *promote, remote*, (adj.); or are Saxon compounds signifying a meeting; as *wardmote, folk-mote*.
- mount, are related to the French verb *monter*, to ascend; as to *surmount; paramount*.
-move, see -mote.
-mure, are verbs related to the Latin noun *murus*, a wall; as to *immure*.
-mute, } are from compounds of the Latin verb *mutare*, to change; as to *commute, to trans-*
-mutation, } *mute; transmutation*.
- ness, are abstract nouns substantive of Saxon parentage, or formed on the model of such, by adding the termination to an adjective; as *goodness, badness, plentifulness, destructiveness*. If names of places, the termination signifies a promontory; as *Toineus, Sherness*.
- neurosis, are relations of the Greek noun *νῦρον*, (neuron,) a nerve; as, *aponeurosis*.
-nect, are relations of the Latin verb *necto*, to tie or join, whose preterit is *nexi*; as
-nex, } *to connect; to annex*.
-nomy, } are relations of the Greek noun *νόμος*, (nomos,) a law; distribution, arrangement;
-nome, } as *astronomy, economy; metronome*. The Greek noun is from the verb *νίμω*, (nemo,) to distribute; and hence, in some words related to the above, the first two letters are *ne* instead of *no*. *Monome* is not a relation of these words, but of those terminating in -onymy, which see. See also -ogonomy.
- normous, are relations of the Latin word *norma*, a rule or standard; as *abnormous, enormous*.
- o, are none of them words of Saxon parentage, but come to us from the Italian, and other languages; as *stucco, portico; mulatto; lumbago; eringo*.
- ocese, are relations of *οἶκος*, (oikos,) a dwelling; as *diocese*. *Diecian* is also a relation.
-ode, } are nouns from the Greek noun *ὁδὸς*, (o-de,) a song; as *epode, palinode; parody,*
-ody, } *monody*.
-oid, } are relations of the Greek verb *εἰδομαι*, (eidomai,) to seem, to be like, whose preterit
-oidal, } is *εἶδα*, (oida); or of the kindred noun *εἶδος*, (eidos,) a form or likeness; as *conoid,*
coralloid, spheroid; spheroidal, cycloidal.
- oir, } are adopted French words; as *memoir, escrutoire, bourgeois, chamois, turquoise*.
-oire, } *Noise* is from an old correspondent French word. *Poise* and its compounds are
-ois, } allied to *poids*, but do not come directly from it.
-onymy, } are relations of the Greek noun *ὄνομα* or *ὄνυμα*, (onoma, or onyma,) a name; as
-onymous, } *synonymy, ononymy; synonymous*. *Monome* is also a relation.
-con, are Anglicized words which in French terminated in *on*; as *buffoon, dragoon, balloon*. We must except words of one syllable, with their compounds.
- optric, are related to the Greek verb *ὀφθαλμι*, (optomai,) to see; or *ὀφθαλμος*, (optra,) an instrument for assisting the sight; as *dioptric*.
- or, see -er and -ee.
-orama, are related to the Greek verb *ὀράω*, (orao,) to see, and its kindred noun *ὄραμα*, (orama;) as *panorama, diorama*.
- ory, are, for the most part, adjectives, from Latin adjectives in *orius*, or formed on the pattern of such; as *suasory, imprecatory, cursory*. Sometimes they are substantives from Latin substantives in *orium* or *oria*, or formed on the pattern of such; as *sensory, judicatory, directory*.

Words ending in

- ose, are adjectives from Latin adjectives in *osus*, which always imply plenitude; as *globose, verbose, tenebriose*. There are a few exceptions, as *to suppose*; but in these the *s* is generally vocal in pronunciation, which it never is in the adjective termination; see Prin. 152.
- our, are generally derived through the French from Latin words in *or*; as *arbour, honour*: see Prin. 191.
- ous, are frequently adjectives from Latin adjectives in *us*; as *lubricous, dubious, conscious*: hence it is a common termination in English for adjectives of whatever termination in Latin; as *studious, atrocious*; and for other adjectives, however derived; as *jealous, marvellous*. In chemistry, this termination in adjectives applied to the acids has a discriminative import: see -ic.
- over, if names of places, imply a situation over a hill or hills; as *Southover, Wendover*.
- pect, are relations of *pactus*, the participle of the Latin *pango*, to fix in, to settle; as *impact, compact*.
- pair, } are originally from the same source, the Latin verb *paro*, to get into a state of
- pare, } readiness; as *to repair, to prepare*. Those with the former termination come to us through the French.
- parous, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *pario*, to bring forth young; as *oviparous, viviparous*.
- part, are relations of the Latin verb *partior*, to divide or share; as *to impart*.
- pass, are relations of the French verb *passer*, to move or go; as *to surpass, to compass, to trespass*.
- pathy, are nouns related to the Greek noun *πάθος*, (*pathos*), an affection, passion, or emotion; as *sympathy, antipathy, apathy*.
- ped, } are relations of the Latin noun *pes*, a foot, which in the genitive case is *ped-is*; as
- pede, } *biped, multipede*; *to impede*. The English word *pad* and its compounds are remotely related to these words, but immediately with *path*, which, with a little difference of spelling, is a Saxon word.
- pel, } are relations of the Latin verb *pello*, to drive, whose participle is *pulsus*; as *to*
- pulse, } *impel, impulse*.
- pend, are relations of the Latin verb *pendo*, to hang; as *to suspend, to impend*.
- petal, are compounds of *petal*, from the Greek noun *πέταλον*, (*petalon*), a flower leaf; or are related to the Latin verb *peto*, to seek or tend to; as *centripetal*.
- ✓ -phagus, } are relations of the Greek verb *φάγω*, (*phago*), to eat or consume; as *æso-phagus*;
- phagy, } *anthropophagy*, (cannibalism.) *Ichthyophagous* (adj.) is also a relation.
- phasis, are nouns allied to the Greek noun *φάσις*, (*phasis*), a showing, an appearance, a sign; and to the verb *φαίω*, (*phaino*), to show; as *emphasis, prophasis*.
- phery, are relations of the Greek verb *φέρω*, (*phero*), to bring or conduct; as *periphery*.
- phony, are nouns related to the Greek noun *φωνή*, (*pho-ne*), a sound; as *symphony, euphony*.
- phthong, are nouns related to the Greek noun *φθῆγγος*, (*phthongos*), a sound; as *diphthong*.
- phrase, are relations of the Greek verb *φράζω*, (*phrazo*), to speak, to expound; as a
- phrast, } *paraphrase, a paraphrast*.
- phyllous, are adjectives signifying leaved, from the Greek noun *φύλλον*, (*phyllon*), a leaf; as *quadrifhyllous*.
- physis, } are nouns allied to the Greek noun *φύσις*, (*physis*), nature, constitution; to *φύω*,
- phyte, } (*fyton*), a plant; and to their parent verb *φύω*, (*phyo*), to beget, to grow as by nature; as *apophysis*, (the process of a bone, or the part that grows out at the end of it), *symphysis*; *neophyte, zoophyte*.
- pict, } are relations of the Latin verb *pingo*, to paint, whose participle is *pictus*; as *to*
- paint, } *depict, to depaint*. The latter comes to us through the French.
- placent, are adjectives from the Latin word *placens*, the present participle of *placeo*, to please; as *complacent*.
- plain, are relations either of the French verb *plaindre*, to cry as for succour; as *to complain*; or of the Latin noun *planus*, smooth, coming to us through the French; as *to explain*.
- plasm, are related to the Greek noun *πλάσμα*, (*plasma*), a thing formed, a mould; from the verb *πλάσσω*, (*plasso*), to fashion; as *metaplasm*.
- plex, } are relations of the Latin verb *plico*, to fold, or of its parent Greek verb *πλέω*,
- plice, } (*pleco*), whose preterit middle is *πέπλεκα*, (*peploca*); as *complex*; *accomplice*.
- ploce, } Hence such related words as *simplicity*; *complicate*. The third of these related
- ploy, } terminations is pure Greek; as in *epiploce*: the last two come to us with words
- ply, } derived through the French; as *to deploy*; *to imply*.
- plore, are verbs related to the Latin verb *ploro*, to weep; as *to deplore, to implore*. *To explore* is related originally to these, though its meaning no longer includes the original sense.
- pnœa are related to the Greek noun *πνοή*, (*pnoie*, in the Latin form *pnœa*), a breath or breathing; as *dyspnœa*.

Words ending in

- poise, } are related to the French noun *poids*, a weight; as *equipoise*, *counterpoise*.
- polis, } are names of cities, from the Greek noun *πόλις*, (*polis*), a city; as *metropolis*, *Constantinopolis*, (modernized into *Constantinople*); *Tripoly*, (literally three cities.)
- poly, } But, in *monopoly*, the termination is from *πῶλον*, (*poleo*), to trade or buy; and the same letters as a prefix are from the Greek *πᾶν*, (*polya*), a multitude, several; as *polysyllable*.
- pone, } are relations of the Latin verb *pono*, to put, whose participle is *positus*; as to
- pose, } *postpone*; to *depose*; *deposition*; to *propound*. The termination which, in the last
- position, } instance, has taken an idiomatic form, must not be confounded with the termina-
- pound, } tion of *to impound*, which is a compound of *in* and *pound*.
- port, } are relations of the Latin verb *porto*, to carry; as *to support*, *to import*; a *support* : —in *report* and many other words the sense is figurative.
- potent, } are compounds of *potent*, from correspondent Latin compounds of *potens*; as *impotent*, *omnipotent*.
- prehend, } are relations of the Latin verb *prehendo*, to take, whose participle is *prehensus*;
- prehension, } or of the kindred French verb *prendre*, whose participle is *pris*, *prise*; as to
- prise, } *deprehend*, to *comprehend*, (to seize or grasp mentally); *comprehension*; *reprise*, *surprise*.
- press, } are relations of *pressus*, the participle of the Latin verb *premo*, to press; as *to express*, *to repress*.
- pter, } are related to the Greek noun *πτερόν*, (*pteron*), a wing; as *chiropter*, (a bat, as
- pteral, } using hands for wings); *dipteral*.
- ptote, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *πτῶσις*, (*ptosis*), a case; as *diptote*, *monoptote*.
- pugn, } are verbs related to Latin verbs compounded with *pugno*, to fight with, to contend against, derived by us through the French; as *to expugn*, *to oppugn*.
- pute, } are verbs or their correspondent nouns related to the Latin verb *puto*, to think; as *to repule*, *to compute*: but some of these, having passed through other languages in coming to us, have much changed their original meaning; as *to depute*.
- que, } if the three letters are pronounced k, may be set down without exception as adoptions from the French; as *pique*, *casque*, *burlesque*.
- quet, } are likewise derived from the French; as *banquet*, *piquet*; *gazette*.
- quire, } are relations of the Latin verb *quæro*, (spelled *quiro* in compounds,) whose
- quest, } meanings are to ask or seek, to gain or get, and whose participle is *quæsitus*, contracted to *quæstus*; as *to inquire*, *to acquire*; *inquest*, *acquest*, *bequest*.
- re, } when these final letters are pronounced er, may be set down as adoptions from the French; as *theatre*, *massacre*, *ombre*, *maugre*. Under other cases also, the words which terminate with these letters are frequently French; as *écritoire*, *solitaire*, *tonsure*, *coiffure*, *roquelaure*.
- rect, } are relations of the Latin verb *rego*, to rule, whose participle is *rectus*; as *to direct*, *to correct*.
- reme, } are nouns from correspondent Latin nouns in *remis*, related to *remus*, an oar; as *trireme*.
- ret, } in chemistry, are names of compound combustible substances which possess no sensible properties of an acid; as *sulphuret*, *ammoniuuret*. Compare -ide.
- rick, } are Saxon words signifying government; as *bishoprick*. In proper names, the same Saxon termination signifies *rich*; as in *Frederick*.
- ride, } are relations of the Latin verb *rideo*, to laugh; as *to deride*.
- rol, } are chiefly compounds of *roll*, of which one *l* has been dropped: see 195.
- rrhœa, } are nouns related to correspondent Greek nouns in *ῥῆμα*, which are derived from the verb *ῥέω*, (*rheo*), to flow; as *aporrhœa*, *diarrhœa*.
- rupt, } are relations of *ruptus*, the participle of the Latin verb *rumpo*, to break; as *abrupt*, *bankrupt*; *to interrupt*.
- ry, } are sometimes nouns formed from other nouns to which the termination gives the sense of a place for; as *a heronry*, *a friary*, *an aviary*, *a rookery*.
- scend, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *scando*, to climb, which in compounds is written *scendo*; as *to ascend*, *to transcend*.
- science, } are nouns substantive and adjective from correspondent Latin words derived from *scio*, to know; as, *prescience*; *conscious*.
- scious, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *scindo*, to cut; as *to abscond*, *to rescind*.
- scind, } are nouns plural in which the Greek noun *σῆνις*, (*scia*), a shadow, is Latinized into *scius*, a man having a shadow; as *ascii*, *amphiscii*.
- scii, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *σκοπός*, (*scopos*), a mark or aim, and to the kindred verb *σκοπέω*, to view; as *telescope*, *microscope*; *aerocopy*.
- scope, } are relations of the Latin verb *scribo*, to write, whose participle is *scriptus*; as
- scopy, } *to ascribe*, *to inscribe*; *postscript*, *conscript*.
- scribe, }
- script, }

Words ending in

- sea*, if names of places, imply a pool or place for water; as *Chelsea, Portsea*.
- sect*, are relations of *sectus*, the participle of the Latin verb *seco*, to cut; as *to bisect*, to intersect; an *insect*.
- sent*, are sometimes related to the Latin verb *sentio*, to feel; as *to resent*: but compare -*ent*.
- sequent*, are relations of *sequens*, the participle of the Latin verb *sequor*, to follow; as *subsequent*.
- sert*, are relations chiefly of *sertus*, the participle of the Latin verb *sero*, to join, weave, or put; as *to insert*, *to assert*, *to disassert*. But *desert* (merit) is related through the French to the Latin verb *servio*, to serve; and *dessert* has the same relationship with a more literal meaning.
- serve*, are in some instances relations of the Latin verb *servio*, to serve; as *to subserve*, *to asserve*, *to disserve*, *to deserve*, (the sense of which last is figurative:) and in other instances they are relations of *servo*, to keep, to heed; as *to preserve*, *to observe*.
- ship*, are Saxon nouns substantive, or nouns formed spontaneously on their model, implying an office or dignity, a state, profession, or art; as *lordship*, *worship*, *horsemanship*. The compounds of *ship*, as *fireship*, *flagship*, must of course be distinguished from these.
- side*, when they are not compounds of the English word *side*, are relations either of the Latin verb *sedeo*, to sit; as *to reside*, *to preside*; or of the Latin verb *sido*, to sink or settle; as *to subside*.
- sign*, are relations, through the French *signer*, of the Latin verb *signo*, to sign, to declare; as *to subsign*, *to design*; an *ensign*.
- sion*, are nouns substantive corresponding with Latin substantives in *sio*, or formed on the model of such; as *evanion*, *adhesion*, *scansion*, *version*, *vision*.
- sist*, are relations of the Latin verb *sisto*, to be, to stand, or settle; as *to assist*, *to consist*.
- sive*, are adjectives formed in imitation of French adjectives in *if*, whose feminine is *ive*; as *massive*, *suasive*, *derivative*.
- sm*, are nouns substantive, formed spontaneously on the model of Greek nouns in *σμα*, *σμος*, *ισμος*, *σμος*, *σμος*, *σμος*; (asma, asmos, ismos, osmos, ysmos,) as *pneumasm*, *solicism*, *sylogism*, *paroxysm*, *calvinism*, *galvanism*.
- sne*, are old French words, of which the *s* is silent; as *demesne*: see Prin. 157.
- solve*, are relations of the Latin verb *solvo*, to loose, to separate; as *to dissolve*.
- some*, are adjectives compounded with the Saxon word *some*; as *blithesome*, *wearisome*. when they are not compounds of the English word *son*, are generally derived from the French; as *reason*, *venison*, *garrison*. Words in *ton* and *zon* are likewise in general of French origin.
- sonant*, are relations of *sonans*, the present participle of the Latin verb *sono*, to sound; as *dissonant*, *consonant*.
- sory*, see -*ory*.
- sophy*, are relations of the Greek noun *σοφία*, (*sophia*), wisdom, learning; as *philosophy*.
- spais*, } are relations of the Greek verb *σπᾶν*, (*spao*), to draw; as *antispais*; *polyspust*,
-*spast*, } *pentaspast*.
- spect*, are relations of the Latin verb *specto*, to see, to view; as *to inspect*; an *aspect*.
- sperse*, are relations of *sparsus*, written *spersus* when compounded, the participle of the Latin verb *spargo*, to strew, to sprinkle; as *to asperse*, *to disperse*.
- sphere*, are relations of the Greek noun *σφαῖρα*, (*sphaira*), in Latin, *sphæra*, a globe; as *hemisphere*; *to insphere*.
- spire*, are relations of the Latin verb *spiro*, to breathe; as *to inspire*, *to expire*.
- spond*, are relations of the Latin verb *spondeo*, to promise or pledge, to assure; as *to respond*, *to despond*.
- sse*, are adopted French words; as *fesse*, *duresse*.
- stant*, } are all relations, originally, of the same word, the Greek verb *στάω*, (*stao*), to
-*stasis*, } stand, whose Latin form is *sto*, and the present participle *stans*: immediately
-*stacy*, } from the Greek form is derived *στάσις*, (*stasis*), the act of standing, or a state,
-*statics*, } or condition; and also *στατικός*, (*staticos*), having the power of standing, or of
-*stice*, } holding as in a balance: immediately from the Latin form is derived *status*,
-*stitute*, } to place or fix, which, in compounds, is written *stīto*: hence, the terminations of
such words as the following: *extant*, *constant*; *metastasis*; *ecstasy*; *hydrostatics*;
interstice; *institute*.
- stich*, are compounds of the Greek noun *στίχος*, (*stichos*), a row, or even series of things, a line; as *hemistich*, *distich*.
- stil*, are relations of the Latin verb *stillo*, to drop; as *to distil*.
- stinguish*, } are relations of the Latin verb *stinguo*, to quench, whose participle is *stinctus*.
- stinct*, } Webster says, the primary meaning was not to quench, but to stick, or to make
marks by puncturing or sticking: hence, *to distinguish*, *to extinguish*, (to take out
the traces or marks), *distinct*, *extinct*.

Words ending in

- stoke, } if names of places, are compounds of *stoke* or *stow*, which, in Saxon, signifies a
 -stow, } place; as *Basingstoke*; *Chepstow*.
 -stringe, } are relations of the Latin verb *stringo*, to bind, to grasp, to keep in or under;
 -strict, } whose participle is *strictus*, and whose form in old French, through which we get
 -strain } words of the last termination, was *straindre*; as *to astringe*; *to restrict*; *to constrain*.
 -strophe, are compounds of the Greek noun *στροφή*, (*strophe*), a turn or change; as *anastrophe*, *antistrophe*.
 -struct, are relations of *structus*, the participle of the Latin verb *struo*, to raise, to pile, to put in order, or prepare; as *to construct*, *to instruct*.
 -style, are nouns related to the Greek noun *στυλος*, (*stylos*), a column; as *peristyle*, *pentastyle*.
 sult, are relations of *sallum*, (written *sultum* in compounds,) the participle of the Latin verb *salio*, to leap, to spring as upon any one; as *to insult*, *to result*. The verb *to consult* does not, however, belong to these.
 -sume, are verbs related to the Latin verb *sumo*, to take; as *to assume*, *to resume*.
 -sure, see -ure.
 -tain, } are, for the most part, relations, through the French, of the Latin verb *teno*, to
 -tention, } hold, or have in keeping; as *to contain*, *to retain*, *to sustain*; *retention*. *Captain*
 and *chieftain* do not class with these.
 -taph, are nouns related to the Greek noun *τάφος*, (*taphos*), a mound, a tomb; as *cenotaph*, *epitaph*.
 -techny, are nouns related to the Greek noun *τέχνη*, (*tech-ne*), a trade or art; as *pyrotechny*.
 -tect, are relations of *tectus*, the participle of the Latin verb *tego*, to cover; as *to protect*, *to detect*; except *architect*, whose termination is from the Greek noun *τίκτων*, (*tehton*), a workman.
 -teen, are names of numbers, compounded with this form of the word *ten*; as *fourteen*.
 -tend, } are frequently relations of the Latin verb *tendo*, to stretch, whose participle is
 -tent, } *tentus*; as *to distend*, *to pretend*, (of which latter the sense is figurative, as well as of most other of the compounds;) *intent*, *disintent*. But some of the words ending in *tent* are relations of *teneo*, (see -tain,) whose participle is also *tentus*; as *content*: others have no relationship to either class; as *potent*: see -ent.
 -temper, are relations of the Latin verb *tempero*, to moderate; as *to attempt*, *to distemper*.
 -test, are relations of the Latin verb *testor*, to call to witness; as *to attest*, *to obtest*. The original meaning scarcely remains in *to contest*, and *to detest*, though still found in the Latin use of these words.
 th, are frequently nouns substantive formed originally in Saxon, or imitated in modern English, by adding the last two letters to an adjective, a verb, or a substantive, often with some slight change of the word, previously to the addition: thus, from *wide*, *warm*, *strong*, *deep*, are formed *width*, *warmth*, *strength*, *depth*; from *moon* is formed *month*; from *to bear* and *to ear*, *birth* and *earth*.
 -theism, } are relations of the Greek noun *θεός*, a god; as *polytheism*, *atheism*; *pantheon*.
 -theon, } The last word comes to us through the Latin, or it would have been *pantheon*.
 -thesis, } are relations of *thesis*, (thesis,) a placing or position; *θέμα*, (*thema*), that which
 -them, } is placed; *θετός* or *θητικός*, (*thetos* or *theticos*), placed;—all of them from the
 -thet, } Greek verb *τίθημι*, (*tithēmi*), to place or lay down; as *metathesis*, *hypothesis*;
 -thetic, } *epithem*; *epithet*; *synthetic*, *hypothetic*. Except *mathe'sis*, which is from a Greek verb, whose future tense is *μαθήσομαι*, (*mathe'somai*) to learn:—and *pathetic*, which is related to the words in -pathy, which see.
 -thorp, if names of places, imply a country house or landed possession; as *Bishopthorpe*.
 -thral, are compounds of the Saxon noun *thral*, a servant or slave; as *to intral*.
 -tide, are compounds of the Saxon word *tide*, which has a primary and a consequential meaning, viz. time or season; and the flow of water, which happens at returning times or seasons: hence, *Whitsuntide*, and *to betide*, with the former sense; and *spring-tide*, *counter-tide*, with the latter.
 -tangent, } are relations of the Latin verb *tango*, (written *tingo* in compounds,) to touch;
 -tingent, } whose participle is *tactus*. The form was originally *tago*, instead of *tango*,
 -tact, } whence the termination *tinguus*: hence, the words *co-tangent*; *contingent*; *contact*;
 -tiguous, } *contiguous*.
 -tion, are nouns substantive corresponding with Latin substantives in *tio*, many of them derived through the French, or formed spontaneously on the model of such; as *probation*, *inspection*, *ambition*, *unction*, *filtration*, *flirtation*.
 -tive, are nouns adjective, but often used substantively, sometimes shortened from Latin adjectives in *ivus*, but generally formed in imitation of French adjectives in *if*, whose feminine is *ire*; as *collective*, *perspective*, *talkative*: compare -sive.
 -tome, } are nouns corresponding with Greek nouns compounded with *τομή*, (*to-me*), a
 -tomy, } cutting, a section, a piece cut off; as *apologe*, *epitome*; *anatomy*, *lithotomy*.

Words ending in

- ton, } are frequently names of places compounded with the Saxon word *ton* or *tun*, an enclosed place; as *Teddington*, *Edmonton*, *Hillingdon*. The latter termination may sometimes be a corruption of *den*, (see -dean,) or of *down*, a hill; or of *din*, which also signified a town: but it is most commonly another form of *ton*.
- don, }
- tort, are relations of *tortus*, the participle of the Latin verb *torqueo*, to twist, to bend; as *to distort*, *to extort*; a *retort*.
- tory, see -ory.
- tract, } are relations of *tractus*, the participle of the Latin verb *traho*, to draw; as *to subtract*, *to retract*; an *abstract*. The verb *to portray* is of the same family, but it comes to us through the French. Concerning another verb, *to betray*, the relationship is doubtful: the termination comes to us through the French *trahir*, which is supposed, by some, not to be derived from *traha*, but *trado*, to yield up.
- tray, }
- tre, see -re.
- tribute, are relations of *tributus*, the participle of the Latin verb *tribuo*, to give, bestow, or impute; as *to attribute*, *to contribute*; an *attribute*.
- trope, are relations of the Greek noun *τροπή*, (trope,) a turn or moving round; as *heliostrope*.
- trophy, are relations of the Greek noun *τροφή*, (trophe,) nourishment, support, maintenance; as *atrophy*.
- trude, } are relations of the Latin verb *trudo*, to thrust, whose participle is *trusus*; as *to protrude*, *to intrude*; *intrusion*.
- trusion, }
- tte, are adopted French words; as *coquette*.
- tude, are nouns from correspondent Latin nouns in *tudo*; as *pulchritude*, *lassitude*.
- tune, when not compounds of *tune*, which is another form of the word *tone*, are from correspondent Latin words in *tuna* or *tunus*, and generally derived through the French; as *fortune*, *importune*.
- ture, see -ure.
- type, are nouns from correspondent Greek nouns compounded with *τύπος* or *τυπή*, (typos or type,) an impression made by a blow, and hence a model, a pattern; as *antitype*, *prototype*.
- ule, are frequently nouns diminutive imitated from Latin words in *ulus*, *ula*, or *ulum*; as *globule*, *animalcule*.
- ult, are from correspondent Latin words in *ultus*; as *adult*, *tumult*.
- ume, are generally from Latin words in *umen*, *umus*, or *uma*, often through the French; as *volume*, *plume*.
- um, are mostly words adopted from Latin, many of them originally Greek, in which language they terminate in *ον*, (on;) as *perigeum*, *medium*, *opium*. Chemists have chosen this as the characteristic termination of the names of the metals; as, *platinum*, *itrium*, *potassium*, *sodium*, &c. These words are of course only assimilated to Latin: but *aurum*, *argentum*, *ferrum*, &c., are Latin words, and may be used for *gold*, *silver*, *iron*, &c., though the English words are generally employed: on the other hand, *tungsten*, *bismuth*, and some of the other metals, have no names in Latin, and appear to have no assimilated names.
- ure, are very frequently from Latin words through the French or Italian; as *pleasure*, *picture*, *literature*.
- uret, see -ret.
- us, are Latin words, many of them originally Greek, in which language they terminate in *ος*, (os;) as *syllabus*, *genus*, *incubus*.
- velop, } are relations of the Italian word *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, coming to us in compounded words of French denizenship; as *to develop*, *to envelop*; an *envelope*.
- velope, }
- vene, are relations of the Latin verb *venio*, to come, whose participle is *ventus*; as *to advance*, *to supervene*; *to circumvent*. But all words of the latter termination are not allied to these: see -ent.
- vent, }
- vert, } are relations of the Latin verb *verto*, to turn, whose participle is *versus*; as *to avert*, *to invert*; *avert*, *inverse*; *to reverse*.
- verse, }
- res, are generally nouns plural from singulars in *f* or *fe*; as *loaves*, *wives*.
- vest, are verbs related to the Latin verb *vestio*, to clothe, or apparel, mostly in a figurative sense; as *to invest*, *to divest*.
- vex, } are relations of *veho*, to carry or convey, whose preterit is *vexi*; as *dever*, *convex*; *to convey*, *to survey*; a *convoy*, an *envoy*. Words of the last termination come to us through the French.
- vey, }
- voy, }
- vide, } are relations of the Latin verb *video*, to see, whose participle is *visus*; as *to provide*; *to supervise*, *to devise*. But *divide* has its termination from *viduo*, to part.
- vise, }
- vince, } are relations of the Latin verb *vinco*, to conquer, whose participle is *victus*; as *to evince*, *to convince*; *to convict*; a *convict*.
- vict, }
- vive, are relations of the Latin verb *vivo*, to live; as *to revive*, *to survive*.

Words ending in

- voke, are verbs from correspondent Latin verbs compounded with *voco*, to call; as *to invoke*, *to convoke*, *to provoke*.
- volve, } are relations of the Latin verb *volvo*, to roll, whose participle is *volutus*; as *to*
- volution, } *involve*; *an involution*.
- vomous, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *vomo*, to vomit; as *ignivomous*, *flam-*
mitivomous.
- vorous, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *voro*, to eat or devour; as *carnivorous*,
granivorous.
- ward, } are words significant of the direction of motion, being Saxon compounds, or
- wards, } formed on the model of such; as *backward* or *backwards*, *hitherward*, *Godward*.
- wark, are names of places, being compounds of the Saxon *weork* or *wark*, a work; as
Newark, *Southwark*.
- weald, } are names of places, being compounds of the Saxon *weald*, a wild, a field, or
- wold, } forest; as *Cotswold*, *Easingwold*.
- ween, are compounds with the Saxon verb *ween*, to think; as *to overween*.
- wick, } are generally names of places compounded with the Saxon word *wick*, a village or
- wich, } mansion; as *Berwick*, *Harwich*. In *bailiwick*, the termination denotes jurisdiction.
- wise, are words significant of manner, being compounds with the Saxon word *wise*,
which has the same meaning as the French *guise*, and the Italian *guisa*; as
lengthwise, *otherwise*, *slantwise*.
- wort, are names of herbs imitating Saxon compounds with *wort*, a herb; as *lungwort*,
danewort.
- worth, if names of places, imply a farm or court; as *Wandsworth*, *Bosworth*; this being
one of the meanings of the Saxon word *worth*.
- wright, are compounds of the Saxon word *wright*, a *workman*, or formed in imitation of
them; as a *shipwright*, a *wheelwright*.
- y, are frequently adjectives formed by adding the *y* to substantives; as from *wealth*,
wealthy; from *wood*, *woody*; from *stealth*, (which is from *steal*), *stealthy*. It is
a termination which classical words frequently take on being Anglicized; as from
pietas, *piety*; from *anatome*, *anatomy*; from *acrimonia*, *acrimony*; from *breviarium*,
breviary; from *cæmeterium*, *cemetery*; from *sudatorium*, *sudatory*.
- zon, are frequently adopted French words, or, if from classical words, they come to us
through the French; as *gazon*, *to blazon*, *horizon*. But *Amazon*, a Greek com-
pound, comes to us directly from Latin.

The foregoing Index would have been unnecessarily swelled by terminations of obvious import, or such whose import may be found in the dictionary under the same letters as separate words; hence, the common terminations of words like the following are not inserted:—*Saveall*, *football*, *to debar*, *tenibed*, *to disbelieve*, *sideboard*, *hidebound*, *elbow*, *footboy*, *to miscal*, *to decump*, *madcap*, *to recast*, *antichamber*, *cornchandler*, *turncoat*, *weathercock*, *dovecote*, *Sunday*, *henceforth*, *finedrawer*, *dewdrop*, *butend*, *disesteem*, *windfull*, *bedfellow*, *barefoot*, *misgive*, *hourglass*, *foreground*, *behindhand*, *blockhead*, *dishonour*, *inkhorn*, *malthouse*, *doorkeeper*, *wedlock*, *taskmaster*, *belmun*, *charwoman*, *to unmask*, *windmill*, *cheesemonger*, *godmother*, *surname*, *twilight*, *to benight*, &c. Neither are terminations of obvious meaning in the names of places inserted; such, for instance, as in *Trombridge*, *Holbeach*, *Colnbrook*, *Whitchurch*, *Rochdale*, *Enfield*, *Eccleshall*, *Milfordhaven*, *Millhill*, *Westminster*, *Liverpool*, *Devonport*, *Godstone*, *Holywell*, *Runnymede*, *Windermere*, *Portsmouth*, &c.

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

* * When a word investigated belongs to a class, attention should be paid, not merely to the word itself, but to those associated with it: thus, a clearer notion of its various shades of meaning will be obtained, and the consistency or inconsistency of its current pronunciation better understood.

Of the words which, for these purposes, are classed together, it must not be deemed that the leading word is always the parent of the rest, but that, for whatever purpose of convenience or utility, it has been chosen to indicate the class.

Among the subjected words, a less near relationship, or some change in meaning or principle of pronunciation, is signified by the small capitals.

The pronunciation of the subjected words is seldom marked at full, and most commonly not at all, the syllabication, the accents, the letters in *italic*, and the figures referring to the Principles, aided by a comparison with the leading word, being deemed quite sufficient. The letters in *italic* in these subjected words are,

1. Those which, single or combined, are sounded irregularly, that is, otherwise than as indicated in the schemes; *q* and *x*, which are not in the schemes at all; and *c* and *g*, when separated in the syllabication from the *e* or *i*, which gives them their soft sounds, as in *luc'-erate*, *trag'-ic*.

2. *a* and *o*, when sounded *â*, *ă*, and *ô*; *a*, *e*, and *o*, when sounded as in the last syllables of *dollar*, *letter*, *sailor*, (in each of which the last syllable is equivalent, or nearly equivalent to *ur*;) and *th*, when sounded as in *thin*.

3. Silent letters, if idle as well as silent; but not such significant silent letters as in the scheme are printed *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *w*, *h*; nor *e* as in *native*, *hostile*, where the irregularity should be conceived to be the short sound of the *i*, rather than the superfluity of the *e*.

4. Letters which are not decidedly irregular in sound, but become so in easy, fluent, speech, being such as fall into the sound of *y* consonant, or of *sh*, *zh*, *ch*, or *j*. And note, that when the meaning of the *italics* is not explained by what appears at the place, (see, for instance, *Ab-bre'-vi-a-ture*.) the explanation is given in the Principles, as referred to by the figures. Note also, that if the irregularity 147 occurs, and the letters liable to the irregular sound are not in *italic*, the meaning is, that the irregularity in such instance is a colloquialism merely, and not a propriety.

In a word having more than one accent, the principal accent is denoted by the double accentual mark (//). See 85.

ABA

A, the first letter in the alphabet. An article set before nouns of the singular number, in which capacity it often takes the letter *s* after it for the sake of euphony: see the word *As*. *A* is sometimes a noun, as, a great *A*; it is sometimes placed before a participle, as, gone a hunting, come a begging; it has a signification denoting proportion, as, the landlord asks a hundred a year.

A is always named *â*, but is sounded *ă* whenever it is an unaccented word or syllable in a purely English phrase: see Principles 24, 176. Its sounds with other letters are numerous. See the vowel scheme, and the numbers corresponding to the sounds of *a* in the Principles; see also 97, 98, 99, 111, 112.

A-, initial, in words originally Greek, is often a prefix of privative meaning, as in *A-galaxy*, *A-sciit*; in which use, as well as when an article, it takes *s* between it and a following vowel, as in *An-archy*. In words of Saxon origin, the prefix *A* is a mere syllabic augment, as in *A-bare*, *A-dry*, &c. for *Bare*, *Dry*, &c.

AB-, a prefix of Latin origin which enters into the composition of many of the following words; as *Ab-actor*, &c. It signifies *from*.

ABACK=*ă-băck'*, *ad*. Backwards. [*A* sea term.]

ABACOT=*ăb'-ă-côt*, *s*. A royal cap anciently used.

ABA

ABACTOR=*ă-băc'-tor*, 38: *s*. One who steals cattle in herds.

ABACUS=*ăb'-ă-cūs*, *s*. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

Ab'-a-cist, (-*ăst*, 59) *s*. An accountant.

ABAF=*ă-băf'*, *ad*. Towards the stern of the ship.

ABAISSANCE=*ă-băv'-ă-ănse*, 152: *s*. Obeisance.

To ABALIENATE, *ă-băle'-yên-âte*, 146: *v. a*.

To estrange; to transfer property from any one.

Ab'-a-lien-a'-tion, 89: *s*. The act of estranging.

To ABANDON=*ă-băn'-dôn*, 18: *v. n*. To give up, resign or quit; to desert, to forsake.

Ab'-an'-doned, (-*dünd*, 114) *part. a*. Given up, forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

Ab'-an'-don-er, 36: *s*. A forsaker.

Ab'-an'-don-ment, *s*. The act of abandoning.

ABANNITION, *ăb'-ăn-îsh'-ûn*, 89: *s*. A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

To ABARE=*ă-băre'*, *v. a*. To make bare. [Obs.]

ABARTICULATION, *ăb'-ar-tic'-u-lă''-shûn*, 85, 89: *s*. In anatomy, that species of articulation that has manifest motion.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gât'-wâg*: *chăp'măn*: *pă-pă'*: *lăw*: *gôod*: *j'wô*, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ûn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vîzh-ûn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thîn*, 166: *thên*, 166.

To **ABASE**=*ā-bāsc'*=*ā-bāc'*, 152: *v. a.* To cast down, to depress, to bring low.
A-base'-ment, s. The state of being brought low, depression.
A-based', (*-bāst*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Lowered; in heraldry, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are downwards, or when shut; also in the general sense of lowered or debased.
To **ABASH**=*ā-bāsh'*, *v. a.* To make ashamed.
A-bash'-ment, s. The state of being ashamed.
To **ABATE**=*ā-bātē'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To lessen, to diminish; in law, to defeat, to overthrow, to put an end to, to quash; the original sense is, to throw down:—*new.* To grow less.
A-bate'-ment, s. The act or state of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; in law the act of the abator, or the affection of the thing abated, as, abatement of the writ; a plea in abatement, is a plea that the suit of the plaintiff may cease for the time being; in heraldry, a mark by which the dignity of a coat of arms is abased; in commerce, a discount or allowance in the price.
A-bat'-ter, 36: *s.* One who abates.
A-bat'-tor, 38: *s.* One who intrudes himself into a freehold, between the last possessor and the next heir.
A-BAT-TIS', (*ā-bāt-tē'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Trees cut down for a military defence.
A-bat'-tor', (*-twāt'*, 170) *s.* A general slaughter-house for cattle.
Ab'-A-TUDE, 81: *s.* In records, any thing diminished.
Ab'-a-ture, (*-tūt*, 147) *s.* Sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in passing by.
ABB=*āb*, 155: *s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.
ABBA=*āb'-bā*, *s.* A Syriac word for father.
AB-BE', (*āb'-hāy*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* An abbot; more commonly an ecclesiastic having no assigned duty or dignity.
AB'-BEX, (*āb'-bēy*) *s.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; the church attached, or that was attached to an abbey.
Ab'-bot, 18: *s.* The chief of an abbey.
Ab'-bot-ship, s. The state of being an abbot.
Ab'-bess, s. The chief of a nunnery.
Ab'-ba-cy, (*-bā-cēy*, 98, 105) *s.* The rights and possessions of an abbot.
Ab'-ba'-tial, (*-bā'-sh'āl*, 90) *a.* Relating to an abbey.
To **ABBRIDGE**, *āb'-brē'-vē-āt*, 105, 146: *v. a.* To shorten, to cut short.
Ab'-bre'-vi-ate, s. An abridgement.
Ab'-bre'-vi-a-tor, 38: *s.* One who abridges.
Ab'-bre'-vi-a-tor-y, (*-d-tōr-ēy*, 98, 129, 105) *a.* That abbreviates or shortens.
Ab'-bre'-vi-a-ture, (*-d-tūre*, 147) *s.* A mark used for shortening; an abridgement.
Ab'-bre'-vi-a-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of shortening; a contraction.
To **ABDICATE**, *āb'-dē-cātē*, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To give up right, to resign; to deprive of right:—*new.* To resign.
Ab'-di-ca-tive, (*-cā-tiv*, 85, 105) *a.* That causes or implies an abdication.
Ab'-di-cant, a. and *s.* Abdicating:—*s.* The person abdicating.
Ab'-di-ca-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of abdicating; resignation.
ABDITIVE, *āb'-dē-tiv*, 105: *a.* Having the quality of hiding.
Ab'-di-tor-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place to hide goods in.
ABDOMEN=*āb-dō'-mēn*, 86: *s.* The lower venter or belly.
Ab-dom'-i-nal, (*-dōm'-l-nāl*, 92, 105) } *a.* Relating to the abdomen.
Ab-dom'-i-nous, (*-l-nūs*, 120) }

To **ABDUCE**=*āb-dūc'*, *v. a.* To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.
Ab-du'-cent, a. Having the property of drawing back or away; muscles abducent are such as serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.
Ab-duc'-tion, (*-dūc'-shūn*, 89) *s.* A leading away; a conclusion from premises of which the minor is doubtful; the felonious carrying off a man's daughter, son, or wife, &c.
Ab-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He who leads away; he who is guilty of abduction; in anatomy, a muscle that draws back.
ABEARANCE, *ā-bārc'-ānce*, 100: *s.* In law, behaviour.
ABECEDARIAN, *ā'-bē-cē dāre''-l-ān*, 85, 41, 105: *s.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of learning.
ABED=*ā-bēd'*, *ad.* In bed.
ABERRANT=*āb-ēr-rānt*, 129: *a.* Wandering from the way.
Ab-er'-rance, } *s.* A deviation; an error.
Ab-er'-ran-cy, 105: }
Ab-er'-ring, 72: *part.* Going astray.
Ab'-er-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of deviating: the amount of such deviation.
To **ABERUNCATE**, *āb'-l-rūng'-cātē*, 85, 158: *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.
To **ABET**=*ā-bēt'*, *v. a.* To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.
Ab-et'-ment, s. The act of abetting.
Ab-et'-ter, 36: } *s.* He that abets.
Ab-et'-tor, 38: }
ABEYANCE, *ā-bāy'-ānce*, 100: *s.* Expectance, by law, of a possessor, when possession for the present is in no man.
ABGREGATION, *āb'-grē-gā''-shūn*, 85, 89: *s.* A separation from the flock.
To **ABHOR**=*āb-hor'*, 37: *v. a.* To hate with acrimony, to loathe.
Ab-hor'-rent, (*-hōr'-rēnt*, 129) *a.* Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.
Ab-hor'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.
Ab-hor'-rence, } *s.* The act of abhorring;
Ab-hor'-ren-cy, 105: } detestation.
Ab-hor'-rer, s. A hater, a detester.
To **ABIDE**=*ā-bidē'*, } *v. n.* and *a.* To stay in a place, to dwell; to remain without decay; to continue in the same state; to endure without offence; to bear or support the consequences, with by, as I will abide by it:—*act.* To wait for; to support or endure; to bear without aversion.
Ab'-id-ing, 72: *part. a.* and *s.* Continuing:—*s.* A continuance.
Ab'-id-er, 36: *s.* One who abides.
ABILITY.—See under Able.
ABINTESTATE=*āb'-in-tēs''-tātē*, 85: *s.* He that inherits from one that did not make a will.
ABJECT=*āb'-jēct*, *a.* and *s.* Mean, worthless, contemptible:—*s.* A man without hope.
Ab'-ject-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abject manner.
Ab'-ject-ness, s. Servility, meanness.
To **AB-JECT'**, 81: *v. a.* To throw or cast away, or down.
Ab-ject'-ed, part. a. Cast down.
Ab-ject'-ed-ness, s. The state of being cast down; the state of an abject.
Ab-ject'-tion, 89: *s.* Meanness of mind; the state of being cast away; the act of humbling.
ABJUDICATED, *āb-j'jō-dē-cā-tēd*, 109, 105: *part.* Given by judgement from one to another.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gātū-wāy*: *chāp-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōōd*: *j'jō*, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

To ABJUGATE, ăb'-j'oo-gát, 109: *v. a.* To unyoke.
To ABJURE, ăb.-j'oor', 109, 51: *v. a.* To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do something; to retract or recant upon oath; to quit the country and go into banishment: from the oath which felons swore who had taken sanctuary.
Ab'-ja-ra'-tion, 85, 52, 89: *s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken to that end.
To ABLACTATE=ăb-lăc'-tât, *v. a.* To wean from the breast.
Ab'-lac-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A weaning; one of the methods of grafting.
ABLAQUEATION, ăb-lăc'-wê-ă'-shûn, 85, 76, 145, 89: *s.* The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.
ABLATION, ăb-lă'-shûn, 89: *s.* A taking away.
Ab'-la-tive, (-lă-tiv, 98, 105) *a.* That takes away; the term applied to the case in grammar whose usual sign is from.
ABLE, ă'-bl, 101: *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.
A'-ble-ness, *s.* Power, generally of body.
A'-ble-bodied, (-id, 114) *a.* Strong of body.
A'-bly, 105: *ad.* With ability.
A-bil'-i-ty, (ă-bil'-e-tê, 81) *s.* The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; the plural, abilities, is a word frequently used for the powers of the mind.
ABLEPSY, ăb-lêp-sy, 105: *s.* Want of sight.
To ABLEGATE=ăb-lê-gât, *v. a.* To send abroad on some legation.
Ab'-le-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A legation from home.
To ABILIGATE, ăb-lê-gât, 105: *v. a.* To tie up from.
Ab'-li-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A tying up from.
ABLIGURATION, ăb-lig'-û-rish'-ûn, 85, 89, 95: *s.* Profligate expense in food.
ABLUENT, ăb-l'oo-ênt, 109: *a.* Cleansing.
Ab'-lu-tion, 89: *s.* The act of cleansing; the water used: a purification.
To ABNEGATE=ăb-nê-gât, *v. a.* To deny.
Ab'-ne-ga'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* One who denies.
Ab'-ne-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Denial, renunciation.
ABNOTATION, ăb-nô-dă'-shûn, 85, 89: *s.* The act or practice of cutting knots, as from trees.
ABNORMITY, ăb-nor'-mê-tê, 37, 105: *s.* A departure from rule; deformity.
Ab-nor'-moss, 120: *a.* Irregular.
ABOARD=ă-bôrd', 133: *ad.* In a ship.
ABODE=ă-bôde', *s.* Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place; also, the *pret.* and *part.* of To Abide.
To ABODE=ă-bôde', *v. a.* To bode. [Obs.]
A-bode'-ment, *s.* An ominous anticipation.
ABOLETE=ăb-ô-lê-tê, *a.* Out of use. [Obs.]
To ABOLISH=ă-bôl'-ish, *v. a.* To annul, to put an end to, to destroy.
A-bol'-ish-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be abolished.
A-bol'-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that abolishes.
A-bol'-ish-ment, *s.* The act of abolishing.
Ab'-o-li'-tion, (ăb-ô-lîsh'-ûn, 85, 89, 95) *s.* The act of abolishing.
Ab'-o-li'-tion-ist, 85: *s.* One who seeks the abolition of something, as of the slave-trade.
ABOMINABLE, ă-bôm'-ê-nô-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Hateful, detestable.
A-bom'-i-na-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being abominable, odiousness.
A-bom'-i-na-bly, 105: *ad.* Most hatefully.
To A-BOM-F-NATE, *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

A-bom'-i-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Hatred, detestation; pollution, shameful vice.
ABORIGINES, ăb-ô-rîd'-gê-nê-z, 85, 101: *s. pl.* The earliest inhabitants of a country.
Ab'-o-rîg'-i-nal, (-rîd'-gê-nâl), *a.* Primitive, primitive.
ABORTION, ă bor'-shûn, 37, 89: *s.* The act of bringing forth what is yet imperfect; the product of such a birth.
A-bor'-tive, (-tîv, 105) *s.* and *a.* That which is born before the time:—*adj.* Brought forth before the due time; that which brings forth nothing.
A-bor'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of bearing before the time; immaturely.
A-bor'-tive-ness, *s.* The state of abortion.
A-bor'-ment, *s.* The thing immaturely brought forth.
ABOVE, ă-bûv', 107: *prep.* and *ad.* Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for; too high for:—*ad.* Overhead; in the regions of heaven.
 (→ This word is often compounded, as *Above-all*, (in the first place); *Above-deck*, (upon deck; without artifice); *Above-ground*, (not in the grave); *Above-cited*, *Above-mentioned*, &c.)
To ABOUND=ă-bownd', 31: *v. n.* To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.
ABOUT=ă-bowt', 31: *prep.* and *ad.* Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendent to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant:—*ad.* Circularly; nearly; the longest way. *To bring about*, is to bring to the point desired: *To go about a thing*, is to prepare to do it.
ABRACADABRA=ăb-răd-că-dăb'-ră, 85: *s.* A superstitious charm against agues.
To ABRASE=ăb-răde', *v. a.* To rub off; to wear away from the other parts.
Ab-ra-sion, (-zhûn, 90) *s.* The act of rubbing; a rubbing off.
To ABRAID=ă-brăde', *v. n.* To awake. [Obs.]
ABREAST, ă-brêst', 120: *ad.* Side by side.
ABRENUCIATION.—See Renunciation.
ABREPTION, ăb-rêp'-shûn, 89: *s.* The state of being carried away.
ABREUVOIR, ă-brûv-wâr', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A watering place; the juncture of two stones.
To ABRIDGE=ă-bridg', *v. a.* To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.
A-bridged, 114: *part. a.* Shortened; with of, it means deprived of, abridged from.
A-brid'-ger, 36: *s.* He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums.
A-bridge'-ment, *s.* The contraction of a larger work into a smaller compass; a diminution in general. (→ See Principles, 196.)
ABROACH=ă-brôatch', 63: *ad.* In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.
ABROAD, ă-brăwd', 126: *ad.* Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.
To ABROGATE=ăb-rô-gât, *v. a.* To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.
Ab'-ro-gate,
Ab'-ro-ga'-ted, } *part. a.* Annulled, abolished.
Ab'-ro-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.
ABROOD=ă-brôod', *ad.* In the act of brooding.
ABRUPT=ăb-rûpt', *a.* and *s.* Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives:—*s.* An abrupt place.
Ab-rup'-t-ness, *s.* An abrupt manner; haste, suddenness.
Ab-rup'-tly, 105: *ad.* Hastily, without preparation.
Ab-rup'-tion, 89: *s.* Violent and sudden separation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

ABSCISS=*äb'-cëss*, 155: *s.* An imposthume; a collection of purulent matter in the body: a morbid cavity.

To ABScind=*äb-cind'*, 155, 115: *v. a.* To cut off.

Ab-sciss-ion, (*-cish'-ün*, 149) *s.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Ab'-sciss, (*äb'-ciss*, 81) } 155: *s.* A part cut

Ab-scis'-sa, (*äb'-cis'-sä*) } off from the diameter of a conic section, being that which is contained between the vertex of a diameter, and an ordinate to it.

To ABSCOND=*äb-scönd'*, *v. n.* To hide one's self, generally used of persons eluding legal arrest.

Ab-scönd'-er, 36: *s.* He who absconds.

ABSENT=*äb'-sënt*=*äb'-cënt*, 59: *a.* Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

Ab'-sence, *s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

Ab'-sen tee', 85: *s.* One absent from his station or country, a word commonly used of Irish landholders.

Ab'-sen-tee'-ism, (*-izm*, 158) *s.* The practice of being abroad or away.

To AB-SENT', (*-cënt'*) 81: *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

Ab-sent'-er, 36: *s.* One who is absent from his place.

Ab-sent'-ment, *s.* The state of being absent.

ABSENTHIAN, *äb-cin'-thē-än*, 59, 105: *a.* Of the nature of absinthium, the Latin word for wormwood.

Ab-sin'-thi-a'-ted, 85: *part. a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSTENT=*äb-cist'*, 59: *v. n.* To stand off; to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, *äb-zölv'*, 151: *v. a.* To loosen from; to clear, to quit of a crime in a judicial court; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted in the ecclesiastical sense.

Ab-solved', (*-zölv'd*, 114) *part. a.* Acquitted.

Ab-solv'-er, 36: *s.* He who acquits or remits.

Ab-solv'-a-tör-y, (*-zölv'-ä-tör-ëy*, 98, 129, 105)

a. Containing absolution, or power to absolve.

Ab'-so-lu'-tion, (*äb'-sö-l'ü'-shün*, 109) 85, 89: *s.* Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

➤ Observe, that *s* in the preceding word and in those following, is no longer vocalized, as in the leading words.

Ab-sol'-u-tör-y, (*äb'-sö-l'-ä-tör-ëy*, 10, 129, 105)

a. That gives absolution.

Ab'-so-lu-te, (*äb'-sö-l'oot*, 109) *a.* Solved or clear from other things; complete, whether applied to a person or thing; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power; not grammatically dependent, as the case absolute.

Ab'-so-lute-ly, 105: *ad.* Completely; without restriction; without condition; peremptorily; positively.

Ab'-so-lute-ness, *s.* Completeness; freedom from dependence or limits; despotism.

ABSONANT=*äb'-sö-nänt*, 12: } *a.* Absurd, con-

ABSONOUS, *äb'-sö-nūs*, 120: } trary to reason.

To ABSORB=*äb-sorb'*=*äb-särb'*, 37: *v. a.*

To swallow up, to suck up.

Ab-sor'-bent, *s.* A medicine that sucks up humors.

Ab-sorbed', (*-sorb'd'*, 114) *part.* Imbibed; wholly engrossed.

Ab-sorpt', *part.*—See the preceding.

Ab-sorpt'-ive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* Having the power to imbibe.

To AB-ORP'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imbibing.

To ABSTAIN.—See four words lower.

ABSTEMIOUS, *äb-stē'-mē-üs*, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Temperate, sober, abstinent.

Ab-stē'-mi-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Temperately, abstemiously.

Ab-stē'-mi-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

To AB-STAIN', 100: *v. a.* To forbear, to refrain one's self.

AB-STEN-TION, (*-stēn'-shün*, 89) *s.* A holding off.

Ab'-stē-nent, 81, 105: *a.* That uses abstinence.

Ab'-stē-nence, *s.* Forbearance of any thing; fasting or forbearance of necessary food.

To ABSTERGE=*äb-sterge'*, 35: *v. a.* To cleanse by wiping.

Ab-ster'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing, having a cleansing quality:—*s.* A medicine that cleanses.

To AB-STERGE, (*-sterce'*, 153) *v. a.* To absterge.

Ab-ster'-sive, (*-cív*, 105) *a.* That has the quality of cleansing.

Ab-ster'-sion, (*-shün*, 90) *s.* The act of cleansing.

To ABSTRACT=*äb-sträct'*, *v. a.* To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

Ab-tract'-ed, *part. a.* Separated; refined; abstruse; absent of mind.

Ab-tract', *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only.

➤ The accent is proper, but unusual. See lower.

Ab-tract'-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abstract manner.

Ab-tract'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separate from contingent circumstances.

Ab-tract'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted.

Ab-tract'-ive, 105: *s.* Of power to abstract.

Ab'-tract, 81: *s.* and *a.* A smaller quantity containing the virtue of a greater; an epitome made by taking out considerable parts:—*adj.* See above.

To ABSTRINGE=*äb-string'*, *v. a.* To unbind.

AB-STRIC'-ED, (*-strict'-äd*) *part. a.* Unbound.

ABSTRUSE, *äb-strücs*, 109, 152: *a.* Hidden, difficult; remote from conception or apprehension.

Ab-struse'-ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly.

Ab-struse'-ness, *s.* Difficulty, obscurity.

Ab-stru'-si-ty, (*-cē-tëy*, 105) Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

To ABSUME=*äb-süm'e*, *v. a.* To bring to an end by gradual waste.

ABSRD=*äb-surd'*, 39: *a.* Inconsistent; contrary to reason.

Ab-surd'-ly, 105: *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably.

Ab-sur'-di-ty, 105: *s.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

Ab-surd'-ness, *s.* The quality of being absurd.

ABUNDANT=*äb-bün'-dänt*, *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

Ab-un'-dant-ly, 105: *ad.* In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficient.

Ab-un'-dance, *s.* Plenty; a great number or quantity; exuberance; more than enough.

To ABUSE, *ä-büze'*, 137: *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness; to violate, to defile.

Ab'-u-ser, (*-zer*) *s.* He that makes an ill use of; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness; he that violates.

Ab-use', (*-buce*, 137) *s.* The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

Ab'-u-sive, (*-cív*, 105) *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

Ab'-u-sive-ly, (*-cív-lëy*, 105) *ad.* Improperly; by a wrong use; reproachfully.

Ab'-u-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being abusive.

To ABUT=*äb-büt'*, *v. n.* To end at; to border upon; to meet or approach to.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gäte-wäy: chäp-män: pä-pä: läw: gööd: j'ö, i. e. few, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.*

4-lmŭt'-tal, 12: *s.* The butting on, or boundary of any land.
4-but'-ment, *s.* That which abuts or borders upon another.
ABYSS, 4-bŭz'm', 158: *s.* See Abyss.
4-byss'-mal, (-bŭz'-māl) *a.* Relating to an abyss.
4-byss', (4-biss') *s.* A depth without bottom; a great depth; a gulf. See A.
ACACIA, 4-cā'-shē-d, 90: *s.* A drug brought from Egypt.
ACADEMY, 4-cād'-ē-mēy, 81, 92, 195: *s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools; the school of Plato.
Acad'-o mist, *s.* The member of an academy.
Ac'-a-de'mi-al, (āc'-d-ē'mē-āl, 85, 90, 105) *a.* Relating to an academy.
Ac'-a-de'mi-an, *s.* The member of an academy.
Ac'-a-dem'i-cal, 105: *a.* Belonging to an academy.
Ac'-a-dem'i-c, 93: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a university.—*s.* A student of a university; a disciple or follower of Plato.
Ac'-a-de-mic'-ian, (-mish'-ān, 85, 90, 95) *s.* The member of an academy.
ACANTHA=4-cān'-thā, *s.* The prickly or thorny plants.
Ac'-an-tha'-ceous, (-thā'-sh'ūs, 90) *a.* Prickly.
Ac-an'-thine, (thīn, 105) *a.* Appertaining to acantha or acanthus.
ACAN'-THUS, *s.* The herb bears-foot.
Ac'-a-na'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 120) 90: *a.* Prickly.
ACATALECTIC=ā'-cāt-d-lēc'-tīc, 85, 88: *a.* and *s.* Not halting short.—*s.* A verse having no incomplete foot. See A.
ACATALEPSY, ā'-cāt-d-lēp'-sēy, 85: *s.* Without possibility of complete discovery. See A.
ACAULOUS, 4-cāw'-lūs, 123, 120: *a.* Having no stalk. See A.
To ACCEDE.—See before Access.
To ACCELERATE=āck-sēl'-ēr-āt, 129: *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken motion.
Ac-cel'-er-a-tive, (-d-tiv, 105) *a.* Increasing the velocity of progression.
Ac-cel'-er-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of quickening motion; the state of a body accelerated; the act of hastening.
To ACCEND=āck-sēnd', 59: *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire.
Ac-cend'-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being kindled.
Ac-cen'-sion, (-shūn, 90) *s.* The act of kindling; the state of being kindled.
ACCENT=āck-sēnt, 59: *s.* The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the sense, the passions, or the sentiments.
To Ac-cent', 81: *r. a.* To express or note the accent.
Ac-cen'-tor, 38: *s.* One that sings the leading part in a concert.
Ac-cen'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Relating to accents.
To Ac-cen'-tu-ate, (-tū-āt, 147) *r. a.* To place the accent properly.
Ac-cen'-tu-a'-tion, 85, 147, 89: *s.* The act of placing the accent.
To ACCEPT=āck-sēpt', 59: *v. a.* To take with pleasure, to receive kindly; to admit with approbation; to receive or agree to, as a treaty, in which sense it is often followed by of; in commerce, to accept a bill, is to subscribe it, by which the person makes himself liable for the amount.

Ac-cept'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Likely to be accepted; grateful, pleasing.
Ac-cept'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being acceptable.
Ac-cept'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In an acceptable manner.
Ac-cept'-ance, 12: *s.* Reception with approbation; in commerce, the subscribing of a bill; the bill itself when subscribed.
Ac-cept'-er, 36: *s.* He that accepts.
Ac-cept'-ive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Ready to accept.
Ac-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The received sense of a word; the meaning.
AC-CIP'-I-ENT, (-sip'-ē-ent, 90) *s.* A receiver.
Of the foregoing words, under the leading one, *to accept*, it was for a long time fashionable to carry the accent of the first three, namely, *acceptable*, *acceptables*, and *acceptably*, back to the first syllable; a practice evidently at variance with analogy, and therefore happily on the decline. The following two words of the class have the accent lower, for the reasons referred to in the principles 81 and 89.
AC-CIP'-TA-BIL'-I-TY, 85, 98, 81, 105: *s.* The quality of being acceptable.
Ac'-cep-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Reception; the meaning of a word.
To ACCEDE=āck-sēd', 59: *v. n.* To be added to, to come to, to assent.
AC-CES', (-sēs) 82: *s.* Approach; admission; increase.
Of This word sometimes has the accent on the first syllable. (83.)
Ac-cess'-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be approached.
Ac-ces'-sion, (-sēs'-ūn, 90) *s.* Enlargement; augmentation; act of coming to, or joining to; approach; the act of arriving at, as the king's accession to the throne.
Ac-ces'-sion-al, 12: *a.* Additional.
Ac'-ces-sar'-y, (āck'-sēs-sār'-ēy) } 129, 105: *a.*
Ac'-ces-sor'-y, (āck'-sēs-sōr'-ēy) } and *s.* Joined to another thing; additional.—*r.* In law, one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
Ac"-ces-sar'-i-ly, } 105: *ad.* In the manner of
Ac"-ces-sor'-i-ly, } an accessory.
Ac"-ces-sor'-i-ness, }
Ac"-ces-sor'-i-ness, } *s.* The state of being accessory.
Of The latter way of spelling these several words, as nearest their original, *accessorius*, is recommended.
Ac'-ces-so'-ri-al, (-sōr'-ē-āl, 47) 85, 90: *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.
ACCIDENT, āck'-sē-dēnt, 59, 105: *s.* Property or quality of a being not essential to it; casualty; chance:—in the plural, the properties and qualities of the parts of speech. Strictly, Accident is distinguished from Property and Essential-difference thus: Rationality is the *essential difference* of the animal man; the use of speech, which is the result of rationality, is a *property* of the species; to be in the act of walking, or to be a native of England, is an *accident* of the individual.
Ac'-ci-dence, *s.* The book containing the first rudiments of grammar; corrupted from Accidents.
Ac'-ci-dent'-al, 85: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual; fortuitous:—*s.* A property non-essential.
Ac'-ci-dent'-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Casually; fortuitously.
Ac'-ci-dent'-al-ness, *s.* The quality of being accidental.
ACCIPIENT.—See under To Accept.
ACCIPITRINE, āck-sip'-ē-trin, 59, 105: *a.* Rapacious, as the accipitine order of birds.
To ACCITE=āck-sit', 59: *v. a.* To cite; to call; to summons.
To ACCLAIM=āc-clām', *v. n.* To applaud.
Ac-claim', *s.* Loud applause. [Milton.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ac-clām'-a-tor-y, (-clām'-ā-tōr-ēy, 98, 129, 105) *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.
 Ac'-cla-ma"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Shout of applause.
 ACCLIVOUS, āc-clī'-vūs, 92, 120: *a.* Rising with a slope.
 Ac-cliv'-i-ty, (-clīv'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Steepness reckoned upwards, as the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent, the declivity.
 To ACCLOY=āc-cloy', 29: *v. a.* To fill up; to cloy.
 To ACCOIL=āc-coil', 29: *v. n.* To crowd or gather to a heap; to bustle.
 ACCOLADE, āc'-cōl-lād', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A ceremony formerly used in creating a knight, in which the king put his hand round the knight's neck.
 ACCOLENT=āc'-cō-lēnt', *s.* He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.
 To ACCOMMODATE=āc-cōm'-mō-dātē, *v. a.* To supply with conveniences of any kind; with the particle to, to adapt, to adjust.
 Ac-com'-mo-date, *u.* Suitable; fit.
 Ac-com'-mo-date-ly, 105: *ad.* Suitably; fitly.
 Ac-com'-mo-date-ness, *s.* Fitness.
 Ac-com'-mo-da"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; adjustment.
 Ac-com'-mo-da"-tion-bill, 85: *s.* A bill of exchange given as an accommodation instead of a loan of money, and which it is generally understood that the drawer will take up.
 Ac-com"-mo-da'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* He who accommodates.
 Ac-com'-mo-da-ble, (-dā-bl, 98, 101) *a.* That may be fitted.
 Ac-com'-mo-da-ble-ness, *s.* The capability of accommodating.
 To ACCOMPANY, āc-cūm'-pā-nēy, 116, 98, 105: *v. a.* To be with another as companion; to join with; in music, to play an instrumental part to the playing or singing of another.
 Ac-com'-pa-ni-er, *s.* One who accompanies.
 Ac-com'-pa-ni-ment, *s.* That which accompanies.
 In music, an instrumental part added to the composition by way of embellishment.
 Ac-com'-pa-nist, *s.* One that accompanies in music.
 ACCOMPLICE, āc-cōm'-pliss, 105: *s.* An associate; a partner; usually in an ill sense.
 To ACCOMPLISH=āc-cōm'-plish, *v. a.* To complete; to execute; to fulfil, as, to accomplish a desire; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn; to furnish either mind or body.
 Ac-com'-plish-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being accomplished.
 Ac-com'-plished, (-plisht, 114, 143) *part. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant.
 Ac-com'-plish-er, 36: *s.* He that accomplishes.
 Ac-com'-plish-ment, *s.* Completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body.
 ACCOMPT, } Are always pronounced ac-count',
 Accomptable, } &c. and are now generally so written.
 Accomptant, } See Account, &c.
 To ACCORD=āc-cord'=āc-cārd', 37: *v. n.* and *a.* To agree; to suit one with another:—*act.* To make agree; to compose; to grant; as, I accorded his request.
 Ac-cord', *s.* A compact; agreement; union.
 Ac-cord'-ant, 12: *a.* Consonant; corresponding.
 Ac-cord'-ant-ly, 105: *ad.* In an accordant manner.
 Ac-cord'-ance, *s.* Agreement; conformity.
 Ac-cord'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Agreeable; consonant.
 Ac-cord'-er, 36: *s.* An assistant; a favourer.
 Ac-cord'-ing-ly, 72, 105: *ad.* Agreeably; conformably.

Ac-cord'-ing-to, (-too, 107) *prep.* Agreeably to; suitably to, in proportion.
 To ACCORPORATE=āc-cor'-pō-rāte, 37: *v. a.* To unite.
 To ACCOST=āc-cōst', 17: *v. a.* To address.
 Ac-cōst'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
 Ac-cōst'-ed, *part. a.* Addressed; in heraldry, side by side.
 ACCOUCHEMENT, āc-cōsh'-mōng, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A lying in.
 Ac-couch'-eur', (-cōosh-ur', 170) *s.* A man midwife.
 Ac-couch'-euse', (-dōoz', 170) *s.* A midwife.
 ACCOUNT=āc-cōunt', 31: *s.* A computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
 To Ac-count', *v. a.* and *n.* To esteem; to think or hold in opinion:—*neu.* To reckon, to give an account, to assign the causes; to appear as the medium by which anything is explained.
 Ac-count'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to account.
 Ac-count'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The state of being accountable.
 Ac-count'-ant, *a.* and *s.* Accountable to:—*s.* A man employed in keeping accounts.
 Ac-count'-ing, 72: *part. and s.* Esteeming, reckoning:—*s.* The act of reckoning up accounts.
 Ac-count'-book, 118: *s.* A book containing accounts.
 To ACCOUPLE, āc-cūp'-pl, 125, 101: *v. a.* To join together.
 To ACCOUNT=āc-cō'urt, 47, 134: *v. a.* To entertain courteously.
 To ACCOUTRE, āc-cōt'-tur, 125, 159: *v. a.* To dress, to equip.
 Ac-cōt'-tre-ment, *s.* Dress; equipage; trappings.
 In Webster's Dict. these are spelled accouter, accouterment;—a commendable but unconfirmed innovation.
 To ACCREDIT=āc-crēd'-it, *v. a.* To countenance, to procure honour or credit for.
 Ac-crēd'-it-ed, *a.* Of allowed reputation; confidential.
 ACCRESCENT=āc-crēs'-cēnt, 59: *a.* Increasing.
 AC-CRE"-TION, (-crē'-shūn, 89) *s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.
 Ac-crē'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Increasing by growth.
 To ACCROACH=āc-crōach', 63: *v. a.* To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe.
 Ac-croach'-ment, *s.* The act of accroaching.
 To ACCRUE, āc-crōō', 109: *v. n.* To accede to; to be added to; to append to; in commerce, to arise as profits; to follow as loss.
 Ac-cra'-ment, *s.* Addition, increase.
 ACCUBATION.—See four words lower.
 To ACCUMB=āc-cūmb', 156: *v. n.* To recline after the manner of the ancients at table.
 Ac-cum'-bent, *a.* Leaning.
 Ac-cum'-ben-cy, 105: *s.* State of being accumbent.
 AC-CU"-BA"-TION, (āc'-cū-bā'-shūn, 85, 89) *s.* A leaning.
 To ACCUMULATE=āc-cū'-mū-lātē, *v. a.* and *n.* To heap one thing upon another, to pile up:—*n.* To increase.
 Ac-cu"-mu-la'-tive, (-lā'-tīv, 85, 105) *a.* That accumulates; that is accumulated.
 Ac-cu"-mu-la-tive-ly, 85, 105: *ad.* In heaps.
 Ac-cu"-mu-la'-tor, 85: *s.* One that accumulates.
 Ac-cu"-mu-la"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.
 ACCURATE=āc'-cū-rāte, *a.* Exact; correct; precise.
 Ac'-cu-rate-ness, *s.* Exactness; nicety.
 Ac'-cu-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Exactly; without error.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which

Fowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Ac-cu-ra-cy, (-ră-cēy, 98, 105) *s.* Exactness; nicety.
To ACCURSE=*ăc-curc'*, 39, 153: *v. a.* To doom to misery.
Ac-cursed, (-curst, 114, 143) *part.* Doomed.
Ac-cur'-sed, 114: *a.* Execrable, detestable.
To ACCUSE, *ăc-cūz'*, 137: *v. a.* To charge with a crime: to blame, to censure; to impeach.
Ac-cu'-sa-ble, (-ză-bl, 101) *s.* That may be accused.
Ac-cu'-sant, (-zănt) *s.* He that accuses.
Ac-cu'-sa-tive, (-ză-tiv, 105) *a.* Censuring, accusing; a term in grammar applied to the case in which the force of the active verb terminates; objective.
Ac-cu'-sa-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case in grammar.
Ac-cu'-sa-tor-y, (-ză-tôr-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* That produces or contains an accusation.
Ac-cu'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He that accuses.
Ac-cu'-sa-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.
To ACCUSTOM=*ăc-cus'-tom*, 18: *v. a.* To habituate; to inure.
Ac-cus'-tomed, (e mute, 114) *a.* Frequent; usual.
Ac-cus'-tom-a-ble, 101: *a.* Habitual; customary.
Ac-cus'-tom-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Habitually.
Ac-cus'-tom-ance, *s.* Custom, habit.
Ac-cus'-tom-ar-y, (-tôm-ăr-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* Usual.
Ac-cus'-tom-ar-i-ly, 105: *ad.* In a customary manner.
ACE=*ăc*, *s.* A unit on cards or dice: an atom.
ACEPHALOUS, *ăc-ĉf'-ă-lūs*, 163, 98, 120: *a.* Headless; a term seldom applied but to verse deficient in the first foot. See *A*-.
ACERB=*ăc-erb'*, 35: *a.* Sour with roughness.
To ACERB-ate, *v. a.* To make sour.
AC-erb'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Sour taste; severity.
To ACERVATE=*ăc-er'-văt*, 35, 81: *v. a.* To heap up.
AC-er'-vose, (-vôc, 152) *a.* Full of heaps.
AC-er'-va-tion, (*ăc-er'-văt'-shūn*, 85, 92, 89) *s.* A heaping together.
ACESCENT, } See after *Acid*.
 Acetate, &c. }
ACHE, *ăk*, 161: *s.* A continued pain.
To Ache, *v. n.* To be in pain.
 (C) This word, related to Saxon as well as to Greek, was in Shakespeare's time pronounced aitch. Modern orthography often improperly omits the final *e*.
To ACHIEVE, *ăc-ĉhev'*, 103, 63, 189: *v. a.* To perform; to finish.
AC-ĉiev'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be achieved.
AC-ĉiev'-ance, 12: *s.* A performance.
AC-ĉiev'-er, 36: *s.* He that achieves.
AC-ĉiev'-ment, *s.* The performance of an action; the esctcheon or ensigns armorial.
ACHOR, *ă-kor*, 161: *s.* A species of the herpes.
ACHROMATIC, *ă-ĉrô-măt'-ic*, 85, 161, 88: *a.* Preventive of the effect of colours, being a word applied to telescopes which prevent the optical aberration arising from the various colours of light. See *A*-.
ACID=*ăc'-cid*, 59: *a.* and *s.* Sour, sharp to the taste.—*s.* Acids in chemistry are substances sour and sharp to the taste, that change vegetable blue colours to red, and combine with alkalies so as to form salts.
AC-id-ness, 59: *s.* The quality of being acid.
AC-id'-i-ty, (*ăc-id'-ĉ-tēy*, 98, 81, 105) *s.* Sharpness; sourness.
AC-id'-u-lă, (-ă-lăt, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

To AC-id'-u-late, *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.
AC-id'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Sharpish; sourish.
AC-ĉes'-cent, 59: *a.* Tending to sourness.
AC-ĉes'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Sourness, acidity.
AC-E-TATE, (*ăc'-ĉĉ-tăt*, 59) *s.* Any salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a salifiable base.
AC-ĉ-e-tite, (*ăc'-ĉĉ-titt*) *s.* Any salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline or earthy base.
AC-ĉ-e-tose, (*ăc'-ĉĉ-tôc*, 152) *a.* Sour, sharp.
AC-ĉ-e-tos'-i-ty, (-tôs'-ĉ-tēy, 105) 85: *s.* The state of being acetose.
AC-ĉet'-ic, 98, 93: *a.* Sour.—See next word.
AC-ĉe'-tous, (*ăc'-ĉĉ-tis*, 120) *a.* In common parlance acetic and acetous, and also acetose, mean the same, acetous being of the three in most common use. In chemistry, *acetic acid* is radical vinegar, *acetous acid*, distilled vinegar.
ACINACIFORM, *ăc'-ĉĉ-năc'-ĉĉ-fărm*, 105, 38: *a.* In the form of a sabre.
ACINOSE, *ăc'-ĉĉ-nôc*, 152, } 59, 105: *a.* Con-
ACINOUS, *ăc'-ĉĉ-nūs*, 120, } sisting of minute
 granular concretions.
To ACKNOWLEDGE, *ăck-nôl'-ĉdg*, 157, 136, 168: *v. a.* To own the knowledge of; to confess, to own a person or thing in a particular character.
ACK-nôl'-ed-ging, 72: *a.* Grateful.
ACK-nôl'-ed-ge-ment, *s.* Concession; recognition; gratitude.
 (C) See Principles, 136.
ACME=*ăck'-mēy*, [Gr.] 169: *s.* The summit; the crisis.
ACOLYTHIST=*ă-côl'-ă-hiăt*, } *s.* One of the
ACOLYTE=*ăc'-ă-lit*, 81, 92, } lowest order in
 the Roman church.
ACONITE=*ăc'-ă-nit*, *s.* The herb wolf's bane; in poetry, poison in general.
ACORN=*ă'-corn*, *s.* The seed or fruit of the oak.
ACOUSTIC=*ă-cow'-stic*, 31: *a.* That relates to hearing.
AC-ou'-stics, *s. pl.* The theory of sounds; medicines or instruments to help the hearing.
To ACQUAINT, *ăc-kwănt'*, 76, 145: *v. a.* To make familiar with; to inform.
AC-quaint'-ed, *part. a.* Familiar; well known.
AC-quaint'-ance, *s.* Familiarity; knowledge of; a person or persons whom we know.
ACQUEST.—See under *To Acquire*.
To ACQUIESCE, *ăc-kwĉ-ĉs'*, 76, 145, 105, 59: *v. s.* To rest in, or remain satisfied with; to agree; to comply.
AC-qui'-es-cent, *a.* Easy, submitting.
AC-qui'-es-cence, } *s.* A silent appearance of
AC-qui'-es-cen-cy, 105, } content; compliance; submission.
To ACQUIRE, *ăc-kwĉr'*, 76, 145: *v. a.* To gain; to attain.
AC-quired', (e mute, 114) *part. a.* Obtained.
AC-qui'-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Attainable.
AC-qui'-rer, 36: *s.* He that acquires.
AC-quire'-ment, *s.* That which is acquired.
AC-QUĉST', (-kwĉst') } *s.* Acquisition, the thing
AC-QUĉST', (-kwĉst') } gained. [Little used.]
AC-QUI-SIT'-ION, (*ăc-kwĉ-zĉ-shūn*, 85, 105, 152, 89) *s.* That which is acquired.
AC-quis'-i-tive, (*ăc-kwĉz'-ĉ-tiv*, 92, 105) *a.* That is acquired.
AC-quis'-i-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In grammar, verbs are said to be used acquisitively when, by means of *to* or *for* following them, they denote the acquirement of something.
To ACQUIT, *ăc-kwĉt'*, 76, 145: *v. a.* To set free; to clear; to discharge.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĉsh-ŭn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vĉzh-ŭn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thĉn, 166: thĉn, 166.

Ac-quit'-ment, s. The act of acquitting; the state of being acquitted.

Ac-quit'-tal, (-tāl, 12) s. Deliverance from the charge of an offence; a judicial discharge.

Ac-quit'-tance, s. Discharge from debt; receipt.

To Ac-quit'-tance, v. a. To procure acquittance for; to acquit.

ACRASY=ā'-crd'-cē, s. Want of mutual control or subserviency; excess, irregularity.—See A.

ACRE, ā'-cur, 159: s. A piece of land forty rods long and four broad, or 4840 square yards.

Ā'-cred, (-cud, 114) a. Possessing acres.

ACRID=āc'-rīd, a. Hot and biting to the taste; bitter.

Ac'-ri-tude, 105: s. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

Ac'-ri-ty, 105: s. Sharpness; eagerness.

Ac'-ri-mon-y, (āc'-rē-nōn-ēy, 18, 105) s. Sharpness; corrosiveness; bitterness; severity.

Ac'-ri-mo"-ni-ous, (-mō"-nē-ūs, 90, 105, 120) 85: a. Sharp; corrosive.

Ac'-ri-mo"-ni-ous-ness, s. The property of being acrimonious.

ACROAMATIC=āc'-krō-ā-māt'- } *a.* Pertaining to the abstruser parts of learning; esoterical.

-ic, 2, 88:

ACROAMATICAL=āc'-krō-ā- } *a.* Pertaining to the abstruser parts of learning; esoterical.

Ac'-ro-a-mat'-ics, s. pl. Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, otherwise called *esoteric*, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted, in contradistinction to the *exoteric* parts of philosophy, or such as he taught openly.

ACRONYCAL, ā-crōn'-ā-cāl, 105: a. Rising when the sun sets; setting when the sun rises: it is opposed to *Cosmical*.

Acron'-y-cal-ly, 105: ad. At the acronycal time.

ACROSPIRE=ac'-krō-spīre, s. A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

Ac'-ro-spīred, 114: part. a. Having sprouts.

ACROSS=ā-crōss', 17: ad. Athwart; transversely.

ACROSTIC=ā-crōss'-tīck, s. A poem of which the first letters of the lines spell some name.

Ac'-ros'-ti-cal, 105: a. Relating to an acrostic.

ACROTHERIA, āc'-krō-te"-rē-ā, 85, 90, 105: s. pl. In anatomy, the extremities of the body, as the fingers' ends; in architecture, little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and two extremities of pediments.

To ACT=act, v. n. and a. To be in action, not to rest:—*act.* To perform, to feign, to imitate.

Act, s. A deed; an exploit; a part of a play.

Act'-ing, 72: part. and s. Doing, performing:—*s.* The art or occupation of an actor.

Ac'-tive, 105: a. Busy; nimble; agile; quick.

Ac'-tive-ly, 105: ad. Busily; nimbly.

Ac'-tive-ness, s. Quickness; nimbleness.

Ac'-tiv'-i-ty, 92: s. The quality of being active.

Ac'-tion, (āck'-shūn, 89) s. State of acting; a deed; operation; battle; gesticulation; law-suit; a share.

Ac'-tion-a-ble, 98, 101: a. Liable to an action at law; punishable.

Ac'-tion-a-bly, 105: ad. By a process of law.

Ac'-tion-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129, 105) s. One that has a share in actions or stocks.

Ac'-tion-ra'-king, 85: a. Litigious.

Ac'-tion, 38: s. He that acts; a stage player.

Ac'-tress, s. A female player.

Ac'-tu-al, 147: a. Real; effective; certain.

Ac'-tu-al-ly, 105: ad. In act; really.

Ac'-tu-al-ness, s. The quality of being actual.

Ac'-tu-al"-i-ty, 85, 81, 105: s. The state of being actual.

Ac'-tu-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129, 105) s. The registrar or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

To Ac'-tu-ate, v. a. To put into action.

Ac'-tu-ate, a. Actuated.

Ac'-tu-ose, (-ōcē) a. Having the power of action.

ACUATE, &c.—See under the next word.

ACUTE=ā-cūte', a. Sharp, not blunt or obtuse; ingenious; penetrating; in medicine, *acute disease* is that which terminates shortly, opposed to *chronical*; *acute accent* is that which sharpens the voice.

Ac'-ute-ly, 105: ad. Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.

Ac'-ute-ness, s. Sharpness; quickness of intellect; violence of illness; sharpness of sound.

To Ac'-u-ate, 92: v. a. To sharpen.

Ac'-u-i-ty, 81, 105: s. Sharpness.

Ac'-u'-le-ate, 90: a. Terminating in a point; prickly.

Ac'-u'-men, 86: s. A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of perception, discernment.

To Ac'-u-mi-nate, 105: v. n. and a. To rise like a cone:—*act.* To whet or sharpen.

Ac'-u-mi-na"-tion, 85, 89: s. A sharp point; the act of sharpening.

AD, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying *to*, and to be so understood in the greater part of the following words. It is likewise an original element in other words where the *d* has been changed for the letter that begins the next syllable, as in *ac-cede, af-fix, ag-gress, al-literation, an-nomination*, or for *g* before *s*, as in *ag-nomina-tion*.

To ADACT=ā-dāct', v. a. To drive by force. [Obs.]

Ad'-act'-ed, part. Driven by force.

ADAGE=ād'-āge, 99: s. A maxim; a proverb.

ADAGIO, ā-dā'-gē-ō, 105, [Ital.] 170: ad. or s. In music, slowly:—*s.* A slow movement.

ADAMANT=ād'-ā-mānt, s. A stone of impensurable hardness; the diamond; the keystone.

Ad'-a-man-te"-an, a. 86: Hard as adamant.

Ad'-a-man"-tine, (-tīn, 105) a. Made of adamant; hard.

ADAM=ād'-ām, s. The name of the first man.

Ad'-am's-ap'-ple, 151, 85, 101: s. A prominent part of the throat.

Ad'-am-ites, (its) s. pl. Religionists who prayed naked.

To ADAPT=ā-dāpt', v. a. To suit, to fit, to proportion.

Ad'-apt'-a-ble, 98, 101: a. That may be adapted.

Ad'-apt'-a-bil"-i-ty, 85, 105: s. The capability of being adapted.

Ad'-ap-ta"-tion, 85, 89: s. The act of fitting one thing to another; fitness.

Ad'-ap-tion, 89: s. The act of fitting. [Unusual.]

To ADD=ād, 155: v. a. To join; to increase; to subjoin.

Ad'-di-ble, 105, 101: a. That may be added.

Ad'-di-bil"-i-ty, 105: s. Possibility of being added.

Ad'-di-tor-y, (-dē-tōr-ēy) 129: a. That has the power of adding.

Ad'-dit'-a-ment, s. Addition; the thing added.

AD-DIT-ION, (-dīsh'-un, 89, 95) s. The act of adding; a rule for adding sums together; in law, the title annexed to a man's name.

Ad'-dit'-ion-al, a. That is added.

Ad'-dit'-ion-al-ly, 105: ad. In addition to.

Ad'-dit'-ion-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129) a. That may be added.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāc-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: jōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

AD-DEN'-DUM, [Lat.] *s.* Something to be added.
 Ad-den'-de, *s. pl.* Things to be added.
 To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dēs'-et-mătt, *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes.
 To ADDEEM=ăd-dēm', *v. a.* To account.
 ADDER=ăd'-der, 36: *s.* A venomous reptile.
 Ad'-der's-grass, 151: *s.* A plant.
 Ad'-der's-tongue, (-tūng, 116) } *s.* A herb so
 Ad'-der's-wort, (-wurt, 141) } called.
 ADDICE, ăd'-dīas, 105: *s.* A kind of ax, corruptly pronounced *ads*.
 To ADDICT=ăd-dīct', *v. a.* To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly but not necessarily taken in a bad sense, as, He addicted himself to vice.
 Ad-dīct'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being addicted.
 Ad-dīct'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.
 ADDITION. &c.—See above, under To Add.
 ADDLE, ăd'-dl, 101: *a.* Barren, empty; originally only applied to such eggs as produce nothing.
 Ad"-dle-head'-ed, (-hēd'-ed, 120) } *a.* Having bar-
 Ad"-dle-pa'-ted, (-pā'-ted, 85) } ren brains.
 To ADDOOM=ăd-dōm', *v. a.* To adjudge.
 To ADDORSE=ăd-dorcs, 153: *v. a.* To place back to back. [Obs.]
 Ad-dorsed', (-dorst, 114, 143) *part.* Placed back to back. [Heraldry.]
 To ADDRESS=ăd-drēs', *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to speak or apply to any one.
 Ad-dress', 82: *s.* Application; petition; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter.
 Ad-dress'-er, 36: *s.* One who addresses.
 To ADDUCE=ăd-dūc', *v. a.* To bring forward; to allege.
 Ad-du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be brought forward.
 Ad-du'-cent, *a.* A word applied to such muscles as bring or draw together the parts they are attached to.
 Ad-duc'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* That brings down.
 Ad-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* A muscle that contracts.
 Ad-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adducing or bringing forward.
 To ADDULCE=ăd-dūlc', 59: *v. a.* To sweeten.
 ADELANTADO=ăd'-l-ăn-tă'-dô', 97, 170: *s.* An officer of high authority in Spain.
 ADELING=ăd'-ē-ling, 72: *s.* A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children.
 ADEMPTION, d-dēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* Privation.
 ADENOGRAPHY, ăd'-ē-nōg'-ră-fēy, 85, 163: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.
 Ad'-e-noid, 30:
 Ad'-e-nose, (-nōc, 152) } *a.* Like or appertaining to a gland.
 Ad'-e-nous, 120:
 ADEPT=ăd-dēpt', *s.* and *a.* One completely skilled in the secrets of his art; a name at first assumed by the professors of alchemy;—*a.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.
 A-dep'-tion, 89: *s.* Attainment.
 ADEQUATE=ăd'-ē-kwăt, 76, 145: *a.* Equal to; proportionate.
 Ad'-e-quate-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adequate manner.
 Ad'-e-quate-ness, *s.* State of being adequate.
 Ad'-e-qua-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Adequateness. Adequation, with the same sense, is obsolete.
 To ADHERE=ăd-hēr', *v. a.* To stick to; to remain fixed or firm.
 Ad-he'-rent, (-hēr'-ēnt, 43) *a.* and *s.* Sticking to; united with;—*a.* A follower, a partisan.
 Ad-he'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-he'-rence, } *s.* The quality of adhering;
 Ad-he'-ren-cy, 105: } attachment; tenacity; fidelity.
 Ad-he'-rer, 36: *s.* One that adheres.
 AD-HE'-SION, (-hē'-zhūn, 90) *s.* The act or state of sticking or adhering to something.
 Ad-he'-sive, (-clv, 152, 105) *a.* Sticking, tenacious.
 Ad-he'-sive-ness, *s.* Tenacity; viscosity.
 To ADHIBIT=ăd-hīb'-it, *v. a.* To apply, to use.
 Ad'-hi-bi'-tion, (ăd'-hē-bīsh'-ūn, 85, 89, 95) *s.* Application; use.
 ADHORTATION, ăd'-hor-tă'-shūn, 89: *s.* Advice, the act of advising.
 Ad-hor'-ta-tor-y, 98, 129, 105: *a.* Admonitory.
 ADIAPHOROUS, ăd'-ē-ăf'-ō-rūs, 163, 120: *a.* Indifferent; neutral.
 Ad'-e-ap'h'-or-y, (-ăf'-ōr-ēy, 129, 105) *s.* Neutrality.
 ADIEU, d-dū', 110: *interj.* Farewell.
 ADIPOSE, ăd'-ē-pōcē, 152: } 105: *a.* Of the na-
 ADIPOUS, ăd'-ē-pūs, 120 } ture of fat.
 Ad"-i-po-cere', 105, 85: *s.* An unctuous or waxy substance into which the muscular fibres of the human body after having been buried, can, under certain circumstances, be converted.
 ADIT=ăd'-it, *s.* A subterraneous passage for water.
 Ad-it'-ion, (-ish'-ūn, 89, 95) *s.* The act of going to another.
 ADJACENT=ăd-jă'-cēnt, *a.* and *s.* Lying near or close; contiguous:—*a.* That which lies next another.
 Ad-jă'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* The state of laying close to.
 To ADJECT=ăd-jēct', *v. a.* To add to.
 Ad-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adding; the thing added.
 Ad-jec-ti'-tions, (-tīsh'-ūs, 90, 95) 85: *a.* Additional.
 Ad-jec-tive, (-tīv, 105) 81: *s.* A word added to a noun to qualify its meaning.
 Ad-jec-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.
 To ADJOIN. See nine words lower.
 To ADJOURN, ăd-jurn', 131: *v. a.* To put off, to defer, naming the time.
 Ad-journ'-ment, *s.* A putting off.
 To ADJUDGE=ăd-jūdg', *v. a.* To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.
 To AD-JU'-DI-CATE, (-j ō'-dē-căt, 109) *v. a.* To adjudge.
 Ad-ju'-di-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of adjudicating.
 To ADJUGATE, ăd-j'oo-găt, 109: *v. a.* To yoke to.
 ADJUMENT. See after, To Ajute, &c.
 ADJUNCT. See six words lower.
 To ADJOIN=ăd-join', 29: *v. a.* and *π.* To join to; to unite to; to put to;—*π.* To be contiguous to.
 Ad-junc'-tion, (-jūngk'-shūn, 158, 89) *s.* Act of adjoining; thing joined.
 Ad-junc-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having a tendency to join:—*s.* That which is joined.
 Ad-junc-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.
 Ad-junct'-ly, *ad.* In connection with.
 Ad'-junct, 81: *a.* and *s.* Immediately joined:—*s.* Something adherent or united to another.
 To ADJURE, ăd-j'ūr', 109, 51: *v. a.* To impose an oath under a prescribed form.
 Ad-ju'-rer, 36: *s.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.
 Ad'-ju-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To ADJUST=*äd-jüst'*, *v. s.* To regulate; to put in order; to make conformable.
Ad-just'er, *s.* He that places in due order.
Ad-just-ment, *s.* Regulation; settlement.
To ADJUTE, *äd-j'üt'*, 109: *v. n.* To help; to concur. [Obs.]
Ad-ju'tor, 38: *s.* A helper.
Ad-ju'trix, 154: *s.* She that helps.
Ad-ju-vant, (*äd-j'oo-mënt*, 81, 109) *s.* Help.
Ad-ju-tant, *s.* An officer whose duty it is to assist the major; by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment; an assistant.
Ad-ju-tan-cy, 105: *s.* The office of an adjutant.
Ad-ju-tor-y, (*-tör-ë*, 129, 105) *a.* That helps.
To Ad-ju-vate, (*äd-j'oo-vät'*) *v. a.* To help; to further.
Ad-ju-vant, *a. and s.* Helpful, useful:—*s.* An assistant.
ADMEASUREMENT, *äd-mëzh'-oor-mënt*, 120, 147: *s.* The result or effect of measuring according to rule; the adjustment of proportions.
AD-MËN'-SU-RA"-TION, (*-mën'-st-rä"-shün*, 147) *s.* The art, act, or practice of measuring.
ADMINICLE, *äd-min'-el-cl*, 105, 101: *s.* Help; support.
Ad-min-ic'u-lar, 85, 81, 34: *a.* That gives help.
To ADMINISTER=*äd-min'-is-ter*, *v. a.* To supply; to give; to act as agent; to perform the office of an administrator.
Ad-min'-is-tra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being administered.
To Ad-min'-is-trate, *v. a.* The same as to administer.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* Having the quality of administering.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tor, 85, 38, 177: *s.* He that has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.
Ad-min'-is-tra-trix, 154: *s.* She that administers.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an administrator.
Ad-min'-is-tra"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of administering; the executive part of government; distribution; in law, the rights and acts of an administrator.
To ADMIRE=*äd-mir'*, 45: *v. a. and n.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love:—*n.* To wonder at.
Ad-mi'-rer, 36: *s.* The person that admires; a lover.
Ad-mi'-ring-ly, 72, 105: *ad.* With admiration.
Ad-mi-ra-BLE, (*äd-më-rä-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* Worthy of being admired.
Ad'-mi-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* In an admirable manner.
Ad'-mi-ra-ble-ness, } *s.* The quality
Ad'-mi-ra-bil'-i-ty, 85, 81, 105: } or state of being admirable.
Ad'-mi-ra"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Wonder; the act of admiring.
ADMIRAL=*äd'-më-räl*, 105: *s.* The chief commander of a fleet; an officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the ship which carries the admiral; figuratively, any great ship.
Ad'-mi-ral-ship, *s.* The office of admiral.
Ad'-mi-ral-ty, 105: *s.* The power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs.
ADMISSIBLE. See five words lower.
To ADMIT=*äd-mit'*, *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow or grant in general.
Ad-mit'-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be admitted.
Ad-mit'-tance, *s.* The act of admitting; permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.
Ad-mit'-ter, 36: *s.* He that admits.

AD-MIS'-SI-BLE, (*-mis'-së-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* That may be admitted.
Ad-mis'-si-bly, 105: *ad.* In an admissible manner.
Ad-mis'-sion, (*-mish'-ün*, 90) *s.* The act of admitting; admittance; the allowance of an argument.
To ADMIX=*äd-micks'*, 154: *v. a.* To mingle with something else.
Ad-mixed, (*-mickst*, 114, 143) *part.* Mingled.
Ad-mixt'-ion, (*-yün*, 146: hence, *colloq.* *äd-mickst'-shün*, 147) *s.* The union of one body with another.
Ad-mix'-ture, (*-türe*, 147) *s.* That which has been formed by admixtion.
To ADMONISH=*äd-mön'-ish*, *v. a.* To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.
Ad-mon'-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that admonishes.
Ad-mon'-ish-ment, *s.* Admonition; notice of faults or duties.
Ad-mon'-i-tive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* That admonishes.
Ad-mon'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An adviser; one who reminds or warns.
Ad-mon'-i-tor-y, (*-tör-ë*, 129, 105: *a.* That admonishes.
Ad'-mo-ni"-ion, (*-mö-nish'-ün*, 89: *s.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof.
Ad'-mo-ni"-ion-er, *s.* A general adviser. [Ludicrous.]
ADMORTIZATION, *äd-mor'-të-zä"-shün*, 85, 105, 89: *s.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.
To ADMOVE, *äd-mösv'*, 107: *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.
ADMURMURATION, *äd-mur'-mö-rä"-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* The act of murmuring to another.
ADNASCENT=*äd-näs'-cënt*, 59: } *a.* Growing
ADNATE=*äd'-nät'*, } upon.
ADNOUN=*äd'-noun*, 32: *s.* An adjective.
ADO, *ä-dö'*, 107: *s.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.
ADOLESCENCE=*äd'-b-lës"-cënce*, } *s.* The age between childhood
ADOLESCENCY, *äd'-b-lës"-cën-cë*, 105: } and manhood.
To ADOPT=*äd-döpt'*, *v. a.* To take a son by choice; to make him a son who is not so by birth; to take or assume generally, what was another's.
Ad-döpt'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.
Ad-döpt'-er, 36: *s.* He that adopts.
Ad-döpt'-ive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* That adopts or is adopted.
Ad-döpt'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.
To ADORE=*äd-döre'*, 47: *v. a.* To worship with external homage; to love intensely.
Ad-dö'-ra-ble, 47, 98, 101: *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
Ad-dö'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Worthiness of adoration.
Ad-dö'-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* In an adorable manner.
Ad-dö'-rer, *s.* He that adores; a devoted lover.
Ad'-o-ra"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Divine worship; homage.
To ADORN=*äd-dorn'*=*äd-däörn'*, 37: *v. a.* To dress; decorate; embellish.
Ad-dorn'-ing, 72: *s.* Ornament; embellishment.
Ad-dorn'-ment, *s.* Ornament; embellishment.
ADOWN=*äd-down'*, 32: *prep. and ad.* Down towards the ground:—*ad.* Down on the ground.
ADREAD, *äd-drëd'*, 120: *ad.* In a state of fear.
ADRIFT=*äd-drift'*, *a.* Floating at random.
ADROIT=*äd-droit'*, 29: *a.* Skillful; active.
Ad-droit'-ly, 105: *ad.* Dextrously; cleverly.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät-wäy: chäp'-män: pä-pä': läw: göd: j'öw, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

A-droit'-ness, *s.* Dexterity; readiness; activity.
ADRY=*d-dry'*, *a.* Athirst, thirsty.
ADSCITITIOUS, *ad'-cē-tish'-ūs*, 105, 90, 120: *a.* That is taken in to complete something else.
ADSTRICTION, *ād-strict'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of binding together.
ADULATOR=*ād'-u-lā'-tor*, 147: *s.* A flatterer.
Ad"-u-la'-tress, *s.* She that flatters.
Ad"-u-la'-tor-y, (*-tōr-ēy*, 129, 105) *a.* Flattering.
Ad"-u-la'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Flattery.
ADULT=*d-dult'*, *a.* and *s.* Grown up:—*s.* A person grown up.
A-dult'-ness, *s.* The state of being adult.
To ADULTER=*d-dul'-ter*, 36: *v. n.* To commit adultery.
A-dul'-ter-ant, 129, 12: *s.* That which adulterates.
A-dul'-ter-er, *s.* The person guilty of adultery.
A-dul'-ter-ess, *s.* A woman that commits adultery.
A-dul'-ter-ine, (*-īnē*) *s.* The child of adultery.
A-dul'-ter-ous, 120: *a.* Guilty of adultery.
A-dul'-ter-y, 105: *s.* Violation of the marriage bed.
To A-dul'-ter-ate, *v. n.* and *a.* To commit adultery:—*act.* To corrupt by some foreign mixture; to stain; to pollute.
A-dul'-ter-ate, *a.* Corrupted; polluted; debased.
A-dul'-ter-ate-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adulterate manner.
A-dul'-ter-ate-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being adulterate.
A-dul'-ter-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated.
To ADUMBRATE=*ād-ūm'-brāte*, *v. a.* To shadow out faintly.
Ad-um'-brant, 12: *a.* Giving a slight resemblance.
Ad'-um-brā'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The giving a faint sketch: a shadow.
ADUNATION, *ād'-ū-nā'-shūn*, 85, 89: *s.* The being united; union.
ADUNCOUS, *d-dūng'-cūs*, 158, 120, } *a.*
ADUNQUE, *d-dūng'-k'*, 158, 145, } Crooked.
A-dunc'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness, hookedness.
 According to the natural powers of the letters, this word is *a-dun'-so-ty*; but unless pronounced *a-dun'-k'-so-ty*, as if the *c* were double, its relationship to the foregoing words, and consequent meaning, will scarcely be understood.
To ADURE=*d-dūre*, *v. a.* To burn up. [Obs.]
A-dur'-t, *a.* Burnt up; scorched: generally applied to the humours of the body.
A-dur'-t-ed, *a.* Burnt; dried with fire.
A-dur'-t-ible, 105, 101: *a.* That may be burnt up.
A-dur'-tion, (*-yūn*, 146: hence, *colloq.* *d-dūst'-shūn*, 147) *s.* A burning up or drying.
To ADVANCE=*ād-vānce'*, *v. a.* and *neu.* To bring forward; to raise; to improve; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand; to aggrandize:—*a.* To come forward; to make improvement.
Ad-vance', 82: *s.* The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression; rise from one point to another; improvement; progress towards perfection; in commerce, anticipation in time.
Ad-vance'-ment, *s.* The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced; preferment; improvement.
Ad-van'-cer, 36: *s.* He that advances.
Ad-van'-cive, (*-civ*, 103) *a.* Tendency to advance, or promote.
ADVANTAGE, *ād-vān'-tāge*, 99: *s.* Superiority; favourable circumstances; convenience; benefit; gain.
Ad-van'-tage-ground, *s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.
To Ad-van'-tage, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote; to bring forward.

Ad-van'-taged, (*-tāgd*, 114) *part. a.* Possessed of advantages.
Ad'-van-tage'-ous, 85, 90, 120: *a.* Profitable; useful.
Ad-van-tage'-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Conveniently; opportunely.
Ad-van-tage'-ous-ness, *s.* Profitableness; usefulness.
To ADVENE=*ād-vēnē'*, *v. n.* To accede to something; to come to; to be superadded.
Ad-ve'-ni-ent, 105: *a.* Superadded.
AD-VERN-TUNE, (*-vēn'-tūn*, 105)
Ad-ven'-tive, (*-tiv*, 105)
Ad'-ven-ti'-ous, (*-tish'-ūs*, 90, 120) } *s.* Adventing; extrinsically added. The first two are in little use.
Ad-ven'-tu-al, 147: *a.* Relating to the season of Advent.
AD-VENT, 81: *s.* A coming; appropriately, the coming of Christ, a season of devotion during four weeks before Christmas.
AD-VERN-TUNE, (*-tūre*, *colloq.* *-ch'oor*, 147) *s.* An accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; in commerce, goods sent to a foreign market at a venture.
To Ad-ven'-ture, *v. s.* and *n.* To put into the power of chance;—*a.* To try the chance; to dare.
Ad-ven'-tu-ter, 36: *s.* He that adventures.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous, 120: *a.* Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous-ly, 105: *ad.* Boldly; daringly.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous-ness, *s.* The act of being adventurous.
Ad-ven'-ture-some, (*-sūm*, 107) *a.* Adventurous.
Ad-ven'-ture-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being adventurous.
ADVERB=*ād'-verb*, 36: *s.* A word joined to a verb or adjective, qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.
Ad-verb'-i-al, 105, 146: *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-verb'-i-al-ly *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.
ADVERSARIA=*ād'-ver-sāre'-ē-d*, 41, 105: *s.* A common-place book named from the placing of accounts in opposition to each other. Compare the following.
ADVERSE=*ād'-vers*, 36, 153, *a.* Turned against; acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.
Ad'-verse-ly, 105: *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad'-ver-sar-y, (*-sār-ēy*, 129, 105) *s.* and *a.* An opponent; an enemy:—*a.* Adverse; hostile.
To Ad-versar', 81: *v. a.* To oppose. [Obs.]
Ad-verse'-ness, *s.* Opposition.
Ad-ver'-sa-tive, (*-sā-tiv*, 98, 105) *a.* That makes or induces variety; e.g. *but* is an adversative conjunction.
Ad-ver'-si-ty, 105: Affliction; calamity; misfortune; misery.
To ADVERT=*ād-vert'*, 35: *v. n.* To turn or attend to; to regard; to observe.
Ad-ver'-tent, *a.* Attentive.
Ad-ver'-tence,
Ad-ver'-ten-cy, 105, } *s.* Attention to.
To ADVERTISE, *ād'-ver-tīze*, 85, 137: *v. a.* To inform; to give public notice.
Ad'-ver-ti'-ser, (*-zer*) *s.* He that advertises.
Ad'-ver-ti'-sing, 72: *a.* Giving intelligence.
AD-VERN-TISK-MENT, (*ād-ver'-tiz-mēnt*, 105) 86: *s.* Intelligence; information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence; legal notification.
 This word, if use would permit, should have its primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent lengthening the *i* on the third; as in the words preceding it.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To ADVESPERATE=äd-vēs'-pēr-ät, 129: *v.n.*

To draw towards evening.

To ADVISE, äd-vîz', 137: *v. a. and n.* To counsel, to inform, to make acquainted:—*new.* To consult, to deliberate.

Ad-vised', (-vîzd, 114) *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design; prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

Ad-vî'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One that advises.

Ad-vîs'-ment, *s.* Counsel, information, prudence, circumspection.

Ad-vî'-sa-ble, (-zd-bl, 98, 101) *a.* Prudent, expeditious.

Ad-vî'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* The being advisable.

Ad-vî'-sed-ly, (-zē-lē, 105) *ad.* Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

Ad-vî'-sed-ness, *s.* Deliberation, prudent procedure.

Ad-vîc'-, (-vîc, 137) *s.* Counsel, instruction, intelligence.

Ad-vîc'-boat, 108: *s.* A vessel employed in bringing intelligence.

To ADVOCATE=äd-vō-cāt, *v. a. and n.* To plead the cause of another, to support, to defend:—*new.* To perform the office of an advocate.

Ad'-vo-cate, *s.* He that pleads the cause of another; an intercessor, a defender; formerly the patron of a church.

Ad'-vo-cate-ship, *s.* The duty or place of an advocate; the assistance or support of a great person in a suit.

Ad'-vo-ca'-cy, (-cā-cē, 105) *s.* Vindication, defence, apology.

Ad'-vo-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Act or office of pleading; defence.

ADVOLATION, äd'-vō-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, äd'-vō-l'ō'-shūn, 109, 89: *s.* The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, äd-vow'-trē, 31, 105: *s.* Adultery.

Ad-vou'-ter, 36: *s.* An adulterer.

Ad-vou'-tress, *s.* An adulteress.

ADVOWSON=äd-vow'-sūn, 116: *s.* A right to present to a benefice.

Ad-vow'-ee', *s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADZ=ädz, *s.* The same as Adzee, which see.

ÆDILE, ÆNIGMA, &c See Edile, Enigma, &c.

ÆGILOPS, ē'-gē-lōps, 105: *s.* A tumor in the corner of the eye; a plant so called.

ÆGIS, ē'-gis, 103: *s.* A shield.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ē'-gîp-tî'-d-cūm, 103: *s.* An ointment of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

ÆTITES, ē-tî'-tēz, 103, 101, 151: *s.* Eagle stone.

AERIE, or ÆRIE, ē'-rē, 103: *s.* A nest of hawks or other birds of prey; a brood of such birds.

AER=ä'-er=ä'-ur=äir, 41: *s.* The classical word for air, used in various compounded words.

Aer'-i-form, (äir'-ē-fārm, 37) *a.* In the form of, or resembling air.

To A'-er-ate, (ä'-ēr-ät) *v. a.* To combine with fixed air.

A'-er-at, (ä'-ēr-äl, 2, 90, 105) *a.* Belonging to the air; placed in air; high.

Aer'-o-man-cy, (äir'-ō-mān-cē, 87) *s.* The art of divining by the air.

Aer'-o-naut, (-nāwt, 123) *s.* One who sails through the air.

Aer-og'-ra-phy, (-rā-fē, 98, 163, 105) 87: *s.* The description of the air.

Aer-ol'-o-gy, 87, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the air.

Aer-om'-e-ter, *s.* A machine for measuring the air.

Aer-om'-e-try, 87, 105: *s.* The art of measuring the air.

Aer-os'-co-py, 105: *s.* The observation of the air.

Aer'-o-sta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The science of weighing the air; the art or power of sustaining and guiding machines in and through the air.

AFAR=ä-far', *ad.* At or to a great distance.

AFEARD=ä-fēard', *part. a.* Afraid. [Obs. or vulgar.]

AFER=ä'-fer, 36: *s.* The south-west wind.

AFFABLE, äf-fā-bl, 98, 101: *a.* Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.

Af-fa-ble-ness, *s.* Courtesy, affability.

Af-fa-bly, 105: *ad.* Courteously, civilly.

Af-fa-bil'-i-ty, 105, 81: *s.* The quality of being affable.

AFFABROUS, äf-fā-brūs, 120: *a.* Skillfully made; complete.

AFFABULATION, äf-fāb'-ū-lā'-shūn, 85, 89: *s.* The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR=äf-fār', 100, 41: *s.* Business; something to be managed or transacted.

To AFFEAR or AFFEER=äf-fēr', 103, 43: *v. a.* To confirm, to establish. [Obs.]—See Affere.

To AFFECT=äf-fēct', *v. a.* To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to be fond of; to make a show of something; see lower.

Af-fect', *s.* Affection. [Obs.]

Af-fect'-ed, *part. a.* Moved.—See also lower.

Af-fect'-ing, 72: *part. a.* Moving the passions, moving the sensibility.

Af-fect'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In an affecting manner.

Af-fec'-tive, (-tîv, 105) *a.* That affects; that strongly touches.

Af-fec'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an impressive manner.

Af-fec'-tu-al'-tion, 89: *s.* Fondness. [Obs.] The act or quality of assuming a manner not one's own.

To Af-fect', *v. a.* To imitate unnaturally.

Af-fect'-ed, *a.* Full of affection.

Af-fect'-ed-ly, *ad.* In an affected manner.

Af-fec'-ter, or Af-fec'-tor, 36, 38: *s.* One that is guilty of affection.

Af-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Love; kindness; desire; good will.

Af-fec'-tioned, (-shūnd, 114) *a.* Affected; concited. [Obs.] Inclined, mentally disposed.

Af-fec'-tion-ate, *a.* Full of affection; zealous; fond.

Af-fec'-tion-ate-ly, 105: *ad.* Fondly; tenderly.

Af-fec'-tion-ate-ness, *s.* Fondness, tenderness, good will.

Af-fec'-tu-ous, 147, 120: *a.* Full of passion. [Obs.]

To AFFERE=äf-fēr', *v. a.* To confirm. (See Affear.) Also, to assess a penalty, or reduce it to a precise sum.

Af-fec'-tor, (-rorz, 38, 151) *s. pl.* Persons appointed to assess or reduce a penalty.

AFFETTUOSO, äf-fēt-too-ō'-zō, [Ital. adj.] 170: *nd.* A direction in music to play or sing tenderly.

AFFIANCE. See under Affy.

AFFIDATION, äf-fē-dā'-shūn, 85, 105, 89: *s.* Mutual con-

AFFIDATURE, äf-fē-dā'-tūre, 85, 147: *s.* Mutual oath of fidelity.

Af-fi-da'-vit, *s.* A declaration upon oath.

AFFILIATION, äf-fîl'-lā'-shūn, 85, 89: *s.* Adoption.

AFFINAGE, äf-fē-nāge, 105, 99: *s.* The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED=äf-fînd', 114: *part. a.* Related to another.

Af-fîn'-i-ty, (-fîn'-ē-tē, 81, 105) *s.* Relation by marriage; relation to, or connection with.

To AFFIRM, äf-fēr'm', 35: *v. n. and a.* To declare, to assert confidently; opposed to the word Deny:

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourts: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw; gōōd: j'w, i. e. few, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

—*act.* To ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

Af-firm'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be affirmed.

Af-firm'-ent, *s.* One that affirms.

Af-firm'-ance, *s.* Confirmation; opposed to repeal.

Af-firm'-a-tive, (-*d-tiv*, 105) *a.* and *s.* That affirms; that can or may be affirmed; positive, dogmatical; —*s.* That which contains an affirmation.

Af-firm'-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* On the positive side, not negatively.

Af-firm'-er, 36: *s.* He that affirms.

Af-fir'-ma'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of affirming; in law, the solemn declaration of a Quaker answering to an oath.

To AFFIX, *af-ficks'*, 154: *v. a.* To unite to the end; to subjoin.

Af-fix'-ion, (-*sick'-shün*, 154) *s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

Af'-fix, 81: *s.* A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFLIATION, *af-flä'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act of breathing upon any thing.

Af-flä'-tus, *s.* Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT=*af-flict'*, *v. a.* To put in pain; to grieve; to torment.

Af-flict'-ed-ness, *s.* Sorrowfulness, grief.

Af-flict'-er, 36: *s.* One that afflicts.

Af-flict'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In an afflicting manner.

Af-flict'-ive, (-*tiv*, 105) *a.* Painful, tormenting.

Af-flict'-ive-ly, 105: *ad.* Painfully.

Af-flic'-tion, 89: *s.* The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLUENT, *af-f'oo-ént*, 109: *a.* Flowing to any part; abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

Af-flu'-ence,

Af-flu'-en-cy, 105: *s.* Riches; plenty; abundance.

Af-flu'-ent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an affluent manner.

Af'-vlu-x, (-*flücks*) } 154: *s.* Act of

Af-flux'-ion, (-*flück'-shün*) } flowing to.

AFFORAGE=*af-för-ägs*, 129, 99: *s.* A duty paid in France to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine, &c. within his seignory.

To AFFORD, *af-förd'*=*af-förd'*, 130, 47: *v. a.* To yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear expenses.

To AFFOREST=*af-för-ést*, 129: *v. a.* To turn ground into forest.

Af-for'-es-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Turning ground into forest.

To AFFRANCHISE, *af-frän'-chiz*, 63, 105, 137: *v. a.* To make free.

To AFFRAY=*af-fräy'*, *v. a.* To fright. [Obs.]

Af-fray', 82: *s.* A quarrel, disturbance, tumult.

To AFFREIGHT, *af-frät'*, 100, 162: *v. a.* To hire a ship for freight.

AFFRICTION, *af-frick'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, *af-frít'*, 115, 162: *v. a.* To alarm; to terrify.

Af-fright', 82: *s.* Terror; fear.

Af-fright'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* Under the impression of fear.

Af-fright'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of afflict; terrible.

Af-fright'-ment, *s.* Fear; terror; fearfulness.

To AFFRONT, *af-frünt'*, 116: *v. u.* To insult; to offend.

Af-front', 82: *s.* Insult; outrage.

Af-front'-er, 36: *s.* He that affronts.

Af-front'-ing, 72: *part. a.* Contumelious.

Af-fron'-tive, (-*frün'-tiv*, 105) *a.* Causing affront.

Af-fron'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality that gives affront.

To AFFUSE, *af-füz'*, 137: *v. a.* To pour one thing on another.

Af-fu'-sion, (-*zhün*, 90) *s.* The act of affusing.

To AFFY=*af-fy'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To betroth in order to marriage; —*new.* To put confidence or trust in.

Af-fied', (-*fiéd*, 114) *part. a.* Affianced.

Af-fi'-once, *s.* A marriage contract; trust in general; confidence; trust in the divine providence and protection.

Af-fi'-an-cer, 36: *s.* He that makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

To Af-fi'-ance, *v. a.* To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marry another; to give confidence.

AFIELD, *d-föld'*, 103: *ad.* To the field; in the field.

AFLAT=*d-flät'*, *ad.* Level with the ground.

AFLOAT=*d-flöat'*, *ad.* Floating.

AFOOT, *d-föt'*, 118: *ad.* On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, A design is afoot.

AFORE=*d-för'*, 47: *prep.* and *ad.* Before; sooner in time; nearer in place; —*ad.* In time past; in front.

Afore-go-ing, 72: *part. a.* Going before.

Afore-hand, *ad.* By previous provision; prepared.

Afore-men-tioned, (-*shünd*, 89, 114) *a.* Men mentioned before.

Afore-named, 114: *a.* Named before.

Afore-said, *a.* Said before.

Afore-time, *ad.* In time past.

AFRAID=*d-frävd'*, *part. a.* Struck with fear, terrified; fearful.

AFRESH=*d-frësh'*, *ad.* Anew; again.

AFRONT, *d-frünt'*, 116: *ad.* In front; in direct opposition.

AFTER=*af-ter*, 11, 36: *prep.* and *ad.* Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of; —*ad.* In succeeding time; following another.

Aft, *ad.* [A sea term.] Aft; behind.

Af'-ter-a'-ges, (-*giz*, 113, 151) *s. pl.* Succeeding times; posterity.

Af'-ter-all, (-*äl*, 112) *ad.* At last; in fine; in conclusion.

Af'-ter-birth, (-*berä*) *s.* The secundine.

Af'-ter-clap, *s.* Unexpected event, happening after the affair is supposed to be at an end.

Af'-ter-cost, (-*cöst*) *s.* The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.

Af'-ter-crop, *s.* Second harvest.

Af'-ter-game, *s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

Af'-ter-hours, (-*owrz*, 56, 143) *s. pl.* The hours that succeed those usually devoted to business.

Af'-ter-math, (-*mäh*) *s.* Second crop of grass, mown in autumn.

Af'-ter-most, (-*möast*, 116) *a.* Hindmost.

Af'-ter-noon, *s.* The time from the meridian to the evening.

Af'-ter-pains, 143: *s. pl.* Pains after giving birth.

Af'-ter-part, *s.* The latter part.

Af'-ter-piece, (-*pöc*, 103) *s.* A farce or any other short entertainment after the play.

Af'-ter-proof, *s.* Posterior evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.

Af'-ter-state, *s.* The future state.

Af'-ter-taste, 111: *s.* Taste remaining on the tongue after the draught.

Af'-ter-thought, (-*thäut*, 126, 162) *s.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late.

Af'-ter-times, 143: *s. pl.* Succeeding times.

Af'-ter-ward, or **af'-ter-wards**, (-*wurd*=*wurd*, 38) *ad.* In succeeding time.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish ün, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thün, 166: thën, 166.

AF'-ter-wit, *s.* Contrivance of expedients, after the occasion of using them is past.

AGA=**ā'-gd**, *s.* A military title in Turkey.

AGAIN, **ā'-guən'**, 119: *ad.* A second time; once more; in return; noting re-action. In old authors, *Agan*.

AGAINST, **ā'-guənāt'**, 119: *prep.* In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite.

AGALAXY=**ā'-gāl-äck'-sēy**, 154, 105: *s.* Want of milk.—See *A*.

AGAPE=**ā'-gāp'**, 97: *ad.* Staring with eagerness.

AGARIC=**ā'-gā-ric**, 92: *s.* A drug of use in physic, and the dying trade.

AGAST.—See *Aghast*.

AGATE=**ā'-gāt'**, *ad.* On the way. [Provincial.]

GATE=**ā'-gāt'**=**ā'-gūēt**, 99: *s.* A precious stone of the lowest class.

Ag'-a-ty, 98, 105: *a.* Of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE=**ā'-gāz'**, *v. a.* To strike with amazement.

AGE=**ā'-s**, *a.* Any period of time; a generation of men; a hundred years; maturity; decline of life.

Ag'-ed, *a.* Old, stricken in years.

Ag'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an old person.

AGEN, **ā'-guən'**, 77: *ad.* Again; in return.—See *Again*.

AGENT=**ā'-gēnt**, *a.* and *s.* Acting upon; active:—*s.* A substitute; a deputy; a factor; that which has the power of operating.

Ag'-gen-cy, 105: *s.* Action; acting for another.

Ag'-gen-dā, 98: *s. pl.* Things to be done:—*s. sing.* The pocket or memorandum-book in which agenda are noted down.

AGGELATION, **ā'-gē-lā'-shūn**, 143, 85, 89: *s.* A concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION, **ā'-gēn'-ēr-ā'-shūn**, 143, 85, 89: *s.* The state of growing to another body.

AGGER, **ā'-ger**, 143, 38: *s.* A heap; the elevated part of a military way; a fortress; a trench.

To Ag'-ger-ate, 129: *v. a.* To heap up.

Ag'-ger-ose, (-ōc, 152) *a.* Full of heaps.

To AGGLOMERATE=**ā'-glōm'-ēr-āt**, *v. a.* and *s.* To gather up in a ball, as thread:—*acc.* To grow into one mass.

Ag'-glom'-er-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A growing or heaping together.

To AGGLUTINATE, **ā'-glūt'-tē-nāt**, 109, 105: *v. a.* To unite one part to another.

Ag'-glu'-ti-nant, *a.* Uniting parts together; agglutinants are medicines having power to unite parts.

Ag'-glu'-ti-na'-tive, (-tīv, 105) 85: *a.* Having the power of procuring agglutination.

To AGGRANDIZE, **ā'-grān-dīz**, *v. a.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.

Ag'-grān-dī-zer, 85: *s.* He that aggrandizes.

Ag'-grān-dize-ment, 85: *s.* The state of being aggrandized.

67 The last word, like advertisement, deviates in the mouths of many speakers from the accentuation here given, which is obviously suggested by its foregoing relations; but in this word the irregularity is not so general as in advertisement, and may be opposed without pedantry.

Ag'-grān-dī-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of aggrandizing or exalting.

To AGGRAVATE=**ā'-grā-vāt**, *v. a.* To make any thing worse; to enhance guilt or calamity.

Ag'-grā-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of aggravating.

To AGGREGATE=**ā'-grē-gāt**, *v. a.* To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.

Ag'-gre-gate, *a.* and *s.* Framed by the collection

of particular parts into one mass:—*s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

Ag'-gre-gate-ly, 85, 105: *ad.* Collectively.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Taken together.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tor, *s.* He that aggregates materials.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Collection; the act of collecting many into one whole.

To AGGRESS=**ā'-grēs**, *v. a.* To commit the first act of violence.

Ag'-gres-sive, 105: *a.* Making the first attack.

Ag'-gres-sor, *s.* The person who commences the hostility.

Ag'-gress-ion, (-grēsh'-ūn, 90) *s.* The first act of injury.

To AGGRIEVE, **ā'-grēv'**, 103: *v. a.* and *n.* To give sorrow; to vex; to impose; to hurt in one's right:—*acc.* To mourn; to lament.

Ag'-grieved, (-grēvd', 114) *part. a.* Afflicted; injured.

Ag'-griev'-ance, 12: *s.* Injury, wrong.

To AGGROUP, **ā'-grōp'**, 125: *v. a.* To bring together.

AGHAŠT, **ā'-gāst'**, 162: *a.* Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. More correctly, but less usually, *agast*, as from the verb *To Agaze*.

AGILE, **ā'-gīl**, 64, 105: *a.* Nimble; ready; active.

Ag'-ile-ness, } 81, 105: *s.* Nimbleness; quick-
Ag'-il'-i-ty, } ness; activity.

AGIO, **ā'-gē-ō**, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A mercantile term for the difference between the value of bank-notes and current money, in Venice and Holland.

To AGIST=**ā'-gist**, 64: *v. a.* To take in and feed cattle in the king's forest, and to gather the money.

Ag'-gist-ment, *s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price; tithe due for the profit made by agisting; an embankment, earth heaped up.

Ag'-gist-or, 38: *s.* The officer appointed to take the cattle into the king's forest.

To AGITATE, **ā'-gē-tāt**, 64, 105: *v. a.* To put in motion; to actualize; to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy; to discuss; to controvert; to contrive; to revolve.

Ag'-i-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be agitated.

Ag'-i-ta'-tor, 85: *s.* He that manages affairs; a term used of certain military counsellors, who managed the affairs of the parliament army during the rebellion; generally, one who causes agitation.

Ag'-i-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The state of being agitated; discussion; violent motion of the mind.

AGLET=**ā'-lēt**, *s.* A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the clives of flowers.

AGMINAL, **ā'-mē-nāl**, 105: *a.* Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL=**ā'-nāil**, *s.* A whitlow.

AGNATE=**ā'-nāt**, *a.* Akin from the father's side.

Ag-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Descent from the same father in a direct male line; alliance generally.

Ag-na'-tic, 93: *a.* Relating to kindred by descent from the father.

To AGNIZE=**ā'-nīz'**, *v. a.* To acknowledge; to own.

Ag-nīz'-ion, 89, 95: *s.* Acknowledgement. This word, though classically related to the preceding, is not formed from it, or it would have been agnition, rhyming with revision.

To AGNOMINATE, **ā'-nōm'-ē-nāt**, 92, 94, 105: *v. a.* To name.

Ag'-nom-i-na'-tion, 85, 105, 89: *s.* A surname; allusion of one word to another.

AGNUS=**ā'-nūs**, *s.* The image of a lamb used in Catholic devotions.

Ag-nus-cas'-tus, *s.* A tree so called.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: **gātū-wāy**; **chāp'-mān**; **pā-pā'**; **lāw**: **gōd**: **j'ōō**, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

AGO=*ā-gō'*, *ad. of time*. Past, as, Long ago.

AG-*o*-ing, 72: *ad. of motion*. In the act of going.
Agone', (-gōn, 135) *ad. of time*. Ago, past. [Obs. or poet.]

AGOG=*ā-gōg'*, *ad.* In a state of desire; in a state of imagination heated by something in prospect.

AGOGĒ=*ā-gō'-gēy*, [Gr.] 169: *s.* The drift, current, force, or tenor of any thing in progress.

AGONISM, āg'-ō-nizm, 158: *s.* Contention for a prize.

Ag'-*o*-nist, (-nist) } *s.* A prize fighter,
 Ag'-*o*-nis'-tes, (-tēcz, 101) } one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize.

Ag'-*o*-nis'-tic, 88: } *a.* Relating to prize.

Ag'-*o*-nis'-ti-cal, 105: } fighting.

Ag'-*o*-nis'-tarch, (-tark, 161) *s.* One who had the charge of preparing the combatants for the public games.

To Ag'-*o*-NISE, (āg'-ō-nīz, 137) *v. n.* and *a.* To be in excessive pain; an application of the word derived from the writhings which pain produces, similar to the writhings of agonism.—*act.* To afflict with agony.

Ag'-*o*-ny, 105: *s.* The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind; distinctively, the conflict and pangs of Christ in the garden.

Ag'-*o*-no-thete', (āg'-ō-nō-thēt') 85: *s.* A judge of mysteries in activity.

Ag'-*o*-no-thet'-ic, 88: *a.* Proposing or giving prizes at public games.

AGOOD, ā-gōōd', 118: *ad.* In earnest. [Obs.]

To AGRACE=ā-grācē', *v. a.* To grant favours to. [Obs.]

AGRARIAN.—See before Agrostic.

To AGREASE.—See To Grease, or To Agrize.

To AGREE=ā-grēc', *v. n.* To be in concord; to grant; to yield; to settle amicably; to concur.

Ag'-reed', 114: *part. a.* Settled by consent.

Ag'-ree'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Salutable to; consistent with; pleasing.

Ag'-ree'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Consistency with; suitableness to; the quality of pleasing.

Ag'-ree'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Consistently with; pleasing.

Ag'-ree'-a-bil'-i-ty, 85, 105: *s.* Easiness of disposition.

Ag'-ree'-ing-ness, 72: *s.* Consistence; suitableness.

Ag'-ree'-ment, *s.* Concord; compact; bargain.

AGRARIAN, ā-grā-rē'-ān, 41, 105: *a.* Relating to fields or grounds.

Ag'-res'-tic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the country; rude;
 Ag'-res'-ti-cal, } rustic.

Ag'-ri-cul'-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* The art or practice of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage.

Ag'-ri-cul'-tu-ral, 85, 147: *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Ag'-ri-cul'-tu-rism, (-rīzm, 158) *s.* The science of cultivating the ground.

Ag'-ri-cul'-tu-rist, *s.* A scientific cultivator of the ground.

Ag'-ri-cul'-tor, 38: *s.* A practical cultivator of the ground; a husbandman.

AGRIMONY, āg'-rē-mōn-ēy, 18, 105: *s.* The name of a plant.

To AGRIZE, ā-grīz', 137: *v. a.* To affright; to make frightful. [Obs.]

AGROUND=ā-grown'd', 31: *ad.* Stranded; hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE, ā'-gh, 110, 189: *s.* An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

Ag'-ued, (-guēd, 114) *a.* Struck with the ague; shivering.

Ag'-gu-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague.

Ag'-gu-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of resembling an ague.

Ag'-gue-fit, *s.* The paroxysm of the ague.

Ag'-gue-tree, *s.* *Sassafras*.

To AGUISE, ā-gūiz', 137: *v. a.* To dress; to deck. [Obs.]

AH=ā, *int.* Noting dislike, contempt, or exultation; but most frequently, compassion and complaisance.

AHA! AHA! ā-hā', *int.* Expressing triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, ā-hēd', 120: *ad.* Further on. [A sea term.]

AHEIGHT, ā-hīt', 106, } 162: *ad.* Aloft; on

AHIGH, ā-hī', 115, } high.

AHOLD, ā-hōld', 116: *ad.* To lay a ship ahold, formerly meant to bring her to the wind, in order to get her out to sea.

AHOY=ā-hoy', *int.* A call at sea to arrest attention.

To AID=āid, *v. a.* To help, to support, to succour.

Aid, *s.* Help, support; in law, a subsidy.

Aid'-ant, 12: *a.* Helping; helpful.

Aid'-ance, *s.* Help; support.

Aid'-er, 36: *s.* A helper, an ally.

Aid'-less, *a.* Helpless; unsupported.

Aid'-DE-CAMP', (āid'-dē-cōng' [Fr.] 170) *s.* A military officer employed under a general to convey his orders.

AIGRET.—See Egret.

AIGULET=āi'-gh-lēt, *s.* A point of gold to a fringe.

AIKRAW=āi'-krāw, *s.* A species of lichen or moss.

To AIL=āil, *v. a.* and *n.* To pain; to trouble; to give pain; to affect in some manner, but always indefinitely.—*news.* To be in pain or trouble.

Ail, } *s.* Pain; disease.

Ail'-ment, }

Ail'-ing, 72: *part. a.* Sickly.

To AIM=āim, *v. n.* and *a.* To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guess.—*act.* To direct the missile weapons.

Aim, *s.* Direction; endeavour; design.

Aim'-er, *s.* One who aims.

Aim'-less, *a.* Without aim or object.

AIR=ār=ā'ur, 1, 41: (See Aer.) *s.* The fluid which we breathe, esteemed by ancient philosophers, a simple element, but resolved by modern chemists into oxygen gas and nitrogen, or azote. It is called atmospheric, in contradistinction to factitious air, fixed air, &c.:—gentle wind; scent; vapour; blast; pestilential vapour; the open weather; the mien of the person; the look; an affected manner or gesture; the air set in motion, or modulated by proportional vibrations; hence, in music, any time or melody, strictly, any composition for a single voice.

To Air, *v. a.* To expose to the air; to take the air to warm by the fire.

Air'-y, 105: *a.* Composed of air; having plenty of air; high in air; light as air; unsubstantial, without reality; vain, trifling, gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively; light of heart.

Air'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Gaily; merrily; briskly.

Air'-i-ness, *s.* Exposure to the air; lightness; gaiety; levity.

Air'-er, 36: *s.* He that aims.

Air'-ing, 72: *s.* A short excursion to enjoy the air.

Air'-less, *a.* Without communication with the free air.

Air'-bal-loon'.—See Balloon.

Air'-blad-der, 36: *s.* A bladder filled with air.

Air'-born, (-bāwn, 38) *a.* Born of nothing, fanciful.

Air'-built, (-bīlt, 120) *a.* Built in the air.

Air'-drawn, *a.* Painted in air.

Air'-gun, *s.* A gun in which air is used instead of powder to propel the ball.

Air'-hole, *s.* A hole to admit air.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166.

Air'-pipe, *s.* A pipe used to extract foul air.
Air'-poise, (-poize, 137) *s.* An instrument for weighing the air.
Air'-pump, *s.* A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.
Air'-shaft, *s.* A passage for the air into mines.
Air'-tight, (-títz, 115, 162) *a.* Impervious to the air.
AISLE, ïl, 106, 157: *s.* A wing of the choir in a church; a walk in the church.
AIT=äit, *s.* A small island in a river.
AIZOUM=äi-zō'-üm, *s.* The name of an aquatic evergreen.
AJAR, ð-jar', 33: *ad.* Partly opened.
AJUTAGE, äd'-j'oo-tägz, 64, 109, 99: *s.* An additional pipe to water works.
AKE.—See Ache.
AKIN=ð-kin', *a.* Related to; allied to by blood.
ALABASTER, äll'-ð-bäs'-ter, 85, 11: *s.* and *a.*
 A kind of soft marble less durable and easier to cut than the other kinds.—*a.* Made of alabaster.
ALACK=ð-läck', *int.* Alas, an expression of sorrow.
A-lack''-a-day', *int.* Denoting sorrow;
ALACRITY, ð-läck'-krë-tëy, 105: *s.* Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gaiety.
A-lac'-ri-ous-ly, (-üs-lëy, 120, 105) *ad.* With alacrity.
A-lac'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Brikeness.
ALAMODE=ð-lä-mōdë', [Fr.] 170: *ad.* According to the fashion.
ALARM=ð-larm', 33: *s.* A cry of danger; sudden terror.
To A-larm', *v. a.* To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.
A-larm'-ing, 72: *part. a.* Terrifying, awakening; surprising.
A-larm'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alarming manner.
A-larm'-ist, *s.* An exciter of alarms.
A-larm'-bell, *s.* The bell that is rung to give the alarm.
A-larm'-post, (-pōst, 116) *s.* The post appointed to appear at, in case of alarm.
A-larm'-watch, (-wōtch, 140) *s.* A watch that strikes the hour by regular movement.
A-lar'-um, 129: *s.* An alarm clock.—See Alarm.
ALAS=ð-läss', 11: *int.* A word of lamentation or pity.
ALATE=ð-lät', *ad.* Lately. [Obs.]
ALB=älb, 142: *s.* A surplice worn by Catholic priests.
ALBATROSS=äil'-bd-tröss, 142: *s.* A large south sea bird.
ALBE, *i. e.* all-be, äil'-bé, } 112: *ad.*
ALBEIT, *i. e.* all-be'-it, äil'-bé'-it, } Although; notwithstanding.
ALBESCENT=äil-bës' cënt, 142: *a.* Becoming white or whitish.
AL-BU'-NO, *s.* An African unnaturally white.
AL-BU'-GO, *s.* A disease in the eyes, by which the corner contracts a whiteness.
AL'-bu-gin''-e-ous, 142, 85, 105: *a.* Like the white of an egg.
AL-BUM, *s.* A blank book for the insertion of autographs, &c. still preserving its name filling or filled.
ALBIGENSES, äil'-bë-gën''-cëz, 142, 85, 105: *s. pl.* A sect of Protestants, so called from Albi in Upper Languedoc, where they originated.
ALCAHEST.—See Alkahest.
ALCAIC=äil-cä'-ic, 142: *a.* and *s.* Agreeing

in measure with a verse first used by Alcaeus:—*s.* The measure itself.
ALCAID=äil-cäid', 142: *s.* In Barbary, the governor of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.
ALCANNNA=äil-cän'-nd, 142: *s.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing.
ALCHYMY, äil'-ké-mëy, 142, 161, 105: *s.* The pretended science of the transmutation of metals occult chemistry; a mixed metal so called.
ALCHYMY, *s.* The spelling of what was formerly written chymistry, is now changed to chemistry; but alchymy and its relations retain the old orthography.
Al'chy-mist, 105: *s.* A professor of alchymy.
Al'-chy-mist''-i-cal, 85, 105: *a.* Acting like an alchymist.
Al-chym''-i-cal, 81, 92: *a.* Relating to alchymy.
Al-chym''-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist.
ALCOHOL=äil'-cō-hōl, 142: *s.* Highly rectified or pure spirit; formerly it meant any thing reduced to impalpable powder.
To Al'-co-ho-lize', 142, 85: *v. a.* To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
Al'-co-hol''-i-za''-tion, 85, 105, 89: *s.* The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
ALCORAN.—See Alkoran.
ALCOVE=äil-cōve', 142, 107: *s.* A recess of a chamber or library; an arbour in a garden.
ALDER, äwl'-dër, 112: *s.* A tree resembling the hazel.
Al'-dern *a.* Made of alder.
ALDERMAN, äwl'-dër-män, 112: *s.* Among our Saxon ancestors, the same as a senator, governor, or magistrate, chosen on account of years and experience. At present, the term is generally applied to the members of a town or city corporation.
Al'-der-man-ly, 105: } *a.* Resembling an al-
Al'-der-man-like', (-like) } derman.
ALE=äik, *s.* A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.
Ale'-ber-ry, 129, 105: *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.
Ale'-brewer, (-broor, 133, 52) *s.* One that professes to brew ale.
Ale'-con-ner, 36: *s.* An officer in the city of London who inspects the measures of public houses.
Ale'-house, 152: *s.* A house where ale is sold.
Ale'-knight, (-nite, 157, 162) *s.* A pot companion; a tippler. [Obs.]
Ale'-washed, (-wōst, 140, 143) *a.* Soaked in ale.
Ale'-wife, *s.* A woman that keeps an alehouse.
Ale'-vat, *s.* The tub in which ale is fermented.
A'-lish, (äil'-ish) *a.* Having the qualities of ale.
ALB'-cost, (-cōst) *s.* The herb costmary.
ALB'-HOOF, *s.* Ground ivy.
AL'-E-QAR, (äil'-ë-gar, 38) 92: *s.* Sour ale.
ALECTRYOMACHY, ð-läck'-trë-öm''-d-k'iy, 87, 105, 161: *s.* Cockfighting.
A-lec'-try-o-man'-cy, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by a cock.
ALEM-BIC=ð-lëm'-bic, *s.* A vessel used in distilling.
AL-ENGTH=ð-lëngth', 72: *ad.* In full length.
ALERT=ð-lert', 35: *a.* Watchful; brisk; pert; petulant.
Al-ert'-ness, *s.* The quality of being alert; pertness.
ALEXANDERS, äil'-ëgz-än''-dërz, 85, 154, 143: *s.* The name of a plant.
Al'-ex-an''-der-foot, 118: *s.* The name of an herb.
Al'-EX-AN''-DRINE, (-drin, 105) 154: *s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäü'-wäy: chäp'-männ: pð-pä': läw: gööd: j'ōw, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

ALEXIPHARMIC, *ä-lëcks'-lë-far'-míc*, 154, 105, 163: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison; antidotal:—*s.* An antidote.
-LIX'-PHER'-ic, 154, 88, 129: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison:—*s.* An antidote.
ALGA=*äl'-gä*, 142: *s.* Sea weed.
AL'-g-ws, 120: *a.* Abounding with sea weed.
ALGATES, *äl'-gä-tës*, 112: *ad.* On any terms; although. [Obs.]
ALGEBRA=*äl'-gë-brä*, 142: *s.* Universal arithmetic, or a method of computation by signs, commonly the letters of the alphabet. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and by means of quantities given, proceeds till the quantity sought is discovered.
Al'-ge-bra''-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to algebra.
Al'-ge-bra''-ic-al, 105: }
Al'-ge-bra''-ic-al-ly, 105: *ad.* By means of algebra.
Al'-ge-bra''-ist, 85: *s.* A person that understands or practices the science of algebra.
ALGID=*äl'-gid*, 142, 64: *a.* Cold; chill.
Al'-gid-ness, }
Al'-gid'-i-ty, 81, 105: } *s.* Chillness; cold.
Al'-gid'-ic, 64, 88: *a.* That produces cold.
Al'-gor, 142, 77, 38: *s.* Extreme cold; chillness.
ALGORISM, *äl'-gö-rizm*, 158: } 142: *s.* Arabic
ALGORITHM=*äl'-gö-rithm*, } words implying
 computation by numbers, in general only so far as the first simple rules extend.
ALGUAZIL, *äl''-gä-zäl'*, [Sp.] 170: *s.* An inferior officer of justice in Spain: a constable.
ALIAS, *ä'-lë-äs*, *ad.* A Latin word signifying otherwise, as, Smith, alias Brown; a writ of capias issued a second time.
ALIBI, *äl'-lë-bý*, 92, 6: *s.* Elsewhere. In law, the plea of a person who alleges that he was elsewhere than at the place stated in the charge against him.
ALIBLE.—See under Alimént.
ALIEN, *äl'-yën*, 146: *a.* and *s.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to:—*s.* A foreigner, not a denizen; a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.
Al'-lien-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Of which the property may be transferred.
To A'-lien-ate, *v. a.* To transfer the property in any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.
Al'-lien-ate, *a.* and *s.* Withdrawn from; estranged:—*s.* One estranged.
A''-lien-a'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* He who alienates.
A'-lien-a''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.
ALIFEROUS, *ä-lif'-ër-üs*, } 81, 129, 120: *a.*
ALIGEROUS, *ä-lid'-gër-üs*, } Having wings.
To ALIGHT: *ä-lit'*, 105, 162: *v. n.* To come down, as from a horse or carriage; to fall upon.
ALIKE=*ä-lík'*, *ad.* With resemblance; in the same manner.
ALIMENT, *äl'-lë-mënt*, 105: *s.* Nutrition; food.
Al'-i-men''-tal, *a.* That has the quality of aliment, that nourishes.
Al'-i-men''-tal-ly, 105: *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment.
Al'-i-men''-tar-y, (*-tär'-ty*, 129, 105) *a.* Belonging to aliment; having the power of nourishing.
Al'-i-men''-tar-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.
Al'-i-men-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished.

Al'-i-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.
Al'-i-mo''-NI-ous, 90, 105, 129: *a.* Nourishing.
Al'-i-mon-y, (*-mön'-ty*, 18, 105) *s.* That which is to support or nourish, being the legal portion of the husband's estate set apart for the wife on a separation.
Al'-i-ture, 105, 147: *s.* Aliment; food.
ALIQUNT, *äl'-lë-kwänt*, 105, 76, 145, 142: *a.* Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number exactly, as 3 is an aliquant of 10.
Al'-i-quot, (*-kwöt*, 141) *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder, as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
ALIVE=*ä-liv'*, *a.* In the state of life, not dead; unextinguished; undestroyed; active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used for emphasis; as, The best man alive.
ALKAHEST=*äl'-kë-hëst*, 142: *s.* A pretended universal dissolvent. It is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized.
ALKALI, *äl'-käl-ëy*, 105: *s. sing.* } 142. Pot-
ALKALIES, *äl'-käl-ëz*, 120: *s. pl.* } ash, soda, and ammonia, were the substances to which this name was confined; but all substances now come under the denomination that have a caustic taste, are volatilizable by heat, capable of combining with and destroying the acidity of acids, soluble in water even when combined with carbonic acid, and capable of converting vegetable blues into green.
→ The terminating *i* (a monster in English orthography) holds exactly the situation of its equivalent *y* in *dignity*, &c. and is correctly pronounced in the same manner. The word cannot, as a noun singular, class with the Latin plurals, *literati*, *genii*, &c. which are admitted exceptions. 6.
Al' ka line, (*-lîn*, 105) *a.* That has the qualities of alkali.
Al'-ka-lin''-i-ty, 105: *s.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.
To Al'-ka-lize, (*lizë*), *v. a.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture; formerly, to alkalinize.
Al'-ka-les''-cent, *a.* That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.
Al''-ka-les''-cen-cy, 105: *s.* A tendency to become alkaline, or to take the properties of an alkali.
Al'-ka-lig''-e-nous, (*-lid''-gë-nus*, 120) *a.* Generating alkali.
Al'-ka-lim''-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.
Al-kal'-i-fy, (*äl-käl'-lë-fy*) *v. a.* To convert into an alkali.
Al-kal'-i-zate, *a.* Impregnated with alkali. [Obs.]
Al-kal'-i-za''-tion, *s.* The act of rendering alkaline.
ALKANET=*äl'-kë-nët*, 142: *s.* The plant bugloss.
ALKEKENGI, *äl'-kë-kën''-gëy*, 105: *s.* The winter cherry.
ALKERMES, *äl-ker'-mëtz*, 142, 35, 101: *s.* A confection of which kermes berries are the basis.
ALKORAN=*äl'-kö-rän*, 142: *s.* The Mahometan bible, the book written and left for faith and practice by Mahomet.
→ Orientalists in general pronounce this word *al-kor-awn'*.
ALL, *äwl*, 112: *a.*, *s.*, and *ad.* The whole of; every one of; the whole quantity of; every part of:—*s.* The whole; every thing:—*ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.
All-fours, (*-fö'urz*, 133, 47, 143) *s.* A low game at cards, played by two.
All-hail', (*-häil'*) *int.* and *s.* All health
All-hal'-loun, (*-häll'-lönë*, 142, 125) } *s.* The time
All-hal'-low-mas, (*-lò-mäs*) } about All
All-hal'-low-tide, (*-tìdë*) } Saints' day,
 which is on the 1st of November.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vish-ün*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thîn*, 166: *thën*, 166.

All'-saints-day' *s.* The day dedicated to all saints, namely, the 1st of November.

All'-souls-day', (-sôulz-dây', 108, 143) *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the Church of Rome, namely, the 3d of November.

All'-heal, 103: *s.* The popular name of several plants.

All'-spice, *s.* Jamaica pepper, or pimenta.

ALL, in the capacity of an adverb, occurs in composition with many other words, as *All-accomplished*, *All-beautiful*, *All-destroying*, &c. to which words it gives the force of superlatives. **ALL**, in such compounds, is mostly unaccented; a reference to 84 in the principles will show when this rule is liable to exception. In the following compounds, (which see in their proper places,) the word is completely incorporated, and one of the consonant letters dropped: *Almighty*, *Almost*, *Almight*, *Already*, *Also*, *Although*, *Altogether*, *Always*.

To ALLAY=*äl-läy'*, 142: *v. a.* To quiet, to pacify, to repress; to mix one metal with another, in order to make it fitter for coinage; to join anything to another, so as to abate its qualities; in the latter senses, the word is now commonly written and pronounced alloy; which see.

Al-läy' *s.* A baser metal mixed with coins to harden them; this word is now commonly written and pronounced alloy; which see.

Al-läy'-er, 36: *s.* The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Al-läy'-ment, *s.* That which has the power of allaying.

To ALLECT=*äl-läct'*, *v. a.* To entice; to allure. [Obs.]

Al-läc'-tive, (-tív, 105) *a.* and *s.* Alluring;—*s.* An allurements.

Al-läc'-ta'-tion, 85, 89: An allurements.

Al-läc'-trent, (*äl lish'-trent*, 90) *s.* That which attracts.

Al-läc'-trent-cy, (-lsh'-trent-cy) *s.* The power of attracting.

ALLEGATION.—See under **Allege**.

To ALLEGE, *äl-lädg'*, 102, 64: *v. a.* To affirm; to declare; to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

Al-lege'-a ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be alleged.

Al-lege'-er, (*läd'-ger*) *s.* He that alleges.

Al-lege'-ment, *s.* The same as allegation.

Al'-LE-gä'-tion, (*äl-lä-gä'-shün*, 85, 77, 89) *s.* Affirmation; declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

ALLEGIANCE, *äl-lä-j'änce*, 121: *s.* The duty of subjects to the government.

Al-le'-giant, *a.* Loyal. [Obs.]

ALLEGORY, *äl-lä-gör'-äy*, 85, 129, 105: *s.* A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

Al'-le-gör'-ic, 89: } *a.* In the form of an al-

Al'-le-gör'-i-cal, 105: } legory; not literal.

Al'-le-gör'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* After an allegorical manner.

To Al'-le-go-riz', 82, 85: *v. a.* To turn into allegory; to form an allegory.

ALLEGRO=*äl-lä-grö*, *ad.* A direction in music to sing or play with briskness and gayety. In Milton, *L'Allegro* (the title of a poem) means the cheerful or mirthful man.

Al-le-grät'-to, *ad.* A direction in music to sing or play less quick than allegro.

ALLELUIAH, *äl-lä-l'üo'-yäh*, 142, 109: *int.* and *s.* Praise be to God!—*s.* The praise so uttered.

ALLEMANDE, *äl-lä-mänd'*, *s.* A dance known in Germany; a figure in dancing; the measure of the dance.

To ALLEVIATE, *äl-lä-vä-ät*, 142, 146, 105: *v. a.* To make light; to ease; to soften.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gä'te-wäy*: *chäp'män*: *pä-pä'*: *läw*: *gö'dd*: *j'ü*, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

Al-lä'-vi-a-tive, 105: *a.* That can alleviate or palliate.

Al-lä'-vi-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY=*äl-läy'*, 142: *s.* A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street; the stock-market in London.

ALLIACEOUS, *äl-lä-ä'-sh'üs*, 85, 105, 90: *a.* Having the properties of allium or garlic.

ALLIANCE.—See under **To Ally**.

ALLICIENT.—See under **To Allect**.

To ALLIGATE, *äl-lä-gä'te*, 142: *v. a.* To tie one thing to another.

Al'-li-gä'-ture, (-türe, 147) *s.* A ligature.

Al'-li-gä'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, *äl-lä-gä'-tor*, 38: *s.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, *äl-lizh'-ün*, 90: *s.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, *äl-lit'-er-ä'-shün*, 85, 90: *s.* The beginning of several words with the same letter.—See **Ad.**

Al-lit'-er-ä'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in alliteration.

ALLOCATION, *äl-lä-cä'-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. In law, an allowance made upon an account.

Al'-lo-ca'-tur, *s.* In law, the certificate of allowance of accounts by a master, or taxation, &c.

ALLOCUTION.—See under **Alloquy**.

ALLODIUM, *äl-lä-dä-üm*, 142, 105, 146: *s.* Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

Al-lo'-di-al, *a.* Not feudal; independent.

To ALLONGE, *äl-lüng'*, 116: *v. a.* To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; commonly, to longe; and often written, as always pronounced, *lunge*.

Al-löng'e, *s.* A thrust with a rapier, a lunge; a long rein when a horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLOO.—See **To Halloo**.

ALLOPHANE, *äl-lä-fä-ne*, 142, 163: *s.* A mineral of a bluish, but changeable cast.

ALLOQUY, *äl-lä-kwäy*, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Address; conversation.—See **Ad.**

Al'-lo-cu'-tion, *s.* The act of speaking to another.

To ALLOT=*äl-löt'*, 142: *v. a.* To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute; to give each his share.

Al-löt'-ment, *s.* The part; the share.

Al-löt'-er-y, (-ör-äy, 129, 105) *s.* That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW=*äl-low'*, 142, 31: *v. a.* To admit; to grant; to yield; to permit; to give to; to pay to; to make abatement.

Al-low'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be allowed.

Al-low'-a-bly, *ad.* With claim of sanction.

Al-low'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Exemption from prohibition.

Al-low'-ance, *s.* Sanction, license, permission; abatement; a grant, or stipend.

To Al-low'-ance, *v. a.* To put upon an allowance.

Al-LOY=*äl-loy'*, 142, 29: *v. a.* To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing it with one of less value; to reduce or abate by mixture.

Al-loy', 82: *s.* The baser metal which is mixed with a finer; the evil which is mixed with good.

Al-loy'-age, 99: *s.* The act of alloying.

ALLUBESCENCY, ǎl'-l'oo-běs'-eñ-cēy, 109, 105: *s.* Willingness; content.

TO ALLUDE.—See eight *soris* further.

ALLUMINOR, ǎl'-l'oo-mē-nor, 109, 105, 38: *s.* One who decorates or paints; a limner.

To ALLURE, ǎl'-l'oo', 109, 51: *v. a.* To entice; to decoy.

Al-lu'-rer, 36: *s.* An enticer; an inveigler.

Al-lure'-ment, *s.* Enticement; temptation.

Al-lu'-ring, 72: *a.* Enticing.

Al-lu'-ring-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alluring manner.

Al-lu'-ring-ness, *s.* Enticement.

To ALLUDE, ǎl'-l'oo', *v. n.* To have or make some reference to a thing without the direct mention.

Al-lu'-sion, (-zhūn, 90) *s.* A hint; an implication.

Al-lu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Hinting at something.

Al-lu'-sive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an allusive manner.

Al-lu'-sive-ness, *s.* The being allusive.

ALLUVION, ǎl'-l'oo-vē-ōn, 18, } 105, 146: *s.*

ALLUVIUM, ǎl'-l'oo-vē-ūm, } Earth carried by the motion of water, and deposited; the action of the water in this process.

Al-lu'-vi-al, *a.* Carried by water and lodged.

Al-lu'-vi-a, 98: *s. pl.* Small islands thrown up by a current.

To ALLY=ǎl-l'y, *v. a.* To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

Al-ly, 82: *s.* One that is allied. *Allies* (ǎl-līz) are states that have entered into a league for mutual defence.

Al-li'-ance, *s.* The state of connection by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other taken collectively.

ALMACANTAR=ǎl'-mā-căn'-tar, 142, 34: *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

Al-ma-can'-tar's-staff, 143: *s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun when it rises and sets.

ALMAGRA=ǎl-mā'-grd, 142: *s.* A fine deep red ochre.

ALMA-MATER=ǎl'-mā-mā'-ter, [Lat.] *s.* Benign mother; the university whence the milk of learning is or was imbibed by him using the expression.

ALMANAC=ǎl'-mā-nāc, 142: *s.* A calendar.

ALMANDINE=ǎl'-mān-dīn, 142: *s.* An inferior kind of ruby.

ALMIGHTY, ǎw'-mī'-tēy, 112, 115, 162, 105: *a. and s.* Of unlimited power, omnipotent:—*s.* The Omnipotent.

Al-might'-i-ness, 105: *s.* Omnipotence; an attribute of God.

ALMOND, ǎ'-mōnd, 139, 18: *s.* The nut of the almond tree.

Al'-monds, 143: *s.* The two glands of the throat; the tonsils, improperly called almonds of the ears.

ALMOST, ǎw'-mōst, 112, 116: *ad.* Nearly, well-nigh.

ALMONER=ǎl'-mōn-er, 142: *s.* The officer of a prince employed in the distribution of charity.

Al'-mon-ry, 105: *s.* The place where alms are distributed.

ALMS, (ǎmz, 139, 143) *s.* A gift or benefaction to the poor.

Al'ms'-bas-ke't, 11: *s.* A basket to put the alms in.

Al'ms'-deed, *s.* A gift of charity.

Al'ms'-giv-er, 36: *s.* He that gives alms.

Al'ms'-house, *s.* A house given by charity for the use of the poor.

Al'ms'-man, *s.* A man living upon charity.

Al'm'-ry, 105: *s.* Alms, of which it is a contraction.

ALMUG-TREE=ǎl'-mūg-trē', *s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture, but of what kind is not known.

ALNAGE=ǎl'-nāg, 142, 99: *s.* Ell measure.

Al'-na-ger, 98, 36: *s.* A measurer by the ell; an officer who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.

ALNIGHT, ǎw'-nīt, 112, 115, 162: *s.* A cake of wax which, provided with a wick, burned a long time.

ALOE=ǎl'-ō, *pl.* aloes, ǎl'-ōz=ǎl'-ōza, 151: *s.* A precious wood used in the east for perfumes; a tree which grows in hot countries; a cathartic juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALT—The Latin plural of this word is *al'-tes*, in three syllables; hence,

Al' o-ct'-ic, 88: } *a.* Consisting chiefly of

Al'-o-ct'-i-cal, 105: } *aloes.*

ALOFT=d-lōft, 17: *ad. and prep.* On high; in the air.

ALOGY, ǎl'-ō-gēy, 105: *s.* Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE=d-lōn', *a.* Single; without company; solitary.

ALONG=d-lōng', 72: *ad.* At length; throughout; forward; onward.

Al-long'-side, *ad.* By the side of a ship.

ALOOF=d-lōof', *ad.* At a distance.

ALOPECY, ǎl'-ō-pē-cēy, 105: *s.* The fox scurf, a disease in the hair.

ALoud=d-lōwd', 31: *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.

ALow, d-lō', 125: *ad.* In a low place; not aloft.

ALP=ǎlp, 142: *s.* A mountain; that which is mountainous or durable, like the Alps.

Al'-pine, (-pīn, 105) *a.* Belonging to the Alps.

ALPHA, ǎl'-fā, 142, 163: *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

Al'-pha-bet, *s.* The letters of a language.

To Al'-pha-bet, *v. a.* To place in alphabetical order.

Al'-pha-bet'-ic, 88 } *a.* According to the order of

Al'-pha-bet'-i-cal, } the alphabet; according to the

Al'-pha-bet'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alphabetical manner.

Al'-pha-bet-a"-ri-an, 105: *s.* An A, B, C scholar.

ALPINE.—See under Alp.

ALREADY, ǎw'-rēd'-ēy, 112, 120: *ad.* Now, at this time; before the time expected.

ALSO, ǎw'-dō, 112: *ad.* In the same manner; likewise.

Als, (ǎwse, 153) Also. [Obs.]

ALT.—See after Although.

ALTAR, ǎw'-tar, 112, 34: The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Al'-tar-age, 99: *s.* An emolument from oblations to the altar.

Al'-tar-piece', (-pēcē, 103) *s.* A painting placed over the altar.

To ALTER, ǎw'-ter, 112: *v. a. and n.* To change; to make otherwise than it is:—*acc.* To become otherwise than it was, to be changed.

Al'-ter-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be altered.

Al'-ter-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being alterable.

Al'-ter-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In an alterable manner.

Al'-ter-ant, *a.* Producing changes.

Al'-ter-a-tive, *a. and s.* Having the quality of altering:—*s.* A drug that gradually gains upon the constitution, but has no immediate operation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ǎin, 166: ǎhēn, 166.

Al'-ter-a-bil'-i-ty, 85, 81, 105: *s.* Alterableness.
Al'-ter-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of altering; change.
ALTERAGE=*äl'-tër-äge*, 142, 129, 99: *s.* The fostering of a child. This word has the same origin as *Aliment*; which see.
To ALTERCATE=*äl' ter-cätë*, 142: *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend with.
Al'-ter-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Wrangling; debate.
ALTERN=*äl-tern'*, 142: *a.* Acting by turns.
Al-ter'-na-cy, (*nö-cëy*, 98, 105) *s.* Action performed by turns.
Al-ter'-nal, *a.* First one, then the other.
Al-ter'-nal-ly, 105: *ad.* By turns.
Al-ter'-nate, *a.* Being by turns; reciprocal.
To Al-ter'-nate, 81: *v. a.* and *n.* To perform alternately; to change reciprocally:—*see.* To happen alternately.
Al-ter'-nate-ness, *s.* The being alternate.
Al-ter'-na-tive, (*-nd-tiv*, 98, 105) *a.* and *s.* In an alternate manner:—*s.* The choice given of two things.
Al-ter'-na-tive-ly, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.
Al-ter'-na-tive-ness, *s.* Reciprocation.
Al-ter'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Reciprocal succession.
Al'-ter-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Reciprocal succession; alternate performance.
ALTHIEA=*äl-thë'-ä*, 142: *s.* A flowering shrub.
ALTHOUGH, *äl-thö'*, 112, 125, 162: *conj.* Notwithstanding; however.
ALT=*ält*, 142: *s.* A term signifying high; but used as an uncompounded word only in music, in which it signifies the higher part of the scale or gamut.
Al'-ti-grade, 105: *a.* Rising on high.
Al'-ti-tude, *s.* Height; elevation.
Al-til'-o-quence, (*äl-til'-ö-kwënce*, 37, 76, 145) *s.* Pompous language.
Al-tim'-e-try, 105: *s.* Art of measuring heights.
Al-tis'-o-nant, 12: *a.* Pompous or lofty in sound.
Al-tiv'-o-lant, *a.* High flying.
Al'-to-re-lye'-vo, (*-ré-lë'-vö*, 103) *s.* That kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as reality.
ALTOGETHER, *äl-too-guëth'-er*, 112, 107: *ad.* Completely; without restriction or exception.
AUDEL=*äl'-ü-dël*, 69: *s.* A subliming pot used in chemistry, fitted to another without luting. See *A*.
ALUM=*äl'-üm*, *s.* A mineral salt of an acid taste. It is a triple sulphurate of alumina and potassa.
Al'-um-d, (*-ümd*, 114) *part. a.* Mixed with alum.
Al'-um-ish, *a.* Having the nature of alum.
Al'-um-stone, 107: *s.* A stone used in surgery.
Al'-um-ine, (*-in*, 105) *s.* A kind of earth, the basis of common alum.
Al'-u-mi-na, (*ä-l'ü-më-nä*, 98, 109, 105) *s.* The same as alumine.
Al'-u-mi-nous, 120: *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, alum.
Al'-u-mi-num, *s.* The supposed metallic base of alumina.
ALUTATION, *äl-ü-tä'-shün*, 85, 69, 89: *s.* The tanning or dressing of leather.
ALVEARY, *älv'-yär-ëy*, 146, 105: *s.* A beehive; the hollow of the external ear.
Alv'-e-o-lar, (*älv'-yö-lar*) *s.* Full of sockets or
Alv'-e-o-lar-y, 129, 105: *s.* pits.
Al'-vine, (*äl'-vín*, 105) *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.
ALWAYS, *älw'-wäyz*, 151: *ad.* Perpetually; constantly. It is sometimes written *Alway*.
ÄM=*äm*, The first person of the verb *To be*.
AMABILITY.—See under *Amiable*.

AMADETTO=*äm'-ä-dët'-tö*, } *s.* A sort of pear.
AMADOT=*äm'-ä-döt*, 18: }
AMADOU=*äm'-ä-dow*, 32: *s.* Black match, or pyrotechnical sponge.
AMAIN=*ä-män'*, *ad.* With vehemence, or vigour.
AMALGAM=*ä-mäl'-gäm*, } *s.* The mixture
AMALGAMA=*ä-mäl'-gd-mä*, } of metals pro-
 duced by a union with quicksilver.
To Ä-mäl'-ga-mate, *v. a.* and *n.* To unite metals with quicksilver; to mix different things:—*see.* To unite in amalgam.
Ä-mäl'-ga-mä'-ted, *part. a.* Mixed with quicksilver; blended.
Ä-mäl'-ga-mä'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act or practice of amalgamating.
To AMAND=*ä-mänd'*, *v. a.* To send away. [Obs.]
Äm'-än-da'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of sending on a message.
AMANUENSIS=*ä-män'-ü-ën'-cís*, *s.* A person who writes what another dictates.
AMARANTH=*äm'-ä-ränth*, *s.* The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading, in which sense Milton writes it *amarant*; a colour inclining to purple.
Äm'-ä-ran'-thine, (*-thín*, 105) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of amarantus.
AMARITUDE, *ä-mär'-ä-tüde*, 129, 105: *s.* Bitterness.
Ä-mar'-ü-lence, 109: *s.* Amaritude.
To AMASS=*ä-d-mäss'*, *v. a.* To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.
Ä-mass', *s.* A heap, a mass.
Ä-mass'-ment, *s.* A heap, an accumulation.
To ÄMATE=*ä-mät'*, *v. a.* To accompany; also (of different etymology) to amaze; to perplex. [Obs.]
AMATEUR, *ä-mä-tur'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.
AMATIVENESS, AMATORY, &c.—See under *Amorous*.
AMAUROSIS, *äm'-äw-rö'-sis*, *s.* A dimness of sight, causing representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.
To AMAZE=*ä-mäzä'*, *v. a.* To astonish; to perplex; to confuse.
**Ä-maze', *s.* Astonishment; confusion; either of fear or wonder.
Ä-mazed', (*-mäzéd'*, 114) *part. a.* Struck with wonder; confused.
Ä-mä'-zed-ly, 105: *ad.* In an amazed manner.
Ä-mä'-zed-ness, *s.* Wonder; confusion.
Ä-mä'-zing, *part. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
Ä-mä'-zing-ly, 105: *ad.* To a degree that may excite astonishment.
Ä-maze'-ment, *s.* Confusion; wonder, astonishment; fear, horror; dejection; admiration.
AMAZON=*äm'-ä-zön*, 86, 18: *s.* One of the Amazons, a race of women famous for valour; a virago.
Äm'-ä-zo'-ni-an, 85, 90, 146: *a.* Having the qualities of an Amazon; female, but of masculine manners or warlike propensities: relating to the river Amazon in South America.
AMB=*a*, A prefix which, in words of immediate Latin origin, signifies both, or about, around. It is etymologically the same as *Amphi*.
AMBAGES, *äm-bä'-gëz*, 101: *s. pl.* Turnings or circumlocutions in speech; a beating about in many words. See *Amb*.
AMBASSADOR=*äm-bäs'-sä-dor*, 38: *s.* A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign to another.
Äm-bäs'-sä-dress, *s.* The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on an embassy.**

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäte'-wäy: chäp-män: pä-pä': läw: göd: j'ö, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Am'-bas-sade, } *s.* An embassy or public mes-
Am'-bas-sage. } sage. [Obs.]

It has been recommended that all these words should have *em* for their first syllable, in conformity with embassy, which is always so written; but the practice remains to be established.

AMBER=ām'-ber, *s.* and *n.* A yellow, semi-transparent substance, supposed to be a fossil resin. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish:—*adj.* Consisting of amber.

To Am'-ber, *v. a.* To scent with amber.

Am'-ber-drink, (-drīngk, 158) *s.* Drink of amber colour.

Am'-BER-GRIS, (-grēcs, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A drug fragrant as amber, and grey in colour, that smells almost like wax, used both as a perfume and cordial.

Am'-BER-SKED, *s.* Musk seed; it resembles millet.

Am'-BER-TREE, *s.* A shrub with evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ām'-bē-dēcks'-tēr, 105, 154: *s.* One that has equally the use of both his hands; one who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—See Amb.

Am'-bi-dex'-trows, 120: *a.* Using either hand.

Am'-bi-dex'-trows-ness, *s.* The being ambidextrous.

Am'-bi-dex-ter'-i-ty, 81, 129, 105: *s.* The being able equally to use both hands; figuratively, double dealing.

Am'-BI-LE'-vous, (ām'-bē-lē'-vūs, 85, 105, 120) *a.* Left handed on both sides. [Out of use.]

AMBIENT, ām'-bē-ēnt, 146: *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.—See Amb.

AMBIGU, ām'-bē-g'oo, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A medley of dishes.

Am'-BIG'-u-ous, (-big'-ū-ūs, 120) *a.* Doubtful; having two meanings.—See Amb.

Am'-big'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Uncertainty of meaning.

Am'-big'-u-ous-ly, 105: *adv.* Doubtfully.

Am'-bi-gu'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Uncertainty of signification.

AMBILOGY, ām'-bīl'-lō-gēy, 87, 105: *s.* Ambiguous discourse.—See Amb.

Am'-BIL'-o-quous, (-b'kwūs, 76, 145) *a.* Using ambiguous expressions.

Am'-bil'-o-quy, (-kwēy, 105) *s.* Ambiguity of expression.

AMBIT=ām'-bīt, *s.* The compass or circuit of any thing.—See Amb.

Am'-bi-tude, 105: *s.* Compass; circuit.

Am'-bit'-ion, (-bish'-ūn, 89, 95) *s.* Eager desire of superiority, preferment, honour, or power; originally, the act of going about to procure favour and interest.

Am'-bit'-ious, (-bish'-ūs, 120) *a.* Seized with ambition; aspiring.

Am'-bit'-ious-ly, 105: *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Am'-bit'-ious-ness, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

To AMBLE, ām'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To move daintily between a walk and a trot.

Am'-ble, *s.* A peculiar pace of a horse; an easy pace.

Am'-bler, 36: *s.* An ambulating horse; a pacer.

Am'-bling, 72: *part. a.* That moves with an amble.

Am'-bling-ly, 105: *adv.* With an ambulating movement.

AMBLYGON, ām'-blē-gōn, 105: *s.* An obtuse angled triangle.

AMBO=ām'-bō, *s.* A reading desk or pulpit.

AMBROSIA, ām-brō'-zhē-d, 90: *s.* The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

Am'-bro'-si-al, (-zhē-āl) *a.* Of the nature of ambrosia; delicious.

Am'-bro'-si-an, (-zhē-ān) *a.* Ambrosial; also appertaining to St. Ambrose; as the Ambrosian ritual.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

AMBRY, ām'-brēy, 105: *s.* An almshouse or almsy, which see; a place for housekeeping utensils; a cupboard for cold victuals.

AMBS-ACE, āvaz'-ācc, 111, 156, 143: *s.* A double ace; aces at dice.

To AMBULATE=ām'-bō-lāte, *v. n.* To move hither and thither. [Obs.]

Am'-bu-lant, *a.* Walking, moving from place to place.

Am'-bu-la'-tor, *s.* One who walks about; an insect so called.

Am'-bu-la'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the power or faculty of walking; moveable; moving about:—*s.* A place for walking.

Am'-bu-la'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of walking.

AMBURY, ām'-hū-rēy, 105: *s.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE=ām'-būs-cād', *s.* A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

Am'-bus-ca'-ded, *part. a.* In danger from an ambuscade.

Am'-bus-ca'-do, *s.* An ambuscade.

Am'-bus-ca'-doed, (-dōed, 114) *part. a.* Ambuscaded.

Am'-BUS', (ām'-bōsh, 117) *s.* The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

To AM'-bush, 82: *v. n.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Am'-bushed, (-bōsh't, 114) *part. a.* Placed in ambush.

Am'-bush-ment, *s.* Ambush; surprise.

AMBUST=ām'-būst', *a.* Burnt, scalded. [Obs.]

Am'-bus'-tion, (-būst'-yun, 146: hence, *colloq.* -būst'-shūn, 147) *s.* A burn; a scald.

AMEL=ām'-ēl, *s.* Enamel; which see.

AMELCORN.—See Amylaceous.

To AMELIORATE, d-mēl'-yō-rāte, 146: *v. a.* To better; to improve.

A-mē-līo-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Improvement.

AMEN=ā'-mēn', *ad.* and *s.* An expression by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean so be it, at the end of a creed, so it is:—*s.* The term itself.

This word is remarkable for having two consecutive accents.

AMENABLE, d-mē'-nd-bl, 101: *a.* Liable to be brought to account; responsible.

To AM'-en-AGE, 92, 99: *v. a.* To keep under, or in a state of accountability. [Obs.]

Am'-en-ance, 92, 12: *s.* Conduct as regards the principles to which it is amenable; behaviour; mien. [Obs.]

To AMEND=d-mēnd', *v. a.* and *n.* To correct; to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writings supposed to be depraved:—*adv.* To grow better, to improve, including the notion of something previously wrong, which improve does not.

A-mend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Repairable.

A-mend'-er, 36: *s.* A corrector.

A-mend'-er, 72: *s.* The act of correcting.

A-mend'-ment, *s.* A change from bad for the better, reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process; in legislative and other assemblies, a change proposed in something previously moved.

A-mends, 143: *s.* Recompense; compensation.

A-MENDE', (d-mōngd', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A fine in the way of recompense; amends made in any way.

AMENITY, d-mēn'-ē-tēy, 92: *s.* Agreeableness of situation.

To AMERCE=d-merce', 35: *v. a.* To punish with a fine or penalty.

A-merce'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to *amercement*.
A-mer'-cer, *s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.
A-merce'-ment, *s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

A-mer'-ci-a-ment, (*ā-mer'-cā-mēnt*, 146, 147) *s.* *Amercement*. [A law term.]

AMERICAN, *ā-mēr'-ē-cān*, 129, 105: *s.* and *a.* An aboriginal inhabitant of America; one born in America.—*adj.* Appertaining to America.

A-mer'-i-ca-nism, 158: *s.* A preference or predilection for America; an American idiom in speech.
AMES-ACE.—See *Ambs-ace*.

AMETHODICAL, *ām'-ē-thōd'-ē-cāl*, 105: *a.* Out of method; irregular.—See *A*.

AMETHYST=*ām'-ē-thīst*, *s.* A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple; in heraldry, it signifies purple in a nobleman's coat of arms.

Am'-ē-hyst'-ine, (*-in*, 105) *a.* Resembling an amethyst.

AMIALE, *ā-mē'-ē-bl*, 95, 105, 101: *a.* Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; in Shakespeare, it occurs in the sense of showing love.

A'-mi-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness.

A'-mi-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In such a manner as to excite love.

A'-ma-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Amiability.

AMIANTH, *ām'-ē-ānth*, } *s.* An incom-
AMIANTHUS, *ām'-ē-ānth'-ūs*, } bustible mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax.

AMICABLE, *ām'-ē-cā-bl*, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Friendly, kind, obliging.

Am'-i-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Friendliness, goodwill.

Am'-i-ca-bly, 105: *ad.* In a friendly way.

Am'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Friendship.

AMICE, *ām'-is*, 105: *s.* The undermost part of a Roman Catholic priest's shoulder-cloth or alb.

AMID, *ā-mīd'*, } *prep.* In the midst or mid-
AMIDST, *ā-mīdst'*, } *de*; mingled with, surrounded by; among.

AMISS, *ā-mīss'*, *ad.* and *a.* Faultily, criminally:—*a.* Wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health. As an adjective, it always follows the substantive. It is also found, though very rarely, as a substantive.

To AMIT, *ā-mīt'*, *v. a.* To lose, to dismiss.

A-miss'-ion, (*ā-mīsh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* A loss, a dismission.

AMITY.—See under *Amicable*.

AMMONIA, *ām-mō'-nē-d*, 90, 105: *s.* A gaseous substance formed from the combination of hydrogen with azote.

Am-mo'-ni-ac, *s.* Gum ammoniac is a fat resinous substance brought from the East; sal ammoniac is a volatile salt, popularly called hartshorn.

Am-mo-ni'-a-cal, (*-nī'-d-cāl*) 81: *a.* Having the properties of ammonia or ammoniac.

AMMUNITION, *ām-mū-nīsh'-ūn*, 89, 95: *s.* Military stores; the word is usually confined to powder, balls, shells, and other stores used for guns and artillery.

Am'-mu-ni'-ion-bread', (*-brēd*, 120) *s.* Bread for the supply of an army.

AMNESTY, *ām-nēs'-tēy*, 105: *s.* An act of general pardon or oblivion.

AMNION, *ām'-nē-ōn*, } 105: *s.* The innermost
AMNIOS, *ām'-nē-ōs*, } membrane that covers the fetus in the womb.

AMOBAN=*ām'-ō-bē'-ān*, 86: *a.* Responsive.

AMOMUM=*ā-mō-mūm*, *s.* A spiky fruit so called.

AMONG, *ā-mūng*, } 116: *prep.* Mingled
AMONGST, *ā-mūngst'*, } with, conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

AMOROUS, *ām'-ō-rūs*, 81, 92, 120: *a.* Enamoured; naturally inclined to love; belonging to love. Compare *Amateur*, *Amiable*, *Amicable*, and their subjoined words, with the present class, all of which have a common origin, but are very different in practical application. The words of the present class uniformly refer, more or less intensively, to physical or sexual love.

Am'-o-rous-ness, *s.* The quality of being disposed to love.

Am'-o-rous-ly, *ad.* In an amorous manner.

Am'-o-rīst, *s.* A lover, a gallant.

Am'-o-ro'-so, (*-zō*, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A lover.

Am'-o-ro'-sa, (*-zō*, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A wanton.

AMOUR, (*ā-mōōr'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A love intrigue.

Am'-a-tīve-ness, (*-tīv-ness*, 105) *s.* A term in phrenology applied to a part of the brain, the cerebellum, supposed to be the seat of sexual passion.

Am'-a-tor-y, (*-tōr-ēy*, 129, 105) *a.* Relating to, or causing love.

Am'-a-to'-ri-al, (*-tō'-rē-āl*, 105) } *a.* Relating

Am'-a-to'-ri-ous, (*-tō'-rē-ūs*, 120) } to love.

Am'-a-tor'-cu-list, *s.* A little insignificant lover.

AMORPHOUS, *ā-mor'-fūs*, 163: *a.* Shapeless.

To AMORTISE, *ā-mor'-tīz*, 105, 137: *v. a.*

To transfer to mortmain; that is, to alien lands or tenements to a corporation, of which the law contemplates no decrease or termination.

Amor'-tize-ment, 105: } *s.* The right or act

Amor'-ti-za'-tion, 85, 89: } of transferring lands to mortmain.

AMORT', *ad.* Depressed, spiritless.

To AMOUNT=*ā-mownt'*, 31: *v. n.* To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole.

A-mount', *s.* The aggregate or sum total.

To AMOVE=*ā-mōōv'*, 107: *v. a.* To remove from a post or station in a juridical sense; as a word of more general use, it is obsolete.

AMPHI—A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around. Compare *Ambr*.

Am'-phib'-i-a, (*-fīb'-ē-ā*, 163, 146) *s. pl.* That class of animals which are so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. [Lat.]

Am'-phib'-i-ous, 120: *ad.* Having the faculty of living in two elements; of a mixed nature.

Am'-phib'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Capability of living in different elements.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*-fē-bōl'-ē-gēy*, 163, 105) *s.*

Phrase or discourse of doubtful meaning, owing to the order of the words, and hence distinguished from equivocation, or ambiguity in the meaning of the words.

Am'-phibol'-og'-i-cal, (*-lōd'-gē-cāl*, 105) *a.* Doubtful.

Am'-phibol'-o-ly, 105: *s.* Ambiguous discourse.

Am'-phibol'-o-lous, 120: *a.* Tossed from one to another.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, *s.* Equivocation.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*ām'-fē-brāck*) } 163, 161.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*ām'-fīb-rō-kīa*) } *s.* A foot of three syllables, the middle long, both the others short.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*-hē-nā*, 103) *s.* A serpent which, being supposed to have a head at each extremity, goes forward both ways.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*ām'-fīb'-yī*, 163, 146, 147) *s. pl.* People of both shadows.—See *Asci*.

Am'-phibol'-o-gy, (*-hē'-d-tur*, 163, 159) *s.* A building of a circular or oval form, having rows of seats one above another, round about its area.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāu'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā-pā'*; *lāa*; *gōōd*; *jōō*, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

AN'-PHO-RÁ, (ám'-fò-rd, 163) *s.* A jug or measure with a double ear or spout.

AMPLE, ám-pl, 101: *a.* Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; without restriction; without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.

Am'-ple-ness, *s.* Largeness, liberality.

Am'-ply, *ad.* Largely, liberally; copiously.

Am'-pli-tude, 105: *s.* Largeness, copiousness, abundance.

To Am'-pli-ate, *v. a.* To enlarge, to extend. [Little used.]

Am'-pli-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Enlargement. [Little used.]

To Am'-pli-fy, (ám'-plé-fy, 6) *v. a.* and *s.* To enlarge, to extend; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by additions:—*adv.* To speak largely in many words; to form pompous representations.

Am'-pli-fi-er, (-fí-er) *s.* One that enlarges in description or narration.

To Am'-pli-fy, 106: *v. a.* To amplify. [Little used.]

Am'-pli-fi-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Enlargement; rhetorical exaggeration.

To AMPUTATE=ám'-pú-tát, *v. a.* To cut off a limb or branch.

Am'-pu-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The operation of amputating.

AMULET=ám'-d-let, *s.* A charm; a thing hung about the neck for preventing or curing a disease.

To AMUSE, á-mú-zé, 137: *v. a.* To entertain with tranquillity; to draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.

A-muse'-ment, *s.* That which amuses; entertainment.

A-mu'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He that amuses.

A-mu'-sing, (-zing, 137, 72) } *a.* That has the
A-mu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) } power to amuse.

AMYGDALATE=ám'-mig-dá-lát, *a.* and *s.* Made of almonds:—*s.* An emulsion made of almonds.

A-myg'-da-line, 105: *a.* Resembling almonds.

A-myg'-da-loid, 30: *s.* Almond or toad stone.

AMYLACEOUS, ám'-é-lá'-sh'ús, *a.* Starchy, or pertaining to the farinaceous part of grain, from which starch is made; this was done formerly by another process than grinding; and the corn used for the purpose was called amylcorn or amelcorn.—See *A.*

Am'-y-line, (ám'-é-lín, 105) *s.* A substance between gum and starch.

AN=án. The same article as *a.* and used instead of it when the next word begins with a vowel sound, as, an umpire, an hour; and also when it begins with *h* sounded, if the accent should be on the second syllable, as, an harangue. But note, it is proper to say, a unit, such a one, &c. a heathen, &c.: for unit and one, though they begin with vowel-letters, do not begin with vowel-sounds; (see Principles 9 and 57;) and heathen, not being accented on the second syllable, takes *a*, not *an*, because the *h* is sounded.

AN, In our old writers, is often a conjunction signifying the same as *if*.

AN, As an initial syllable, is often used for a privative, See *A.*

ANA=á'-ná, *s.* A termination annexed to the names of authors, to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, Johnsoniana.

ANA, A prefix in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion. In the first of these senses, it often stands by itself in physicians' prescriptions.

☞ For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to the word Anatomist.

AN'-A-BAP'-TIST, 92, 98: *s.* One who holds that adults should be re-baptized.

AN'-A-CAMP'-TIC, 156: *a.* Re-flecting, or re-flected. As a substantive plural, *Ana-camp'-tics*, it signifies the same as catoptrics.

☞ For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to the word Anatomist.

AN'-A-CLAS'-TIC, *a.* Re-fracting or re-flected. As a substantive plural, *An-a-clas'-tics*, it signifies the same as dioptrics.

AN'-A-CEPH'-A-LÉ'-O-SIS, (-cèf-d-lé'-d-cis, 163, 103) 86: *s.* Re-capitulation.

AN'-A-MOR'-PHO-SIS, (-fò-cis, 163) 86: *s.* A re-formation of the elements of a picture, by being seen in a particular point of view, or reflected in a mirror, so that what was confused and unintelligible becomes an exact representation, and *vice versa*.

AN'-A-DI-PLO'-SIS, 105, 86: *s.* Re-duplication; particularly applied to that form of speech in which the words that end one verse or sentence, also begin the next.

AN'-A-LÉP'-SIS, *s.* The re-taking of strength; recovery.

An-a-lep'-tic, *a.* Restorative.

AN'-A-PÉST, (-pést, 120) *s.* A foot of re-doubled strokes, namely, of two short syllables finishing with a long one.

An'-a-pæst'-tic, (-pës'-tick) *a.* Formed of anapaests.

A-NAPH'-O-RÁ, (d-náf-d-rd, 163) *s.* A figure of speech which brings again and again the same words to begin successive clauses.

AN'-A-PLE-ROT'-IC, 88: *a.* and *s.* Re-plenishing:—*s.* A medicine re-plenishing the flesh.

A-NAT'-O-CISM, 158: *s.* Interest upon interest.

ANACATHARTIC=án'-d-cá-thar'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Purging upwards:—*s.* The medicine so acting.—See *Ana*.

A-NAD'-RO-MOUS, 120: *a.* Passing upwards, applied to fish that, at stated seasons, pass from the sea into rivers.

AN'-A-GOG'-I-CAL, (-gòg-d-cál) *a.* That leads upward, applied to such interpretation of scripture as, by its mysteriousness, produces rapture.

An-a-gog'-ics, *s. pl.* Mysterious considerations.

AN'-A-STO-MAT'-IC, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to medicines intended to remove obstructions by passing up through the mouths of vessels.

ANACHRONISM, án'-äck'-rò-ným, 161, 158: *s.* An inversion of time, by the assignment, either intentionally or ignorantly, of a false era to some event.—See *Ana*.

AN-äck'-rò-nis'-tic, 85: *a.* Erroneous in date.

AN-ACH'-O-RET, (-äck'-d-rét) } 161: *s.* One who
AN-ACH'-O-RITE, (-äck'-d-rít) } inverts his steps, who retires, who retreats; a monk who removes to greater solitude than the convent; a hermit; the word is generally shortened into, and pronounced anchorite.

AN'-A-GRAM, *s.* An inversion or re-distribution of the letters of a word or sentence; as of *Roma* into *amor*; *Plato*, *quid est veritas* into *Est vir qui adest*.

An'-a-gram'-ma-tize, *v. a.* To make anagrams.

An'-a-gram'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* The art of making anagrams.

An'-a-gram'-ma-tist, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

An'-a-gram-mat'-i-cal, 85, 105: *a.* Making an anagram.

A-NAS'-TRO-PHE, (d-näs'-trò-féy, 163, 101) *s.* An inversion of the words of a sentence into some unusual order.

ANACOLUTHON.—See after the compounds of *Ana*.

ANACENOSIS, án'-d-cé-nò'-eis, 103, 86: *s.* A communication proposed as to each of the auditors, being the name of that figure in which the speaker asks the opinion of his opponents; as, Were the case yours, how would you act?—See *Ana*.

AN'-A-GLYPH, (-glif, 163) *s.* That which has engraved or embossed ornament distributed throughout.

☞ For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Ana* to Anatomist.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

☞ For any word formed with *Ana-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Ana-* to *Anatomist*.

An-a-glyp'-tic, *a*. Relating to embossing or engraving.

An-a-sar'-ca, *s*. That which is distributed throughout the flesh, being the name of a species of dropsy.

An'-a-lects, *s. pl.* Things gathered up from different places into one heap, generally applied to literary fragments.

ANACREONTIC.—See after the compounds of *Ana*.

ANALEMMA=*än'-d-lēm-mä*, *s*. That which is taken with a level [sight,] being the name given to a projection of the sphere orthographically made by straight lines and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.—See *Ana*.

ANALOGY, *ä-näl'-ö-jé*, *s*. Proportion or parallelism between things which in some respects are different; similitude of ratios; similarity of grammatical inflection, or principle of pronunciation, &c. as opposed to anomaly.—See *Ana*.

An-a-log'-i-cal, (*-löd'g'-ë-cäl*) *a*. Used by way of analogy.

An-a-log'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an analogous manner.

To *A-nal'-o-gize*, *v. a.* To explain by analogy.

A-nal'-o-gism, 158: *s*. An argument from the cause to the effect.

A-nal'-o-gous, (*-güs*, 77, 120) *a*. Having something parallel.

To *ANALYZE*=*än'-d-lizé*, *v. a.* To solve distributively into elementary parts.—See *Ana*.

An'-a-ly'-zer, *s*. The person or thing having power to analyze.

A-nal'-i-r-ais, (*ä-näl'-ë-cis*) *s*. A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its first elements: it stands opposed to *Synthesis*.

An'-a-lyst, *s*. One who analyzes.

A-n-a-lyt'-ic, 88: } *a*. Pertaining to analysis;
An-a-lyt'-i-cal, 105: } opposed to synthetic; alge-

braic, as opposed to geometric.

An-a-lyt'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of analysis.

An-a-lyt'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of analysis.

ANANAS, ANARCHY, &c.—See after the compounds of *Ana*.

ANATHEMA=*ä-näth'-ë-mä*, *s*. That which is placed or hung up as a memorial in a temple or church, or which is set apart and devoted; the word is now understood only as the name of a curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority.—See *Ana*.

To *A-näth'-e-ma-tize*, *v. a.* To curse, to excommunicate.

A-näth'-e-mat'-i-cal, 85: *a*. Having the properties of an anathema.

ANATIFEROUS.—See after the compounds of *Ana*.

ANATOMY, *ä-nät'-ö-mé*, 98, 105: *s*. The art of dissecting animal bodies; the structure of the body learned by dissection; a skeleton; any thing dissected.—See *Ana*.

An'-a-tom'-i-cal, *a*. Belonging or consonant to anatomy.

An'-a-tom'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.

To *A-nät'-o-mize*, (*-mize*) *v. a.* To dissect a body; to lay open minutely.

A-nät'-o-mist, *s*. One skilled in anatomy.

☞ Here end the classes of words compounded with the prefix *Ana*, which are chiefly in use.

ANACOLUTHON, *än'-d-cö-l'ü'-thön*, 109: *s*. A want of grammatical consequence or connection, when the latter part of a sentence designedly breaks

into a different construction from that which the beginning promised.—See *A-*.

ANACREONTIC=*ä-näck'-rë-ön'-tück*, *a*. and *s*. After the manner of the poet Anacreon; joyous:—

s. A little poem in praise of love and wine.

ANAL=*ä-näl*, *a*. Placed below the tail.

ANANAS=*ä-nä-näss*, *s*. The pine-apple.

ANARCHY, *än'-ar-ké*, 161, 105: *s*. Want of government; a state without magistracy; confusion.—See *A-*.

An'-arch, (*-ark*) *s*. An author of confusion.

An'-ar-chist, (*-kist*) *s*. He who occasions confusion, who lives without rule, who defies government.

An-ar'-chi-al, (*-kë-äl*) } *a*. Confused, ungoverned.
An-ar'-chic, (*-kick*) }

ANATIFEROUS, *än'-d-tif'-ër-üs*, 129, 120: *a*. Producing ducks.

☞ Other words which commence with *Ana*, must be sought for under the compounds of *Ana*.

ANCESTOR=*än'-cës-tor*, 38: *s*. One who has gone before in a family; a forefather.

An'-ces-try, 105: *s*. Lineage, a series of known ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

An'-ces-tral, *a*. Claimed from, or relating to, ancestors.

ANCHENTRY.—See *Ancientry*.

ANCHOR, *äng'-kor*, 158, 161, 38: *s*. A heavy iron with two barbed arms to fasten in the ground and hold a ship; that which confers stability or security.

To *An'-chor*, *v. n.* and *a*. To cast anchor:—*a*. To place at anchor, to fix.

An'-chored, (*äng'-kurd*, 114) *part. a*. Held by the anchor; in the form of an anchor.

An'-cho-rage, 99: *s*. Ground to anchor on; the anchors of a ship: duty paid for anchoring.

An'-chor-hold, (*-höld*, 116) *s*. The hold which the anchor takes; security.

ANCHORET, *äng'-kö-rët*, } 158, 161: A her-
ANCHORITE, *äng'-kö-rüt*, } mit.—See *Ana-*

choret.

An'-cho-ress, *s*. A female hermit.

ANCHOVY, *än-chö'-vé*, 63, 105: *s*. A little fish much used as a sauce.

☞ The accent of this word is tending to the first syllable, and will finally fix itself there.

ANCIENT, *än'-sh'ënt*, 111, 147: *a*. and *s*. Old, not modern; that has been of long duration; past; former:—*s*. An old man, a man of former times; the Ancients are those of past times, as opposed to the Moderns.

An'-cient-ly, 105: *ad.* In old times.

An'-cient-ness, *s*. Antiquity.

An'-cient-ry, *s*. The honour of ancient lineage.

☞ This word is also written *anchentry*, but even then is pronounced as above.

ANCIENT, *än'-sh'ënt*, 111, 147: *s*. A flag or streamer; also the bearer of a flag, now called an ensign.

ANCILLARY, *än'-cül-lär-ë*, 129, 135: *a*. Subservient, as a handmaid.

AND=*änd*, 176: *conj.* A particle implying addition.

ANDANTE, *än-dän'-tä*, [Ital.] 170: *a*. and *s*. A direction in music to play moderately slow:—*s*. A piece or passage having that movement.

ANDIRON, *änd'-i-urn*, 159: *s*. The iron at each end of a grate in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNUS, *än-dröd'-gë-nüs*, 64, 105: *s*. A being of double sex, an hermaphrodite.

An-drog'-y-nal, } *a*. Of both sexes.

An-drog'-y-nous, 120, } *a*. Of both sexes.

ANDROID, 30: *s*. An automaton like a man.

ANECDOTE=*än'-ëc-döte*, *s*. Originally, un-published history; (See *A-*) at present, a biographical fragment, or minute passage of any one's private life.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te-wäy: chäp'-män: pä-pä': läw: gööd: j'öw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

AN'-ec-dot'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.
To ANELE=*d-nēk*, *v. a.* To give extreme unction to. [Obs.]

ANEMOGRAPHY, *ān'-ē-mōg'-rd-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* The description of the winds.

AN-R-MOM'-K-TER, *s.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

AN-NEM'-O-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument which shows the course and changes of the wind.

AN-NEM'-O-NE, (*-nēy*, 101) *s.* The wind flower.

ANENT=*d-nēnt'*, *prep.* Concerning, about; opposite to. [A Scotticism.]

ANEURISM, *ān'-ū-rīzm*, 110, 158: *s.* A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. This word is furnished with the prefix *Ana-*, and would class with *Anasæra*.

ANEW=*d-nū'*, *ad.* Over again: in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUS, *ān-fräck'-tū-ūs*, 147, 120: *a.* Full of breaks or turnings.

AN-frac'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Fullness of turnings.

ANGEL, *ān'-jēl*, 111: *s.* and *a.* Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; more rarely, one of the infernal spirits; a name given emphatically to a beautiful person; an ancient piece of money that bore the stamp of an angel:—*a.* *Angelle*.

AN'-gel-like, *a.* Resembling angels.

AN'-gel-shot, *s.* Chain-shot, so called from the corresponding French name, *ange*.

AN'-gel'-ic, (*ān-gēl'-ic*, 88) } *a.* Resembling
AN'-gel'-i-cal, (*ān-gēl'-ē-cāl*,) } angels, of the nature of anguis, above human.

AN'-gel'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Excellence more than human.

AN-OR'-I-CA, *s.* The name of a plant.

AN'-OR-I-OT, *s.* A musical instrument somewhat like a lute; a gold coin value half an angel; a cheese made in Normandy.

⚠ Except in the second sense, the last word has no etymological claim to class with those preceding it.

ANGER, *āng'-guer*, 158, 77: *s.* Discomposure of mind on receipt of an injury, with a present purpose of revenge; smart of a sore.

AN'-ger-ly, 105: *ad.* In an angry manner.

To AN'-ger, *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage.

AN'-gered (*-gurd*, 114, 36) } *part. a.* Made angry.
AN'-gred, (*-gurd*, 159) }

AN'-gry, (*āng'-grēy*, 158, 105) *a.* Touched with anger; provoked; painful, inflamed.

AN'-gri-ly, 105: *ad.* In an angry manner.

ANGINA=*ān-jī'-nd*, *s.* Quinsy, sore throat.

ANGIOGRAPHY, *ān'-jē-ōg'-rd-fēy*, 87, 105, 163: *s.* A description of vessels in the human body.

AN'-GI-OL'-O-GR, 87: *s.* The doctrine of arteries and other vessels of the body.

AN'-GI-OT'-O-MY, *s.* A cutting open of vessels.

AN'-GI-O-SPERM'-OUB, 120: *a.* A term applied to plants having their seed included in a pod or vessel.

ANGLE, *āng'-gl*, 158, 101: *s.* The inclination of two lines or planes to each other, which meet together at a point called the vertex or angular point; a corner.

AN'-gled, 14: *part. a.* Having angles.

AN'-gu-lar, 34: *a.* Having angles, consisting of an angle.

AN'-gu-lar-ly, 105: *ad.* With angles.

AN'-gu-lar-ness, } *s.* The quality of being
AN'-gu-lar'-i-ty, 129, 105: } angular.

AN'-gu-la'-ted, *a.* Formed with angles.

AN'-gu-lous, 120: *a.* Hooked, angular.

ANGLE, *āng'-gl*, 158, 101: *s.* A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To AN'-gle, *v. n.* and *a.* To fish with an angle; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation:—*ad.* To entice.

AN'-gler, 36: *s.* He that fishes with an angle.

AN'-gling, 72: *s.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod and hook.

ANGLES, *āng'-glz*, 158, 101, 143: *s. pl.* A people of Germany; an ancient name of the English.
AN'-gli-can, 105: *a.* and *s.* English:—*s.* A member of the church of England.

To AN'-gli-cize, (*-cize*) *v. a.* To make or convert into English.

AN'-gli-cism, (*cizm*, 158) *s.* An English idiom.

AN'-glo-Da'-nish, *a.* Relating to English Danes.

AN'-glo-Nor'-man, *s.* An English Norman.

AN'-glo-Sax'-on, 188: *s.* An English Saxon.

ANGOBER, *āng'-gō-ber*, 158: *s.* A kind of pear.

ANGOR.—See under Anguish.

ANGRY.—See under Anger.

ANGUILLIFORM, *ān-gwīl'-lē-fārm*, 145, 38: *a.* Formed as an eel, without scales.

ANGUINEAL, *ān-gwīn'-ē-āl*, 145: *s.* Belonging to, or like a snake.

ANGUISH, *āng'-gwish*, 158, 145: *s.* Excessive pain of body or of mind.

To AN'-gwish, *v. a.* To distress with extreme pain.

AN'-guished, (*-gwisht*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Excessively pained.

AN'-gor, 38: *s.* Intense pain.

ANGULAR, &c.—See under Angle.

ANGUST=*ān-gūst'*, *a.* Narrow, strait. [Obs.]

AN'-gus-ta'-tion, 158, 85, 89: *s.* The state of being narrow.

ANHELATION, *ān'-hē-lā'-shūn*, 85, 89: *s.*

The act of panting, the state of being out of breath.

AN'-he-lose, (*-lōce*, 152) *a.* Out of breath.

ANHYDROUS, *ān-hī'-drūs*, 120: *a.* Destitute of water.—See *A-*.

AN-hy'-drite, *s.* A species of sulphate of lime.

ANIENTED, *ān'-ē-ēn-tēd*, 105: *a.* Brought to nothing.

ANIGHTS, *d-nīts'*, 162: *ad.* In the night time.

ANIL=*ān'-il*, *s.* The indigo plant.

ANILE=*ān'-īle*, *a.* Old-womanish.

AN-ile'-ness, 98: } *s.* The state of being an

AN-īl'-i-ty, 92, 105: } old woman; dotage.

ANIMABLE.—See under Animate.

To ANIMADVERT, *ān'-ē-mād-ver't'*, *v. n.* To turn the mind with intent to notice; to censure. It is commonly followed by upon.

AN'-i-mad-ver't'-er, *s.* One who censures.

AN'-i-mad-ver't'-sive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* That has the power of perceiving. [Obs.]

AN'-i-mad-ver't'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* Perception; the act or power of taking notice; reproof, punishment. In an ecclesiastical sense it differs from censure; for the latter respects a spiritual punishment, but animadversion, a temporal one.

ANIMAL, *ān'-ē-māl*, 105: *s.* and *a.* A living, sensitive, locomotive creature; in popular use it is often, incorrectly, inclusive of irrational creatures only:—*a.* That belongs or relates to animals; and in this way capable of being correctly used to distinguish the merely sentient part of a creature from the rational part.

AN'-i-mal'-cule, *s.* A minute animal.

AN'-i-mal'-cu-la', *s. pl.* Minute animals.

⚠ The English word *Animalcule* being seldom used in the plural, this, the Latin plural of *animalculus*, generally serves the purpose. Note, that *animalcule* is a barbarism.

AN'-i-mal'-cu-lar, 34: *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of an animalcule.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

AN'-i-mal''-i-ty, *s.* The state of animal existence.
To AN'-i-MATE, *v. a.* To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage.
AN'-i-mate, [Poet.] } *a.* Alive, lively, vigorous,
AN''-i-ma'-ted, } spirited.
AN''-i-ma'-ting, 72: *a.* Quicken, enlivening.
AN''-i-ma'-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to quicken.
AN'-i-ma''-tion, 89: *s.* The act of animating; the state or quality of being animated.
AN'-i-ma'-tor, 38: *s.* That which animates.
AN'-i-ma'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be animated.
AN'-i-mosé, (-mócé, 152) *a.* Fall of spirit, hot, resolute.
AN'-i-mos''-i-ty, (án'-é-móss''-é-téy) *s.* Violent hatred; active enmity.
ANISE, án'-is, 152, 105: *s.* A species of parsley.
AN'-ise-seed, or **AN'-i-seed**, *s.* The seed of anise; an extract from it used for cordial or for medicine.
ANKER, áng'-ker, 158: *s.* A Dutch measure of liquids, about thirty-two gallons.
ANKLE, áng'-kl, 158, 101: *s.* The joint which connects the foot and leg.
AN'-kle-bone, *s.* The bone of the ankle.
ANNALS, ANNATS, &c.—See before **Anniversary**.
To ANNEAL=án-nēl', 105: *v. a.* To temper glass or metals by heat.
AN-neal'-ing, 72: *s.* The art of tempering glass or metals.
To ANNEX, án-něcks', 154: *v. a.* To unite to at the end; to add a smaller to a greater thing.
AN-nex', 82: *s.* The thing annexed. [Obs.]
AN-nex'-ment, *s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.
AN'-nex-a''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Conjunction, addition, union.
AN-nex'-ion, (-něck'-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* The act of annexing.
To ANNIHILATE, án-nī'-hē-láte, 105: *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annihilate.
AN-nī'-hi-la-ble, 101: *a.* That may be annihilated.
AN-nī'-hi-la''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.
ANNALS, án'-nāls, 143: *s. pl.* [The singular is scarcely used.] The events of a history in series according to the years; the book containing such narration.
AN'-nal-ist, *s.* A writer of annals.
AN'-nats, *s. pl.* A year's income of a living, or the first fruits accruing to the new incumbent.
AN'-ni-VER''-sAR-y, 129, 105: *s. and a.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.—*a.* Annual.
AN'-no-Don''-i-ni, *adv.* In the year of our Lord.
AN'-nu-AL, *a. and s.* That comes yearly; that is reckoned by the year; that lasts only a year.—*s.* A plant that lasts but one season; a yearly periodical work.
AN'-nu-al-ly, *ad.* Yearly.
AN-nu'-i-ty, 105: *s.* A yearly rent or allowance.
AN-nu'-i-tant, *s.* One that has, or receives an annuity.
ANNOMINATION, án'-nóm-é-nā''-shūn, 85, 89: *s.* A pun; an alliteration.—See **Ad.**
To ANNOTATE=án'-nó-tát, *v. a.* To make comments.
AN''-no-ta'-tor, 83, 38: *s.* A writer of notes; a commentator.
AN'-no-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Explication, note.
To ANNOUNCE=án-nowncs', 31: *v. a.* To publish, to pronounce, to declare to.
AN-noun'-cer, 36: *s.* A declarer, a proclaimer.

AN-nounce'-ment, *s.* A declaration, an advertisement.
To AN-NUN'-ci-ATE, (-nūn'-shē-át, 147) *v. a.* To announce, to bring tidings.
AN-nun''-ci-a'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* One who announces.
AN-nun'-ci-a''-tion, 150, 85, 89: *s.* The act of proclaiming or announcing; a name given to the day (March 25) celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary.
To ANNOY=án-noy', 29: *v. a.* To incommode, to vex.
AN-noy', *s.* Injury, molestation.
AN-noy'-ance, *s.* The act or state of being annoyed; the thing that annoys.
AN-noy'-er, 36: *s.* He that annoys.
AN-noy'-ing, 72: *a.* Teasing, molesting.
ANNUAL, ANNUITY, &c.—See under **Annals**.
To ANNUL=án-nūl', *v. a.* To make void, to abolish, to nullify, to reduce to nothing.
AN-nul'-ment, *s.* The act of annulling.
ANNULAR=án'-nū-lar, *a.* Formed as a ring.
AN'-nu-lar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Having the form of rings.
AN'-nu-la'-ted, *part. a.* Furnished with rings or circles.
AN'-nu-let, *s.* A little ring.
To ANNUMERATE=án-nū'-mēr-át, 129: *v. a.* To add to a former number.—See **Ad.**
AN-nū'-mer-a''-tion, 89: *s.* Addition to a number.
To ANNUNCIATE—See under **To Announce**.
ANODYNE=án'-dī-ne, *a. and s.* That takes away pain.—*s.* A medicine to assuage pain.—See **A.**
To ANOINT=á-noint', 29: *v. a.* To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.
A-noint'-er, 36: *s.* He that anoints.
A-noint'-ment, *s.* The state of being anointed.
The A-noint'-ed, *s.* CHRIST; which see.
ANOMALY, á-nóm'-d-lēy, 92, 105: *s.* Irregularity, deviation from rule.—See **A.**
A-nom'-a-lism, 158: *s.* An irregularity.
A-nom'-a-lis''-ti-cal, 105: *a.* Irregular.
A-nom'-a-lous, 120: *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy.
A-nom'-a-lous-ly, *ad.* Irregularly.
ANOMY, án'-d-mēy, *s.* Breach of law.—See **A.** [Little used.]
ANON=á-nōn', *ad.* Quickly, soon: **EVER AND ANON**. Every now and then.
ANONYMOUS, á-nōn'-ē-mūs, 105, 120: *a.* Wanting or not giving a name.—See **A.**
A-non''-y-mous-ly, *ad.* Namelessly.
ANOREXY, án'-b-rěck-sēy, 154: *s.* Want of appetite.—See **A.**
ANOTHER, án'-ūth'-er, 116: *a.* Not the same; one more; not one's self; different.
A-noth'-er-gates, *a.* Of another kind. [Obs.]
☞ The phrase **Another-gates** is a corruption either of this, or of **Another-guise**.
ANSATED=án'-sá-těd, 2: *a.* Having handles.
ANSERINE=án'-sēr-īn, *a.* Like a goose, or the skin of a goose.
To ANSWER, án'-ser, 145, 36: *v. n. and act.* To speak in return, or in opposition; to be accountable for; to vindicate; to give an account; to correspond to; to suit; to be equivalent to; to bear proportion to; to succeed; to appear to a call or summons; to act reciprocally; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else.—*act.* To speak in return to a question or petition; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or demand; to perform what is endeavoured; to comply with.
AN'-swer, *s.* That which is said in return to a ques-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wáy: cháp'-mān: pá'-pá': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

tion; an account to be given to justice; a confutation of a charge.

AN'-suer-a-ble, 129, 98, 101: *a.* Admitting a reply; liable to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate; suitable; equal to; equivalent.

AN'-suer-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In due proportion, suitably.

AN'-suer-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being answerable.

AN'-suer-er, *s.* He that answers; he that opened a controversy, and has to reply to the opponents.

A'N'T, *ant*, *v. n.* A vulgar contraction or substitute for *am* not, *are* not, and *is* not. Webster says it is a legitimate relic of the Gothic dialect.

AN'T, *ant*, *conj.* A contraction for *an* it, i. e. if it.

ANT=*ant*, 11, 111: *s.* An emmet, a pismire.

Ant'-hill, *s.* The small protuberance of earth raised by ants in making their nests.

ANTE=*an-tē*, } Prepositions, etymologi-

ANTI, *an-tē*, 105, } cally the same, the former Latin, the other Greek. They are much used in the composition of words, *ante* in general signifying before, either in place or time; and *anti* implying opposed to, or in place of.

ANTAGONIST=*an-tāg'-ō-nist*, *s.* [Anti-agonist.] One who contends against: an opponent. In anatomy, the antagonist is a muscle that counteracts another.

Ant-tag'-o-nis'-tic, *a.* Contending as an antagonist.

Ant-tag'-o-nize, *v. n.* To contend.

Ant-tag'-o-nism, 158: } *s.* Contest, opposi-

Ant-tag'-o-ny, 105: [Obs.] } tion.

ANTALGIC=*ant-āl'-jick*, *a.* [Anti-algic.] Good against pain.

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'-IC, (-āf-rō-dīt'-ick, 163, 88) *a.* [Anti-aphro-dit'-ic.] Antivenereal.

ANT-AP-O-PLECT'-IC, *a.* [Anti-apoplectic.] Good against apoplexy.

ANT-AR-THRIT'-IC, *a.* [Anti-arthritic.] Good against the gout.

ANT-ASTE-MAT'-IC, (-āst-māt'-ick, 166) *a.* [Anti-asthmatic.] Good against asthma.

ANTANACLASIS=*ant'-ān-ō-clā'-cīs*, *s.* [Antianac-lasis.] The reflecting of opposed senses in a word; as, While we live, let us live: also, taking up, after a long parenthesis, or intervening clause, the words which immediately preceded it, so as to rejoin the interrupted part.

ANTARCTIC=*ant-arc'-tīck*, *a.* [Anti-arctic.] That is opposite the north pole; relating to the south pole.

ANTE-ACT=*an'-tē-āct*, *s.* That which was done before.

AN'-TE-AM-BU-LA'-TION, 85, 89: *s.* A walking before.

To ANTECEDE=*an-tē-cēdē*, *v. a.* To precede, to go before.

Ant-te-cē'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Going before:—*s.* That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative refers; in logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme.

Ant-te-cē'-dent-ly, 105: *ad.* Previously.

Ant-te-cē'-dence, } *s.* The act or state of going

Ant-te-cē'-den-cy, } before.

AN-TE-CUR'-SOR, 38: *s.* One who goes before; in law, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

ANTE-CHAMBER, *an'-tē-chām'-ber*, 111: *s.* The room before or leading into the principal apartment.

AN'-TE-CHAP'-EL, *s.* The part of the chapel leading to the choir.

AN'-TE-CUR'-SOR, 38: *s.* One who runs before; a precursor.

To AN'-TE-DATE, *v. a.* To date earlier than the real time; than the present time.

AN'-TE-DI-LU'-VI-AN, (-dē-l'vō-vē-ān, 105, 109) *a.* and *s.* Existing before the deluge:—*s.* One that lived before the flood.

ANTELOPE=*an'-tē-lōpē*, *s.* A species of goat, the gazelle. It is not unlike, and therefore may be taken for, or in place of (*anti*-) a deer. Such is the supposed origin of the name.

ANTE-LUCAN, *an'-tē-l'vō-ōān*, 109: *a.* Before daylight.

AN'-TE-ME-RID'-I-AN, 146, 147: *a.* Before noon.

AN'-TE-MUN'-DANE, *a.* That was before the world.

ANTEMETIC=*ant-ē-mēt'-ick*, *a.* [Anti-emeti-c.] Good against vomiting.

ANT'-EP-I-LEP'-TIC, *a.* Good against epilepsy or convulsions.

ANTENNÆ, *an-tēn'-nē*, [Lat.] 169: *s. pl.* The horns or feelers of insects, so named from being in front, or projecting from the head.

ANTEPASCHAL, *an'-tē-pās'-cāl*, 161: *a.* Before Easter.

AN'-TE-PAST, *s.* A foretaste.

AN'-TE-PE-NULT'-I-MATE, 85: *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

AN'-te-pe-nult', *s.* The last syllable but two.

To AN'-TE-PONE, *v. a.* To set before, or to prefer to.

AN'-TE-PRE-DI-C'-A-MENT, *a.* A question requiring discussion before entering on the main doctrine; an introduction to the categories.

ANTERIOR, *an-tē-rē-or*, 105, 38: *a.* Going before.

AN'-te-ri-or'-i-ty, 129, 105: *s.* Priority, the state of being before.

ANTEROOM=*an'-tē-room*, *s.* The room leading to a principal room.

AN'-TE-TER'-PLE, 101: *s.* What is now called the nave in a church.

AN'-TE-STOM'-ACH, (-stūm' āck, 116, 161) *s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach.

To AN'-TE-VERT, *v. a.* To prevent.

ANTES, *an'-tēz*, 101: *s. pl.* Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples.

ANTHELMINTHIC=*an'-thēl-mīn'-thīck*, 85: *a.* [Anti-helminthic.] Good against worms.

ANTHEM=*an'-thēm*, *s.* [Anti-hymn.] Originally, the opposed or alternate hymn; now it means any hymn or holy song.

ANTHER, **ANTHOLOGY**, &c. **ANTHONY'S-FIRE**, **ANTHRAX**, **ANTHROPOLOGY**, &c.—See after the compounds and other relations of *Ante*- and *Anti*-.

ANTHORISM, *an'-thō-rīzm*, 158: *s.* [Antiorism.] In rhetoric, a definition opposite to the opponent's.

AN'-THYF-NOT'-IC, 88: *a.* [Anti-hypnotic.] Counteracting sleep.

AN'-THYF-O-CHON'-DRI-AC, 161: *a.* [Anti-hypochondriac.] Good against low spirits.

AN'-THYF-OPH'-O-RA, (-ōf'-ō-rā, 163) *s.* [Anti-hypophora.] The statement of an adversary's positions with the arguments which the speaker opposes to them.

AN'-THYS-TER'-IC, *a.* [Anti-hysteria.] Good against hysterics.

ANTIACID, *an'-tē-āc'-īd*, 85, 105, 59: *a.* and *s.* Opposing acidity:—*s.* An alkaline absorbent.

AN'-TI-BAC'-CHI-US, (-bāck'-ē-ūs, 161) *s.* The bacchius is a foot of one short and two long syllables; the same, in contrary order, two long and one short, is the antibacchius.

AN'-TI-BA-SII'-I-CAN, (-zīl'-ē-cān, 152) *a.* Opposed to royal state.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants; mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ān, 166: thēn, 166.

ANTIC=*ăn-tick*, *a.* and *s.* Originally, perhaps, it meant ante-dated or out of fashion; at present it signifies odd, ridiculously wild:—*s.* A buffoon.
ĂN-tic-ly, 105: *ad.* Drolly.
ANTICACHECTIC, *ăn-tê-cđ-kêck'-t'ick*, 161: *a.* Good against an ill habit of body.
ĂN-ti-cđ-tar'-REAL, (*-đil*, 164) *a.* Good against catarrh.
ĂN-ti-CHRIS'-TIAN, (*-crist'-yăn*, 161, 146, 147) *a.* and *s.* Opposite to Christianity:—*s.* An enemy to Christianity.
TO ANTICIPATE, *ăn-tis'-cê-pát*, 59, 105: *v. a.* To take up beforehand; to go before so as to preclude others; to enjoy in expectation; to foretaste.
ĂN-tic'-i-pa'-tôr, 38: *s.* A preventer, a forestaller.
ĂN-tic'-i-pa'-tôr-y, 129, 105: *a.* Coming in beforehand.
ĂN-tic'-i-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of anticipating.
ANTICLIMAX, *ăn-tê-clĩ-mács*, 154: *s.* A sinking in thought, or bathos, as opposed to climax, which is a rising.
ĂN-ti-COR, *s.* A swelling opposite the heart, which horses are liable to.
ĂN-ti-COS-MET'-IC, 158, 88: *s.* Destructive of beauty.
ĂN-ti-DOTE, *s.* That which is given against, or to expel poison.
ĂN-ti-do'-tal, } *a.* Having the qualities of an
ĂN-ti-do'-tar-y, } antidote.
ĂN-ti-FEB'-RILE, (*-rĩl*, 105) *a.* Good against fever.
ĂN-ti-LOG'-A-RITHM, *s.* The number standing against the logarithm to make up ninety degrees; or the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant.
ĂN-ti-L-O-GY, 105: *s.* Contradiction of passages in the same author.
ĂN-ti-ME-TA'-O-LE, 101: *s.* A figure of speech in which things are changed contrariwise; as, A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem.
ĂN-ti-ME-TATH'-E-SIS, *s.* A change to a contrary position, or to a position over against; being the name of more than one of the figures of speech.
ĂN-ti-M'-E-TER, *s.* An optical instrument for measuring angles.
ANTIMONY, *ăn-tê-môn-ty*, 16, 105: *s.* A metallic, solid, heavy, brittle substance, probably so called because, being seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other metals, it seems repugnant to solitude.
ĂN-ti-mo'-ni-al, 90: *a.* and *s.* Composed of, or of the nature of antimony:—*s.* A medicine of which antimony is an ingredient.
ĂN-ti-mon'-ic, (*-môn'-ic*) } *a.* Pertaining to an-
ĂN-ti-mo'-ni-ous, 95, 120: } timony.
ĂN-ti-mo'-ni-ate, *s.* A salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.
ANTINEPHRITIC, *ăn-tê-nê-frĩt'-ic*, 88, 163: *a.* Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.
ANTINOMIAN, *ăn-tê-nô'-mê-ăn*, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the Antinomians:—*s.* He who holds that faith alone is necessary to salvation, against the law which requires good works.
ĂN-ti-nô'-mi-a-nism, 158: *s.* The tenets of the Antinomians.
ĂN-ti-NOM'-Y, *s.* A contradiction between two laws.
ANTI-PATHY, *ăn-tip'-đ-thê-y*, 105: *s.* A natural contrariety to any thing, opposed to sympathy; aversion.
ĂN-ti-pa-thet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Having a natural con-
ĂN-ti-pa-thet'-i-cal, } trariety.
ANTIPERISTASIS, *ăn-tê-pêr-is'-tê-sis*, *s.*

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ĂN-ti-ph'-O-NY, 105, }
ĂN-ti-ph'-O-NR, 101, } 163: *s.* The chant or al-
ĂN-ti-PHON, 105, 18, } ternate singing in cathedrals.
ĂN-ti-ph'-RA-sis, 163, 98: *s.* A figure by which a word signifies the opposite of what it originally means: as wiseacre, to signify a fool.
ĂN-ti-phras'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.
ĂN-ti-p'-O-DES, (*-dêz*, 101) *s. pl.* They who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet opposite to ours; direct opposition.
ĂN-ti-pode, *s.* One of the antipodes.
ĂN-ti-p'-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite.
ĂN-ti-p'-TO'-sis, 86: *s.* The putting of one case in grammar in place of another.
ANTIQUÉ, *ăn-têk'*, 104: *a.* and *s.* Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion:—*s.* An ancient rarity.
Antique'-ness, *s.* The quality of being antique.
ĂN-ti-QUA'-RY, (*-kwá-rê-y*, 76, 145, 105) *s.* A man studious of antiquity.
ĂN-ti-qua'-ri-an, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to antiquity:—*s.* An antiquary.
ĂN-ti-qua'-ri-a-nism, 158: *s.* Love of antiquities.
TO AN-TI-QUATE, *v. a.* To make obsolete.
ĂN-ti-qua'-ted-ness, *s.* The state of being obsolete.
ĂN-ti-QU'-RY, (*ăn-tick'-wê-tê-y*) *s.* Old times; the people of old times; a relic of old times; old age; ancientness.
ANTISCII, *ăn-tish'-yĩ*, 146, 147: *s. pl.* People of shadows contrary at noon-day to those of some other people.—See *Ascii*.
ANTISEPTIC, *ăn-tê-sêp'-tick*, *a.* Good against putrefaction.
ĂN-tis-P'-sis, 88: *a.* A contrary drawing, a revulsion of humor to another part of the body.
Antis-pas'-tic, 88: *a.* Causing a revulsion of humors.
AN-TIS-TA-SIS, *s.* An anti-statement.
ĂN-tis-TRO-PHE, 101: *s.* The stanza opposed to the strophe; in rhetoric, the changing of things mutually dependent.
ĂN-ti-STRU-MAT'-IC, 105, 109, 88: *a.* Good against the king's evil.
ANTITHESIS=*ăn-tĩh'-ê-cis*, *s.* Opposition of words or sentences; contrast.
 ☞ In the plural, *-sis* becomes *-ses*, pronounced *-cees*. 101.
ĂN-ti-thet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Placed in contrast.
ĂN-ti-thet'-i-cal, }
ANTITYPE, *ăn-tê-tĩp*, *s.* That which is prefigured by the type; and therefore stands opposed to, or correlative with it.
ĂN-ti-ty'-i-cal, 92, 105: *a.* That explains the type.
ANTLER=*ăn-t'-ler*, 36: *s.* Branch of a stag's horn; so called from being in front of his head.
ANTŒCI=*ăn-tê'-ci*, 103: *s. pl.* People who, with respect to north and south, not east and west, live in opposite parts of the globe.
ANTONOMASIA, *ăn-tô-nô-mă'-zhê-đ*, 90: *s.* A form of speech in which some general term is put in place of the proper name; as, the *Stagyrite*, for Aristotle.
 ☞ Here end the compounds and other relations of ante- and anti-, so far as it is thought necessary to exhibit them. Such obvious compounds as Anti-convulsive, Anti-pope, Anti ministerial, are omitted, because the meaning of the latter part of each word being ascertained, that of the whole compound cannot but be plain.
ANTHER=*ăn-thêr*, 36: *s.* That part of a flower which contains the pollen.
ĂN-thêr-iff'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing anthers.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: cháp'-măn: pđ-pá: lăw: gôod: j'ôo, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute* 171.

AN-THOU'-O-GR, 105 : *s.* The doctrine of flowers ; a collection of flowers : a collection of any kind, to which the name flowers may be figuratively applied.

AN'-tho-log''-i-cal, *a.* Relating to anthology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, **án'-tò-níz-fír''**, 166, 151 : *s.* The disease erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, **án'-thrácks**, 154 : *s.* A carbuncle ; originally, a burning coal.

AN'-thra-cite, *s.* A lustrous kind of coal.

ANTHROPOLOGY, **án'-thró-pól''-ò-géy**, 105 : *s.* A discourse on human nature ; the doctrine of the structure of the human body.

AN'-THRO-POS''-O-PHY, (-tèy, 163) *s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

AN'-THRO-PO-MOR''-PHITE, *s.* One who believes that God has a human form.

AN'-THRO-POPH''-A-GI', *s. pl.* Man-eaters ; cannibals.

ANTRE, **án'-tur**, 159 : *s.* A cavern, a den.

Other words commencing with Ant, must be sought for under the compounds of Ante- and Anti-.

ANVIL=**án'-vil**, *s.* The iron block which smiths use.

ANXIOUS, **àngk'-sh'üs**, 154, 120 : *a.* Disturbed about some uncertain event ; unquiet ; careful, as of a thing of great importance.

AN'-xi-ous-ly, 105 : *ad.* In an anxious manner.

AN'-xi-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being anxious.

AN-XI'-Z-TRY, (**àng-zì'-tèy**, 154) *s.* Trouble of mind about some future event ; lowness of spirits.

ANY, **én'-néy**, 119 : *a.* Every, whoever, whatever.

AN'-y-wise, (-wíze) *ad.* In any manner.

AONIAN, **á'-ó-né-án**, 2 : *a.* Pertaining to the fabled residence of the muses, or the hill Parnassus.

AORIST=**á'-ò-ríst**, *s.* An indefinite tense in grammar.—See A.

AORTA=**á'-òr-tá**, *s.* The great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE=**d-pácé'**, *ad.* Quick, speedily, hastily.

APAGOGE, **APARITHESIS**.—See under the compounds of Apo-.

APART=**d-part'**, 33 : *ad.* Separately ; in a state of distinction ; distinctly ; at a distance from.

APART'-MENT, *s.* A room.

APATHY, **áp'-d-théy**, *s.* Want of sensibility ; exemption from passion.—See A.

Ap'-a-thet''-ic, 88 : *a.* Having no feeling.

APE=**áp'**, *s.* A kind of monkey ; an imitator.

To Ape, *v. a.* To imitate, as an ape imitates a man.

Ap'-per, 36 : *s.* One who imitates ridiculously.

Ap'-pish, *u.* Having the qualities of an ape, imitative, foppish.

Ap'-pish-ly, *ad.* In an apish manner.

Ap'-pish-ness, *s.* Mimiery, foppery.

APEAK=**d-péck'**, 103 : *ad.* So as to be up in a point ; so as to be pointing at.

APENNINE=**áp'-én-níné**, *s.* and *a.* The common name of some high mountains running through Italy : —*a.* Pertaining to the Apennines.

APEPSY, **d-pép'-sèy**, 105 : *s.* Want of digestion.—See A.

APERIENT, **d-pèr'-tè-ént**, 43, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Gently purgative : —*s.* A purgative.

Ap-per'-i-tive, 129, 105 : *a.* Opening, aperient.

APERT=**d-pert'**, 35 : *a.* Open. [Obs.]

Ap-per't-ly, 105 : *ad.* Openly.

Ap-per't-ness, *s.* Openness.

Ap-per't-ion, 89 : *s.* An opening ; the act of opening.

Ap'-ER-TURE, (-tùr, 147) *s.* An opening ; a hole through any solid substance.

APETALOUS, **áp'-tèl'-d-lüs**, *a.* Without flower leaves.—See A.

APEX, **áp'-pécks**, 154 : *s. sing.* } 95 : The tip or

APICES, **áp'-tè-cèz**, 101 : *s. pl.* } tips, point or points of any thing.

APHÆRESIS, **APHELION**, **APHORISM**,

APHTHONG.—See under the compounds of Apo-.

APHILANTHROPY, **áp'-tè-lán''-thró-péy**, 163 :

s. Want of philanthropy ; dislike of society.—See A.

APHONY, **áp'-ò-néy**, 163 : *s.* Loss of voice.—See A.

APHRODISIACAL, **áp'-ró-dè-si''-d-cál**, 163, 81 : *a.* Pertaining to Aphrodite, or Venus ; venerical.

APHYLLOUS, **d-fil'-lüs**, 163, 120 : *a.* Leafless.—See A.

APIARY, **áp'-pè-ár-téy**, 105, 129 : *s.* The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, **d-pecc'**, 103 : *ad.* To the part or share of each.

APITPAT=**d-pít'-pát**, *ad.* With quick palpitation.

APLANATIC=**d'-plá-nát''-ic**, 85, 88 : *a.* Without, or corrective of, aberration.—See A.

APLUSTRE, **d-plüs'-tur**, 159 : *s.* The ancient naval streamer.

APO-, A prefix found in words originally Greek, signifying from. It is etymologically the same as the Latin ab-.

APATOGE=**áp'-d-gò'-jéy**, 101 : *s.* [Apo-agoge.] The carrying or deriving of one thing from another. In logic, abduction ; *reductio ad absurdum* ; in mathematics, the progress or passage from a proved proposition to another.

Ap'-a-gog''-i-cal, (-gòd'-gè-cál) *a.* Proving indirectly.

Ap'-A-RITH''-ME-SIS, *s.* [Apo-arithmesia.] Enumeration.

APHÆRESIS, **d-tè'-rè-sis**, 163 : *s.* [Apo-æresia.] Removal from ; as the first syllable from a word.

APHE'-li-ON, (d-tè'-lè-ón) *s.* [Apo-helion.] The point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun.

APH'-O-RISM, (**áp'-ò-rízm**, 92, 158) *s.* [Apo-horism.] Generally, a dividing or distinguishing from ; also the thing distinct or separate ; appropriately, a precept or principle expressed in few words.

Ap'h'-o-ris''-tic, 88 : } *a.* In short unconnected sen-

Ap'h'-o-ris''-ti-cal, } tences.

Ap'h'-o-ris''-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of aphorisms.

APH'-THONG, (**áp'-thóng**, 163, 72) *s.* [Apo-thong.] Letters from which the sound is taken, silent letters.

APOCALYPSE, **d-pòc-kà-líps**, *s.* Disclosure, revelation.—See Apo-.

A-poc'-a-lyp''-tic, 88 : } *a.* Appertaining to revela-

A-poc'-a-lyp''-ti-cal, } tion, or the book of Revelations.

A-poc'-O-PPE, 101 : *s.* Abscission of the last syllable from a word.

To A-poc'-o-pate, *v. a.* To leave out the last syllable.

Ap'-O-CRUS''-TIC, *a.* That drives from, or repels ; astringent.

A-poc'-RY-pha, (**d-pòck'-rè-fà**, 105, 163) *s. pl.* Literally, things hidden from sight ; appropriately, writings whose authors are not known, whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, or is held in doubt.

A-poc'-ry-phal, *a.* Not canonical ; of doubtful authenticity.

A-poc'-ry-phal-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

A-poc'-ry-phal-ness, *s.* Uncertainty.

Ap'-O-DIX''-IS, 154 : *s.* Demonstration.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thîn, 166 : thên, 166.

Ap'-o-dic''-ti-cal, 105: *a*. Demonstrative.

A-POD'-o-sis, *s*. The latter part of a period, which explains or gives meaning to the protasis, or former part; also, the application of a similitude.

Ap'-o-gee, *s*. That point in the heavens in which the sun or a planet is at the greatest distance from the earth.

Ap'-o-graph, 163: *s*. A copy from, opposed to autograph.

APOLOGY, *ā-pōl'-j-gēy*, *s*. Primarily, defence; commonly, excuse.—See Apo.

To A-pol'-o-gize, (-gīzē) *v. n*. To make an excuse for.

A-pol'-o-gist, *s*. One who apologizes.

A-pol'-o-get''-ic, 85, 88: } *a*. That is said in de-

A-pol'-o-get''-i-cal, } fence or excuse.

Ap'-o-LOGUE, (-lōg, 107) *s*. A fabulous moral story.

Ap'-o-me-com''-e-try, *s*. The art of measuring from a distance.

Ap'-o-neu-ro''-sis, 110, 86: *s*. Expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

A-POPH'-A-sis, 163: *s*. A figure in which the speaker seems to set aside or waive what he really insinuates.

Ap'-o-PHEG-mat''-ic, 163, 88: *a*. Drawing away phlegm.

A-POPH'-Y-GE, (*ā-pōf'-ē-gēy*, 163, 101) *s*. The column where it springs from its base.

A-POPH'-E-sis, 163: *s*. The process of a bone.

APOPHTHEGM, *āp'-ō-thēm*, 143, 157: *s*. A remarkable saying that has come from a distinguished person.—See Apo.

APOPLEXY, *āp'-ō-plēck''-sēy*, 154: *s*. A sudden deprivation of sense and voluntary motion, through some interruption of the action of the nerves on the muscles. The literal meaning is, a percussion.—See Apo.

Ap'-o-plec''-tic, 88: } *a*. Relating to, or disposed

Ap'-o-plec''-ti-cal, } to apoplexy.

APOREMA=*āp'-ō-rē-mā*, *s*. A problem; a difficulty.—See Apo.

A-PO'-R-I-a, *s*. A figure in which the speaker doubts where to begin.

A-POS'-I-o-PE''-sis, *s*. Suppression of what the speaker was about to say when he feels too strongly to go on, or fears to do so, or chooses to insinuate rather than express.

Ap'-o-RHOE'-A, (-rōē'-d, 164, 103) *s*. A fluxion from.

APOSTATE=*d-pōs-tātē*, *s*. and *a*. One who has departed from what he once professed; who has wholly turned from his religion or principles:—*a*. False, traitorous.—See Apo.

Ap'-os-tat''-i-cal, *a*. After the manner of an apostate.

To A-pos''-ta-tize', *v. n*. To forsake one's principles.

A-POS'-TA-SY, 152, 105: *s*. Departure from professed principles.

APOSTEME=*āp'-ōs-tēmē*, *s*. That which gathers or takes a stand from some source or cause; an abscess; corruptly, imposthume.—See Apo.

To A-pos-te-mate, *v. n*. To gather into an aposteme.

Ap'-os-tem''-a-tous, *a*. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an abscess.

A-pos-te-ma''-tion, 85, 89: *s*. The process of gathering into an abscess.

APOSTLE, *ā-pōs-sī*, 156, 101: *s*. Literally, one sent from another; appropriately, one of the twelve deputies by Christ.—See Apo.

A-pos-tle-ship, *s*. The office or dignity of an apostle.

Ap'-o-stol''-ic, 88: } *a*. Appertaining to, or taught

Ap'-o-stol''-i-cal, } by the apostles.

Ap'-o-stol''-i-cal-ly, *ad*. In an apostolic manner.

Ap'-os-to-late, *s*. Apostleship; the papacy.

APOSTROPHE, *ā-pōs-trō-fēy*, 163: *s*. In rhetoric, a turning from the real auditors to an imagined

one; in grammar, the comma which turns the reader's notice to an absent letter.—See Apo.

To A-pos-tro-phize, (-fīzē, 163) *v. a*. To address by an apostrophe.

Ap'-o-stroph''-ic, *a*. Pertaining to an apostrophe.

APOSTUME=*āp'-ō-stūmē*, *s*. An aposteme.—See Apo.

APOTHECARY, *ā-pōth-ē-cār-ēy*, 129, 105: *s*. Literally, one who keeps a warehouse; appropriately, a dispenser of medicines, having also a license to practice medicine, and so distinguished from a dispensing chemist.—See Apo.

A-POTH'-E-sis, *s*. A repository; the reduction of a dislocation.

APOTHEGM.—See Apophthegm.

To Ap'-o-theg''-mā-tize', *v. n*. To utter remarkable sayings.

APOSTHEOSIS=*āp'-ō-thē''-ō-sīs*, 86: *s*. Deification.—See Apo.

APOTOME=*āp'-ō-thēmē*, 101: *s*. That which is cut off, a term applied to the difference of incommensurable quantities in mathematics, and tones in music.—See Apo.

Ap'-o-zēM, *s*. A decoction from herbs.

Here end the compounds of Apo. Ap- in most of the following words is a form of Ad-, which see.

To APPAL, *āp-pāw'*, 112: *v. a*. To fright.

Ap-pal''-ment, *s*. Impression of fear.

APPANAGE=*āp'-pā-nāgē*, *s*. Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS=*āp'-pā-rā''-tūs*, *s*. The furniture or means provided for the accomplishment of some purpose; equipage, show. *Apparatus* in the plural.

APPAREL=*āp-pār-ēl*, 129: *s*. Dress; vesture.

To Ap-par-ēl, *v. a*. To dress, to clothe, to deck.

APPARENT, *āp-pā-rēnt*, 92: *a*. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; applied to the heir of a throne, certain, not presumptive; in which last sense the word inclines to shorten the second syllable.

Ap-pā-rēnt-ly, *ad*. Evidently, seemingly.

APPARATION, *āp'-pā-rāsh''-ūn*, 85, 89, 95: *s*.

Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre; something only apparent; the visibility of a luminary, opposed to occultation.

APPARITOR, *āp-pār-ē-tor*, 105, 38: *s*. Formerly, an officer attending the judge of any court; now, the messenger of an ecclesiastical court.

To APPAY=*āp-pāy'*, *v. a*. To satisfy. [Obs.]

To APPEACH=*āp-pēach'*, 103: *v. a*. To accuse, to censure.

Ap-peach''-ment, *s*. Accusation.

To APPEAL=*āp-pēl'*, 103: *v. n*. and *a*. To transfer a cause from one tribunal to another; to refer to another judge; to call another as witness—*ad*. To transfer to another tribunal; in criminal law, to charge with crime, to call to a defence.

Ap-peal', *s*. The removal of a cause to a superior tribunal; in common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.

Ap-peal''-able, 101: *a*. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal.

Ap-peal''-er, 36: *s*. He who appeals.

Ap-peal''-ant, 12: *s*. He who appeals. [Obs.]

Ap-PEL-LANT, *s*. and *a*. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power:—*adj*. Appealing, relating to an appeal or the appellant.

Ap-pel''-late, *s*. and *a*. A person appealed or prosecuted:—*adj*. Pertaining to appeals.

Ap-pel''-lor, 38, 177: *s*. He who appeals another; an appellant.

Ap-pel''-lee', *s*. He who is appealed.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *s. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Ap-peí-la-tor-y, 98, 129, 105: *s.* Containing an appeal.

AP-PÉL-LA'-TION, &c.—See after Appease.

To APPEAR=*áp-pér'*, 103, 43: *v. n.* To be in sight; to become visible, as a spirit; to stand in presence of another; to be the object of observation; to exhibit one's self; to be made clear by evidence; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

Ap-pear'-ance, *s.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; phenomena; semblance, not reality; outside show; presence; mien; probability.

Ap-pear'-er, 36: *s.* The person that appears.

To APPEASE, *áp-póz'*, 103, 137: *v. a.* To quiet, to pacify.

Ap-pea'-ser, (-*ser*) *s.* He that pacifies.

Ap-pea'-ment, *s.* The act of appeasing; a state of peace.

Ap-pea'-sa-ble, (-*zà-bl*, 101) *a.* Reconcilable.

Ap-pea'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Reconcilableness.

AP-PÉA'-SIVE, (-*civ*, 152) *a.* Mitigating, quieting.

APPELLATION, *áp-pél-lé'-shün*, 89: *s.* Name.

Ap-peí'-la-tive, (-*ld-tív*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Common, usual, opposed to proper or peculiar:—*s.* A common name as opposed to a proper one; an appellation or title.

Ap-peí'-la-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of a common name.

☞ See the other etymological relations of these words under To Appeal.

To APPEND=*áp-pénd'*, *v. a.* To hang to, to add accessorially.

Ap-pen'-dage, 90: *s.* Something annexed or attached to.

Ap-pen'-dent, *a.* Hanging to something else; concomitant.

Ap-pen'-dent, 192, 12: *s.* An accidental or adventitious part.

Ap-pen'-dence, } *s.* That which is by right an-

Ap-pen'-den-cy, } nexed. [The latter is chiefly in use.]

AP-PEN'-DIX, 154: *s. sing.* } A thing or things ap-

Ap-pen'-di-cas, (-*cás*) *pl.* } pended, generally ap-

plied to the supplementary matter of literary works.

☞ The English plural, *Appendices*, is also in good use.

To Ap-pen'-di-cate, *v. a.* To append. [Little used.]

Ap-pen'-di-ca'-tion, *s.* An appendage.

Ap-pen'-di-cle, 101: *s.* A small appendage.

APPERCEPTION, *áp-per-cép'-shün*, 89: *s.* Consciousness.

To APPERTAIN=*áp-per-táin'*, *v. n.* To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

Ap'-per-tain'-ment, *s.* That which belongs.

Ap-per'-ti-nent, *a.* and *s.* Belonging:—*s.* That which belongs.

Ap-per'-te-nence, *s.* Appurtenance.

AP-PUR'-TE-NANT, *a.* Joined to. [A law term.]

Ap-pur'-te-nance, *s.* An adjunct; that which appertains. [Law.]

APPETENCE=*áp-pé-ténc'*, } *s.* Desire; car-

APPETENCY=*áp-pé-tén-céy*, } nal desire.

Ap-pe-tent, *a.* Desiring.

Ap-pe-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Desirable.

Ap-pe-ti-bil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The quality of being desirable.

AP-PÉ-TITE, (-*tít*) *s.* Desire; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach; hunger.

Ap-pe-ti'-tive, 105: *a.* That desires.

Ap-pe-tit'-ion, (-*tish-ün*, 89, 95) *s.* Desire.

To APPLAUD=*áp-pláwd'*, 123: *v. a.* To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.

Ap-plaud'-er, 36: *s.* He that applauds.

AP-PLAUS'-, (-*pláwz*, 151) *s.* Approbation loudly expressed.

AP-PLAU'-SIVE, (-*civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Applauding.

APPLE, *áp'-pl*, 101: *s.* The fruit of the *app'-s* tree; the pupil of the eye.

Ap'-ple-joán, (-*jón*, 160) *s.* A species of apple said to keep two years, so as to become very much shrivelled.

☞ The senses of other compounds of Apple, as *Apple-graft*, *Apple-pie*, *Apple-tree*, *Apple-sauce*, *Apple-tart*, *Apple-woman*, *Apple-yard*, will be easily understood from the component parts.

To APPLY=*áp-plý'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put to; to suit to; to study; to address to; to busy; to keep at work:—*n.* To suit; to agree with.

Ap-pli'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being applied.

Ap-pli'-ance, *s.* The act of applying; the thing applied.

Ap-pli'-er, *s.* One who applies. [Obs.]

AP-PLI'-CANT, 105, 12: *s.* One who applies.

Ap'-pli-ca-ble, 98, 101: *s.* That may be applied; suitable.

Ap'-pli-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Fitness to be applied.

Ap'-pli-ca-bly, *ad.* Fitly; so as to be applied.

Ap'-pli-ca-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Fitness to be applied.

Ap'-pli-cate, *s.* That which is applied; appropriately, an ordinate in conic sections.

Ap'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of applying; solicitation; intense study; great industry.

Ap'-pli-ca'-tive, (-*tiv*, 105) *a.* Relating to application.

Ap'-pli-ca'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Including application:—*s.* That which applies.

APPOGIATURA, *áp-pód'-jé-tóo'-rá*, [Ital.] 170:—*s.* A grace note in music taken out of the time of another note.

To APPOINT=*áp-point'*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To fix any thing; to settle by compact; to establish by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip:—*n.* To decree.

Ap-poin'-ter, 36: *s.* He that fixes.

Ap-point'-ment, *s.* Stipulation; decree; direction, order; equipment.

To APPORTION, *áp-pórt'-shün*, 130, 89: *v. a.* To set out in just proportions.

Ap-por'-tion-er, *s.* One who apportions.

Ap-por'-tion-ment, *s.* A dividing into portions; particularly rents, costs, &c. in law.

To APOSE, *áp-póz'*, 137: *v. a.* To apply; to put questions to. [Obs.]

Ap-po'-ser, *s.* An examiner, a questioner. [Law.]

Ap-pos'-i-tive, (-*póz'-é-tiv*, 105) *a.* Fit to be applied.

AP-PO-SITE, (-*zit*, 105) 81: *a.* Proper as applied; well adapted.

Ap'-po-site-ly, *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably.

Ap'-po-site-ness, *s.* Fitness, propriety, suitableness.

Ap'-po-si'-tion, 85, 89, 95: *s.* The act of adding to; in grammar, the placing of one noun or pronoun by the side of another of the same meaning, and in the same case.

To APPRAISE, *áp-präz'*, 137: *v. a.* To set a price upon.

Ap-prais'-er, *s.* He who sets a price; one skilled in, and sworn to, the duty of appraising.

Ap-prais'-ment, *s.* The act of appraising; valuation.

APPRECIATION, *áp-pré-cä'-shün*, 89: *s.* Earnest prayer.

Ap'-pre-ca-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

To APPRECIATE, *áp-pré'-shé-äti*, 90: *v. a.* To estimate justly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166; thén, 166.

Ap-pré-ci-a-ble, (-shé-d-bl, 98, 101) *a.* That may be estimated.
 Ap-pré-ci-a-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Valuation, estimation.
 To APPREHEND=äp-pré-hënd', *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with fear.
 Ap-pre-hen-der, 36: *s.* One who apprehends.
 Ap-pre-hen-si-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be apprehended.
 Ap-pre-hen-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.
 Ap-pre-hen-sive-ly, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.
 Ap-pre-hen-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being apprehensive.
 Ap-pre-hen-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Seizure; conception; fear.
 APPRENTICE, äp-prén-tiss, 105: *s.* One that is bound to serve a man of trade a certain number of years, on condition that the master shall instruct him in his art.
 To Ap-pren-tice, *v. a.* To put out to a master as an apprentice.
 Ap-pren-tice-ship, *s.* The state or term of being an apprentice.
 Ap-pren-tice-hood, 118: } *s.* Apprenticeship.
 Ap-pren-ti-sage, 99: } [Obs.]
 To APPRIZE=äp-priz', *v. a.* To inform.
 To APPROACH=äp-pröatch', *v. a. and n.* To draw near, locally; to draw near, as to time; to come near by natural affinity or resemblance:—*see*. To draw near.
 Ap-proach', 82: *s.* The act or state of drawing near; access.
 Ap-proach'-a-ble, *a.* Accessible.
 Ap-proach'-er, 36: *s.* He that approaches.
 Ap-proach'-ment, *s.* The act of coming near.
 APPROBATION, APPROOF, &c.—See under To Approve.
 To APPROPINQUATE, äp-prö-ping"-kwät, 158, 76, 145:—*v. a.* To draw nigh to. [Obs.]
 To Ap'-pro-pinqué', (-pingk) *v. a.* A ludicrous contraction of the foregoing. [Butler.]
 To APPROPRIATE, äp-prö'-pré-ät, *v. a.* To consign to some use; to take as one's own; to make peculiar. In law, to alienate a benefice.
 Ap-pro'-pri-ate, *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted to.
 Ap-pro'-pri-ate-ly, *ad.* Fitly; peculiarly.
 Ap-pro'-pri-ate-ness, *s.* Fitness.
 Ap-pro'-pri-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being appropriated.
 Ap-pro'-pri-a-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Application to a particular purpose; the taking or setting apart for one's own use; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishopric, or college.
 Ap-pro'-pri-a-tor, 38: *s.* One possessed of an appropriated benefice.
 To APPROVE, äp-pröw', 107: *v. a.* To like; to express liking; to prove; to make worthy of approbation; in law, to improve.
 Ap-pro'-ver, *s.* He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one who, being indicted, confesses the fact, and accuses his accomplices.
 Ap-prove'-ment, *s.* Approbation, liking.
 Ap-pro'-va-ble, 101: *a.* Meriting approbation.
 Ap-pro'-val, 12: *s.* Approbation.
 Ap-pro'-vance, *a.* Approbation. [Obs.]
 Ap-proof', *s.* Approbation. [Obs.]
 Ap'-PRO-BA-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of approving; the liking of any thing; attestation; support.
 Ap'-pro-ba-tive, 105: *a.* Approving.

APPROXIMATE, äp-pröcks'-l-mát, 154, 105: *a.* Near to.
 To Ap-prox'-i-mate, *v. a. and n.* To bring near.—*see*. To draw near.
 Ap-prox'-i-ma-tive, 85, 105: *a.* That approaches.
 Ap-prox'-i-ma-tion, 89: *s.* Approach to any thing; in mathematics, continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.
 APPULSE=äp-pülce', 153: *s.* The act of striking against; in astronomy, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with another body.
 Ap-pul'-sive, 105: *a.* Striking against; driving towards.
 Ap-pul'-sion, 90: *s.* The act of striking against.
 APPURTENANT, &c.—See under To Appertain.
 APRICITY, ä-priss'-é-téy, *s.* Sunshine.
 APRICOT, ä-pré-cöt, 105: *s.* A kind of wall-fruit.
 APRIL=ä'-pril, *s.* The fourth month of the year.
 APRON=ä'-prön, 18: *coll.* ä'-purn, 159: *s.* A cloth worn before, to keep the other dress clean; a covering worn over the lap in a chaise; the fat skin covering the belly of a gosse; a piece of lead covering the touchhole of a great gun.
 Ä'-proned, (114) *part. a.* Wearing an apron.
 APROPOS, äp'-ró-pö', [Fr.] 170: *ad.* Opportunately.
 APSIS=äp'-sis, *s. sing.* The *pl.* is } The apsides
 APSIDES, äp'-séd-éz, 105, 101: } are the two points in a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or the earth. The former is termed aphelion or apogee; the latter, perihelion or perigee.
 APT=äpt, *a.* Having a tendency to; inclined to; ready, quick; qualified for.
 Apt'-ness, *s.* Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.
 Apt'-ly, *ad.* Properly; justly; readily; acutely.
 ÄP-TITUDE, *s.* Fitness, tendency, disposition.
 To Äp'-tate, *v. a.* To make fit. [Obs.]
 ÄPTOTE=äp'-tót, *s.* A noun without cases.—See A-
 AQUA, ä'-kwä, 76, 145: *s.* Water. [Lat.]
 Ä'-qua-for-tis, *s.* Nitric acid.
 Ä'-qua-re'-gi-a, *s.* Nitro-muriatic acid.
 Ä'-qua-vi'-tæ, (-tæ, 103) *s.* Brandy.
 Ä'-qua-ma-ri'-na, *s.* The beryl.
 Ä'-qua-tin'-ta, *s.* A species of engraving imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.
 Ä'-que-ous, (ä'-kwé-üs, 120) *a.* Watery.
 Ä'-que-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being watery.
 Ä-quose', (ä'-kwöce', 98, 152) *a.* Watery.
 Ä-quosé-it-y, 92, 105: *s.* The quality of being watery.
 Ä-qua'-tri-us, *s.* The water-bearer, a sign of the zodiac.
 Ä-quat'-ic, *a.* Pertaining or proper to the water.
 Äq'-ua-tile, (äck'-wä-til, 105) *a.* That inhabits the water. [Obs.]
 Äq'-ue-duct, (-wé-duct) *s.* An artificial channel for water.
 AQUILA, äck'-wä-lä, 76, 145: *s.* The eagle, one of the constellations.
 Äq'-ui-line, (-wé-lin, 105) *a.* Hooked, as an eagle's beak.
 ARABIC=är'-d-bick, 81, 129: *a. and s.* Arabian:—*s.* The language of Arabia.
 Är'-a-besque, (-bësk, 76) *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; applied to fancy ornaments of foliage, stalks, plants, &c. but always excluding animals.
 ARABLE, är'-d-bl, 129, 101: *a.* Fit for tillage.
 Är'-a-tor-y, 105: *a.* That contributes to tillage.
 Ä-ra-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of ploughing.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'té-wäy; chäp'män; pä-pä': läw; göd: j'ö, i. e. *few*, 55: o, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

ARACHNOID, á-räck'-noid, 161, 30: *s.* One of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb; also, a fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura and pia mater.

AR-AR'-NE-OW, 120: *a.* Resembling a cobweb.

AR-RAIGN'-EE, (á-ráin'-yē, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A part of a mine in fortification.

ARBALIST=ar'-bál-íst, *s.* A cross-bow.

AR'-bo-list-er, *s.* A cross-bow-man.

ARBITER, ar'-bē-ter, 33, 105, 36: *s.* One appointed by contending parties to decide a point in dispute, an arbitrator; one who holds in his will the destiny of another.

AR'-bē-tress, *s.* A female arbiter.

Ar-bit'-ra-ment, *s.* Will, determination; choice.

Ar-bit'-re-ment, *s.* Decision, compromise.

To Ar'-bē-trate, *v. a. and n.* To decide; to judge of;—*acc.* To give judgement.

Ar'-bē-tra'-tor, *s.* He that has the power of deciding and determining; in law, an extraordinary judge chosen by the litigants.

Ar'-bē-tra'-trix, 154: *s.* A female arbitrator.

Ar'-bē-tra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The determination of a cause by reference to arbitrators.

AR'-BÉ-TRÁ-BLE, 98, 101: *a.* Depending on the will, determinable.

Ar'-bē-trary, (ar'-bē-trā-rē, 129, 105) *a.* Appertaining to the will alone; despotic, absolute; voluntary.

ARBOUR, ar'-bur, 33, 120, 40: *s.* A place covered with branches of trees; a bower.

Ar'-bo-rous, 120: *a.* Belonging to trees.

Ar'-bo-rist, *s.* A naturalist who particularly studies trees.

Ar'-bo-ret, *s.* A small tree or shrub.

Ar'-bo-rar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to a tree.

Ar'-bo-ra'-tor, *s.* A planter or pruner of trees.

Ar'-bo-re-ous, 80, 120: *a.* Belonging to, or growing on trees.

Ar'-bo-res'-cent, 85, 59: *a.* Growing like a tree.

Ar-bor'-i-cal, (-bōr'-ē-cāl) *a.* Relating to trees.

AR'-BUS-CLE, (ar'-būs-s), 156, 101) *s.* A little tree or shrub.

AR-BUS'-TUM, *s.* A copse.

Ar-bus'-tīve, 105: *a.* Covered with shrubs.

AR'-BUTE, *s.* The strawberry tree.

ARC=ark, *s.* Any part of a curve line, so called from resembling a bow; a segment of a circle; an arch. **See** ARCANUM, &c. which has no relationship to this word, under Ark.

AR-CADÉ, *s.* A long or continued arch.

See ARCADIAN, which has no relationship to this word, after the present class.

AR'-CÚ-ATE, *a.* Bent in the form of a bow.

Ar'-cú-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending; the state of being bent.

AR'-CÚ-BA-LIS'-TER, *s.* A cross-bow-man.

ARCH, (artch, 33, 63) *s.* Part of a circle or ellipse, an arc; a concave or hollow structure supported by its own curve.

See ARCH (waggish) and the prefix ARCH-, in the adjoining column, and ARCHES COURT, (none of which have any relationship in meaning to this word,) after the classes of words annexed to Archaic.

To Arch, *v. a. and n.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve;—*acc.* To make an arch.

Arch'-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad.* In the form of an arch.

ARCH'-ER, *s.* He who uses a bow.

Arch'-er-ess, 129: *s.* A female archer.

Arch'-er-y, 105: *s.* The use of the bow; the skill of an archer; the art of shooting with a bow.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ún, *i. e.* mission, 165: vízh-ún, *i. e.* vision, 165: shín, 166: shén, 166.

ARCADIAN, ar-cā'-dē-án, 146: *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia in Greece; pastoral.

ARCANUM, &c.—*See* under Ark.

ARCH=artch, 33, 63: *a.* Waggish, mirthful.

See its other senses under Arch, and in the next class. **Arch'-ness**, *s.* Sly humour, shrewdness.

Arch'-ly, *ad.* Slyly, jocosely.

ARCH=artch, 33, 63, 161: *a.* Chief: in this sense it is used as a prefix in many compounded words, of which the following are among the best established:

Words in which Arch- is sounded Ark, as Archangel, &c. must be sought in the ensuing class; except Archaic and its relations, which form a third class, following the word Archon.

ARCH-BISH'-OP, 18: *s.* A metropolitan bishop who, besides exercising authority in his own diocese, superintends the other bishops, his suffragans.

Arch-bish'-op-prick, *s.* The state or province of an archbishop.

Arch-dea'-con, (-dē'-kn, 114) *s.* One that supplies the bishop's place and office.

Arch-dea'-con-ry, *s.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Arch-dea'-con-ship, *s.* The jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DUKK', *s.* A title given to some sovereign princes.

Arch-du'-cal, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.

ARCH-EN'-E-MY, 105: *s.* A principal enemy.

In this manner are compounded many other words, whose meaning will be evident from that of their component parts. And note that, in all new or modern compounds, the initial syllable is pronounced as in these examples.

ARCH-, ark, 161: A prefix which, like the adjective in the last class, signifies chief; or it signifies principal, beginning, and hence ancient, as in the class after the ensuing. Under this mode of pronunciation, it mostly prevails in words whose other component part is Greek; though some of these, as Architrave, have only a remote or an apparent affinity with such as come immediately from Greek.

ARCH-AN'-GEL, (ark-án'-gél, 111) *s.* One of the highest order of angels.

Arch-an'-gél'-ic, (-án-gél'-ic) *a.* Belonging to archangels.

AR'-CHE-TYPE, (ar'-kē-típe) *s.* The original from which any copy is made.

Ar'-che-tý'-pal, *a.* Original.

AR'-CHI-DI-AC'-O-NAL, (ar'-kē-dí-áck'-ō-nāl) *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

AR'-CHI-E-PIS'-CO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Ar'-chi-e-pis'-co-pa-cy, *s.* The state of an archbishop.

AR'-CHI-PRI'-A-GO, *s.* A chief sea with many islands.

AR'-CHI-TECT, *s.* A chief or master builder; a builder.

Ar'-chi-tec'-ture, 147: *s.* The art or science of building; the effect of the science.

Ar'-chi-tec'-tu-ral, *a.* Relating to architecture.

Ar'-chi-tec'-tīve, (-tív, 105) *a.* Performing the work of architecture.

AR'-CHI-TRAVE, *s.* The chief beam, being that which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest of the entablature.

AR'-CHON, *s.* A chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

ARCHAIC, ar-kā'-ic, 161: *a.* Relating to antiquity.

Primary, original, is the first,—chief, principal, the secondary meaning of Arch-.

AR'-CHAI-OL'-O-GY, 100, } 87, 85, 105: *s.* Learn-
AR'-CHY-OL'-O-GY, 103, } ing in, or knowledge of,
ancient things; a discourse on antiquity.

Ar'-chai-o-log''-ic, } *a.* Pertaining to archaology.
 Ar'-che-o-log''-ic, }
 AR'-CHA-ISM, 2, 158: *s.* An ancient phrase.
 AR'-CHE-US, *s.* An imagined original principle pervading all things.
 AR'-CHIVES, (ar'-kîvez, 143) *s. pl.* Places where ancient records or writings are kept; also the writings themselves.
 ARCHES-COURT, artch''-ēz-cō''urt, 151, 125, 47: *s.* An ecclesiastical court so called from the church of St. Mary-le-bow, or *de arcibus*, where it was anciently held.
 ARCHILOCHIAN, ar'-kē-lō''-kē-ān, *a.* Resembling in structure the verse of the poet Archilochus, as, for instance, many of the odes of Horace.
 ARCTATION, ark-tā''-shūn, 89: *s.* Constipation.
 ARCTIC=ar'-tîc, *a.* Northern.
 ARCUATE, &c. } See under Arc.
 ARCUBALISTER. }
 ARDENT=ar'-dēnt, *a.* Hot, burning; fiery; fierce; vehement.
 Ar'-dent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an ardent manner.
 Ar'-den-cy, *s.* Ardour, eagerness, heat.
 Ar'-dour, 120: *s.* Heat; heat of affection; an ardent being.
 ARDUOUS, ar'-dū-ūs, 120: *a.* Hard to climb; lofty, difficult.
 Ar'-du-ous-ly, *ad.* In an arduous manner.
 Ar'-du-ous-ness, *s.* Height, difficulty.
 Ar'-du-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Arduousness. [Obs.]
 ARE, ar, 97, 33: Part of the verb To Be; which see.
 AREA=ā''-rē-d, *s.* The surface contained between lines; any open surface or flat space.
 To AREAD or AREED=ā''-rēd', *v. a.* To counsel. [Obs.]
 ARID=ā''-îd, 129: *a.* Dry, parched up.
 Ar'-id-ness, }
 Ar'-id-i-ty, 84: } *s.* Dryness, want of moisture.
 To Ar'-e-FY, (ā''-ē-fy, 92, 129) *v. a.* To dry.
 Ar'-e-FAC''-TION, 85, 89: *s.* The state of growing dry; the act of drying.
 Ar'-e-NA, *s.* A place covered with sand for the exhibition of combats; a space for combatants.
 Ar'-e-na''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A sand bath.
 Ar'-e-na''-ceous, (-sh'us, 147) }
 Ar'-e-nose, (-nōc, 152) } *a.* Sandy.
 Ar'-e-nous, (-nūs, 120) }
 Ar'-en-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Full of small sand.
 AREOMETER=ā''-ē-ōm''-ē-ter, 42, 85, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
 Ar'-e-ot''-ic, *a.* and *s.* Making thin:—*s.* A medicine that attenuates the humors.
 AREOPAGUS=ā''-ē-ōp''-ē-gūs, 42, 85: *s.* A sovereign tribunal in ancient Athens, held on Mars' hill.
 Ar'-e-op''-a-gite, (-jîte, 169) *s.* A judge of the Areopagus.
 ARETOLOGY, ā''-ē-toi''-ō-gēy, *s.* The doctrine of virtue, and its effects.
 ARGAL=ā''-gāl, *s.* The hard lees or tartar in wine vessels.
 ARGENT=ar'-jēnt, *s.* Made of silver; bright like silver; in heraldry, the white colour in the coats of all below nobility.
 Ar'-gen-tine, (-tîn, 105) *a.* Sounding or appearing like silver.
 Ar'-gen-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* An overlaying with silver.
 ARGIL=ā''-jîl, *s.* Potter's clay; alumine.
 Ar'-gil-la''-ceous, (-sh'us, 147, 120) *a.* Clayey.

Ar'-gil-lous, *s.* Consisting of clay.
 ARGIVE, ar'-guive, 169: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Argos, Greek:—*s.* A Greek.
 ARGO=ar'-gō, *s.* The ship in which Jason sailed in quest of the golden fleece; a ship generally.
 Ar'-go-ay, 152, 105: *s.* A large merchant vessel; a carrack.
 Ar'-go-naut, (-nāwt, 123) *s.* One who sailed in the Argo.
 To ARGUE=ar'-gū, 110, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To reason, to dispute:—*ad.* To prove any thing by argument; to debate.
 Ar'-gu-er, 36: *s.* A reasoner, a disputer.
 Ar'-gu-ment, *s.* A reason alleged, or the minor premise of a syllogism; the major and minor premises; the whole syllogism; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work, or portion of it, summed up by way of abstract; controversy.
 Ar'-gu-men''-tal, *a.* Belonging to arguments.
 Ar'-gu-men''-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Consisting of arguments; disputatious.
 Ar'-gu-men''-ta-tive-ly, *ad.* In an argumentative manner.
 Ar'-gu-men-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Formal reasoning.
 ARGUTE=ar'-gūte, *a.* Subtle; witty; sharp, shrill.
 ARGUS=ar'-gus, *s.* A watchful person, so named from the fabled Argus, who had a hundred eyes.
 ARIAN, ā''-rē-ān, 41, 105: *a.* and *s.* Appertaining to Arius, who, in the fourth century, denied the divinity of Christ:—*s.* A follower of Arius; a Socinian; a Unitarian.
 A'-ri-a-nism, 158: *s.* The doctrine of the Arians.
 ARID.—See before To Arey.
 ARIES, ā''-rē-ēz, 41, 101: *s.* The ram, a sign of the zodiac.
 To A'-ri-e-tate, 41: *v. n.* To butt like a ram.
 A'-ri-e-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of butting; the act of using the battering ram.
 ARIETTA, ā''-rē-ē-tā, 41: *s.* A light air in music. [Ital.]
 A'-RI-ŏ''-SO, (-zō) *a.* In the style of an air. [Music.]
 ARIGHT, ā''-ritē, 163: *ad.* Rightly.
 ARIOLATION, *s.* Soothsaying.—See Hariolation.
 To ARISE, ā''-rîze, 137: } *v. n.* To mount up;
 I AROSE, ā''-rōze, } ward; to get up; to
 ARISEN, ā''-rîz-zn, 114: } come into view; to re-
 vive from death; to proceed from.
 ARISTARCH, ā''-is-tark, 129, 161: *s.* A severe critic: a word derived from Aristarchus of Alexandria.
 ARISTARCHY, ā''-is-tar-kēy, 85, 129, 161: *s.* A body of good men in power; the former part of the word signifying best, in a moral sense.
 Ar'-is-toc''-ra-cy, 87: *s.* A government in which the power resides in the nobles; the former part of the word here signifying best in point of rank.
 Ar'-is-to-crat''-i-cal, *a.* Relating to, or favourable to, aristocracy.
 Ar'-is-to-crat''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.
 Ar'-is-to-crat''-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being aristocratical.
 Ar'-is-to-crat', *s.* A supporter of aristocracy.
 ARISTOTELIAN, ā''-is-tō-tēlē-yān, 129, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Aristotle, or the peripatetic philosophy:—*s.* One prone to the opinions of Aristotle.
 ARITHMANCY, ā''-îth-mān'-cēy, 129, 85, 87: *s.* A foretelling of events by numbers.
 A RITH-ME-TIC, 81: *s.* The science and the art of numbers.
 A-rith'-me-tic''-ian, (-tish'-ān, 147) *s.* One skilled in arithmetic.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i, e, jew, 55: a, e, i, &c, mude, 171.

Ar'-ish-met''-i-cal, 92: *a.* According to arithmetic.
Ar'-ish-met''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.
ARK=*arc*, 76: *s.* A small close vessel, chest, or coffer; the repository of the covenant; a close large vessel or ship.
AR-CA'-NUM, *s. sing.* } A thing or things shut up or
AR-CA'-NA, *s. pl.* } kept in secrecy.
ARM=*arm*, 33: *s. sing.* } The limbs reaching
ARMS, *armz*, 143: *s. pl.* } from the hands to the
 shoulders; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water
 from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm; the
 instruments wielded by the arms for offence and de-
 fence; in heraldry, the ensigns armorial of a family;
 in the last two senses the word occurs only in the plural.
To ARM, *v. a. and n.* To furnish with means of of-
 fence or defence; to provide against; to furnish or fit
 up:—*acc.* To take arms.
Ar'-med, *a.* Furnished with arms; in heraldry, the
 branks, talons, teeth, &c. of beasts and birds are called
 armed when of different colour from the rest.
Arm'-let, *s.* A little arm; a bracelet.
Arm'-pit, *s.* The cavity under the shoulder.
AR-MA'-DA, *s.* A naval armament.
AR-MU'-DIL'-LO, *s.* A small inoffensive animal of
 Brazil, so called from being armed with a bony shell.
AR-MU'-MENT, *s.* A force equipped for war.
AR'-MA-TURE, 147: *s.* Armour. [Little used.]
AR'-MU-GER, *s.* One bearing arms; a gentleman.
Ar-mig'-er-ous, (-mīd'-gēr-ūs) *a.* Bearing arms.
AR'-MIL-LA'-TED, *a.* Wearing bracelets.
Ar'-mil-lar'-y, *a.* Consisting of rings like bracelets.
AR-MIP'-O-TENT, *a.* Mighty in war.
Ar-mip'-o-tence, *s.* Power in war.
AR'-MU-STICE, (-mē-stīss, 105) *s.* A short truce.
AR'-MOUR, (-mur, 120) *s.* Defensive arms.
Ar'-mure-beat'-er, (-bār-ē'r, 100, 41) *s.* He that
 carries another's armour.
Ar'-mor-er, 129, 38, 36: *s.* He that makes, or
 fits with, armour.
Ar'-mor-y, 105: *s.* The place in which arms are
 deposited; armour; ensigns armorial.
AR-MO'-RI-al, *a.* Belonging to the warlike ensigns of
 a family; heraldic.
AR'-mo-rist, *s.* One skilled in heraldry.
AR'-MY, 105: *s.* A multitude of armed men under a
 general; a multitude.
ARMENTAL=*ar-mēn'-tāl*, } *a.* Belonging to
ARMENTINE=*ar-mēn'-tine*, } a herd or drove
 of cattle.
Ar'-men-tose'', (-tōz, 152) *a.* Abounding in cattle.
ARMINIAN, *ar-mīn'-yān*, 146: *a. and s.* Per-
 taining to the doctrines of Arminius, or those especially
 opposed to Calvinism:—*s.* A follower of Arminius.
Ar-min'-ia-nism, (-yā-nīzm, 158) *s.* The doctrine
 of Arminius; chiefly remarkable as opposing absolute
 predestination.
ARMORIC=*ar-mōr'-ic*, 129: *a.* Pertaining to
 Armorica in France, now called Brittany.
AROMA=*ā-rō'-mō*, *s.* The odorant principle in
 plants.
To A-ro'-ma-tize, *v. a.* To scent with spices; to scent.
Ar'-o-mat'-i-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The mingling of
 aromatic spices with any medicine.
Ar'-o-mat'-ic, *a. and s.* Sweet-scented:—*s.* That
 which is sweet-scented.
AROSE, *ā-rōz'*.—See **To Arise**.
AROUND=*ā-rownd'*, 31: *ad. and prep.* In a
 circle; on every side:—*prep.* About.
To AROUSE, *ā-rowz'*, 31, 137: *v. a.* To wake
 from sleep; to raise up; to excite.
AROW, *ā-rō*, 125: *ad.* In a row.

AROYNT=*ā-roint'*, 29: *interj.* Begone; away!
ARPEGGIO, *ar-pēd'-jō*, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The distinct
 instrumental chords to the voice in singing.
ARQUEBUSE, *ar'-kē-bōōz*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A
 gun or carbine of an old fashion.
Ar'-que-bu-sier'', (*ar'-kē-boō-zēr''*, [Fr.] 170)
s. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
AR'-QUE-BU-SADN'', *s.* Originally, the shot of an
 arquebuse; now, by a strange appropriation, applied
 to a distilled water used for the cure of bruises or other
 wounds.
ARRACK=*ār-räck*, 129: *s.* A spirit distilled
 from the juice of the cocoa-tree; or from rice or sugar.
To ARRAIGN, *ār-rāin'*, 157: *v. a.* To set a
 thing in order, or in its place; to set forth and accuse,
 as in a court of justice.
Ar-raign'-ment, *s.* The act of arraigning, a charge.
To ARRANGE, *ār-rāing'*, 111: *v. a.* To put
 in the proper order for any purpose.
Ar-range'-ment, *s.* Order; the act of putting in order.
Ar-ran'-ger, 36: *s.* He who arranges.
ARRANT=*ār-rānt*, 129: *a.* Notorious, in a bad
 sense.
Ar'-rant-ly, *ad.* Impudently, shamefully.
ARRAS=*ār-rās*, 129: *s.* Tapestry.
ARRAUGHT, *ār-rāwt*, 123, 162: *part.* As from
 to arreath, or seize; a verb out of use.
To ARRAY=*ār-rāy'*, 129, 100: *v. a.* To put in
 order, to deck; in law, to set a jury in order, or call
 them man by man.
Ar-ray', *s.* Order, chiefly of war; dress; the setting
 forth of a jury.
Ar-ray'-ers, 143: *s. pl.* Officers whose duty was
 to see the soldiers properly appointed in their armour.
ARREAR=*ār-rēr'*, 103: *s.* That which remains
 unpaid; the rear. It is very commonly used in the
 plural.
Ar-rer'-age, 99: *s.* Arrears; any sum remaining
 after payment of a part.
AR-RJERE', (*ār-rēr'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The last body
 of an army.
To ARRECT=*ār-rēct'*, *v. n.* To raise or lift up.
 [Little used.]
Ar-rect', *a.* Erected, upright. [Obs.]
ARRENTION, *ār-rēn'-tā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Li-
 cense to enclose forest land on payment of a yearly rent.
ARREPTITIOUS, *ār-rēp'-tish'-ūs*, 90: *a.*
 Snatched away, crept in privily.
To ARREST=*ār-rēst'*, *v. a.* To seize under a
 legal process; to seize, stay, or obstruct generally.
Ar-rēst', 82: *s.* A stop or stay; legal apprehension.
To AR-RĒT', *v. a.* To assign, to allot, to summon.
 [Obs.]
Ar-rēt', *s.* That which is assigned; a decree.
To ARRIDE=*ār-rid'*, *v. a.* To laugh at, to please
 well. [Obs.]
Ar-ri'-ion, (-rīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A smiling upon.
To ARRIVE=*ār-rīv'*, *v. n.* To come to any place;
 to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.
Ar-rī'-val, *s.* The reaching of any place or point.
Ar-rī'-vance, *s.* Company coming. [Obs.]
To ARRODE=*ār-rōd'*, *v. a.* To gnaw or nibble.
Ar-ro-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* A gnawing.
To ARROGATE=*ār-rō-gāt'*, *v. a.* To claim
 proudly or vainly; to assume.
Ar'-ro-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A claiming with pride
 and injustice.
Ar'-ro-ga'-tive, 105: *a.* Claiming in an unjust
 manner.
AR'-RO-GANT, *a.* Haughty, proud.
Ar'-ro-gant-ly, *ad.* In an arrogant manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *raish-ūn*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Ar'-ro-gance, } *s.* Assumption of too much im-
Ar'-ro-gan-cy, } portance; haughty self-sufficiency;
 insolence of bearing.

ARRONDISSEMENT, ār-rōang'-dēce-mōng',
 [Fr.] 170: *s.* A circuit; a district or territory in
 France for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARROW, ār-rō, 129, 125: *s.* The pointed weapon
 which is shot from a bow.

Ar'-row-y, 104: *a.* Consisting of or like arrows.

Ar'-row-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* The head of an
 arrow; a water plant so named from its resemblance
 to an arrowhead.

Ar'-row-root, *s.* The starch of an Indian plant.

ARSENAL=ar'-ē-nal, *s.* A magazine of mili-
 tary stores.

ARSENIC=ar'-ē-nic, *s.* A mineral substance,
 which is a violent corrosive poison. White arsenic is
 that commonly seen, which is not the pure metal, but
 the oxyde of arsenic.

Ar-sen'-ic, 88:

Ar-sen'-i-cal, 105: } *a.* Containing arsenic.

Ar-sē'-ni-ous, 95, 120: } Arsenic acid differs from
 arsenious by its greater
 proportion of oxygen.

To Ar-sen'-i-cate, *v. a.* To combine with arsenic.

Ar-sē'-ni-ate, 95, 105: *s.* A name for salts formed
 by the combination of arsenic acid with different bases.

Ar'-se-nite, *s.* A name for salts formed by arsenious
 acid with different bases.

ARSON=ar'-sōn', 18, 114: *s.* The crime of house
 burning, including that of barns, ricks, &c.

ART, 33: *s.* The power of doing something not
 taught by nature; practical skill as opposed to theory;
 practical skill as directed by theory or science; a
 trade; artfulness; skill; dexterity; cunning.

Art'-ful, 117: *a.* Performed with art; cunning.

Art'-ful-ly, *ad.* Skillfully; cunningly.

Art'-ful-ness, *s.* Skill; cunning.

Art'-less, *a.* Unskillful; void of fraud; simple.

Art'-less-ly, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally;
 sincerely.

Art'-less-ness, *s.* Want of art; simplicity.

Ar'-ti-FICE, (-tē-fiss, 105) *s.* Trick, fraud; art,
 trade.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial, (-fish'-yāl, 147) *a.* Made by art,
 not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived
 with skill.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial-ly, *ad.* By art; with skill; not natu-
 rally.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial-ness, *s.* Artfulness.

Ar-tif'-i-CER, *s.* A mechanic, or manufacturer; a
 contriver.

Ar'-ti-SAN, (-zān, 151) *s.* One skilled in an art; a
 handicraftsman.

Ar'-tIST, *s.* He that exercises any art; he that exer-
 cises one of the elegant arts, but particularly that of
 painting likenesses.

ARTERY, ar'-tēr-ē, 105: *s.* One of the cylin-
 drical tubes which convey the blood from the heart to
 all parts of the body.

Ar-tē'-ri-al, 43: *a.* That relates to, or is contained in,
 artery.

Ar'-TE-RI-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The operation of bleeding
 from the artery.

ARTHRITIC=ar'-thrit'-ic, 88: *s.* } Relating to
ARTHRITICAL, ar'-thrit'-ē-cāl, *a.* } the joints;
 gouty.

ARTICHOKE, ar'-tē-chōke, 105: *s.* A plant
 like a thistle, but with large scaly heads like the cone
 of the pine-tree.

ARTICLE, ar'-tē-cl, 101: *s.* Generally, some-
 thing distinct; appropriately, one of the parts of
 speech; a single clause of an account; a particular or
 item; one in a series of things; in the plural, it often
 means terms, stipulations.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i, e, j'eu, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

To Ar'-ti-cle, *v. n.* and *a.* To stipulate:—*act.* To
 draw up, or bind by, articles of agreement.

AR-TIC'-U-LAR, 38: *a.* Belonging to the joints.

AR-TIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Distinct; branched into articles;
 in anatomy, belonging to the joints.

To Ar-tic'-u-late, *v. a.* and *n.* To utter words so
 that the syllables are distinct; to speak; to treat;
 to joint; very rarely it signifies to draw up articles, to
 make terms:—*neu.* To speak distinctly.

Ar-tic'-u-lā'-ted, *part. a.* With distinct utterance
 of syllables; in anatomy and botany, having joints.

Ar-tic'-u-late-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; article by article.

Ar-tic'-u-late-ness, *s.* The quality of being articu-
 late.

Ar-tic'-u-lā'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Distinct utterance;
 a consonant, as being the chief means of distinctness;
 in anatomy, the juncture, or joint of bones; in botany,
 the knots in some plants, as in the cane.

ARTIFICIAL, ARTISAN, ARTLESS, &c.—
 See under Art.

ARTILLERY, ar-tīl'-lēr-ē, 81, 129, 105: *s.*
 Weapons of war; cannon, ordnance; gunnery.

ARUNDELIAN, ār'-ūn-dēle'-yān, 146: *a.* An
 epithet applied to the celebrated marbles containing
 the Parian chronicle. They were procured by an earl
 of Arundel, and subsequently presented to the uni-
 versity of Oxford.

ARUNDINACEOUS, ā-rūn'-dē-nā'-sh'ūs, 147:
a. Of, or like reeds.

Ar'-un-din'-e-ous, 120: *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARUSPEX=ā-rūs'-pēcks, 154: } *s.* A diviner

ARUSPICE, ā-rūs'-piss, 105: } by the entrails
 of victims; a soothsayer. The latter is the proper
 anglicised, though less usual word. The plural num-
 ber, Aruspices, is the same in both instances.

A-rue'-pi-cy, 105: *s.* The act of prognosticating.

AS, āz, 152: *conj.* and *adv.* In the same manner,
 in like manner; in the manner that;—*adv.* Simi-
 larly, equally; like to, in respect that; in respect
 of, for example. It is sometimes, by reason of an
 ellipsis, equivalent to a relative pronoun; as, He wel-
 comed such as [those that] came.

ASAFŒTIDA, ās'-ād-fēw'-ē-dd, 120: *s.* A fetid
 gum-resin, brought from the east, much used as an
 antispasmodic.

ASBESTOS, āz-bēs'-tōss, 151: *s.* An incom-
 bustible substance, (see A-) which, being manu-
 factured into a cloth, was formerly used to preserve the
 ashes of the body burned on the funeral pyre. It is a
 mineral, but, being fibrous, has the appearance of a
 vegetable.

As-bes'-tine, (-tīn, 105) *a.* Something incombustible.

ASCARIDES, ās-cār'-ē-dēz, 129, 101: *s. pl.*
 Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND=ās-sēnd', 59: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 rise; to move upwards; to proceed from one degree of
 good to another:—*act.* To climb up.

As-cend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascended.

As-cen'-dant, *s.* and *a.* Superiority or commanding
 influence; the degree of the ecliptic which, rising at a
 person's nativity, was supposed, by astrologers, to in-
 fluence his fate; in law, ascendants are the relations
 gone before and reckoned upon the relations—*adj.* Superior,
 predominant; above the horizon.

As-cen'-den-cy, 105: *s.* Influence, power.

As-cen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of ascending;
 the visible rising of Christ to heaven; the festival in
 celebration of which, is called *Ascension-day*, or Holy
 Thursday.

As-cen'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Prone to ascend; as-
 cending.

As-CEN', 82: *s.* The act of rising; the way in
 rising; the elevation itself.

To ASCERTAIN=ās-ser-tān', 59, 100: *v. a.*
 To make certain; to establish; to make confident.

As-cer-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That can be ascer-
 tained.

ASK

As-cer-tain'-er, *s.* He that ascertains.
As-cer-tain'-ment, *s.* A settled rule; a standard.
ASCETIC=*äs-sët'-ic*, 59, 88: *a.* and *s.* Exercising mortifications of the flesh:—*s.* He that retires to a life of seclusion and severity.
As-cet'-i-cism, 158: *s.* The state of an ascetic.
ASCII, *äsh'-yi*, 146, 147: *s. pl.* People who, at twelve at noon, are shadowless. (See *A.*) This can happen only to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, and to them it happens twice in the year. They are also called *Amphiscii*, because, when not shadowless, their shadows will, at one time of year, point north at mid-day, at another time, south. The inhabitants of the north temperate zone will always have their shadows south, and those of the south temperate zone always south, at mid-day; and these are called *Antiscii*. In the frigid zones, during the time the sun is above the horizon, the shadows are directed to every point around the compass; and the inhabitants are accordingly called *Periscii*. The four words are anglicised by some writers into *Asians*, *Amphiscians*, *Antiscians*, and *Periscians*.
ASCITES, *äs-si'-têz*, [*Lat.*] 170: *s.* A kind of dropsy.
As-cit'-ic, 88, } *a.* Dropsical.
As-cit'-i-cal, }
ASCITITIOUS=*äs'-së-tish''-üs*, 147: *a.* Adscititious.
ASCLEPIAD, *äs-clë'-pë-äd*, *s.* The Choriambic verse in which the first, and other odes of Horace, are written.
To ASCRIBE=*äs-crib'e*, *v. a.* To attribute to, as a cause; to attribute as a quality.—See *Ad.*
As-cri'-ba-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascribed.
As-crip'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of ascribing.
As-crip-ti'-ious, (*-tish''-üs*, 120) *a.* That is ascribed.
ASH=*äsh*, *s.* A tree; the wood of the ash.
Ash'-en, *a.* Made of ash-wood.
ASHAMED, *ä-shämëd'*, 114: *part. a.* Touched with shame.
A-sha'-med-ly, 105: *ad.* Bashfully.
ASHES, *äsh'-êz*, 113, 151: *s. pl.* The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of a body burned on the funeral pyre; and hence, generally, the remains of the dead.
Ash-wednes'-day, (*-wënz'-däy*, 167) *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
Ash'-y, 105: *a.* Light-grey, like ashes: turned to ashes.
Ash'-y-pale', *a.* Pale as ashes.
ASHLAR=*äsh'-lar*, 34: *s.* Common or freestone as it comes in various length, breadth, and thickness, from the quarry.
Ash'-ler, 36: *s.* A facing made of squared stones.
Ash'-ler-ing, *s.* The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.
ASHORE=*ä-shör'*, *ad.* On shore; stranded.
ASIAN, *äsh'-yän*, 147: *a.* Asiatic.
A'-si-a''-ic, (*ä'-shë-ät''-ick*, 85, 88) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Asia:—*s.* A native of Asia.
ASIDE=*ä-sid'*, *ad.* To one side; away from those present.
ASININE.—See under *Ass*.
To ASK=*äsk*, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To petition; to demand; to question; to inquire; to require:—*n.* To petition to make inquiry.
As'-ker, *s.* Petitioner, inquirer:—also, (of different etymology,) a water-newt.
ASKAUNCE, *äs-känc'*, 122: *ad.* Sideways, obliquely.
As-kaun't, *ad.* Sideways, askaunce.
ASKEW, *äs-kü'*, 110: *ad.* Awry; contemptuously.

ASP

ASLAKE=*ä-släke'*, *v. a.* To slacken. [*Obs.*]
ASLANT=*ä-slänt'*, 11: *ad.* Obliquely.
ASLEEP=*ä-slêp'*, *a.* and *ad.* Sleeping; dead:—*adv.* Into sleep.
ASLOPE=*ä-slôp'*, *ad.* With declivity; obliquely.
ASOMATOUS, *ä-sô'-mät-üs*, 120: *a.* Without a body; incorporeal.—See *A.*
ASP=*äsp*, 11, } *s.* A small poisonous serpent
ASPIC=*äsp'-pick*, } of Egypt and Lybia.
ASPARAGUS=*äs-pär'-d-güs*, 129, 167: *s.* An esculent plant.
ASPECT=*äs'-pëct*, *s.* Look; countenance; view; position; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.
As- Since the middle of the 17th century, the accent of this word has shifted from the last to the first syllable; the common tendency of accent as to nouns.—See 81.
To As-pect', *v. a.* To behold. [*Obs.*]
As-pect'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be seen. [*Obs.*]
As-pec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of viewing.
ASPEN=*äs'-pën*, *s.* and *a.* A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble; it is sometimes called an *Asp*:—*adj.* Belonging to, or made of, the aspen: resembling an aspen.
ASPER=*äs'-per*, 36: *a.* Rough, rugged. [*Little used.*]
To As'-per-ate, (*-për-ät*, 129) *v. a.* To make rough.
As'-per-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A making rough.
As'-per-ous, 120: *a.* Rough, uneven
AS-PER'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Unevenness; roughness of sound; roughness of temper; sharpness.
AS-PER'-i-ty''-i-ous, 90, 105, 120: *a.* An epithet of plants that have rough leaves.
ASPERNATION, *äs'-per-nä''-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* Neglect, disregard.
To Asperse=*äs-perce'*, 35, 153: *v. a.* To vilify; to slander; to bespatter with censure or calumny; to sprinkle.
As-per'-ser, *s.* One who vilifies.
AS-PER'-sion, 90: *s.* A sprinkling; calumny.
ASPHALTOS, *äs-fäl'-tös*, 18, } 163, 142: *s.*
ASPHALTUM, *äs-fäl'-tüm*, } Jews' pitch; a solid, brittle, ponderous substance, of a discutient, emollient, and agglutinant quality. When pure, it burns without leaving any ashes. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea.
As-phäl'-tic, *a.* Gummy, bituminous.
ASPHODEL, *äs'-fö-dël*, 163: *s.* The day-lily. The ancients planted it near graves to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.
ASPHURELATES, *äs-fü'-rë-läts*, *s. pl.* A name given to a series of semi-metallic fossils, because, in their purest state, they are *not malleable*. (See *A.*) as, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver.
ASPHYXY, *äs-fick'-sëy*, 163, 154: *s.* A swooning.—See *A.*
ASPIC.—See *Asp*. It also means a piece of ordnance.
ASPIRANT.—See in the ensuing class.
To ASPIRATE, *äs'-pë-räte*, 105: *v. a.* To mingle the breath unvocalized with the vocal elements of speech.
As'-pr-rate, *a.* and *s.* Pronounced with an audible breathing:—*s.* The mark of such breathing.
To A-spire', *v. n.* Literally, to breathe hard; to pant; to desire with eagerness; to rise; to tower.
As'-pi-rer, *s.* One that aspires.
As'-pi-rant, *s.* An aspirer; an ambitious candidate.
As-pire'-ment, *s.* The act of aspiring.
As'-pi-ra''-tion, (*-pë-rä''-shün*, 105, 89) *s.* A breathing after; an ardent wish; the act of aspiring

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thün, 166: thên, 166,

the pronunciation of a vowel so that the breath is previously heard unvoiced.

ASPORTATION, ăs-pôrt-tă-shŭn, 130, 85, 89: *s.* A carrying away; a felonious removal, whether or not from the house or apartment.

ASQUINT, ă-skwint', 76, 145: *ad.* Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

ASS=ăss, 11: *s.* An animal of burden; a stupid fellow.

Ass-head, (-hĕd, 120) *s.* A blockhead.

As'-i-nine, (ăs'-sĕ-nĭnĕ), *a.* Pertaining to an ass.

As'-i-nar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Asinine.

To ASSAIL=ăs-săil', *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to attack with argument.

As-sail'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be attacked.

As-sail'-er, *s.* He that attacks another.

As-sail'-ant, *s.* and *a.* He that attacks:—*a.* Attacking.

As-sail'-ment, *s.* Attack.

ASSAPANIC=ăs-să-păn'-ick, *s.* The flying squirrel.

ASSART=ăs-sart', *s.* The offence of grubbing up trees.

ASSASSIN=ăs-săs-sĭn, *s.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by secret assault.

To As-sas'-si-nate, 105: *v. a.* To murder by sudden assault; to waylay.

As-sas'-si-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of assassinating.

As-sas'-si-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A murderer; a way-layer.

As-sas'-si-nous, 120: *a.* Murderous.

ASSATION, ăs-să-shŭn, *s.* A roasting.

ASSAULT=ăs-săult', 25, 123: *s.* Attack; storm, opposed to sap, or siege; hostile violence; invasion. In law, injury offered to a man's person.

To As-sault', *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon with violence.

As-sault'-er, 36: *s.* He who attacks; he who offers injury.

ASSAY=ăs-săy', *s.* A trial or attempt at anything; a trial of a metal by the separation of whatever may be mixed with it: in law, the examination of weights and measures by the proper officers.

To As-say', *v. a.* and *n.* To make trial of; to ascertain the purity or alloy of metals:—*v. a.* To endeavour.

As-say'-er, *s.* One who assays metals.

ASSECATION, ăs-sĕc-tă-shŭn, 89: *s.* Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ăs-sĕ-cŭ-shŭn, 89: *s.* Acquiescence.

ASSEMBLANCE=ăs-sĕm'-blănce, 12: *s.* A representation.

To ASSEMBLE, ăs-sĕm'-bl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To bring together:—*n.* To meet together.

As-sĕm'-blage, 99: *s.* A collection of individuals; the state of being assembled.

As-sĕm'-bly, 105: *s.* A company; an assemblage.

ASSENT=ăs-sĕnt', *s.* The act of agreeing to any thing; consent.

To As-sent', *v. n.* To concede, or agree to.

As-sen'-ter, 36: *s.* One who assents.

As-sen'-ting-ly, *ad.* In a manner expressive of assent.

As-sent'-ment, *s.* Consent.

As'-sen-tă'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Compliance with opinions out of flattery.

As'-sen-tă'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* A flatterer.

To ASSERT=ăs-sert', 35: *v. a.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim.

As-ser'-tive (-tĭv, 105) *a.* Positive, peremptory.

As-ser'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Affirmatively, positively.

As-ser'-tor, 38: *s.* Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

As-ser'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Asserting, supporting.

As-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of asserting; position advanced.

To ASSERVE=ăs-serv', *v. a.* To serve, to help. [Obs.]

To ASSESS=ăs-sĕss', 59: *v. a.* Originally, to sit; hence to determine at a sitting a charge or sum to be paid; and hence, generally, to rate, to fix the proportion which a person has to pay of a particular tax.

As-sĕssed', (-sĕst', 114, 143) *part. a.* Rated or fixed by authority.

As-sĕss'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be assessed.

As-sĕss'-ment, *s.* The act of assessing; the sum levied.

As-sĕs'-sor, 38: *s.* One that sits by another as an assistant in council; one appointed to assess property for taxation.

As-sĕs'-sion, 89: *s.* A sitting down by a person.

ASSETS=ăs'-sĕts, *s. pl.* Goods and chattels sufficient (asser) for the discharge of all legal claims; goods answerable for payment.

To ASSEVER=ăs-sĕv'-er, 36: *v. a.* To affirm
To ASSEVERATE=ăs-sĕv'-ĕr, } with great so-
âte, 129: } lemnity.

As-sĕv'-er-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSIDENT, ăs-sĕ-dĕnt, 105: *a.* That frequently seats itself with, or accompanies: applied to such signs of a disease as usually accompany it, but not always.

As-sid'-u-ATR, *a.* That seats itself as a constant companion: daily. [Obs.]

As-sid'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Applying constantly.

As-sid'-u-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Diligently, continually.

As-sid'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Constant or diligent application.

As-si-du'-i-TRY, (ăs-sĕ-dŭ'-ĕ-tĕy, 84, 105) *s.* Diligence.

ASSIENTO, ăs-sĕ-ĕn'-tĕ, *s.* The name of a convention between the king of Spain and other powers relative to the supply of slaves.

To ASSIGN, ăs-sĭn', 115, 157: *v. a.* To mark out; to appropriate; to fix the quantity or value: in law, to make over a right to another; to appoint a deputy.

As-sĭgn', *s.* The person to whom property, or an interest, is, or may be, assigned; an assignee.

As-sĭgn'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be assigned.

As-sĭgn'-er, 36: *s.* He that assigns.

As-sĭgn'-ment, *s.* The appointment of any thing to some end or person: in law, the thing assigned, or the deed which assigns.

As'-si-gnee', (ăs'-sĕ-nĕ', 105, 157) *s.* He to whom any right is assigned, or who is appointed by another to do any act.

As'-si-gnor', 177: *s.* An assigner.

As'-sig-na'-tion, (ăs'-sig-nă'-shŭn, 89) *s.* An appointment to meet, used, generally, of love-appointments; the making over of any thing to another.

To ASSIMILATE, ăs-sĭm'-ĕ-lăt, 105: *v. n.* and *a.* To grow like:—*act.* To bring to a likeness.

As-sĭm'-i-late-ness, *s.* Likeness. [Little used.]

As-sĭm'-i-lă-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Having the power of assimilating.

As-sĭm'-i-lă-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be converted to a similar nature.

ASSIMULATE, ASSIMULATION.—See SIMULATE, &c.

To ASSIST=ăs-sĭst', *v. a.* To help.

As-sis'-tant, *a.* and *s.* Helping, aiding:—*s.* One who assists under a principal; a helper.

As-sis'-tance, 12: *s.* Help, furtherance.

ASSIZE=ăs-sĭz', *s.* Literally, a sitting, and of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pă'-pă: lăw: good: j'oo, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

the same origin with *Assess*, *Assident*, &c.; appropriately, a court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; the word, in this sense, is generally used in the plural number; as a noun singular, it often means an ordinance or statute determining the weight, or fixing the price of some article of common consumption.

To As-size', *v. a.* To fix a rate of weight or price.

As-si'-zer, *s.* An officer acting under an assize of weight or price; in Scotland, a jurymen or member of assize, in which sense the word is often spelled *assisor*.

To ASSOCIATE, *äs-sö'-shé-äts*, 90: *v. a.* To unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

As-sö'-ci-ate, *a. and s.* Confederate:—*s.* A confederate, a companion.

As-sö'-ci-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of associating.

As-sö'-ci-a'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being associated; sociable.

As-sö'-ci-a'-tion, 85, 89, 150: *s.* Union; confederacy; partnership; connection; apposition; an assembly of persons.

To ASSOIL—*äs-soil'*, 29: *v. a.* To solve; to answer. [Obs.] Also, (of different etymology,) to soil. [Obs.]

ASSONANT—*äs-sö-nänt*, *a.* Having a resemblance in sound.

As-sö-nance, *s.* Resemblance of sound without rhyming.

To ASSORT—*äs-sört'*, 37: *v. a. and n.* To arrange in classes:—*neu.* To agree or class with.

As-sört'-ment, *s.* The act of classing; a quantity properly selected.

To ASSOT—*äs-söt'*, *v. a.* To infatuate. [Little used.]

To ASSUAGE, *äs-swägc'*, 145: *v. a. and n.* To mitigate; to soften; to appease; to ease:—*neu.* To abate or subside.

As-sua'-ger, *s.* One who assuages.

As-suage'-ment, *s.* That which mitigates; mitigation.

As-sua'-tive, (-*civ*, 105) *a.* Softening, mitigating.

ASSUETUDE, *äs-swé-túde*, 145: *s.* Custom.

As-sue'-vac'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The state of being accustomed.

To ASSUME—*äs-süme'*, *v. a. and n.* To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted without proof; to appropriate:—*neu.* To be arrogant.

As-su'-mer, 36: *s.* An arrogant man.

As-su'-ming, 72: *part. a.* Arrogant, haughty.

As-sump'-tive, (-*süm'-tív*, 156, 105) *a.* That is or may be assumed.

As-sump'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking; taking any thing upon one's self; supposition; the minor proposition in a syllogism; the taking into heaven of the Virgin Mary, and the festival of that event in the Greek and Roman churches.

As-sump'-sit, *s.* Literally, he has taken on himself; appropriately, the legal term for a voluntary promise by which a man takes on himself to perform for, or pay to, another; the action founded on an assumption.

To ASSURE, *d-shöör'*, 143, 61, 147: *v. a.* To give confidence by promise; to secure to another; to make confident; to make secure.

As-sured', (*d-shöör'd*, 114) *part. a.* Certain; convinced.

As-sü'-red-ly, 105: *ad.* Certainly.

As-sü'-red-ness, *s.* Certainty.

As-sü'-rer, (*d-shöör'-rer*, 51, 36) *s.* He that assures.

As-sü'-rance, 12: *s.* Certain expectation; secure confidence; freedom from doubt; firmness; confidence; want of modesty; spirit; intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance, or security to pay a sum on a certain event; in theology, security with respect to acceptance with God.

ASSURGENT—*äs-sur'-gént*, *a.* Rising archwise.

ASTEISM, *äs'-tê-izm*, 158: *s.* Delicate irony or derision.

ASTERIATED, *äs-têr'-ä'-téd*, 43: *a.* Radiated, as a star.

As'-TER-isk, 129: *s.* A little star (*) in printing.

As'-ter-ism, 158: *s.* A constellation.

As'-TER-'y-TES, (-*têts*, 101) *s.* A kind of glittering opal.

As'-TER-oid, *s.* The common name of the four newly-discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

See other relations of this class under Astral.

ASTERN—*d-ster'n'*, 35: *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

To ASTERT—*d-ster't'*, *v. a.* To startle, to fright. [Obs.]

ASTHENIC, *äs-thén'-ic*, 88: *a.* Without strength; feeble.—See *A.*

As'-the-nol'-ogy, *s.* The doctrine of diseases arising from weakness.

ASTHMA, *äst'-mä*, 166: *s.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, with cough and wheezing.

Ast'-ma'-ic, 88: } *a.* Troubled with an asthma.

Ast'-ma'-i-cal, } *a.* Troubled with an asthma.

ASTONIED, *äs-tön'-id*, 114: *part. a.* Astonished. [Milton.]

To AS-TON-ISH, *v. a.* To amaze, to surprise.

As-ton'-ish-ing, 72: *part. a.* That astonishes.

As-ton'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

As-ton'-ish-ing-ness, *s.* The quality that excites astonishment.

As-ton'-ish-ment, *s.* Amusement.

To AS-TOUND', (*äs-townd'*) *v. a.* To astonish, to strike with fear and wonder.

ASTRADDLE, *d-sträd'-dl*, 101: *ad.* With a leg on each side.

ASTRAGAL—*äs'-trä-gäl*, *s.* The little ring-like moulding which surrounds the top and bottom of an architectural column.

ASTRAL, **ASTRIFEROUS**, &c.—See before *Astrography*.

ASTRAY—*d-sträy'*, *ad.* Out of the right way.

To ASTRIC—*d-stric't'*, *v. a.* To bind fast, to astringe.—See *Ad.*

A-stric't', *a.* Bound, astricted. [Little used.]

A-stric'-tive, (-*tiv*, 105) *a.* Binding, stypic.

A-stric'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Astringent.

A-stric'-tion, 89: *s.* A binding, a compression.

To A-stringe', 71, 64: *v. a.* To draw together, to make parts contract.

A-strin'-gent, *a.* Binding, contracting; contrary to laxative.

A-strin'-gen-cy, *s.* The power of binding; the power of giving firmness.

ASTRIDE—*d-atride'*, *ad.* With legs wide open.

ASTRAL—*äs'-trä-l*, *a.* Starry, relating to the stars.

As-TRIP'-ER-ous, 87, 129, 120: *a.* Bearing or containing stars.

As-trip'-er-ous, 64: *a.* Bearing stars.

As-TROO'-RA-PHY, (-*fëy*, 163, 105) *s.* The science of describing the stars.

As'-TRO-LABE, *s.* An instrument formerly used to take altitudes: a particular projection of the sphere; the instrument now called the armillary sphere.

As-TROU'-O-ay, 105: *s.* The pretended science of the influence of the stars on the destinies of men; sometimes it means *astrology*.

As-trol'-o-ger, 36: *s.* A professor of astrology.

As-tro-lo'-gi-an, 85, 90: *s.* One addicted to astrology.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165; vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165; mîn, 166; thên, 166.

As'-tro-log''-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.
 As'-tro-log''-i-cal, }
 As'-tro-log''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an astrological manner.
To As-trol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To practise astrology.
 As-TRON'-o-mē, 87, 105: *s.* The science of the heavenly bodies, and of the laws by which they are directed.
 As-TRON'-o-mer, 36: *s.* One skilled in astronomy.
 As'-tro-nom''-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.
 As'-tro-nom''-i-cal, }
 As'-tro-nom''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.
To As-TRON'-o-mize, *v. n.* To practise astronomy. [Little used.]
 AS-TRO-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument for seeing the stars, not singly, but as they form the hemispheres.
 AS-TRO-THE-OL'-o-GR, *s.* Theology founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.
 ASTRUTE=ā-strūt', *ad.* In a strutting manner.
 ASUTUTE=ā-stūt', *a.* Cunning; penetrating.
 ASUNDER=ā-sūn'-der, 36: *ad.* Apart; not together.
 ASYLUM=ā-sī'-lūm, *s.* A sanctuary, a refuge.
 ASYMMETRY, ā-sim'-mē-trēy, *s.* The want of symmetry or proportion.—See *A.*
 A-sym'-me-tral, *a.* Not agreeing.
 As'-ym-met''-ri-cal, 92: *a.* Disproportionate.
 ASYMPTOTE, ās'-im-tōtē, 156: *s.* As'-ymp-totes (three syllables in the plural as in the singular) are right lines which continually approach a curve, without ever meeting it. (See *A.*) In other words, an asymptote is a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.
 As'-ymp-tot''-i-cal, 84: *a.* That approaches, but can never meet.
 ASYNDETON=ā-sin'-dē-tōn, *s.* The dispensing with conjunctions in speech; as *veni, vidi, vici*.—See *A.*
 AT=āt, *prep.* Primarily, this word denotes presence, nearness, direction towards; from which original import all its various uses are derived: *at* sight, *is with*, *present*, *or coming* the sight; *at* peace, *at* war, *at* ease, *at* play, *imply* peace, war, &c. being present, or now existing; *at* arms, signifies furnished *with*, or *present with* arms; *at* hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore *near*; *at* my cost *is with* my cost; the peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, *at* first, *at* last, *at* all, are numerous; in all of them some noun originally used has been dropped: in such phrases as, *He runs at him*, *He points at him*, *at* signifies *direction towards*; in the phrase, *He longs to be at him*, the meaning is, *present* or *with* him in attack.
 ATABAL=āt'-d-bāl, 142: *s.* A Moorish labor.
 ATARAXY, āt'-d-räck-āy, 154, 105: *s.* Absence of all vexation of mind; stoical tranquillity.—See *A.*
 ATAXY, āt'-äck-āy, 54, 105: *s.* Want of order; disturbance.—See *A.*
 ATE, ēt, 119.—See *To Eat*.
 ATHANASIAN, āth'-ān-āzh''-ē-ān, 146, 147: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Athanasius, the putative compiler of a creed adopted by the Roman, Lutheran, and other churches, in which a most explicit avowal is made of the doctrine of the Trinity, as opposed to the Arian doctrine:—*s.* One who adopts the Athanasian creed; an uncompromising Trinitarian.
 ATHANOR=āth'-d-nor, *s.* A furnace formerly used by chemists.
 ATHEIST=ā-thē-ist, *s.* and *a.* One that denies the existence of a God:—*a.* Atheistical.—See *A.*
 A'-the-is''-tic, 88: } *a.* Given to atheism; impious.
 A'-the-is''-tu-cal, }
 A'-the-is''-ti-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

A'-the-is''-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being atheistical.
 A'-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The habitual denial of a God.
 A'-the-ous, 120: *a.* Godless.
 ATHELING, āth'-ēl-ing, *s.* A noble youth. [Obs.]
 ATHEROMA=āth'-ē-rō'm-d, *s.* A sort of wen.
 A'th'-e-rom''-a-tous, 92, 120: *a.* Having the nature of an atheroma.
 ATHIRST, ā-thēr-st', 35: *a.* Thirsty.
 ATHLETE, āth-lēt', *s.* A contender for victory of strength; a wrestler.
 A'th'-lē-tē, (-lē-tē, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Athletes; a word often used for the latter, which is the proper English plural.
 ATH-LET'-ic, 88: *a.* Strong of body, robust; vigorous; pertaining to wrestling.
 ATHWART, ā-thwärt', 37, 140: *ad.* Across; transverse to; through.
 ATILT=ā-tīlt', *ad.* With the manner of a tilter or of one that thrusts; in a raised or tilted posture, as a barrel.
 ATIMY, āt'-ē-mēy, 105: *s.* Disgrace.—See *A.*
 ATLAS=āt'-lās, *s.* Originally, the mountain, or the fabled god that bears up the world; hence applied to a collection of maps: a large square folio resembling such a collection; the supporters of a building; a kind of silk; a large kind of drawing paper, &c.
 At-lan-tē'-an, 86: *a.* Strong, gigantic.
 At-lan-tē'-an, (-tēz, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Male figures supporting any part of a building.
 At-lan'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Atlas; or to Atlantis, an Isle mentioned by the ancients as situated west of Gades, now Cadiz; pertaining to the ocean called the Atlantic:—*s.* The ocean which is between Europe and Asia on the east, and America on the west.
 ATMOMETER=āt-mōm'-ē-ter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporimeter.
 AT'-mos-PHERE, (-fēre, 163) *s.* The air that encompasses the earth.—See *Air*.
 At-mos-pher'-ic, 88, } 129: *a.* Belonging to the
 At-mos-pher'-ic, } atmosphere.
 ATOM=at'-ōm, 18: *s.* A particle of matter that cannot be divided.—See *A.*
 A-tom'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to atoms. The ato-
 A-tom'-i-cal, } mical philosophy, which was upheld chiefly by the ancient Epicureans, taught that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things are formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent being. The atomic theory, in modern chemistry, is the doctrine of definite proportions, teaching that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.
 At'-o-mist, *s.* A follower of the atomical philosophy.
 At'-o-miy, *s.* A minute being; [Shaks.] an abbreviation of anatomy.
To ATONE=ā-tōnē', *v. n.* and *a.* To agree; [Obs.] to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for:—*act.* To reduce to concord; to expiate.
 A-tone'-ment, *s.* Agreement, concord, expiation.
 A-to'-ner, 36: *s.* He that reconciles or atones for.
 ATONY, āt'-ō-nēy, 105: *s.* Want of tone or tension; relaxation; debility.—See *A.*
 A-ton'-ic, 88: *a.* Wanting tension; relaxed.
 ATOP=ā-tōp', *ad.* On or at the top.
 ATRABILARIAN, āt'-rā-bē-lār''-ē-ān, 92, 105, 90, 41: *a.* Replete with black bile; melancholy; which disposition the ancients attributed to the bile.
 At'-ra-bi-la''-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Melancholic.
 At'-ra-men''-tal, 12: } *a.* Inky; black as ink.
 At'-ra-men''-tous, 120: }

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

At'-ra-men-ta"-ri-ous, *a.* Suitable for making ink.
ATROCIOUS, ð-t'rō'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous.
At-tro'-cious-ly, 105: *ad.* In an atrocious manner.
At-tro'-cious-ness, *s.* The quality of being enormously wicked.
At-troc'-i-ty, (ð-trōs'-l-tē, 92) *s.* Horrible wickedness.
ATROPHY, āt'-rō-fē, 163, 105: *s.* A wasting away as from want of nourishment.—See *A*.
To ATTACH=āt-tāč', 63: *v. a.* To arrest; to seize in a judicial manner; to lay hold on, as by authority; to gain over, or fix to one's interest.
At-tach'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be legally attached.
At-tach'-ment, *s.* Adherence; fidelity; union of affection; in law, an apprehension by virtue of a precept, differing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods as well as of the person.
To ATTACK=āt-tāč', *v. a.* To assault, to assail; to impugn.
At-tack', 82: *s.* An assault; an onset.
To ATTAIN=āt-tān', *v. a.* and *n.* To gain; to obtain; to overtake; to come to; to reach:—*new.* To come to a certain state; to arrive at.
At-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be obtained.
At-tain'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being attainable.
At-tain'-ment, *s.* That which is attained; acquisition; the act of attaining.
To ATTAIN=āt-tān', 100: *v. a.* To taint; to corrupt; to disgrace; in law, to find guilty of crime, especially of felony or treason.
At-taint', 82: *s.* A taint; any thing injurious, as illness; [Obs.] a writ against a jury for false judgement.
At-tain'-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* A stain; an imputation.
AT-TAIN'-DER, *s.* The act of legally attainting, particularly with respect to treason; conviction of a crime.
To AT-TAM'-I-NATE, *v. a.* To corrupt. [Not used.]
To ATTEMPER=āt-tēm'-per, 36: *v. a.* To mingle; to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to.
To At-tem'-per-ate, 129: *v. a.* To temper.
To ATTEMPT, āt-tēm', 156: *v. a.* To try; to endeavour; to essay; to make experiment; to attack.
At-tempt', 82: *s.* An essay; an attack.
At-tempt'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be attempted.
At-tempt'-er, 36: *s.* He that attempts.
AT-TEN'-TATES, *s. pl.* Proceedings pending suit, and after an inhibition has gone out. [Law.]
To ATTEND=āt-tēnd', *v. a.* and *n.* To wait on; to accompany; to be present with in obedience to a summons; to expect; to await; to regard; to mind:—*new.* To yield attention; to stay; to wait; to be within reach or call; to remain; to wait, as compelled by authority.
At-ten'-der, 36: *s.* He that attends.
At-ten'-dant, *a.* and *s.* Accompanying, as subordinate:—*s.* One that attends; one of the train; a suitor or agent; one that is present; in law, one that owes a duty to another; a concomitant or consequent.
At-ten'-dant, *s.* The act of waiting on; service; the persons waiting; a train; expectation; attention.
AT-TENT', *a.* Intent, attentive. [Obs.]
ATTENTATES.—See under Attempt.
At-ten'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Heedful; regardful.
At-ten'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Heedfully.
At-ten'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being attentive.
At-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of attending or heeding.
To ATTENUATE=āt-tēn'-ū-āt, *v. a.* To make thin or slender; to lessen.
At-ten'-u-ate, *a.* Made thin.
At-ten'-u-ant, *a.* and *s.* Making thin:—*s.* A medicine which thins the humors; a diluent.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

At-ten'-u-a"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A lessening; the state of being made thin.
ATTER=āt'-ter, 36: *s.* Corrupt matter.
ATTERATION, āt'-tēr-ā'-shūn, 85, 129, 89: *s.* A wearing away, as of the land by the encroachment of the sea.
To ATTEST=āt-tēst', *v. a.* To bear witness; to call to witness.
At-test', *s.* Testimony, attestation. [Little used.]
At-ten'-ter, 36: *s.* One that attests.
At'-tes-ta"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Testimony; the act of attesting or bearing witness to; the signature of the person attesting.
ATTIC=āt'-tick, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Athens; and hence pure, classical, elegant; more particularly applied to an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building, as originally used in Athens, and intended to conceal the roof:—*s.* A native of Attica; the garret, or uppermost room in a house.
To At-ti'-cise, (cīz, 137) *v. n.* To make use of atticisms.
At-ti'-cism, 158: *s.* An Attic idiom; an elegant expression.
ATTIGUOUS, āt-tīg'-ū-ūs, 120: *a.* Hard by.
To ATTINGE=āt-ting', 64: *v. a.* To touch slightly.
To ATTIRE=āt-tīr', 45: *v. n.* To dress, to array. In heraldry, *attired* is used in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag.
At-tire', *s.* Clothes; the head dress; the horns of a buck or stag; in the obsolete language of botany, one of the three parts in the flower of a plant, the others being the empalement and the foliation.
At-ti'-rer, 36: *s.* A dresser.
At-ti'-ringe, 72, 143: *s. pl.* Dress for the head.
ATTITUDE, āt-tē-tūdi, 105: *s.* The posture in which a person, statue, or painted figure is placed.
At-ti'-tu'-di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.
ATTOLENT=āt-tōl'-lēnt, *a.* That raises or lifts up.
To ATTORN, āt-turn', 130: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn or transfer the homage or service of a vassal or tenant:—*new.* To accept tenancy under a new possessor.
At-torn'-ment, *s.* The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he transfers his service to a new lord.
AT-TOR'-NEY, (āt-tūr'-nē, 130) *s.* He who by consent, commandment, or request, takes upon him the charge of other men's business; a proxy; a person licensed and sworn by direction of some court of law to act as a substitute for any party concerned in prosecuting and defending actions at law, or other business in which legal rights are involved. Solicitors, or those employed to follow and take care of suits depending in courts of equity, may be, and generally are, sworn and admitted by the judges in order to practise in the common law courts; and attorneys may be admitted solicitors in the courts of equity. *Attorney general*, is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, and hence is the public prosecutor; the *Solicitor general*, also the king's officer, and especially the queen's counsel, ranks next to the Attorney-general as a public functionary.
To At-tor'-ney, *v. a.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [Out of use.]
At-tor'-ney-ship, *s.* The state or act of being an attorney.
To ATTRACT=āt-trāct', *v. a.* To draw to; to allure.
At-trac'-ting, 72: *part. a.* Engaging, alluring
At-trac'-ting-ly, *ad.* In an attracting manner.
At-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* That draws; inviting.
At-trac'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an attractive manner.
At-trac'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being attractive.
At-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The power of drawing or alluring; the power, principle, or tendency in bodies to

unite, distinguished into the attraction of gravity or gravitation, and the attraction of cohesion.

At-trac-ta-bil'-i-ty, 81, 85, 105: *s.* The capability of being attracted.

At-trac-ti-cal, *a.* Having power to attract.

At-trac-tor, 38: *s.* The person or thing that attracts.

At-TRA-HENT, 98: *s.* That which attracts.

ATTRACTION, *át-tréck-tá'-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* A frequent handling.

To ATTRIBUTE, *át-trib'-út*, 81: *v. a.* To ascribe, to impute.

At-trib-u-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of attributing.

AT-TRI-BUTE, 81, 105: *s.* The thing attributed to another; quality; in theology, one of the properties or excellencies attributed to the Divine being, as self-existence, eternity, &c.

At-trib-u-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of attributing; the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRITE=*át-trít'*, *a.* Ground or worn by rubbing.

At-trite-ness, *s.* The being much worn.

AT-TRIT-ION, (*át-trish'-ün*, 89, 95) *s.* The act of wearing, or the state of being worn by rubbing; such grief for sin as arises only from fear, and so distinguished from *contrition*.

To ATTUNE=*át-tün'*, *v. a.* To make musical; to adjust to another sound; to tune.

ATWEEN, *át-wíxt*.—See Between, Betwixt.

AUBAINE, *á-bān'*, [*Fr.*] 170: *s.* In French law, an escheat to the king of the goods of an alien dying in his dominions.

AUBURN=*áw'-burn*, 123: *a.* Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, *áuk'-shün*, 123, 89: *s.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed; the things sold at an auction.

Auc-tion-ar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to an auction.

Auc-tion-eer', 133: *s.* The agent that sells at an auction.

AUCTIVE, *áuk'-tív*, 105: *a.* That increases. [Obs.]

AUCUPATION, *áw'-chú-pá'-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* The art or practice of bird catching.

AUDACIOUS, *áw-dá'-sh'üs*, 147: *a.* Bold, impudent.

Au-da-cious-ly, *ad.* Boldly, impudently.

Au-da-cious-ness, *s.* Boldness, impudence.

AU-DAC-I-TR, (*-dássá'-t'éty*, 92, 105) *s.* Spirit, boldness.

AUDIBLE, *áw-dé-bl*, 123, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being heard.

Au-di-ble-ness, *s.* Capableness of being heard.

Au-di-bly, 105: *ad.* So as to be heard.

AU-DI-ENCE, (*áw-dé-ñce*, 146, 147) *s.* The act of hearing; a hearing; an auditory; the ceremonial hearing of ambassadors or ministers by a sovereign.

Au-di-tion, (*-dish'-ün*, 89) *s.* A hearing. [Obs.]

AU-DIT, *s.* The settling of accounts by examining documents, and hearing parties concerned.

To Au-dit, *v. a.* To settle by an audit.

Au-di-tor, 105, 38: *s.* A hearer generally; particularly a person appointed to audit accounts.

Au-di-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an auditor.

Au-di-tress, *s.* A female auditor.

Au-di-tor-y, (*áw-dé-tór-éty*, 129, 105) *a.* and *s.* That has the power of hearing.—*s.* An audience; the place in which auditors are used to assemble.

AUGÉAN=*áw-jé'-án*, 90: *a.* Filthy or thick as the dirt in the stable of Augeas, which had not been cleared for thirty years; toilsome or effective as the labour of Hercules, who cleaned the stable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gát'-wáy*: *cháp'-mán*: *pá-pá'*: *láu*: *gód*: *j'ód*, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mutae*, 171.

AUGER, *áw'-guer*, 123, 77, 36: *s.* A tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, *áwt*, 123, 162: *s.* Any thing.

To AUGMENT=*áug-mént'*, 123, 81: *v. a.* and *s.* To increase.—*adv.* To grow bigger.

Aug-men-ter, 36: *s.* He that augments.

Aug-men-ta-tive, (*-tá-tív*, 105) *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

AUG-MENT, 81: *s.* Increase; state of increase.

Aug'-men-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of increasing; the state of being made bigger; the thing added; in heraldry, an especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon or a canton. *Augmentation-court*, was a court erected by Henry the Eighth for augmenting his revenues by the suppression of monasteries.

AUGUR=*áw'-gur*, 123: *s.* One who pretends to predict by omens, especially those drawn from birds.

To Au'-gur, *v. n.* To predict by signs; to conjecture.

Au'-gur-er, 36: *s.* An augur.

Au'-gu-r-r, (*-gú-réy*, 105) *s.* A prognosticating; a prediction; an omen.

To Au'-gu-rate, *v. n.* To judge by augury.

To Au'-gu-rize, *v. n.* To practise augury.

Au'-gu-rous, 120: *a.* Predicting.

Au'-gu'-ri-al, 90, 105: *a.* Relating to augury.

AUGUST=*áw-gúst*, 123: *s.* The eighth month of the modern year, so named in honour of Augustus Cæsar.

AUGUSTAN=*áw-güs'-tán*, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; literary, or pure as to literary taste, like the Augustan age at Rome; the word is also applied to a confession of Protestant principles drawn up at Augusta, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon.

AUGUST=*áw-gúst'*, *a.* Grand; awful; majestic.

Au-gust'-ness, *s.* Elevation of look; dignity; majesty.

AUGUSTINE, *áw-güs'-tínz*, 143: *s. pl.* An order of monks so named from St. Augustine. The word was apt to be contracted, and the monks called *Austin friars*.

AULARIAN, *áw-lár'-é-án*, 90, 41: *a.* and *s.* Appertaining to a hall.—*s.* A member of a hall as distinguished from a member of a college.

Au'-lic, *a.* Appertaining to a hall or palace; a term distinctively applied to a council of the German empire, of power to decide without appeal all causes brought into the emperor's court.

AULD, *áuld*, 123: *a.* Old. [Scotch.]

AULETIC=*áw-lét'-ick*, 88: *a.* Belonging to pipes.

AULN, *áwn*, 139: *s.* A varying French ell measure.

Au'n'-age, 99: *s.* Measurement by the ell.

To AUMAIL=*áw-máil'*, *v. a.* To variegate. [Obs.]

AUNT, *ánt*, 122: *s.* A father's or mother's sister.

AURA=*áw'-ráy*, [*Lat.*] 2, 169: *s.* A word employed in English to signify the exhalation of fine particles from a body, constituting *ætherium*, *aroma*, &c.

AURATE, *áw-ráte*, *s.* A combination of the oxyde of gold with a base.

AU'-RATE, *s.* A kind of pear, so called, allusively to gold.

Au'-ra-tele, 2: *a.* Resembling gold.

Au'-re-ate, *a.* Golden; excellent. [Obs.]

Au'-ric, *a.* Compounded with gold, as *auric acid*.

AU-RE-LI-FA, 90: *s.* The nymph or chrysalis of an insect, from which it changes to a winged state, so called from the colour.

AU-RE-O-LA, *s.* A circle of rays called a glory.

AU-RIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing or containing gold.

AURICLE, *áw'-ré-cl*, 123, 105, 101: *s.* The external ear; also two appendages to the heart which cover the ventricles, and resemble ears.

AU-ric'-u-lar, 38: *a.* Within the sense of hearing; secret, as conveyed only to the ear; traditional.
AU-ric'-u-lar-ly, 105: *ad.* In a secret manner.
AU-ric'-u-lar-e, *a.* Shaped like the ear.
AU-ric'-u-lar'-ted, *a.* Having large or long ears.
AU-ric'-u-lar, *s.* A species of primrose called, from the shape of its leaves, *Bear's ear*.
AU'-RI-SCALP, (-rě-scālp), *s.* An instrument used in cleaning, or operating upon, the ears.
AU'-RIST, *s.* A surgeon for disorders of the ear.
AUS'-CUL-TA'-TION, 85, 89: *s.* The act or practice of listening to; in medicine, a method of distinguishing some diseases by listening to sounds through a tube applied to the part.
AURIGATION, āw'-rě-gā'-shūn, 123, 89: *s.* The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.
AURORA=āw-rōr'-d, 47: *s.* The goddess that opens the gates of day; the morning; a meteor seen in the north, and hence called *Aurora Borealis*; a species of crowfoot.
AU-ro'-ral, *a.* Belonging to the morning, or northern lights.
AUSPICE, āw'-spīs, 123, 105: *s. sing.* } The
AUSPICES, āw'-spīs-ēz, 14, 151: *s. pl.* } omen or omens of an undertaking, such as used to be drawn from birds; (see *Augur*, &c. :) favourable appearances; protection; influence.
To AU'-spi-cate, 105: *v. a.* To give a favourable turn to; to foreshow; to begin.
AU'-spic'-ial, (āw'-spish'-āil, 95, 147) *a.* Relating to prognostics.
AU'-spic'-ious, (-spish'-ūs, 120) *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; favourable; propitious; lucky; happy.
AU'-spic'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Prosperously.
AU'-spic'-ious-ness, *s.* Appearance; promising success.
AUSTERE=āw-stēr', 123, 43: *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid.
AU-ster'-ly, 105: *ad.* Severely; rigidly.
AU-ster'-ness, *s.* Severity, rigour.
AU-ster'-i-ty, (āw-stēr'-ē-tēy, 92, 129, 105) *s.* Severity; mortified life; harsh discipline.
AUSTER=āw-stēr, 36: *s.* The south wind.
AU'-stral, 12: *a.* Southern.
AU'-strine, (-strin, 105) *a.* Southern.
AU'-STRAL-A'-SIAN, (-āsh'-yān, 147) *a.* Belonging to the countries south of Asia, which take the general name *Australasia*. These words are now commonly contracted into *Australia* and *Australian*.
AUTHENTIC=āw-thēn'-tic, 89: } *a.* Having
AUTHENTICAL=āw-thēn'-tē-cāl, } a genuine origin or authority; genuine.
AU-thēn'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* After an authentic manner.
AU-thēn'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being authentic.
To AU-thēn'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To render authentic; to entitle to credit.
AU-thēn'-ti-ca'-tion, *s.* The establishing by proof.
AU-thēn'-tic'-i-ty, (āw'-thēn'-tiss'-ē-tēy) *s.* Genuine-ness.
AU'-THOR, (āw'-thor, 123, 38) *s.* The first beginner or mover; the efficient; he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.
AU'-thor-ess, *s.* A female author. Yet *author* may be used.
AU'-thor-less, *a.* Without an author
AU'-thor-ship, *s.* The quality of being an author.
AU-tho'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to authorship.

AU'-THOR'-i-ty, (āw-thōr'-ē-tēy, 123, 129, 105) *s.* Legal or genuine power; influence; rule; support; testimony; credibility.
AU'-thor'-i-ta'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Having authority; having an air of authority.
AU'-thor'-i-ta'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an authoritative manner.
AU'-thor'-i-ta'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being authoritative.
To AU'-tho-rise, (-thō-rīz,) *v. a.* To give authority; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify; to give credit.
AU'-tho'-ri-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Establishment by authority.
AUTO-DA-FE', āw'-tō-dā-fāy', [Sp.] 170: *s.* Act of faith, a term appropriated to the burning of heretics by the Inquisition.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, āw'-tō-bi-ōg'-rā-fēy, 123, 87, 163: *s.* A man's life narrated by himself; the practice of writing one's own history.
AU-TOCH'-THON, (āw-tōck'-thōn, 161) *s.* He who is supposed to have sprung from the soil itself on which he lives.
AU-TOC'-RA-CY, 92, 98, 101: *s.* Government residing in, and exercised by, a single person.
AU'-to-crat, } *s.* An absolute prince or ruler.
AU-toc'-ra-ty, }
AU-toc'-ra-tris, (-tricks, 154) } *s.* A female ab-
AU-toc'-ra-trice, (-triss, 105) } solute ruler.
AU'-to-crat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to autocracy.
AU'-to-crat'-i-cal, }
AU'-TO-GRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A person's own hand writing.
AU'-to-graph'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to an auto-
AU'-to-graph'-i-cal, } graph.
AU-TOM'-A-TON, *s.* A machine having self-motion by internal machinery.
TO The classical plural is *au-tom'-a-ta*, but the English plural, *automatons*, may be safely used.
AU-to-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Belonging to an automaton;
AU-to-mat'-i-cal, } also, involuntary, as are certain muscular actions.
AU-tom'-a-tous, 120: *s.* Automatic.
AU'-TO-MATH, *s.* A self-taught person.
AU-RON'-O-MY, 105: *s.* The living according to one's own law.
AU'-TO-R-SY, 105: *s.* The seeing with one's own eyes.
AU-top'-ti-cal, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.
AU-top'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By the evidence of one's eyes.
AUTUMN, āw-tūm, 123, 156: *s.* The third season of the year, astronomically beginning on the 23d Sept., but popularly comprising August, September, and October.
AU-tum'-nal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to autumn: — *s.* A plant that flowers in autumn.
AUXESIS, āwg-zē'-cīs, 154: *s.* Amplification.
AUXILIAR, āwg-zīl'-yor, 123, 154, 95, 146: }
AUXILIARY, āwg-zīl'-yār-ēy, 129, 105: }
a. and *s.* Assisting; in grammar, assisting to conjugate other verbs: — *s.* Helper; confederate; the plural, *Auxiliaries*, often means foreign troops employed in war.
Aux-il'-ia-tor-y, (āwg-zīl'-yā-tōr-ēy) *a.* As-sisting.
To AVAIL=d-vāil', *v. a.* and *n.* To profit; to promote; — *n.* To be of use.
A-vail', *s.* Profit, advantage.
A-vail'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Profitable, powerful, useful.
A-vail'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Power to promote the end sought; legal force.
A-vail'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Powerfully, legally, validly.
A-vail'-ment, *s.* Usefulness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no regularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **AVALE**=*ä-väl'*, *v. a.* To let fall, to depress.

[Obs.]

Av''-a-lanche', (*äv''-d-löngsh'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

AVANT-COURIER, *äv'-öng-cöör''-d-er*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A messenger dispatched before to notify the approach of others.

Av-vant''-gard, (*d-vöng''-gard*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The van; the first body of an army.

AVARICE, *äv'-d-riss*, 105: *s.* Covetousness.

Av'-a-ric''-ious, (*rish''-üs*, 95, 147) *a.* Covetous.

Av'-a-ric''-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Covetously.

Av'-a-ric''-ious-ness, *s.* The quality of being covetous.

AVAST=*ä-väst'*, *interj.* Hold! stop! stay! [A sea-term.]

AVATAR=*äv'-d-tar''*, *s.* The incarnation of Hindoo mythology.

AVAUNT=*d-väwnt'*, 123, 122: *interj.* Hence! begone!

To **AVEL**.—See before *Avulsed*.

AVE-MARY, *äv''-vëly-mä''-rëy*, 41, 105: *s.* An address to the Virgin in catholic devotion.

AVENACEOUS, *äv'-d-nä''-sh'üs*, 147: *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of oats.

Av'-e-nage, 99: *s.* A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

Av'-e-nor, *s.* Anciently, an officer of the royal stables.

To **AVENGE**=*d-vëng'*, *v. a.* To take vengeance for, without malice; to punish.

Av-en''-ger, 36: *s.* One who avenges.

Av-enge''-ment, *s.* Vengeance.

Av-en''-geance, *s.* Vengeance. [Obs.]

ADVENTURE, *d-vën''-ture*, (*-türt*, 147) *s.* A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE=*äv'-d-nü*, 92, 189: *s.* A way by which a place may be entered: an alley of trees to an entrance.

To **AVER**=*d-ver'*, 35: *v. a.* To declare positively.

Av-ver''-ment, *s.* Declaration: in law, an offer of the defendant to justify an exception; also, the act as well as the offer.

AVERAGE=*äv''-ër-dge*, 92, 129, 99: *s.* and *a.* Originally, the duty which the tenant paid the king or other lord by the service of beasts and carriages; in a more modern sense, the contribution that merchants make toward the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest; also, a small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods over and above the freight; and hence its general and common import, viz. medium, mean proportion:—*adj.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.

To *Av-er''-age*, *v. a.* and *n.* To fix the mean of unequal quantities:—*new.* To form a medial quantity.

AVERPENNY, *äv''-er-pën''-nëy*, 85: *s.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by rent from land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.

To **AVERRUNCATE**, *äv''-ër-rüng''-cäte*, 158: *v. a.* To root up.

To **AVERT**=*d-vert'*, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn aside; to cause to dislike; to put away:—*new.* To turn away.

Av-er''-ter, *s.* The person or thing that turns away.

Av-er-se', 153: *a.* Disinclined to; not favourable.

Av-er-se''-ly, 105: *ad.* Unwillingly, backwardly.

Av-er-se''-ness, *s.* Unwillingness, disinclination.

Av'-er-sä''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Aversion. [Little used.]

Av-er''-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* Hatred; dislike; abhorrence; the cause of aversion.

AVIARY, *äv'-vë-är-ëy*, 90, 146, 129: *s.* A place enclosed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, *d-vid''-d-tëy*, 105: *s.* Greediness; eagerness.

Av-vid''-i-ous, 120: *a.* Greedy, eager.

Av-vid''-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Greedily, eagerly.

To **AVILE**=*d-vilë'*, *v. a.* To depreciate. [Obs.]

To **AVISE**, *d-vizë'*, 137: *v. n.* To consider. [Obs.]

AVITOUS, *äv'-d-tüs*, 120: *a.* Left by ancestors. [Obs.]

To **AVOCATE**=*äv'-d-cäte*, 92, 99: *v. a.* To call off, or away. [Obs.]

To *Av-voke'*, *v. a.* To advocate. [Obs.]

Av''-o-ca''-tive, 105: *a.* That calls away, or employs.

Av'-o-ca''-tion, *s.* The act of calling away; the business that calls away or employs a man. It should be distinguished from *vocation*, or a man's ordinary calling, but is commonly confounded with it.

To **AVOID**=*d-void'*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To shun; to escape from; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate; to vacate; to annul:—*new.* To retire; to become void or vacant.

Av-void''-er, *s.* He who avoids.

Av-void''-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avoided.

Av-void''-ance, *s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off; in law, the act of becoming vacant by death, cession, deprivation, &c.; also, the act of annulling.

Av-void''-less, *a.* Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, *äv'-er-dü-poize'*, [Fr.] 170, 189: *s.* and *a.* A weight of which the pound contains sixteen ounces, and bearing to the pound Troy the proportion of 17 to 14.

AVOLATION, *äv'-d-lä''-ion*, 89: *s.* A flying away.

To **AVOUCH**=*d-vowtch'*, 31, 63: *v. a.* To affirm; to maintain; to vindicate.

Av-vouch', *s.* Declaration, evidence. [Obs.]

Av-vouch''-er, 36: *s.* He that avouches.

Av-vouch''-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avouched.

Av-vouch''-ment, *s.* Declaration; the act of avouching.

To **AVOW**=*d-vow'*, 31: *v. a.* To declare openly.

Av-vow''-er, 36: *s.* He that avows or justifies.

Av-vow''-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avowed.

Av-vow''-a-bly, *ad.* In an avowable manner.

Av-vow''-al, *s.* Open declaration; justificatory admission.

Av-vow''-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* In an avowed manner.

Av-vow''-er, *s.*—See *Advowee*.

Av-vow''-ry, *s.* In law, is where one, having taken distress for rent, and the other suing forth a replevin, the taker justifies in his own right, and avows the taking.

AVOUTRY.—See *Advoutry*.

To **AVEL**=*d-vël'*, *v. a.* To pull out, or away. [Obs.]

Av-vul-se', (*-vülst*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Plucked out.

Av-vul''-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* A plucking out or asunder.

To **AWAIT**=*d-wäit'*, *v. a.* To expect; to attend; to remain in expectation of.

Aw-wait', *s.* Ambush. [Obs.]

To **AWAKE**=*d-wäke'*,

I Awoke=*d-wöke'*, } *v. a.* and *n.* To

Awaked=*d-wäkt'*, 114, 143: } rouse out of sleep;

Awake', *a.* Not asleep; in a state of vigilance.

To *Aw-a''-ken*, (*-kn*, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To awake.

Aw-a''-ken-er, *s.* The person or thing that awakens.

To **AWARD**, *d-wärd'*, 140, 37: *v. a.* and *n.*

To adjudge:—*new.* To decree.

Aw-ward', *s.* Judgement, sentence, determination.

Aw-ward''-er, 36: *s.* One that awards.

AWARE=*d-wär'*, 41: *a.* Vigilant, apprized.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-mäñ: pä-pä': län: gööd: j'ö, i. e. *jew*, 55: ä, é, &c. *mutr.* 171.

To *A-ware*, *v. n.* To beware. [Not in use.]

AWAY=*d-wāy*, *ad.* and *interj.* In a state of absence from. *I cannot away with, I cannot endure*—*interj.* Begone!

AWE=*āw*, *s.* Reverential fear.

→ The word is much used in composition, as, *awe-bound, awe-commanding, awe-struck*, &c.

Aw'-ful, 117: *a.* Striking with awe.

Aw'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* In an awful manner.

Aw'-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being awful, solemnity.

Aw'-less, *a.* Wanting reverence; wanting power to awe.

To **Awe**, *v. a.* To strike with reverence or fear.

To **AWHAPE**, *d-hwāp'*, 160: *v. a.* To strike, to confound. [Obs.]

→ From this verb comes the vulgar word to *whop*.

AWEATHER, *d-wēth'-er*, *ad.* To the wind side of the ship.

AWHILE, *d-hwīl'*, 160: *ad.* Some time.

AWKWARD, *āwk'-word*, 140, 38: *a.* Clumsy; unhandy; inelegant; unpolite; perverse.

Awk'-ward-ly, 105: *ad.* In an awkward manner.

Awk'-ward-ness, *s.* Clumsiness, inelegance.

AWL=*āwl*, *s.* A pointed instrument to bore holes.

Awl'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant with awl-shaped leaves.

AWM, *āwm*, *s.* A Dutch measure equal to a tierce.

AWN=*āwn*, *s.* The beard of corn or grass.

AWN'-less, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'-y, 105: *a.* Having awn or beard.

AWNING=*āwn'-ing*, *s.* A slight covering for shade.

AWOKE—See To Awake.

AWRY, *d-rī*, 157: *ad.* Not in a straight direction; obliquely; askew, with oblique vision; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, *āks*, 154: *s.* A sharp instrument for hewing and chopping.

AXILLARY, *āks'-il-lār-ty*, 154, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the arm-pit.

AXIOM, *āks'-i-ūm*, 154, 146, 147: *s.* A self-evident truth; more accurately, a required *a priori* condition or capability of the mind, laid down in the form of a general proposition.

Ax'-i-o-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to, or having
Ax'-i-o-mat'-i-cal, } the nature of an axiom.

AXIS, *āks'-is*, 154: *s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, and on which it may be supposed to revolve.

AX'-le, (*āks'-al*, 101) *s.* The pin or pole on which the wheel turns, also called *ax'-le-tree*.

AY, *ā-ty*, 5: *ad.* Yes.

AYE=*āy*, *ad.* Always; for ever.

AYRY—See *Airy*, or *Ærie*.

AZIMUTH, *āz'-ē-mūth*, 92, 105: *s.* The arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the centre of the object. Magnetical azimuth is the arch of the horizon between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; and the azimuth compass is an instrument for finding the magnetical azimuth.

AZOTE=*āz'-ōt*, *s.* Mephitic air, or nitrogen, so called as being destructive of life. See *A*.

A-zot'-ic, 89: *a.* Pertaining to azote.

AZURE, *ā'-zh'-oor*, 147: *a.* Sky blue; in heraldry, blue.

To **A-zure**, *v. a.* To colour blue.

A'-zured, (*-zh'-oord*, 114) *part. a.* Coloured azure.

AZYMOUS, *āz'-ē-mūs*, 105, 120: *a.* Unleavened.—See *A*.

B, the second letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 75th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation in writing, it generally stands for *baccalaureus*, or bachelor, as *B. A.*, *B. D.*, *B. L.*

BAA, *bā*, 97: *s.* The cry of a sheep.

To **Baa**, *v. a.* To cry like a sheep.

To **BABBLE**, *bāb'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.—*act.* To prate.

Bab'-bler, 36: *s.* An idle talker, a teller of secrets.

Bab'-ble, *s.* Idle talk, senseless prattle.

Bab'-ble-ment, *s.* Senseless prate.

BABE=*bāb*, *s.* An infant.

Ba'-ber-y, 129, 105: *s.* Finery to please an infant.

Ba'-bish, *a.* Childish.

Ba'-er, (*bā'-bēy*, vulgarly, *bāb'-ty*) *s.* An infant.

Ba'-by-hood, (*-hōöd*, 118) *s.* The state of infancy.

Ba'-by-ish, *a.* Childish.

BABOON=*bā-bōōn'*, *s.* A monkey of the largest kind.

BABYLONIAN, *bāb'-ē-lō'-nē-ān*, 85, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; like the language of Babel; disorderly.

BAC=*bäck*, *a.* A tub for cooling wort; a sort of boat.

BACCA=*bäck'-cd*, *s.* In botany, a berry.

Bac'-ca-ted, *a.* Having berries; beset with pearls.

Bac'-cif-er-ous, (*-sif'-ēr-ūs*) *a.* Bearing berries.

Bac'-civ'-o-rous, *a.* Feeding on berries.

BACCALAUREATE=*bäck'-cd-lāw'-rē-ātu*, 90: *s.* The degree of bachelor.

BACCHANAL, *bäck'-cd-nāl*, 161: } *s.* and *a.*
BACCHANALIAN, *bäck'-cd-nā'* } A devotee to
lē-ān, 85, 90: } Bacchus, a
drunkard; the former word, in the plural, also signifies
the feasts of Bacchus, or *Bacchanalia*;—*a.* Appertaining
to drinking and revelry.

Bac'-chant', *s. mas.* } A bacchanal. The idiom is
Bac'-chante, *s. fem.* } French: as English words,
they have the same pronunciation, *bac'-cant'*. The
plural, *bacchantes*, is classical, and is pronounced
bac-can'-tees.

Bac'-chic, (*-kick*) *a.* Jovial, drunken.

Bac'-chi-us, *s.* A poetic foot, such as in *ā-vā-rī*.

BACHELOR=*bāčh'-ē-lor*, 63, 38: *s.* A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degree at the university; a knight of the lowest order.

Bach'-e-lor-ship, *s.* The state of being a bachelor.

BACH'-E-LOR'S-BUT'-TONS, 114, 143: *s.* The herb campan.

BACK=*bäck*, *s. a.* and *ad.* The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; the cover of a book.—*a.* That is behind, or applied behind; that is out of sight; that has been passed by.—*ad.* To the place from which one came; backward; behind; towards things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

To **Back**, *v. a.* and *n.* To mount on the back of a horse; to place on the back; to maintain; to justify, to second.—*neu.* To move or go back.

Backed, (*bäck't*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Having a back; seconded.

To **Back'-bite**, *v. a.* To censure the absent.

Back'-bi-ter, 36: *s.* A privy calumniator.

Back'-bi-ting, 72: *s.* Secret detraction.

BACK'-BONE, *s.* The bone of the back.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

BACK'-DOOR, (-dōr, 108) *s.* The door behind the house.

BACK'-GROUND, *s.* Ground behind; obscurity.

BACK'-PIECE, (-pēc, 103) *s.* Armour at the back.

BACK'-SIDE, *s.* The hind part; the posteriora.

To BACK-SLIDE, 81: *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Back-sli'-der, 36: *s.* An apostate.

Back-sli'-ding, 72: *s.* Transgression, apostasy.

BACK'-STAFF, *s.* A kind of quadrant.

BACK'-STAIRS, 143: *s.* The private stairs.

BACK'-STAYS, 151: *s.* Ropes that strengthen the masts.

BACK'-SWORD, (-sōrd, 130, 145) *s.* A sword with one sharp edge; and a stick with a basket-handle.

BACK'-WARD, (-word, 140, 38) *ad. a. and s.* With the back forward; towards the back; in a back direction; toward something past; from a better to a worse state; in time past:—*a.* Behind in progress; unwilling; hesitating; sluggish; dull:—*s.* The state behind or past.

Back'-wards, 143: *ad.* Backward.

Back'-ward-ly, 105: *ad.* Unwillingly, perversely.

Back'-ward-ness, *s.* Tardiness; dulness.

BACKGAMMON=bäck-gām'-mōn, 18: *s.* A Welsh word, signifying a little battle; a game with box and dice.

BACON, bā'-kn, 114, 116: *s.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BACULOMETRY, bäck'-h-lōm'-ē-trēy, 87: *s.* The practice of measuring by *baculi* or staves.

BAD=bād, *a.* Ill; not good; vicious; hurtful.

Bad'-ly, *ad.* In an ill manner; not well.

Bad'-ness, *s.* Want of good qualities.

BADE.—See *To Bid*.

BADGE=bādge, *s.* A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known.

To Badge, *v. a.* To mark; to distinguish by a badge.

BADGER=bād'-jer, 64: *s.* An animal so named.

To Bad'-ger, *v. a.* To worry as in a badger hunt.

BADGER=bād'-jer, 64, 36: *s.* One licensed to buy victuals in one place for sale in another.

BADINAGE, bād'-ē-nāzh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Light, playful discourse.

*To BAFFLE, bāf'-fl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To elude, to confound:—*new.* To practise deceit.*

Baf'-fler, 36: *s.* One that baffles.

BAG=hāg, *s.* A sack or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained; an ornamental purse attached to the hair in a man's full dress, in commerce, a determinate quantity of goods.

To Bag, *v. a. and n.* To put into a bag:—*new.* To swell like a full bag.

BAG'-GAGE, 99: *s.* The furniture of an army.

BAGATELLE, bāg'-d-tēl', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A trifle.

BAGGAGE, bāg'-gāge, 99: *s.* A worthless woman; a flirt.—See also under *Bag*.

BAGNIO, bān'-yō, 157, 146: *s.* A bathing house; a brothel.

BAGPIPE=bāg'-pipe, *s.* A musical instrument consisting of a bag and pipes.

Bag'-pi-per, 36: *s.* A player on the bagpipe.

BAGUETTE, bā-guēt', [Fr.] *s.* A little round moulding.

*To BAIL=bāle, 100: *v. a.* Originally, to deliver to another; appropriately, a law term, signifying to liberate by giving a prisoner to his friends, who are security that he shall appear and answer in court; in strictness, the magistrate bails the prisoner; but the sureties are also said to bail him by procuring his release: the word is also applied to the delivery of goods in trust.*

Bail'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being bailed.

Bail'-or, 177: *s.* One who delivers goods in trust.

Bail'-ee, *s.* One who receives in trust.

BAIL, *s.* The release of a prisoner on security taken for his appearance in court; the larger term is *main-prize*; it also means the person or persons who give security; and sometimes the sum of money in which they are bound; also a certain limit within a forest.

Bail'-bond, *s.* The bond given for appearance in court.

Bail'-piece, (-pēc, 103) *s.* A slip of parchment or paper, containing a recognisance of bail above, or to the action.

Bail'-ment, *s.* Delivery of goods in trust.

Bail'-iff, *s.* Formerly, the officer of a hundred, who administered justice to the people; but the hundred courts, except certain franchises, are swallowed in the county courts, and bailiffs, as to their name and office, are grown into contempt, their office being to arrest persons, to collect fines, to summon juries, attend assizes, and execute writs and process, as officers of the sheriff; also, the under-steward of a manor.

Bail'-i-wick, *s.* The space within which a bailiff had jurisdiction.

Bail'-y, 105: *s.* A contraction for bailiff, or for bailiwick.

BAIRN=bāirn, } *s.* That which was born; a
BARN=barn, 33: } child. [Provin.]

BAIT=bāte, *s.* Any substance for food; hence such substance or its appearance exhibited as a lure; a temptation generally; food taken by men or beasts for refreshment on a journey; *white bait* is a small fish of the Thames.

To Bait, *v. a. and n.* To put food as a lure; to give food for refreshment on a journey:—*new.* To stop and refresh by food.

*To BAIT=bāte, *v. a. and n.* To attack; to harass with the help of others:—*new.* To flutter, hover, or show other symptoms of attacking, as a hawk about to seize its prey.*

BAIZE=bāze, 189: *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.

*To BAKE=bāke, *v. a. and n.* To heat in a close place; to cook in an oven; to harden with heat:—*new.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked.*

Ba'-ker, 36: *s.* One whose business is to bake.

Bake'-house, *s.* The work place adjoining an oven.

Ba'-ker-y, *s.* A baker's work-places and oven.

Ba'-king, *s.* That which is baked, or to be baked.

BALANCE=bāl'-ānce, *s.* One of the powers in mechanics; a pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; the sign *Libra*.

To Bal'-ance, 82: *v. a. and n.* To weigh in scales; to regulate the weight; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay what will make an account even:—*new.* To hesitate, to fluctuate.

Bal'-an-cer, 36: *s.* One that balances.

BALASS=bāl'-āss, *s.* A variety of spinel ruby.

BALCONY, bāl'-cō-nēy, 81, 105: *s.* A frame or gallery before the window of a house.

☞ The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years.

BALD, bāld, 112: *a.* Wanting hair; without the usual covering; unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked.

Bald'-ly, 105: *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

Bald'-ness, *s.* The want of hair; meanness of style.

Bald'-pate, *s.* A head without hair.

BALDACHIN, bāl'-dā-kin, 142, 161: *s.* A silk canopy; an architectural canopy.

BALDERDASH, bāwl'-der-dāsh, 112, 25: *s.* Any thing jumbled without judgement; jargon.

To Bal'-der-dash, *v. a.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

BAL-DRICK, bāwl'-drick, 112: *s.* A girdle.

*To BALE=bāil, *v. a.* To lave out. Webster thinks it of the same origin with *To bail*.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

BALE=bāl, *s.* A bundle. Seemingly related to *Bail*.
To Bale, *v. a.* To make up into a bale, or bundle.
BALE=bāl, *s.* Misery, calamity. [Obs.]
Bale'-ful, (fōl, 117) *a.* Sorrowful; pernicious.
Bale'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Grievedly; perniciously.
BALEARIC=bāl-ē-ār'-ic, 129, 88: *a.* An epithet of Majorca and Minorca, because the natives were skilful at casting stones from a sling or bow.
Ba'-lis'-TER, *a.* A cross bow.
Be'-lis'-tic, or **Bal'-lis'-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to missile engines.
BALK, bāk, 112, 139: *s.* A great beam.—See *Bulk*.
BALK, bāk, 112, 139: *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed; a disappointment.
To Balk, *v. a.* To frustrate; to disappoint:—to heap as on a ridge. [Obs.]
Balk'-er, *s.* One that balks; also one who, standing on a high ridge or promontory, watches the shoals of herring, and gives notice of their course to the fishermen in boats.
BALL, bāl, 112: *s.* Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; the cushions used for inking by printers.
BALL, bāl, 112: *s.* An entertainment of dancing.
BALLAD=bāl-lād, 142: *s.* A song, generally on some historical or popular subject; or of simple melody. It has many compounds, as *Ballad-maker*, *Ballad-singer*, *Ballad-tune*, &c.
To Ball-lad, *v. n.* To make or sing ballads.
BAL-LA-TER, *s.* A song; a jig. [Milton.]
BALLAST=bāl-lāst, 142: *s.* Weight put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady; that which keeps steady.
To Ball-lest, *v. a.* To place ballast; to keep steady.
BAL-LA-TOON, *s.* A luggage boat used in the east.
BALLET=bāl-lā, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A dance exhibiting a story; a kind of dramatic poem. The word is related both to *ball*, and *ballad*.
BALLISTIC.—See under *Ballister*.
BALLOON=bāl-lōn, *s.* A glass receiver of a spherical form: an architectural ornament, being a ball placed on a pillar; a large bag, generally of silk, filled with a gas which causes it to rise in the air.
BALLOT=bāl-lōt, *s.* Originally a little ball, but now it means that, or any thing else, which is used in giving a secret vote; the act of voting by ballot.
Bal'-lot-box, 154: *s.* The box used in balloting.
To Bal'-lot, *v. n.* To choose by ballot.
Bal'-lo-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A voting by ballot. [Little used.]
BALLOTADE, bāl-lō-tād', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A horse's leap performed between two pillars.
BALM.—See under *Balsam*.
BALNEAL=bāl-nē-āl, 142: *a.* Appertaining to a bath.
Bal'-ne-ar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A bathing room.
Bal'-ne-a-to-ry, *a.* Belonging to a bath.
Bal'-ne-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bathing.
BALSAM, bāl-sām, 112, 12: *s.* Any unctuous aromatic substance of sanative effect; in modern chemistry, such vegetable juices as are liquid, or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation.
Bal-sam'-ic, (bāl-sām'-ic, 88) } 142: *a.* Hav-
Bal-sam'-i-cal, (bāl-sām'-ē-cāl) } ing the qualities
 of a balsam.
BALM, (bām, 122, 139) *s.* Balsam, of which word is a contraction; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates; it is also the appropriated name of several plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa*. The balm of Gilead is a plant of the

genus *Amyris*, whose leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the balsam of Mecca, or of Syria, and the balm of Gilead of the shops.

Balm'-y, 105: *a.* Having the qualities of a balm; soothing.

To Balm, *v. a.* To anoint with balm; to assuage.

BALTIC, bāl'-tic, 112: *a.* and *s.* A sea so named.

BALUSTER=bāl'-ūs-ter, *s.* A small column, one of the supporters of the rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery.

Bal'-us-tered, (-terd, 114) *a.* Having balusters.

Bal'-us-trade, *s.* The balusters, collectively, of a gallery, terrace, or top of a building, &c.

BAMBOO=bām-bōō, *s.* A plant of the reed kind.

BAM=bām, *s.* A cheat. [A cant word.]

To Bam-boō'-zle, 101: *v. a.* To deceive; to impose on.

Bam-boō'-zler, 36: *s.* One who deceives by low tricks.

BAN=bān, *s.* A public notice or edict; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; suspension of privileges.

To Ban, *v. a.* and *n.* To curse; to proscribe.

BAN'-DIT, or **BAN-DIT'-TO**, *pl.* } *s.* An outlawed
BAN'-DITS, or **BAN-DIT'-TI**, } robber, or robbers.
 (-tēy, 105)

BANANA=bā-nā'-nā, 98: *s.* A species of plantain.

BAND=bānd, *s.* A tie; any means of union or connection; something worn about the neck; any thing bound round another; any flat low member or moulding; a company of soldiers; a company of persons joined together, particularly of musical performers.

To Band, *v. a.* and *n.* To unite together; to bind with a band; in heraldry, to bind with a band of different colour from the charge:—*new*. To associate.

Ban'-der, 36: *s.* One that associates.

Ban'-dage, 99: *s.* That which binds; a fillet.

BAND'-BOX, 154: *s.* A slight box for bands and the like.

BAND'-STRING, 72: *s.* A string appendant to a band.

BAN'-DE-LET, *s.* A flat moulding or fillet.

BAN'-DER-ET, *s.* In Switzerland, a general-in-chief.

BAN'-DOG, *s.* A dog chained up, or bound; a fierce dog.

BAN-DO-LEERS', 143: *s. pl.* Little cases containing musket charges appended to the band formerly slung over the shoulders of a musketeer.

☞ See *Banditti* under *To Ban*.

BANDANA=bān-dān'-dā, *s.* An East India silk handkerchief.

BANDROL.—See *Bannerol* under *Banner*.

BANDY, bān'-dēy, 105: *s.* A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play; the play itself.

To Ban'-dy, *v. a.* To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to agitate; to toss about.

BAN'-DY-LEG, 105: *s.* A bent or crooked leg.

Ban'-dy-legged, 114: *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE=bānē, *s.* Poison; mischief; ruin.

To Bane, *v. a.* To poison.

Bane'-ful, (-fōl, 117) *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

Bane'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Perniciousness; destructively.

Bane'-ful-ness, *s.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE'-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* Deadly nightshade.

To BANG=bāng, 72: *v. a.* To beat; to thump about.

Bang, *s.* A blow, a thump. [A low word.]

To BANGLE, bāng'-gl, 158, *v. a.* To trifle away.

BANIAN, bān-yān', 146: *s.* and *a.* An East Indian, belonging to one of the tribes that abstain from animal food; a morning gown, such as is worn

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

by a Banian; a tree in the East:—*a.* An epithet applied to days on which no meat is served out.

To BANISH=bân'-ish, *v. a.* To exile; to drive away.

Ban'-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that banishes.

Ban'-ish-ment, *s.* The act of banishing; exile.

BANISTER=bân'-is-ter, *s.* A corruption of Ban-luster.

BANK=bāngk, 158: *s.* Originally a bench; whatever is raised and extends in a ridge; an accumulation of money; a place where money is laid up; the persons managing a bank of money.

☞ The word is often compounded, as *bank-note*, *bank-bill*, *bank-stock*, &c.

To Bank, *v. a.* To raise a bank; to put money in a bank.

Bank'-er, *s.* One that keeps a bank.

Bank'-ing, 72: *s.* The business of banking.

BANK'-RUPT, *a. and s.* That is broken with respect to his bank or stock of money:—*a.* A trader that breaks.

BANK'-RUPT-cy, 105: *s.* The state of a bankrupt; an act of bankruptcy, is any act that makes a man legally a bankrupt; a commission of bankruptcy, is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of bankruptcy.

BAN'-QUETTER,(bāng'-ket', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A foot bank behind a parapet to stand on when firing at the enemy.

BANNER=bân'-ner, 36: *s.* A flag; a standard; a steamer borne at the end of a lance.

Ban'-nered, (-nerd, 114) *part. a.* Displaying banners.

BAN'-NER-ET, 129: *s.* A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard and making it a banner; a little banner.

BAN'-NER-OL, (-ôle, 116) *s.* A little flag or streamer.

BANNOCK=bân'-nôck, *s.* A cake of oatmeal or barley meal.

BANQUET, hāng'-kwê't, 158, 76, 145: *s.* A feast.

To Ban'-quet, *v. a. and n.* To treat with feasting:—*new.* To feast; to fare daintily.

Ban'-quet-er, 36: *s.* A feaster; one that makes feasts.

Ban'-quet-ing, 72: *s.* The act of feasting.

☞ See *Banquette* under Bank.

BANSHEE=bân'-shéy, } *s.* An Irish fairy.

BENSHI,bên'-shéy, 105: }

BANSTICLE,bân'-stê-cl, 101: *s.* The fish stickleback.

BANTAM=bân'-tām, *a. and s.* Of bantam breed:—*s.* A small fowl with feathered shanks, probably first brought from Bantam.

To BANTER=bân'-ter, 36: *v. a.* To play upon; to rally.

Ban'-ter, *s.* Light ridicule; rally.

Ban'-ter-er, 129: *s.* One that banters.

BANTLING=bânt'-ling, 72: *s.* A little child.

To BAPTIZE=bāp'-tize', *v. a.* Originally, to immerse in water; appropriately, to administer the sacrament of initiation into the christian church, to christen.

Bap'-tizer, 36: *s.* One that christens.

BAP'-TISM, (-tizm, 153) *s.* A christian sacrament performed by ablution, or sprinkling, and a form of words.

Bap'-tis'-mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAP'-TIST, *s.* A baptizer; also an Anabaptist.

Bap'-tist-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place for baptizing.

Bap'-tis'-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to baptism.

BAR=bar, 33: *s.* A long piece of wood or metal; something which being across a passage hinders entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbour; a tribunal of justice; (see lower down:) in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; in heraldry, a horizontal

mark across the escutcheon; in music, the line, or the space marked off by the line, which includes one beat in the time.

To BAR, *v. a.* To fasten with a bar; to hinder; to shut out; to exclude from use or claim; to prohibit; to except; in law, to hinder the process of a suit; in surgery, an operation on a vein to stop malignant humors.

Bar'-shot, *s.* Half bullets barred together.

Bar'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of obstructions. [Shaks.]

BAR-RI-CADE,(bār-rê-cādê',) } 129, 105: *s.*

BAR-RI-CA'-DO,(bār-rê-cā'-dô,) } A hastily made fortification; a bar; an obstruction.

To Bar-ri-cade', } *v. a.* To stop up a passage; to

To Bar-ri-ca'-do, } obstruct.

BAR'-RI-ER, *s.* A barricade; a boundary. Pope, in one place, pronounces *bar-rier*.

BAR, 33: *s.* A place inclosed by a bar, as in courts of justice where counsellors plead; also where the criminals stand; and in taverns and inns whence liquors are dispensed.

Bar'-maid, *s.* The chief servant in an inn.

Bar'-ris-ter,(bār'-rîs-ter, 129) *s.* A counsellor at law.

BARB=barb, 33: *s.* A Barbary horse; or pigeon.

BARB=barb, 33: *s.* That which resembles beard, or grows in the place of it; the points that stand backward in an arrow; horse-armour.

To Barb, *v. a.* To shave; to furnish horses with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

Bar'-bed, *part. a.* Armed; bearded.

BAR'-BER, 36: *s.* One whose occupation is to shave.

To Bar'-ber, *v. a.* To shave and dress.

Bar'-ber-mon'-ger,(mûn'-guer, 116, 77) *s.* A *fox*.

BAR'-BA-TED, 98: *a.* Jagged; bearded.

BAR'-BEL, *s.* A coarse river fish with a barb.

BAR'-BER-RY, *s.* A wild fruit, with spines or barbs.

BARBACAN=bar' |bâ-cân, *s.* A fortification before the town walls, or at the end of a bridge; an opening to shoot out at.

BARBAROUS, bar'-bâ-rûs, 120: *a.* Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; contrary to the rules of speech; cruel, inhuman, brutal; foreign.

Bar'-ba-rous-ly, *s.* In a barbarous manner.

Bar'-ba-rous-ness, *s.* The state of being barbarous.

BAR-BA'-RI-JAN, 90, 105: *s. and a.* A man uncivilized; a brutal monster:—*a.* Savage.

Bar-bar'-ic, (-bâr'-ick, 129) *a.* Foreign; uncivilized.

Bar-bar'-i-ty, *s.* Savageness; cruelty; barbarism.

BAR'-BA-RISM, 158: *s.* Any form of speech contrary to the purity of a language; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty.

To Bar'-ba-rize, *v. a.* To reduce to barbarism.

To BARBECUE=bar'-bê-cû, *v. a.* To dress a hog whole.

Bar'-be-cue, *s.* In the West Indies, a hog dressed whole.

BARBED, BARBEL, BARBER, BAR-BERRY, &c.—See under Barb.

BARD=bard, 33: *s.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet.

Bar'-dic, Bar'-dish, *a.* Relating to bards or poets.

BARE, obsolete for *bore*.—See To Bear.

BARE=bâre, 41: *a.* Naked; wanting clothes; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere.

To Bare, *v. a.* To strip; to uncover.

Bar'-bone, *s.* A very lean person.

Bar'-faced, (-fâst, 114, 143) *a.* Shameless.

Bar'-faced-ly, 105: *ad.* Openly, shamelessly.

Bar'-faced-ness, *s.* Effrontery; assurance.

Bar'-foot, (-fôot, 118) *a. and ad.* Without shoes.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gâte'-wáy: cháp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lăw: gôod: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Bare-head'-ed, (-hěd'-ed 120) *a.* Uncovered in respect.
Bar'-ly, *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; merely.
Bar'-ness, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty.
BARGAIN=**bar'-gāne**, 100, 99; *s.* A contract; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
To Bar'-gain, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a contract:—*act.* To sell speculatively.
Bar'-gain-ee, *s.* He that accepts a bargain.
Bar'-gain-er, 177; *s.* He that makes a bargain.
BARGE=**barg-**, 33; *s.* A boat used by officers and magistrates; a flat-bottomed boat for burden.
Bar'-ger, *s.* A bargeman.
Barge'-man, *s.* He that manages a barge.
Barge'-mas'-ter, *s.* The proprietor of a barge.
BARILLA=**bd-ril'-ld**, *s.* A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; the alkali procured from the plant.
BARIUM.—See under Baryta.
BARK=**bark**, 33; *s.* A small ship; a ship.
BARK=**bark**, 33; *s.* The rind of a tree: Peruvian bark, an astringent medicine.
Bar'-ky, *a.* Consisting of bark.
Bark'-bared, 114; *part. a.* Stripped of bark.
Bark'-bound, 123; *part. a.* Straitened by the bark.
To Bark, *v. a.* To strip off the bark.
Bark'-er, *s.* One who barks trees.
To BARK=**bark**, 33; *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog; to clamour.
Bar'-er, *s.* One who clamours; one who stands at a shop-door to invite customers.
BARLEY=**bar'-lēy**, *s.* A grain of which malt is made.
 > The word is often compounded; as *bar'-ley-brake*, (*a* rural game); *bar'-ley-cura*; *bar'-ley-mow*, (32) *bar'-ley-sug'-ar*, (so called because the sugar was originally boiled in a decoction of barley); *bar'-ley-water*, (*a* cooling medicinal drink.) &c.
BARM=**barm**, 33; *s.* Yeast.
Bar'-my, *a.* Yeasty; fitted to ferment beer or bread.
BARN=**barn**, *s.* A building for farming work or stores.
BARNACLE, **bar'-nd-kl**, 101; *s.* A shell-fish, or shell adhering to substances under sea water; a bird like a goose, fabulously said to grow on trees; in the plural, an instrument of two branches to put on a horse's nose while operating on him.
BAROLITE=**bār'-d-lit**, *s.* Carbonate of Baryta.
BAROMETER=**bd-rōm'-d-ter**, 87; *s.* An instrument for determining the weight of the atmosphere, and hence the actual and probable changes of weather, or the height of any ascent.
Bar'-o-met'-ri-cal, 129; *a.* Relating to the barometer.
Bar'-o-met'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of a barometer.
Bar'-o-scope, *s.* A sort of barometer.
BARON=**bār'-ōn**, 129, 18; *s.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount, and the lowest in the house of peers; the title of the judges of the Exchequer; of the representatives in parliament of the cinque ports; the name opposed to *feme* in law-proceedings instead of *husband*. A *Baron of beef* consists of the two sirloins not cut asunder.
Bar'-on-ess, *s.* A baron's lady.
Bar'-on-age, 99; *s.* The peerage; the dignity of a baron; the estate which gives the title.
Bar'-o-ny, *s.* The lordship, honour or fee of a baron.
Bar'-o-ni-al, (**bd-rō'-nē-āl**, 90) *a.* Pertaining to a barony.
Bar'-o-net, 129; *s.* The next title to *baron*, and the lowest which is hereditary.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Bar'-o-net-age, 99; *s.* The baronets as a body; the dignity of a baronet.
BAROUCHE, **bd-rōsh'**, [Fr.] 170; *s.* A four wheeled open carriage.
BARRACAN=**bār'-rd-ān**, *s.* A stuff like camelot.
BARRACK=**bār'-răck**, *s.* A building to lodge soldiers.
BARRATOR=**bār'-rd-tor**, *s.* A wrangler; an encourager of law-suits.
Bar'-ru-try, 105; *s.* Foul practice in law.
BARREL=**bār'-rēl**, *s.* A round wooden vessel; a particular measure; any thing hollow, as the tube of a gun; a cylinder. The *barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum.
To Bar'-rel, *v. a.* To put into a barrel.
BARREN=**bār'-rēn**, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; not copious; unmeaning.
Bar'-ren-ly, *ad.* Unfruitfully.
Bar'-ren-ness, *s.* Incapability of bearing offspring; unfruitfulness; want of invention; aridity.
BAR'-REN-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant so called.
BARRICADE, **BARRIER**, **BARRISTER**, &c.—See under Bar.
BARROW, **bār'-rō**, 125; *s.* A carriage moved by the hand.
BARROW, **bār'-rō**, 125; *s.* A hillock or mound supposed to have been a burying-place.
To BARTER=**bar'-ter**, *v. n.* and *a.* To traffic by exchanging:—*act.* To give in exchange for something.
Bar'-ter, *s.* Traffic by exchange of commodities.
Bar'-ter-er, 129; *s.* He that traffics by exchange.
Bar'-ter-y, 105; *s.* Exchange of commodities.
BARTON, **bār'-tn**, 116; *s.* The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house; the out-houses.
BARTRAM=**bar'-trām**, *s.* The plant pellitory.
BARYTA=**bd-rī'-td**, } 169; *s.* Ponderous earth,
BARYTE=**bd-rī'tē**, } the oxyde of Barium.
Bar-ryt'-ic, (-rīt'-ic, 88) *a.* Pertaining to baryta.
Bār'-ri-um, (**bār'-d-ūm**, 90, 41) *s.* A metal, the basis of baryta.
BARYTONE, **bār'-d-tōne**, 129, 105; *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to, or noting a grave or deep sound:—*s.* A male voice running neither so low as a base voice, nor so high as a tenor; in Greek prosody, a word not accented on the last syllable, and therefore not finishing with the sharp tone of such a word.
BASALT, **bd-săult'**, 112; *s.* A grayish black mineral or stone; a porcelain imitating it.
Ba-sal'-tic, 88; *a.* Having the nature of basalt.
Ba-sal'-tine, (-tīn, 105) *s.* Basaltic hornblend; a column of basalt.
Ba-sal'-tes, (**bd-săil'-tēz**, 142, 101) *s.* Basalt.
BASANITE, **băz'-d-nīte**, 151; *s.* Lydian stone or black jasper, employed to test the purity of gold.
BASE=**băc**, 152, 59; *a.* Low; of low station; of mean spirit; illegitimate; as to metals, without value; as to sounds, deep, grave; low, in position or place.
Base'-ly, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.
Base'-ness, *s.* Meanness; vileness; deepness of sound.
Base'-born, *a.* Of illegitimate birth.
BASE, *s.* The bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the broad part of any body, such as the bottom of a cone, or the foot of a pillar.
Base'-ment, *s.* A continued base; the ground floor.
Base'-less, *a.* Without foundation.
To Base, *v. a.* To found, or establish on a base.
Bă'-sis, *s.* The base, foundation, or principal component part of any thing.
BASS, (**băc**, 167) *a.* and *s.* In music, low, deep.

BAT

BAT

grave:—*s.* The lowest or deepest part of the composition, which is regarded as the *foundation* of the harmony. The word is variously compounded, as *base-clef*, or *cliff*; *base-viol*; *base-voice*, &c.

BASENET=báz'-e-nét, 151: *s.* A helmet or headpiece.

BASHAW=bá-sháw', *s.* A Turkish viceroy, properly Pacha; an imperious man.

BASHFUL, básh'-fúol, 117: *a.* Modest, ashamed, shy.

Bash'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Timorously, modestly.

Bash'-ful-ness, *s.* Modesty; foolish or rustic shame.

BASIL, ház'-il, 151: *s.* The slope of a chisel's edge. *To Bas'-il*, *v. a.* To grind to its proper slope.

BASILAR, báz'-é-lar, 34: } 151: *a.* Chief, principal.

BASILARY, báz'-é-lár-éy, } *cipal*: [an epithet appropriated by anatomists: it is derived from the Greek word, *a king*.]

BA-SIL'-I-CA, *s.* A regal or large hall; a magnificent church; the chief or middle vein of the arm.

Ba sil'-ic, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to the middle vein of the arm.

Ba-sil'-i-cal, } the arm.

BA-SIL'-I-CON, *s.* An ointment, of imputed sovereign excellence.

BAS'-I-LISK, *s.* A crested serpent; a kind of cannon.

BASIN, bá'-en, 114, 115: *s.* A small broad vessel for water; a small pond; any hollow place; a dock.

Ba'-sined, (-sind, 114) *a.* Enclosed as in a basin.

BASIS.—See under *Base*.

TO BASK=básk, 111: *v. n.* and *a.* To lie in the warmth:—*act.* To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASKET=bás'-két, 14: *s.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things interwoven.

☞ The word is often compounded, as *basket-hilt*, *basket-vooman*, &c.

To Bas'-ket, *v. a.* To put in a basket.

BASS, in music.—See under *Base*.

BASS=báss, *s.* A fish of the perch kind.

BASS=báss, *s.* A mat used in churches, &c.

BASS-RELIEF, báss'-rè-lécf'', 103: *s.* Sculpture standing out from a ground, but not far; *semi-relief* standing out still further; and *full relief* exhibiting the figures completely.

BASSET=bás'-sét, *s.* A game at cards.

BASSOON=bás'-soón', *s.* A musical wind instrument.

BASTARD=bás'-tard, 34: *s.* and *a.* An illegitimate child; any thing spurious; a piece of ordnance so called; also, in Shakespeare's time, a kind of sweet wine:—*a.* Illegitimate; spurious.

To Bas'-tar-dize, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard.

Bas'-tar-dy, 105: *s.* The state of being a bastard.

Bas'-tard-ly, *a.* and *ad.* In the manner of a bastard.

TO BASTE, bást, 111: *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to drip butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly.

Ba'-sting, *s.* The act of beating, of dripping butter, &c.

BAS-TI-NADE', (bás'-tè-nádc', 105) } *s.* The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To Bas-ti-nade', } *v. a.* To beat with a cudgel;

To Bas-ti-na-do, } to give the bastinado.

BASTILE, bást-éol, 104: *s.* The fortifications of a castle; the castle itself; a state prison formerly in Paris.

BASTION, bást'-yón, 146, 147: *s.* A huge mass of earth standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BAT=bát, *s.* A stick; a flat club used at cricket.

Bat'-let, *s.* A piece of wood for beating linen.

BAT'-TLE-DORK, 101: *s.* A bat *doré*, or gilt, used at playing with a shuttlecock.

Ba'-TON, (bá'-tōang, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A French marshal's staff.

Ba'-TOON', 98: *s.* A staff; a baton.

☞ **Baste**, **Batten**, **Batter**, **Battle**, &c. are likewise relations of this class.

BAT=bát, *s.* A winged animal like a mouse.

Bat'-ty, 105: *a.* Belonging to a bat. [Shakespeare.]

BAT'-FOWL-ING, 72: *s.* Bird-catching at night.

BATCH=bátch', *s.* The quantity of bread made at one time; any quantity made at once.

BATE=báté, *s.* Strife, contention. [Obs.]

Ba'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be contended for.

Bate'-ful, 117: *a.* Contentious.

Bate'-breed-ing, 72: *a.* Breeding strife.

To BATE, **BATEMENT**, &c.—See *Abate*, &c.

Ba'-ting, 72: *prep.* Except.

BATEAU, bá-té', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A long light boat.

BATH=báth, *p.* báthz, 68, 166: *s.* A receptacle of water for the purpose of bathing; a heating by means of water; of vapour; and even of sand; a house containing a bath; a Hebrew measure of seven gallons and a half.

*To BATHE, (báthé, 111, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by washing; to wash:—*new*. To have one's body in water.*

Ba'-ther, *s.* One who bathes himself; who bathes another.

Ba'-thing, 72: *s.* The act or practice of bathing.

BATHOS=bá'-thóss, *s.* Anti-climax, or sinking in poetry.

BATTAILOUS, **BATTALIA**, **BATTEL**, &c.—See under *Battle*.

To BATTEL=bát'-tl, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* [See other senses of this word under *Battle*.] To batten or make fat:—*new*. To batten or grow fat: to stand indebted, in the college books at Oxford, for what is expended at the buttry in the necessities of eating and drinking; at Cambridge size is used in a nearly similar sense; hence a *batteler* or *battler* at the one, and a *sizar* at the other,

Bat'-tel, *s.* A student's account at Oxford.

☞ This word, though placed here, has been supposed to originate from a verb signifying *to reckon*.

To BATTEN, bát'-tn, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make fat:—*new*. To grow fat.

BATTEN, bát'-tn, *s.* A broad thin scantling of wood. The word in this sense is probably allied to *Bat*.

To Bat'-ten, *v. n.* To form with battens.

☞ See the other senses of this word in the previous class.

To BATTER=bát'-ter, 36: *v. a.* To beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

Bat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* He that batters.

Bat'-ter, *s.* A mixture of ingredients beaten together.

Bat'-ter-y, 105: *s.* The act of battering; a line of cannon; the raised work on which cannons are mounted; in law, an assault accompanied by any the least violence, such as even touching a man's person in anger.

BAT'-TER-ING-RAM', *s.* An ancient military engine.

BATTLE, bát'-tl, 101: *s.* A fight; encounter of two armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

☞ Relations of this class not found underneath, must be sought under *Bat*, &c.

To Bat'-tle, *v. n.* and *a.* To contend in battle.

Bat'-tling, 72: *s.* A conflict.

Bat'-tle-ment, *s.* A wall with embrasures or interstices; a breast-work.

☞ Some etymologists ally this word with *Bastile* or *Bastiment*.

Bat'-tle-ar-ray', *s.* Order of battle.

Bat'-tle-axe, (-ácks, 154) *s.* A weapon used anciently.

BAT'-TAIL-OVE, (-táil ús, 100, 120) *a.* Warlike. [Milton.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gát'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pđ-pá': láu: góod: jōō, i, e, jcw, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

BAT-TA'-LI-A, (-tāl'e-yd, 90) *s.* Order of battle; the main body of an army.

Bat-tal'-ion, (-tāl'-yōn, 95) *s.* A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces.

BAT'-TEL, (bāt'-tl, 114) *s.* This is the ancient way of spelling battle, and is accordingly adopted by Milton in the same general sense; appropriately, it signifies a species of trial of high antiquity in the law of modern nations, determined by the *duel* or single combat of the parties. The *duelling* of modern times is a relic of this ancient and barbarous practice.

BATTOLOGY, bāt-tōl'-lō-gē, 105 : *s.* The needless multiplying of words. *Battus* was a dull tautological Greek poet.

To Bat-tol'-o-gize, *v. a.* To repeat needlessly.

BAVAROY=bāv'-d-roy, 30 : *s.* A kind of cloak.

BAUBEE=bāw-bēc', 123 : *s.* In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN=bāv'-in, *s.* A stick for firewood.

BAWBLE, bāw-bl, 101 : *s.* A gewgaw; an article of trifling finery; a court-fool's truncheon.

Baw'-bling, 72 : *a.* Trifling, contemptible. [Obs.]

BAWCOCK=bāw'-cōck, *s.* A fine fellow.

BAWD=bāw'd, *s.* A procurer or procuress.

To Bawd, *v. n.* To procure.

Baw'-dy, 105 : *a.* Obscene, unchaste.

Baw'-di-ly, *ad.* Obscenely.

Baw'-di-ness, *s.* Obsceneness.

Baw'-dry, *s.* Procurement for purposes of lust; obscene practices; obscene language.

Baw'-dy-house, *s.* A house used for lewdness.

BAWDRICK=bāw'-drick, *s.* A girdle.—See *Baldrick*.

To BAWL=bāw'l, *v. n.* and *a.* To hoot; to shout with vehemence; to cry as a froward child:—*act.* To proclaim, as a crier.

Baw'-ler, 36 : *s.* One that bawls.

BAWREL=bāw'-rēl, 14 : *s.* A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN=bāw'-cīn, 59 : *s.* A badger.

BAY=bāy, *a.* Brown approaching to chestnut.

BAY'-ARD, 34 : *s.* A bay horse; a blind horse often mentioned in old romances; hence, *bayardly*, blind, stupid.

BAY=bāy, *s.* An arm of the sea; an opening or space caused by the bend of a boundary line; in a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building.

BAY-WIN'-DOW, (-dō, 125) *s.* A window which produces a bay or space in a room; it is now generally called *Bow-window*.

BAY'-SALT, (-sāwt, 112) *s.* Salt formed in pits and basins.

☞ This is, no doubt, the proper place of the word, though some ally it with *bay* the colour, and others with the proper name *Bayonne*.

BAY=bāy, *s.* The female laurel.

Bays, (bāy, 151) *s.* A garland, such as rewarded excellence at the ancient games; learning, literary excellence.

BAY=bāy, *s.* A stand made by one pursued or attacked, during which the enemy holds off; the phrase complete is, *to stand at bay*.

To BAY=bāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To bark:—*act.* To bark at.

BAYONET=bā'-yōn-ēt, *s.* A dagger fixed to a musket.

To Ba'-yon-et, *v. a.* To stab, or to drive, with a bayonet.

BAZAAR, bā-zar', 131 : *s.* An eastern market; a place fitted up for various shops, all under one regulation.

BDELIIUM, dēl'-yūm, 157, 146 : *s.* A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, slightly bitter, but aromatic.

To BE=bē, 3 : bē, 176 :

I AM=ām; thou **ART**=art; he **IS**, 151 :

We ARE, ar, 132 ; **ar**, 176 :

Ind. I **WAS**, wōz, 140, 151 ; thou **WAST**, wōst, 140 :

Subj. Thou **WERT**=wert, 35 ; **we WERE**, wer, 102 :

BEEN, bin, 119 :

ary in conjugating all other verbs ; and when it is not separately expressed, its meaning or force is nevertheless included in every other verb. Hence it is called the substantive verb.

Be'-ing, *s.* Existence; a condition; anything that exists.

BE-.—See before *To Becalm*.

BEACH=bē'tch, 103, 63 : *s.* The shore, the strand.

Beach'-ed, *a.* Exposed to the waves,

Beach'-y, 105 : *a.* Having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, bēc'-kn, 116 : *s.* Something on an eminence to be fired as a signal; marks to direct navigators.

Bea'-con-age, 99 : *s.* Money paid for maintaining beacons.

BEAD=bē'd, 103 : *s.* A little ball strung with others, and frequently worn about the neck; they are used by some Christians in counting their prayers; an imitation of them in architectural ornaments.

☞ The word is often compounded : *e. g.*

Bead'-roll, (-rōlt, 116) *s.* A list of those to be prayed for.

Beads'-man, 143 : *s.* One who prays for others; a monk.

BEADLE, bē' dl, 103, 101 : *s.* A messenger belonging to a public body; a petty officer in parishes.

Bea'-dle-ship, *s.* The office of a beadle.

Be'-DEL-ER, (bē'-dl-rēy, 114, 105) *s.* The extent of a beadle's office.

BEAGLE, bē'-gl, 103, 101 : *s.* A small kind of hunting dog.

BEAK=bēck, 103 : *s.* The bill of a bird; a brass point at the head of ancient galleys; any point like a beak.

Beaked, 114, 143 ; or **beak'-ed**, *part. a.* Having a beak.

Beak'-er, 36 : *s.* A cup with a beaked spout.

☞ This relationship to *Beak* is denied by Todd, who defines the word, a vessel for drink.

BEAL.—See under *Boil*.

BEAM=bēm, 103 : *s.* A main piece of timber in a building; any large piece of timber; hyperbolically, the largest substance that can be imagined to enter the eye, and so opposed to mote, a small substance; a part of a balance; the pole between harnessed horses; a part of a loom; the horn of a stag.

Beam'-y, 105 : *a.* Having horns or antlers. [Dryden.]

BRAM'-TREE, *s.* A species of wild service.

BEAM=beem, 103 : *s.* A ray of light.

To Beam, *v. a.* and *n.* To send forth:—*new.* To emit rays, to shine.

Beam'-y, 105 : *a.* Emitting rays; radiant.

Beam'-less, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BEAN=bēnt, 103 : *s.* The name of several kinds of pulse.

☞ The word is often compounded; as *Bean-caper*, (*a plant*.) *Bean-fed*, *Bean-fy*, *Bean-geese*, (*a bird, the call of whose beak is like a bean*.)

To BEAR, bār, 100 :

I BARE, BORE=bārē, 41 ; **bōre**, 47 : } *v. a.* and *n.*
BORN, BORNE, born, 37 ; **bō'urn**, } a burden; to

130, 47 : } convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority or distinction; to support; to carry in the mind, as love, hatred; to endure; to suffer; to permit; to bring; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to press upon through the impulse of some mental affection:—*new.* To suffer pain; to endure; to be patient; to be fruitful; to be

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166

prolific in children; to take effect; to succeed; to be directed to a point; to be situated with respect to other places.

BE- Modern usage restricts the *pret.* **BEAR** to the senses of brought forth, and was prolific; and the *part.* **BOAR** to the sense of brought forth.

Bear'-er, *s.* The person or thing that carries or supports.

Bear'-ing, *s.* The place or relation of one thing as to another; gesture, behaviour; in heraldry, the charges that fill an escutcheon.

BORR, *s.* A tide borne on, or swelling above another tide.

BEAR, **bār**, 100: *s.* A rough, savage animal; the name of two constellations, in the tail of the less of which is the pole-star.

BE- The word is often compounded; as *Bear-baiting*, *Bear-ward* or *Bear-herd*, (a keeper of bears,) *Bear-garden*, (a place where bears are kept for diversion,) *BEAR-WHELP*, &c. Again, on account of some imaginary or real relationship, many names of plants are formed by combinations with this word; as *Bear-bind*, *Bear-berry*, *Bear's-breech*, *Bear's-ear*, *Bear's-foot*, *Bear's-wort*.

Bear'-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

Bear'-like, *a.* Resembling a bear.

BEARD=**bērd**, 103: *s.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; prickles on the ears of corn; the barb of an arrow; the cluck of a horse where the curl goes.

To Beard, *v. a.* To take by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Beard'-ed, *a.* Having a beard; prickly; barbed, jagged.

Beard' less, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Beard' less ness, *s.* The state of being beardless.

BEAST=**bēst**, 103: *s.* An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a brutal man.

Beast'-ly, 105: *a.* Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature of a beast.

Beast'-li-ness, *s.* Brutality; filthiness.

Beastings belongs not to this class.—See *Bleatings*.

BEAST'-AL, (**bēst'-ē āl**, 146, 147) *a.* Belonging to a beast.

Beast'-i-al-ly, 105: *s.* In a bestial manner.

To Beast'-i-al-ize, *v. a.* To make like a beast.

Beast'-i-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Beastliness; unnatural connection with a beast.

To BEAT=**bēt**, 103: *v. a.* and *s.* To strike; **BEAT**=**bēt**, 135: *v. a.* to punish with stripes;

BEATEN, **bē'-tēn**, 114: *v. a.* to bruise; to tread, or make a path; to conquer: *To beat down*, is to lessen a price demanded; *to beat up*, to attack suddenly; *to beat the hoof*, to go on foot:—*neu.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash as a flood or storm; to throb; *To beat about*, is to try different ways; *to beat up for*, to go about in order to procure.

Beat, *s.* Stroke; manner of striking, or of being struck; a round or course ridden or perambulated.

Beat'-er, *s.* A person that beats; the instrument used.

Beat'-ing, *s.* The act of striking; correction.

To BEATIFY, **bē-āf'-ē-ty**, 6: *v. a.* To make happy; to bless by celestial happiness.

Be-a-tif'-ic, 98, 88: *a.* Of power to confer beatitude.

Be-a-tif'-i-cal, 105: *a.* venly bliss.

Be-a-tif'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner to complete bliss.

Be-at'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* An acknowledgment by the Pope, that a person is in Heaven, preparatory to canonization.

BEAT'-I-TUDE, *s.* Blessedness; appropriately, the beatitudes are the declarations by Christ of blessedness to particular virtues.

BEAU, **bō**, 108: *s.* A man of dress.

Beau'-ish, *a.* Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAT'-I-DE-AL, (**bō'-ē-dē-āl**, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The ideal excellence that haunts the mind of genius.

BEAU-MONDE', (**bō-mōnd'**, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The fashionable world.

BEAUTY, **bū'-tēy**, 110, 105: *s.* That assemblage of graces or proportion of parts which produces delight; a particular grace or feature; a beautiful person. A *beauty-spot* is a spot or foil to heighten beauty.

Beau'-ti-ful, (**-tē-foōl**, 105, 117) *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty.

Beau'-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

Beau'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being beautiful.

Beau'-te-ous, (**bū'-tē-ūs=būtē-yūs**, 146, 147) *a.* Beautiful.

Beau'-te-ous-ly, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

Beau'-te-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'-TY-FY, 6, 105: *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.

Beau'-ti-fi-er, *s.* The person or thing that beautifies.

BEAVER=**bē-ver**, 103, 36: *s.* An amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur; a hat made of the fur; also, of different etymology, the part of a helmet which covers the face, and is moveable up and down.

Bea'-vered, 114: *part. a.* Covered with beaver.

BECAFICO, **bēc'-d-fē'-cō**, 85, 104: *s.* A bird like a nightingale that feeds on figs.

BE- A prefix of genuine Saxon origin, often apparently insignificant, but generally intensive, and to modern ears frequently fitting a word for the expression of ridicule or contempt, particularly in the form of passive participles. But of the words which follow commencing with this prefix, many seem to have lost their character as compounds, and to have assumed the rank of primitives. Such are accordingly distinguished from the rest, of which the whole number extends to the word *Beyond* inclusively.

To BE-CALM, (**-cām**, 122) *v. a.* To keep still or quiet. *To calm* is, to stop motion; *to becalm*, to keep from motion.

BECAUSE, **bē-cāuz'**, 151: *conj.* For; for this reason.

To BE-CHANCE', 63, 111: *v. s.* To happen.

To BE-CHARM', 63, 33: *v. a.* To captivate.

To BE-CLIP, *v. a.* To embrace. [Obs.]

To BE-CLOUD, 123: *v. a.* To dim, to obscure.

BECK, BED, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix *Be-*.

To BE-COME, **bē-cūm'**, 107: *v. s.* To enter

BECAME=**bē-cām'**, *v. a.* into some state or

BECOME, **bē-cūm'**, *v. a.* condition; with *of*, it signifies to be the fate or end of.

To BE-COME, *v. a.* To add grace to; to befit.

Be-com'-ing, 72: *part. a.* Suitable; graceful.

Be-com'-ing-ly, *ad.* After a becoming manner.

Be-com'-ing-ness, *s.* Decency, propriety.

To BE-CRIP'-PLE, 101: *v. a.* To make lame.

To BE-CURL', 39: *v. a.* To curl excessively.

To BE-DAB'-BLE, 101: *v. a.* To wet, to sprinkle.

To BE-DAFF', *v. a.* To make a fool of. [Obs.]

To BE-DASH'-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To drag in the dirt.

To BE-DASH', *v. a.* To dash over with a liquid.

To BE-DAUB', 123: *v. a.* To daub excessively.

To BE-DAZ'-ZLE, 101: *v. a.* To dazzle by contemptible means.

To BE-DECK', *v. a.* To deck greatly or variously.

To BE-DEV'-IL, (**-dēv'-l**, 115) *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to render unfit for christian use or society.

To BE-DEW', (**-dū**, 110) *v. a.* To moisten gently.

BE-DIGHT', (**-dīt**, 162) *part. a.* Bedecked. [Obs.]

To BE-DIM', *v. a.* To make dim, to obscure.

To BE-DI'-ZEN, (**-dī'-zn**, 114) *v. a.* To dress out.

To BE-DRA'-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To soil by dragging in the dirt.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

TOWELS: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

To BE-DRENCH', (-drēntch, 63) *v. a.* To soak completely.

To BE-DROP', *v. a.* To sprinkle over with.

To BE-DUCK', *v. a.* To duck completely.

To BE-DUNG', 72: *v. a.* To dung completely.

To BE-DUST', *v. a.* To dust over and over.

To BE-DWARF', (-dworf, 37, 140) *v. a.* To stunt in growth.

To BE-DYE', (-dŷ, 106) *v. a.* To stain completely.

BEDHOUSE, BEDLAM, BEE, BEECH, BEEF, BEER, BEET, BEETLE, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.

To BEFAL, **bē-fāl'**, 112: } *v. a. and n.* To
BEFEL=**bē-fēl'**, } happen to:—*new*.

BEFALEN, **bē-fāln'**, 114: } To happen; to come to pass.

To BE-FIT', *v. a.* To suit, to be suitable to.

To BE-FOAM', 108: *v. a.* To cover with foam.

To BE-FOOL', *v. a.* To make a fool of; to infatuate.

BEFORE=**bē-fōr'**, 47: *prep. and adv.* Further onward; in the front of; in the presence of; in sight of; under the cognisance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to:—*s.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto; farther onward in place.

BE-fore-hand, *ad.* In a state of anticipation; previously; antecedently; at first.

BE-fore-time, *ad.* Formerly.

To BE-FOR-TUNE, 147: *v. a.* To happen to.

To BE-FOUL', 31: *v. a.* To soil; to pollute.

To BE-FRIEND', (-frēnd, 120) *v. a.* To favour and assist.

To BE-FRINGE', 64: *v. a.* To furnish with fringes.

To BE-GET', (-gēt, 77) } *v. a.* To generate; to

I Be-gat', **I Be-got'**, } produce, as effects; to

Be-got'-ten, (-tn, 114) } produce, as accidents.

Be-gēt'-ter, 77, 36: *s.* A father.

BE-GILT', (-gilt, 77) *a.* Glided over.

To BEG, BEGGAR, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.

To BEGIN, **bē-gīn'**, 77: } *v. a. and n.* To enter

I BEGAN=**bē-gān'**, } upon something new;

BEGUN=**bē-gūn'**, } to commence:—*new*.

To do the first act of any thing; to enter upon.

BE-gīn'-ner, *s.* He who begins; an unpractised attempter.

BE-gīn'-ning, *s.* The first original or cause; the first part; the rudiments or first grounds.

To BE-GIRD', (-gārd, 77, 35) *v. a.* To bind with a girdle; to surround; to shut in.

BE-girt', *part. a.* Girdled; surrounded.

To BE-GNAW', (-dnā, 157) *v. a.* To eat away.

BE-GONE', (-gōn, 107) *part. a.* Far gone in; sunk in.

As an interj. signifying *Be thou or ye gone!* the word does not belong to this class of words.

To BE-GREASE', (-grēz, 103, 137) *v. a.* To grease.

To BE-GRIME', *v. a.* To soil with soot or dirt.

To BE-GRUDGE', *v. a.* To envy the possession of.

To BE-GUILE', 55: *v. a.* To impose upon; to amuse.

Be-gui'-ler, 36: *s.* One that beguiles.

BEHALF, **bē-hāf'**, 122: *s.* Favour; cause; interest; account; sake; support.

To BEHAVE=**bē-hāv'**, *v. a. and n.* Originally, to restrain or govern; in modern use to carry or conduct, with a reciprocal pronoun as the object:—*new*. To act; to conduct one's self.

Be-hā'-vior, (-hāv'-yur, 146, 120) *s.* Manner of conduct; demeanour; conduct; gesture; manner.

To BE-HEAD', (-hēd, 120) *v. a.* To deprive of the head.

BE-HEST', *s.* Command; precept; injunction.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e. mission*. 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e. vision*. 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BEHEMOTH, BEING, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.

BEHIND, **bē-hīnd'**, 115: *prep. and adv.* At the back of; following another; remaining after another's departure; inferior to:—*adv.* in the rear; backwards; remaining.

Be-hīnd'-hand, *a. and adv.* In arrears; backward; tardy.

To BEHOLD, **bē-hōld'**, 116: } *v. a. and n.* To

I BEHELD=**bē-hēld'**, } view; to see in an

BEHELD, BEHOLDEN, **bē-hōl'-** } emphatical sense:

dn, 114: } —*new*. To direct

the eyes toward.

Be-hold', *interj.* See! lo!

Be-hol'-den, *part. a.* Bound in gratitude.

Be-hol'-der, 36: *s.* One who beholds or sees.

To BEHOOVE=**bē-hōov'**, 189: } *v. a. and n.*

To BEHOVE, **bē-hōov'**, 107: } To be fit for;

to meet.

Be-hōove'-ful, 117: *a.* Useful, profitable.

Be-hōov'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Fit; expedient.

Be-hōof', *s.* Profit; advantage; benefit.

To BE-JADE', *v. a.* To tire completely.

To BE-LA'-BOUR, 120: *v. a.* To beat soundly; to thump.

BE-LACED', (-lāst, 114, 143) *part. a.* Covered with lace.

BE-LA'-TED, *part. a.* Overtaken by a late hour.

To BE-LAY', 1: *v. a.* To block up; to attack; to besiege; to mend or fasten a rope.

To BE-LA'-GUER, (-lē'-guer, 103, 77) *v. a.* To besiege; to block up; to surround.

To BE-LI'-BEL, (-lī'-bl, 114) *v. a.* To traduce.

To BE-LIE', (-lŷ, 5) *v. a.* To counterfeit; to give the lie to; to calumniate; to represent falsely; to fill with lies.

BELCH, BELDAM, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.

To BELIEVE, **bē-lēv'**, 103: *v. a. and n.* To credit; to put confidence in:—*new*. To have a firm persuasion of; to trust in; to exercise faith.

Be-lēv'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Credible.

Be-lēv'-er, 36: *s.* He that believes; he that entertains the christian faith.

Be-lēv'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a believing manner.

Be-lief', (-lēf, 103) *s.* Credit given to testimony; assent to a conclusion on proofs not amounting to demonstration; persuasion; opinion; the thing believed; creed; faith; religion.

BE-LIKE', *ad.* Probably. [Obs. or vul.]

BE-LIVE', *ad.* Speedily; in course of time. [Obs.]

To BE-LOCK', *v. a.* To fasten as with a lock.

BELL, BELLE, BELLIGERENT, BELLOWS, BELLUINE, BELLY, BELT, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.

To BELONG=**bē-lōng'**, 72: *v. n.* To be the property of; to appertain to; to be the province or business of; to adhere to; to have relation to; to be the quality of.

To BE-LOUT', 123: *v. a.* To call names.

BE-LOVED', (-lūvd, 107, 114) *part.* Much loved.

Be-lov'-ed, 114: *a.* Dear; much loved.

BELOW, **bē-lō'**, 125: *prep. and ad.* Under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of:—*adv.* In a lower place; on earth; in hell.

To BE-MAD', *v. a.* To make mad.

To BE-MAN'-GLE, (-māng'-gl, 158, 101) *v. a.* To tear greatly.

To BE-MASK', 111: *v. a.* To hide, to conceal.

To BE-MAZE', *v. a.* To bewilder.

To BE-MIRE', *v. a.* To drag in the mire.

To BE-MIST', *v. a.* To cover as with a mist; to confuse.

BE-S

To **BE-MOAN'**, 108: *v. a.* To lament.
BE-MOAN'-ER, 36: *s.* One who laments.
 To **BE-MOCK'**, *v. a.* To treat with mockery.
 To **BE-MOIL'**, *v. a.* To soil by dragging in the dirt.
 To **BE-MON'-STER**, *v. a.* To make monstrous.
 To **BE-MOURN'**, (-mō'urn, 125, 47) *v. a.* To weep over.
BE-MUSE', (-mūz'id, 137) *part. a.* Overcome with musing.
BE-NEAPED', (-nēapt, 103, 143) *part.* Kept from floating out of dock or over a bar by the neap or low water.
BENCH, BEND, BENEFIT, BENIGN, &c.
 —See after all the words with the prefix **Be-**.
BENEATH=bē-nēth', 103: *prep. and ad.* Under; lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of:—*adv.* In a lower place; the earth below as opposed to heaven.
 To **BE-NET'**, *v. a.* To ensnare.
 To **BE-NIGHT'**, 115, 162: *v. a.* To overtake with night; to debar from intellectual light.
 To **BE-NUMB'**, (-nūm, 156) *v. a.* To make torpid.
Be-numb'-ing, *part. a.* Depriving of sensation.
 To **BE-PAINT'**, *v. a.* To cover over with paint.
 To **BE-PINCH'**, *v. a.* To mark all over with pinches.
 To **BE-POW'-DER**, *v. a.* To sprinkle or cover with powder.
 To **BE-PRAISE'**, (-prāzē, 137) *v. a.* To praise extravagantly.
 To **BEQUEATH**, bē-kwēth', 76, 145, 103: *v. a.* To give or leave by will.
Be-queath'-ment, *s.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
Be-quest', (-kwēst) *s.* A legacy.
 To **BE-RATE'**, *v. a.* To chide vehemently.
 To **BE-RAT'-TLE**, 101: *v. a.* To rattle on every side.
 To **BE-RAY'**, *v. a.* To make foul, to soil.
BERGAMOT, BERLIN, BERRY, BERTH, BERYL, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **Be-**.
 To **BEREAVE**=bē-rēv', 103: } *v. a.* To strip;
BEREFT=bē-rēft', } to deprive of;
 to take away from.
Be-reave'-ment, *s.* Deprivation.
 To **BE-RHyme'**, (-rīmē, 164) *v. a.* To make the subject of foolish verses.
 To **BE-SCAT'-TER**, *v. a.* To throw loosely about.
 To **BE-SCRATCH'**, *v. a.* To tear with the nails.
 To **BE-SCRAWL'**, *v. a.* To scribble over.
 To **BE-SCREEN'**, *v. a.* To shelter; to conceal.
 To **BESEECH**=bē-sēch', 59, 63: } *v. a.* To
 I **BSOUGHT**, bē-sāw', 125, 162: } entreat; to
BSOUGHT, bē-sāw', } beg.
Be-seech'-er, 36: *s.* He who beseeches.
 To **BE-SERM'**, *v. a.* To become, to best.
Be-seem'-ing, *a. and s.* Becoming:—*s.* Comeliness.
Be-seem'-ly, 105: *a.* Fit; becoming.
 To **BE-SET'**, } *v. a.* To besiege; to hem in; to em-
 I **Be-set'**, } barrass; to waylay; to fall upon.
Be-set', }
Be-set'-ting, *a.* Habitually attending or pressing.
 To **BE-SHREW'**, (-shrō, 110, 109) *v. a.* To execrate;
 to happen ill to.
BESIDE=bē-sīd', } *prep. and ad.* At
BESIDES, bē-sīd'z, 143: } the side of; over and
 above; not according to, though not contrary:—*adv.*
 More than that; not in this number. To be beside
 one's self, to be out of one's wits.
 To **BE-SIEGE'**, (-sēgē, 103) *v. a.* To lay siege to;
 to hem in.

BE-T

Be-sie-ger 36: *s.* One who besieges.
 To **BE-SLUB'-BER**, *v. a.* To daub, to smear.
 To **BE-SMEAR**, 103: *v. a.* To smear over.
Be-smear'-er, 36: *s.* One who besmears.
 To **BE-SMIRCH**, (-smērtch, 35, 63) *v. a.* To soil;
 to discolour.
 To **BE-SMOKE'**, *v. a.* To foul with smoke; to harden
 or dry in smoke.
 To **BE-SMUT'**, *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM.—See in its place after all the words with the
 prefix **Be-**.
 To **BE-SORT'**, *v. a.* To suit, to fit.
Be-sort', s. Company; attendance, train. [Obs.]
 To **BE-SOT'**, *v. a.* To make sottish; to inebriate.
Be-sot'-ted-ly, 105: *ad.* In a foolish manner.
Be-sot'-ted-ness, *s.* Stupidity; inebriation.
BSOUGHT.—See Beseech above.
 To **BE-SPAN'-GLE**, 158, 101: *v. a.* To spangle
 over; to make shining.
 To **BE-SPAT'-TER**, *v. a.* To spot over with dirt or
 dirty water.
 To **BE-SPAWL'**, *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
 To **BE-SPEAK**, 103: } *v. a.* To order beforehand;
 I **Be-spoke'**, } to forebode; to speak to,
Be-spo'-ken, 114: } to address; to betoken, to
 foreshow.
Be-speak'-er, 36: *s.* He who bespeaks.
 To **BE-SPEC'-KLE**, 101: *v. a.* To mark over with
 speckles or spots.
 To **BE-SPICE'**, *v. a.* To season much with spices.
 To **BE-SPIT'**, *v. a.* To spit over.
 To **BE-SPOT'**, *v. a.* To mark over with spots.
 To **BE-SPREAD'**, }
 I **Be-spread'**, } (-sprēd, 120) *v. a.* To spread over.
Be-spread', }
 To **BE-SPRIN'-KLE**, 158, 101: *v. a.* To sprinkle
 over.
Be-sprent', *part. a.* Besprinkled.
 To **BE-SPURT**, 35: *v. a.* To spit out upon or over.
 To **BE-SPUT'-TER**, *v. a.* To daub by spattering over.
 To **BE-STAIN'**, *v. a.* To mark over with stains.
 To **BE-STEAR'**, (-stēd, 120) *v. a.* To profit; to ac-
 commodate.
 To **BE-STICK'**, }
 I **Be-stuck'**, } *v. a.* To stick over with.
Be-stuck', }
 To **BE-STIR'**, 35: *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.
 To **BE-STORM'**, 37: *v. a.* To rage at.
BEST, BESTIAL, BET, BETTER, &c.—See
 after all the words with the prefix **Be-**.
BESTOW, bē-stō', 125: *v. a.* To give, to confer.
Be-stow'-al, *s.* Disposal.
Be-stow'-er, *s.* One who bestows; a giver.
Be-stow'-ment, *s.* The act of giving gratuitously.
 To **BE-STRAID'-DLE**, 101: *v. a.* To bestride.
BE-STRAUGHT', (-strāut, 162) *part. a.* Distracted,
 mad.
 To **BE-STREW'**, (-strō, 110, 109) } *v. a.* To sprin-
Be-strown', (-strōnē, 125) } kle over.
 To **BE-STRIDE'**, } *v. a.* To place one leg
 I **Be-strid'**, } over, so that a leg shall
Be-strode', (-strōd, 135) } be on each side; to
 To **Be-strid'-den**, 114: } cross.
 To **BE-STUD'**, *v. a.* To adorn with studs.
 To **BE-TAKE'**, } *v. a.* To have recourse
 I **Be-took'**, (-tōok, 118) } to; to apply; to move;
Be-ta'-ken, 114: } to remove;
 To **BE-TERM'**, *v. a.* To produce; to give; to deliver.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāu; gōōd: j'ōō; *i. e.* jēw, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

BED

To **BE-THINK'**, 158: } *v. a. and n. To*
 I **Be-thought'**, (-thawt, 125, 162) } *recall to reflection:—new. To*
Be-thought', } *consider.*

To **BE-THRAL'**, (-thral, 112) *v. a. To enslave.*

To **BE-THUMP'**, *v. a. To beat soundly.*

To **BE-TIDE'**, } *v. a. and n. To happen to; to por-*
 It **Be-tid'**, } *tend:—new. To come to pass.*

BE-TIME', } *ad. By the time; seasonably;*

BE-TIMES', 143: } *soon; early in the day.*

To **BE-TO'-KEN**, 114: *v. a. To signify; to foreshew.*

To **BE-TOSS'**, (-toss) *v. a. To disturb; to agitate.*

To **BETRAY**=**bé-trāy'**, *v. a. To give up or dis-*
close treacherously: to discover that which has been
entrusted to secrecy; to entrap.

Betray'-er, 36: *s. He who betrays; a traitor.*

To **BE-TRIM'**, *v. a. To deck; to dress; to grace.*

To **BE-TROTH'**, (-trōth) *v. a. To contract to any*
one in order to marriage; to pledge marriage to; to
nominate to a bishoprick.

Be-troth'-ment, *s. The act of betrothing.*

To **BE-TRUST'**, *v. a. To entrust.*

BETWEEN=**bé-twēn'**, *prep. In the interme-*
diate space; from one to another; belonging to two in
partnership; bearing relation to two; noting difference
of one from the other.

Be-twist', (-twickst, 154) *prep. Between.*

To **BE-WAIL'**, 1: *v. a. To moan for; to lament.*

Be-wail'-a-ble, 101: *a. That may be lamented.*

Be-wail'-ing, 72: *s. Lamentation.*

To **BE-WARE'**, *v. n. To be wary or cautious of.*

☞ This verb scarcely belongs to the large family with
 which it is here placed. It is the verb *to be*, and an
 adjective joined to it.

To **BE-WIL'-DER**, (-wīl'-der) *v. a. To lose in path-*
less places; to entangle; to perplex.

To **BE-WITCH'**, *v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to*
charm.

Be-witch'-ing, *a. Charming, fascinating.*

Be-witch'-er-y, 129, 105: *s. Fascination.*

Be-witch'-ment, *s. The power or act of fascinating.*

To **BE-WRATH'**, (-rāy, 157) *v. a. To betray; to reveal.*

Be-wrath'-er, 36: *s. A betrayer; a discoverer.*

BEVEL, **BEVERAGE**, **BEVY**, **BEY**, &c.—See
 among the words not compounded with **Be**.

BEYOND=**bé-yōnd'**, *prep. and ad. On the far-*
ther side of; farther onward than; before; above;
proceeding to a greater degree than; above in excel-
lence; remote from:—ad. At a distance; yonder.

☞ The preceding list of words formed with **Be**, might
 have been increased by others of higher antiquity; as,
To Be-hight, (to promise,) *To Be-swike*, (to allure;) *by*
many more, which, though ancient, are of obvious
composition: as To Be-iss, *To Be-tumble*; and by still
more of modern arbitrary coinage; as, To Be-madam,
To Be-captain; but the list is presumed to be long
 enough for any useful purpose.

BECALM, **BECAUSE**, &c.—See above under
Be-c.

To **BECK**=**béck**, *v. n. and a. To make a sign*
with the head:—act. To call by a motion of the head.
Beck, *s. A sign with the head; a nod of command.*

To **Beck'-kon**, (béck'-kn, 116) *v. n. and a. To*
make a sign without words:—act. To make a sign to.
Beck'-kon, *s. A sign without words.*

BECK=**béck**, *s. A small stream.*

BEDABBLE, **BEDAUB**, &c.—See above,
 under **Be**-d.

BED=**béd**, *s. A couch, or something to sleep on;*
bank of earth; a division or plot in a garden; the
place where any thing is generated or repositied; the
channel of a river; any hollow in which something

BEE

rests; a layer, a stratum. *Bed of justice*, was the
 throne of the kings of France when they went to par-
 liament; *To bring to bed*, is, to deliver of a child; *To*
make a bed, is, to put it in order.

To **Bed**, *v. a. and n. To place in bed; to make*
partaker of the bed; to sow or plant; to lay in order;
to stratify:—new. To cohabit.

Bed'-ding, 72: *s. The materials of a bed.*

Bed'-cham-ber, (-chám-ber, 111) *s. A chamber*
for a bed.

Bed'-clothes, (-clóthz, 166, 143: *colloq. clóze*)
s. pl. Coverlets spread over a bed.

Bed'-fel-low, (-fél-ló, 125) *s. One that lies in the*
same bed.

Bed'-ma-ker, *s. One whose office is to arrange the*
beds and bed-rooms, particularly at college.

BED'-MOULD-ING, (-móld-ing, 125) *s. In archi-*
ture, the members in the cornice which are below
the coronet.

BED'-PRES-ER, 36: *s. A fat, lazy fellow.*

BED'-RID, *a. Confined to bed by age or sickness.*

BED'-RITE, *s. The privilege of the marriage-bed.*

BED'-STEAD, (-stéd, 120) *s. The frame that sup-*
ports a bed.

BED'-TIME, *s. The hour of rest.*

BED'-WARD, 140, 38: *ad. Toward bed.*

☞ The meaning of other compounds must be too obvious
 to render their insertion necessary; such as, *Bed'-hang-*
ings, *Bed'-mate*, *Bed'-post*, *Bed'-room*, &c.

BEDHOUSE=**béd'-howc**, *s. An alms-house,*
where the poor prayed for their benefactors.

BEDLRY.—See under **Beadle**.

BEDLAM=**béd'-lām**, *s. The name (corrupted*
from Beth'lehem) of a religious house in London, con-
verted afterwards into an hospital for the mad; a mad-
house.

Bed'-la-mite, *s. A madman.*

BEDRAGGLE, **BEDRENCH**, &c.—See above,
 under **Be**-n.

BEE=**bé**, *s. The insect that makes honey and wax.*

☞ The word is often compounded; as *Beé'-bread*, (the
 pollen of flowers,) *Beé'-eater*, (a bird,) *Beé'-garden*,
Beé'-hire, *Beé'-master*, (one that keeps bees,) &c.

BEECH=**béech**, 63: *s. A well known forest tree.*

Beech'-en, (béet'-shn, 114) *a. Belonging to the*
beech.

BEEF=**béef**, *s. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow,*
prepared for food.

Beef, *s. sing. An ox, bull, or cow. [Obs.]*

Beeves, 189, 143: *s. pl. Oxen, bulls, or cows.*

Beef'-ea-ter, 103: *s. A yeoman of the guard.*

☞ The word, though popularity of this class, is in fact
 a corruption of *Beaufetier*, or an attendant at the
 sideboard.

Beef'-steak', (-stake, 100) *s. A slice of beef for*
broiling.

BEEN.—See the verb **To Be**.

BEER=**bér**, 103, 43: *s. Liquor made of malt and*
hops; fermented liquor imitating beer.

☞ The word is often compounded; as *Beer'-barrel*,
Beer'-house.

BEET=**béts**, *s. A herb, of which the root is used*
in salads.

Beet-rave, } *s. Beet.*

Beet-rad-ish, }

BEE-TLE, **béet'-tl**, 101: *s. An insect, of which*
there are several sorts, having hard cases or sheaths
under which the wings are folded.

BEE-TLE, **béet'-tl**, 101: *s. A heavy hammer or*
mallet.

Beet'-tle-stock, *s. The handle of a beetle or mallet.*

Beet'-tle-head-ed, (-héd'-éd, 120) *a. Loggerheaded.*

To **Beet'-tle**, *v. n. To jut, or hang over. It is said*
of a cliff whose top impends as a beetle over that which
it is about to crush.

The sign *ie* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 16'

Beef'-ling, 72: *a.* Jutting, prominent.
 BEB'-TLE-BROW, 101, 32: *s.* A prominent brow.
 Bee'-tle-browed, (-browd, 114) *a.* Having overhanging brows.
 BEFAL, &c. BEGET, &c.—See above, under BE-F, BE-G.
 To BEG=bēg, *v. n.* and *a.* To live upon alms:—*act.* To ask; to crave; to entreat for.
 Beg'-gar, 34: *s.* One who lives by begging; one who begs.
 Beg'-gar-ly, 105: *a.* and *adv.* Mean; poor:—*adv.* Meanly; poorly.
 Beg'-gar-li-ness, *s.* Meanness; poverty.
 Beg'-gar-y, *s.* Indigence.
 To BEG'-GAR, 82: *v. a.* To reduce to beggary; to exhaust.
 BEGIN, &c.—See above, under BE-G.
 BEGLERBEG=bēg'-ler-bēg, *s.* In Turkey, the governor of a province, or *Beg* (lord) of the *Begs*; a *Beg* being the next inferior magistrate. *Beg* is often written *bey*, (100,) correspondently to its Turkish pronunciation.
 BEGONE, bē-gōn', 107: *interj.* Go away! hence!
 ☞ See also above, among the words formed with BE-.
 BEGUILE, &c. BEHALF, &c.—See above, under BE-G, and BE-H.
 BEHEMOTH=bē'-hē-mōth, *s.* An animal described in Job, supposed to be the river-horse.
 BEING.—See under the verb TO BE.
 BELAMY, &c. BELDAM, &c.—See lower, under Belle.
 BELABOUR, &c. BELIEF, &c.—See above, under BE-L.
 To BELCH=bēltch, 63: *v. n.* and *a.* To eject the wind from the stomach; to emit as by eructation:—*act.* To throw out from the stomach.
 Belch, *s.* An eructation.
 BELGIC=bēl'-gick, *a.* Appertaining to the Netherlands.
 BELIAL, bēl'-yāl, 146: *s.* A personification of wickedness.
 BELL=bēll, *s.* A hollow metal vessel for the purpose of emitting a sound by being struck; any thing in the form of a bell.
 Bel'-found-er, *s.* A caster or maker of bells.
 Bel'-man, *s.* One who sounds a hand-bell as a notice in the streets.
 Bel'-met-al, *s.* A mixture of copper and tin, with which bells are made.
 Bel'-ring-er, 72: *s.* He who rings bells.
 Bel'-swag-ger, (-swāg'-ger, 77) *s.* A cant word for a lewd man.—See TO SWAG.
 Bel'-weth-er, *s.* The sheep with a bell that leads the flock.
 BEL'-FRY, 105: *s.* The place where the bells are hung or rung.
 BEL'-FLOW-ER, *s.* The plant campanula.
 BELLED, 114: *part. a.* Bearing bells, as a fowling hawk.
 BELLE, bēll, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A gay young lady.
 BEL'-LI-TUDE, *s.* Beauty; worth. [Obs.]
 BEL'-A-MY, 98, 105: *s.* (*Bel-ami.*) Good friend; a friend.
 BEL'-A-MOUR, (-ā-mōor', 133) *s.* A gallant; a sweetheart.
 BEL'-DAM, 12: *s.* Originally, good-lady, a term of respect to an old woman; hence, an old woman in a plain sense; and hence, an old woman opprobriously; a hag.
 BEL'-GARD, 34: *s.* A tender regard or look.
 BEL'-LA-DON'-NA, *s.* The deadly nightshade; to which the Italian name, *fair-lady*, has been given, because the Italian women are said to use its juice for a cosmetic.

BELLES-LET'-TRES, (bēl'-lēt'-ter, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.*
 The fine or elegant departments of learning, including especially rhetoric, poetry, and criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in those departments are written; polite literature.
 BELLICOSE, bēl'-lě-cōs, 105, 152: *a.* 'Inclined to war; warlike.
 BEL'-LIQ'-ER-ENT, (-līd'-gēr-ēnt) 87: *a.* and *s.*
 Waging war.—*s.* A state or nation at war.
 Bel'-lig'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Belligerent.
 BEL'-LIP'-O-TENT *a.* Powerful in war.
 To BELLOW, bēl'-lō, 125: *v. n.* To make a noise as a bull; to roar; to vociferate.
 Bel'-low, *s.* A roar.
 Bel'-low-ing, 72: *s.* A roaring; a loud noise.
 BELLOWS, bēl'-lūs, *s.* A machine to blow with.
 ☞ Though generally considered a plural, some authors join it to *v.* singular; and this will justify the pronunciation; for *bellows=bellous=bellus*, 130.
 BELLUINE=bēl'-lō-in, *a.* Beastly; brutal.
 BELLY, bēl'-lē, 105: *s.* That part of the human body containing the bowels, and reaching from the breast to the thighs; the abdomen; the womb; the correspondent part in brutes; that which requires food; that which swells out; that which encloses. The word is allied to *Bulge*, which see.
 Bel'-ly-ache, (-āck, 161) *s.* The cholice.
 Bel'-ly-band, *s.* The girth of a horse in harness.
 Bel'-ly-bound, 32: *a.* Coactive.
 Bel'-ly-ful, 117: *s.* As much food as fills the belly; plenty.
 Bel'-ly-god, *s.* A belly worshipper; a glutton.
 To BEL'-LY, *v. n.* and *a.* To become protuberant:—*act.* To swell out, to fill.
 Bel'-ly-ing, 72: *part. a.* Swelling out.
 BELLOMANCY, bēl'-lō-mān'-cēy, 87: *s.* Divination by arrows.
 To BELONG, BELOVED, BELOW, &c.—See above, under BE-L.
 BELSWAGGER.—See under Bell.
 BELT=bēlt, *s.* A girdle; that which encompasses.
 To Belt, *v. a.* To encompass as with a belt.
 BEMA=bē'-mā, *s.* A chancel; the stage or rostrum in ancient Athens whence the orators addressed the assembly.
 BEMAD, &c. BENEAPED, &c.—See under BE-M, BE-N.
 BENCH=bēntch, 63: *s.* A seat to hold several, a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench.
 Bench'-er, *s.* A senior member of a society governing any of the Inns of court.
 To BEND=bēnd, } *v. a.* and *n.* To make crooked;
 I BENT=bēnt, } to direct to a certain point; to
 BENT=bēnt, } apply to a certain purpose;
 to incline; to bow; to subdue:—*adv.* To be incurved; to lean over; to be submissive.
 Bend, *s.* A curve, or flexure; the crooked timber forming the rib of a ship; a term in heraldry for a kind of belt occupying the shield diagonally, of which the diminutive is *bendlet*.
 Bend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be bent.
 Bend'-er, 36: *s.* He that bends; the instrument used.
 BENT, *s.* The state of being curved; declivity; inclination or propensity; tendency or turn.
 Bent, *s.* A kind of grass; in this sense perhaps allied to *Band*.
 BENEDICTINE, bēn'-lě-dic'-tīn, 85, 105: *a.*
 Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict.
 BENE, A Latin adverb, familiar in the phrase, *no'-ta-be'-ne*. Its meaning, *well, good*, enters into that of all the following words as far as *Benison*, inclusive.
 BENEDICT=bēn'-lě-dic't, *a.* Literally, well-spoken

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

of blessed; appropriately, it is an old physical term signifying mild and salubrious.—See Bene.

BEN'-E-DIC'-TION, *s.* A blessing; an invocation of happiness; thanks; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFAC-TION, bēn'-ē-făk'-shŭn, 85, 89: *s.* The doing of some good to another, or conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.—See Bene.

BEN'-e-fac'-tor, 38: *s.* He that confers a benefit.

BEN'-e-fac'-tress, *s.* She that confers a benefit.

BE-NEF-I-CENCE, 92, 105: *s.* Active goodness.

Be-nēf'-i-cent, *a.* Kind; doing good.

Be-nēf'-i-cent-ly, *ad.* Kindly.

BENEFICE, BENEFICIAL, &c.—See lower.

BEN'-E-FIT, *s.* A kindness; advantage; profit; use; *benefit-of-clergy*, is the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; a privilege that has been abridged and modified.

To Ben'-e-fit, *v. a. and n.* To do good to:—*meu.* To gain advantage.

BEN'-E-FICE, (-fiss, 105) *s.* Advantage received; appropriately, an ecclesiastical living.

BEN'-e-ficed, (-fist, 114, 143) *part. a.* Having a church living.

BEN'-e-fic'-i-ar-y, (-fish'-yăr-ēy, 147, 146, 105) *a. and s.* Holding something subordinately to another:—*s.* He who holds a benefice; he that is benefited by another.

BEN'-E-FIC'-IAL (-fish'-'äl, 147) *a.* Advantageous; helpful; medicinal.

BEN'-e-fic'-ial-ly, 105: *ad.* Advantageously.

BEN'-e-fic'-ial-ness, *s.* Usefulness.

BENEVOLENCE=bē-nēv'-ō-lēnce, *s.* Disposition to do good; the good done; an ancient contribution or tax so called.—See Bene.

Be-nēv'-o-lent, *a.* Kind; having good will.

Be-nēv'-o-lent-ly, *ad.* With kind good will.

BENIGHT, &c. BENUMB, &c.—See above, under **BE-n**.

BENIGN, bē-nin', 139, 157: *a.* Kind; generous; gentle.

Be-nign'-ly, *ad.* Kindly; favourably.

BE-NIG-NANT, (-nig'-nănt) *a.* Kind; gracious.

Be-nig'-nant-ly, *ad.* Graciously.

Be-nig'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Graciousness; goodness.

BENISON, bēn'-ē-zn, 151, 116: *s.* Benediction.—See Bene.

BENT.—See under Bend.

BENZOLIN=bēn-zoin', 29: *s.* A resinous juice, commonly called gum-benjamin, flowing from a tree in Sumatra, &c.

Ben-zo'-ic, *a.* Procured from benzoin; as benzoic acid.

BEPAIN-T, &c. BEQUEATH, &c. BERATE, &c.—See above, under **BE-p**, **BE-q**, **BE-r**.

BERBERRY.—See Barberry under Barb.

BERGAMOT=ber'-gă-môt, *s.* A sort of pear; an essence or perfume drawn from a fruit produced by grafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot-pear stock.

BERGMASTER=berg'-mă-s-ter, 111, 36: *s.* The chief officer of the Derbyshire miners; vulgarly, the Barmaster.

Berg'-mote, *s.* A court among the Derbyshire miners.

BERLIN=ber'-lin, *s.* A sort of chariot.

BERRY, bēr'-rēy, 129: *s.* Any small fruit containing seeds or stones. The word is often heard as a corruption of *barrow*, a burying place.

BERTH=berth, 33: *s.* A ship's station at anchor; a room in a ship; a sleeping place.

BERYL=bēr'-il, 129: *s.* A precious stone, mostly green.

BESCATTER, &c.—See above, under **BE-s**.

BESOM, bē'-zum, 151, 18: *s.* A broom made of twigs.

BEST=bēst, *a. and ad.* The superlative of *good*;

most good:—*ad.* The superlative of *well*; in the best manner; in the highest degree. *To do one's best*, (best is here a subet.) is, to do to the utmost in one's power.

BESTIAL, &c.—See under Beast.

BESTIR, &c. BESTOW, &c.—See under **BE-s**.

BET=bēt, *s.* A wager.

To Bet, *v. a.* To lay a wager.

Bet'-tor, 38: *s.* One who lays a wager.

BETAKE, BETHINK, &c.—See above, under **BE-t**.

BETEL, bē'-tē, 114: *s.* A sort of pepper-plant.

BETONY, bē'-tō-nēy, *s.* A vulnerary herb.

BETTER=bēt'-ter, 36: *a. and ad.* The comparative of *good*; superior:—*adv.* The comparative of *well*; in a greater degree; more; rather. *To be better off*, is to be in a better condition.

Bet'-ter, *s.* A superior.

To Bet'-ter, *v. a.* To improve; to advance.

BETTY, bēt'-tēy, *s.* An instrument to break open doors.

BEVEL, bēv'-vī, 114: *s.* A kind of square used by masons and joiners, moveable on a centre.

To Bev'-el, *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle.

BEVERAGE=bēv'-ēr-ăgt, 99: *s.* Drink.

BE'-ver, 92, 36: *s.* A luncheon.

BEVY, bēv'-ēy, *s.* A flock; a company, an assembly.

To BEWARE=bē'-wăr', *v. n.* To be aware.

BEWAIL, &c. BEYOND.—See above, under **BE-w**, **BE-y**.

BEY=bāy, 100: *s.* A Turkish governor.—See Beglerbeg.

BEZANT=bēz'-ănt, *s.* A coin made at Byzantium.

BEZEL, bēz'-zē, 114: *s.* The collet of a ring where it encloses the stone.

BEZOAR=bē'-zōr, 108: *s.* A stone of supposed antidotal qualities.

Be'-o-ar'-dic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to bezoar.

Be' For words commencing with *Be*, not found above, see previously the compounds with the prefix **BE-**.

BI-, A Latin prefix signifying *two*, or two-fold; and so understood in the following words, where reference is made to it.

BIANGULATED, bī-ăng'-gŭ-
lă-tēd, 158: *a.* Having two
corners or angles.

BIANGULOUS, bī-ăng'-gŭ-
lŭs, 120: —See **BI-**.

BIAS=bī-ăss, *s.* The weight on one side of a bowl, which, in rolling, turns it from the straight line; any thing that turns or inclines a man; partiality; propensity. In Shakespeare, it is found as an *adj.* meaning *swayed*.

To Bi'-as, *v. a.* To incline to some side.

Bi'-assed, (-ăst, 114, 143) *part. a.* Prejudiced.

Bi' This is the common spelling, but it should be biased.

To BIB=bīb, *v. n.* To tipple; to drink frequently.

Bib'-ber, *s.* A tippler. *Bib'ler* is the same.

BI'-BA'-CIOS, (bē-bă-sh'ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Addicted to drinking.

Bi-bac'-i-ty, (-băss'-ē-tēy, 92) *s.* The quality of drinking much.

BIB, *s.* A piece of linen worn by an infant to imbibe its slaver.

BI'-C-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Absorbing; spongy.

BIBLE, bī'-bl, 101: *s.* The Book, distinctively, which is accepted as containing the revelations of God, the one part, or the Old Testament, by Jews and Christians; the other part, or the New Testament, by Christians.

Bib'-li-cal, 92, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib'-li-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by means of the Bible.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ăŭn, 166: ăŭn, 166: ăŭn, 166.

BIB'-LI-O-GRAPHY, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* The art or science of describing books; the knowledge of books descriptively.

Bib'-li-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in bibliography.

Bib'-li-o-graph'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to bibliography.

BIB'-LI-O-MA'-NI-A, 85, 90: *s.* Book-madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bib'-li-o-ma'-ni-ac, *s.* One who has a rage for books.

Bib'-li-og'-o-list, 87: *s.* A bookseller.

Bib'-li-o-pole, *s.* A bookseller.

Bib'-li-o-the'-ca, **Bib'-li-o-theke**, *s.* A library.

Bib'-li-oth'-e-cal, 92: *a.* Belonging to a library.

Bib'-li-oth'-e-car-y, *s.* A librarian.

BIBULOUS.—See under *Bib*.

BICAPSULAR=bi-căp'-sū-lar, *a.* Having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.—See *Bi*.

BICE=bice, *s.* A colour for painting blue or green.

BICIPITAL, bi-cip'-ē-tāl, 105: } *a.* Having

BICIPITOUS, bi-cip'-ē-tūs, 120: } two heads: having two origins.—See *Bi*.

To BICKER=bick'-er, 36: *v. n.* To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in petulant altercation; to quiver, or exhibit a tremulous motion.

Bick'-er-ing, *a.* and *s.* Quivering:—*s.* A contention.

BICKERN=bick'-ern, 36: *s.* An iron with a beak or point.

BICORN=bi'-corn, 38: } *a.* Having

BICORNOUS, bi-cor'-nūs, 120: } two horns.—See *Bi*.

BICORPORAL=bi cor'-pō-rāl, *a.* Having two bodies.—See *Bi*.

To BID=bid, } *v. a.* To command; to

I BADE, bād, 135: } offer; to propose; to in-

BIDDEN, bid'-dn, 114: } vite.

Bid'-der, 36: *s.* One who bids.

Bid'-ding, 72: *s.* Command; proposal of price.

To BIDE=bid; *v. a.* and *n.* To endure:—*new*.

To dwell; to continue in a state.—See *Abide*.

Bi'-ding, 72: *s.* Residence, habitation.

BIDENTAL=bi-dēn'-tāl, *a.* Having two teeth.

—See *Bi*.

BIDET, bē-dēy', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little horse; an article of bed-room furniture.

BIENNIAL, bi-ēn'-nē-āl, *a.* Continuing two years; happening every two years.—See *Bi*.

BIER, bērs, 103: *s.* (Allied to the verb *Bear*.)

A carriage or frame to bear the dead.

BIESTINGS, bēst'-ingz, 103, 143: *s. pl.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bi fārē'-ē-ūs, 41: *a.* Twofold.—See *Bi*.

BIFEROUS, bil'-ēr-ūs, 92: *a.* Bearing twice a year.—See *Bi*.

BIFID=bi'-fid, 92: } *a.* Cleft in two.

BIFIDATED, bil'-ē-dā-tēd, 92: } —See *Bi*.

BIFLOUOUS, bi-flō'-rūs, 120: *a.* Having two flowers.—See *Bi*.

BIFOLD, bi'-fōld, 116: *a.* Two fold.—See *Bi*.

BIFORM=bi'-fārm, *a.* Having two forms.—See *Bi*.

Bi'-formed, 114: *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFRONTED, bi-frūn'-tēd, 116: *a.* Having two fronts.—See *Bi*.

BIFURCATED=bi-fur'-cā-tēd, 2: *a.* Forked.—See *Bi*.

Bi'-fur-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A shooting out into two heads.

BIG=big, *a.* Great in bulk; huge; teeming; pregnant; full of something; swollen; great in air and mien; great in spirit.

Big'-ly, 105: *ad.* Tumidly.

Big'-ness, *s.* Bulk, size.

Big'-bel-ied, (-līd, 114) *a.* Pregnant; protuberant.

BIG=big, *s.* A kind of barley.

BIGAMY, big'-ā-mēy, 92: *s.* The crime of having a plurality of wives; literally, of having two.—See *Bi*.

Big'-a-mist, *s.* One that has committed bigamy.

BIGARON=big'-ā-rōn, *s.* The large white heart cherry.

BIGGIN, big'-guin, 77: *s.* A child's cap; a cap. The same word, from a different root, also signified a building. It is also used as the name of a can, or small wooden vessel; in which sense its origin is doubtful.

BIGHT, bitz, 162: *s.* A bend; a bay between two points of land; the double part or coil of a rope when folded.

BIGOT=big'-ōt, 18: *s.* A man unreasonably devoted to a party; a blind zealot.

Big'-ot-ed, *a.* Irrationally zealous.

Big'-ot-ed-ly, *ad.* With blind seal; pertinaciously.

Big'-ot-ry, *s.* Blind seal; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

BIJOU, bē'-zhōō, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A jewel; an elegant ornament.

BILANDER=bil'-ān-der, 92: *s.* A vessel used chiefly in Dutch canals, so called as moving close by land.

BILBERRY, bil'-bēr-rēy, *s.* Whortleberry.

BILBO=bil'-bō, *s.* A rapier of Spanish origin.

Bi'-boz, 108, 151: *s.* A sort of stocks for offenders at sea, originally of Spanish contrivance.

BILE, *s.* (a Tumor).—See *Boil*.

BILE=bile, *s.* A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

Bi'-iar-y, (bil'-yār-ēy, 95, 146, 129, 105) *a.* Belonging to, or serving for the bile.

Bi'-ious, (yūs, 120) *a.* Consisting of bile; affected by bile.

BILGE, BILLAGE, &c.—See under *Bulge*.

BILINGSGATE, bil'-ingz-gātē, *s.* A market in Loudon celebrated for fish and foul language; ribaldry; profane, low speech.

BILINGUOUS, bi-ling'-gwūs, 158, 145: *a.* Having, or speaking two tongues.—See *Bi*.

BILK=bilk, *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive.

BILL=bill, *s.* The beak of a fowl.

To Bill, *v. n.* To caress; to fondle.

BILL=bill, *s.* A hatchet with a hooked point; a sword or battle-axe anciently used by foot soldiers.

Bi' man, *s.* He who uses a bill.

BILL=bill, *s.* A written paper of any kind; an account of money due; an advertisement; in law, a declaration in writing expressing the grievance or wrong the plaintiff has sustained; a proposed law brought into parliament before it has passed into an act. A bill of exchange, is a note ordering the payment of a sum of money in consideration of value received.

Bi'-LET, 14: *s.* A small paper or written note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

To Bi'-let, *v. a.* To send to quarters; to quarter.

Bi'-LET-Doux, bil'-yā-dōō, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A love-letter.

↳ If the final *s* be pronounced, it must be with the sound of *z*; and this will be necessary in a passage of the *Rape of the Lock*.

BILLET=bil'-lēt, *s.* A small log of wood.—See also under *Bill*.

BILLIARDS, bil'-yardz, 146, 143: *s. pl.* A game played with balls and maces or sticks on a large table furnished with pockets.

BILLION, bil'-yōn, 146, 18: *s.* A million of millions.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pō-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

BIR

BILLOW, bîl'-lô, 125: *s.* A wave swollen and hollow.
Bil'-low-y, 105: *a.* Full of billows; swelling.
BILOBATE=bîl'-lô-bât, *a.* Having two lobes.—See *Bi*.
BILOCULAR=bî-lôc'-û-lar, 81: *a.* Having two cells.—See *Bi*.
BIMEDIAL, bî-mêd'-yâl, 90, 146, 147: *a.* Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.—See *Bi*.
BIMENSAL, bî-mên'-sâl, *a.* Occurring once every two months.—See *Bi*.
BIN=bîn, *s.* A cell or chest for wine, corn, or bread.
BINARY, bî-nâr'-êy, *a.* Two; dual.—See *Bi*.
Bi'-nate, *a.* Growing in pairs or couples.
To BIND, bînd, 115: } *v. a. and n.* To con-
BOUND=bownd, 31: } fine with bonds; to
BOUND=bownd, } gird; to fasten to;
BOUNDEN, bownd'-dn, 114: } fasten together; to con-
 } nect closely; to cover a wound with dressings; to
 } oblige by stipulation or oath; to compel; to oblige by
 } kindness; to confine; to restrain; to make coactive;
 } to cover books.—*See* To contract its own parts to-
 } gether.—*See* the relations of the participle under *Bound*.
Bind'-er, 36: *s.* A man whose trade is to bind books:
 a man who binds sheaves; any thing used to bind.
Bind'-ing, 72: *a. and s.* Obligatory:—*s.* A
 bandage; the cover of a book.
Bind'-weed, *s.* The convolvulus which blinds or at-
 taches itself.
 <> *See* a continuation of this family of words under *Bound*.
BINNACLE, bîn'-nâ-cl, 101: *s.* The compass-
 box of a ship.
BINOCULAR=bî-nôc'-û-lar, *a.* Having two
 eyes; employing two eyes at once.—See *Bi*.
Bin'-o-cle, 92, 101: *s.* A telescope for both eyes.
BINOMINOUS, bî-nôm'-ê-nûs, 81, 92, 105,
 120: *a.* Having two names.—See *Bi*.
Bi-no'-mi-al, 90, 146, 12: *a. and s.* In algebra,
 a root of two parts connected by *plus* or *minus*.
BIOGRAPHY, bî-ôg'-râ-fêy, 163: *s.* The art or
 science of describing the lives of individuals; the his-
 tory of a life.
Bi-ôg'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A writer of lives.
Bi'-o-graph'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to biography.
BIPAROUS, bîp'-âr-iis, 81, 129, 120: *a.* Bring-
 ing forth two at a birth.—See *Bi*.
BIPARTITE=bîp'-ar-tî-té, 92: *a.* Having two
 correspondent parts.—See *Bi*.
Bi-pâr-tîr'-ion, 85, 89, 95: *s.* Division into two.
BIPED=bî-pêd, *s.* An animal with two feet.—
 See *Bi*.
Bi-pê'-dal, 92: *a.* Having two feet; two feet long.
BIPENNATE=bî-pên'-nâ-têd, *a.* Having two
 wings.—See *Bi*.
BIPETALOUS, bî-pêt'-â-lûs, 120: *a.* Having
 two petals.—See *Bi*.
BIQUADRATE, bî-kwôd'-râ-té, 76, 145, 140:
a. The double square, or fourth power in numbers.—
 See *Bi*.
Bi'-qua-drat'-ic, 85, 88: *a. and s.* Biquadrate.
BIRCH=bertch, 35, 63: *s. and a.* A well-known
 tree.—*adj.* Made of birch.
Bir'-chen, 114: *a.* Made of birch.
BIRD=berd, 35: *s.* The generic name of the fea-
 thered race, of which *fowl* was the original Saxon de-
 nomination.
 <> The word is often compounded; as *bird'-cage*, *bird'-*
call, 113, (a whistle,) *bird'-catcher*, *bird'-lime*, (a glue
 to catch birds,) *bird'-nest*, &c.
Bird'-bolt, (-bôult, 116) *s.* A small arrow.
Birds'-eye, (berdz'-it, 143, 106) *a.* Seen from on
 high, as by the eye of a bird.
BIRGANDER=ber'-gân-der, *s.* A goose-like fowl.

BIT

BIRTH=berth, 35: *s.* The act of coming into
 life; family; extraction; rank by descent; the con-
 dition in which any man is born; production; the act
 of bringing forth. In other senses the word should
 be spelled *Berth*, which see.
Birth'-day, 100: *s.* Anniversary of one's birth.
Birth'-dom, 18: *s.* Privilege of birth.
Birth'-right, 115: *s.* The rights to which one is
 born.
Birth'-wort, (-wart, 141) *s.* A plant.
 <> The word has other compounds, as *birth'-night*,
birth'-place, *birth'-song*, *birth'-strangled*, &c., whose
 meaning must be obvious.
BISCUIT, bis'-kit, 121: *s.* A kind of hard flat
 bread; a cake.
To BISECT=bî-sêct', *v. a.* To divide into two.—
 See *Bi*.
Bi-sêc'-tion, 89: *s.* Division into two.
Bi-sêg'-ment, *s.* The half of a bisected quantity.
BISEXOUS, bî-sêcks'-ûs, 154: *a.* Of both sexes.—
 See *Bi*.
BISHOP=bish'-ôp, 18: *s.* Literally, an overseer;
 appropriately, a dignitary of the christian church pre-
 siding over the clergy within a district called his
 diocese.
Bish'-op-rick, *s.* A diocese; the rule of a bishop.
Bish'-op, *s.* Cant name for a drink of wine, oranges, &c.
 <> The word is compounded for names to certain plants;
 as *Bish'ops'-wort*, *Bish'ops'-weed*.
BISK=bisk, *s.* Soup made by boiling various
 meats.
BISMUTH, bîz'-mûth, 151: *s.* A brittle, brilliant,
 white metal, with a slight tinge of red.
Bis'-mûth'-al, 12: *a.* Consisting of, or containing
 bismuth.
BISON, bîz'-ôn, 151, 18: *s.* A kind of wild ox.
BISSEXTILE, bîs-sêcks'-tîl, 154, 105: *s.* Leap
 year, so called because the addition of a day to Fe-
 bruary was originally accomplished by *doubling* the
 sixth of what were called the calends of the ensuing
 month.—See *Bi*.
BISSON=bis'-sôn, 18: *a.* Blind. [Obs.]
BISTOURY, bis'-tûr'-êy, 120, 129, 105: *s.* A
 surgeon's instrument for making incisions.
BISTRE, bis'-tur, 159: *s.* A brown pigment
 made from soot.
BISULCOUS, bî-sûl'-cûs, 120: *a.* Cloven-footed.
 —See *Bi*.
BIT.—See under *To Bite*.
BITCH=bitch, *s.* The female of the canine kind.
To BITE=bite, } *v. a.* To crush or sever
 } with the teeth; to give
Bit=bit, 135: } pain by cold; to hurt or
BITTEN, hit'-tn, 114: } pain by reproach; to
 } wound; to make the mouth smart; to cheat, to trick.
Bite, *s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the
 act of a fish taking the bait; a cheat; a trick; a
 sharper.
Bi'-ter, *s.* The person or thing that bites; a tricker.
Bi' ter, *a. and s.* Sharp, sarcastic.—*s.* The act
 of biting.
Bi'-ting'-ly, *ad.* In a sarcastic, jeering manner.
Bit, *s.* That which is bitten off; a mouthful; a small
 piece of any thing; a West-India silver coin, value
 sevenpence halfpenny.
Bit, *s.* The iron part of the bridle which is put in a
 horse's mouth, with its appurtenances.
To Bit, *v. a.* To put a bit on.
Bits, *s. pl.* The timbers to which the cable is attached.
Bi'-ter, *s.* A turn of the cable round the bits.
BITTACLE, bi'-tâ-cl, 101: *s.* A binnacle,
 which see.
BITTER=bit'-ter, *a. and s.* Having a hot acrid

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

taste like wormwood; sharp; cruel; calamitous; painful; inclement; reproachful.—*s.* That which is bitter; in the plural, a liquor in which bitter herbs have been steeped.

Bit'-ter-ly, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.

Bit'-ter-ness, *s.* A bitter taste; malice; sharpness.

Bit'-ter-ish, 129: *s.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'-tern, 36: *s.* A bitter liquor which drains off in making salt.

BITTERN=bit'-tern, 36: *s.* A bird with long legs of the heron kind, that feeds on fish.

BITUMEN, bë-iü'-mën, 86: *s.* The generic name of mineral substances easily combustible with flame, emitting a strong odour when ignited, and greasy to the touch.

Bi-tu'-mi-nous, 105, 120: *a.* Containing bitumen.

To Bi-tu'-mi-nate, *v. a.* To impregnate with bitumen.

Bi-tu'-mi-nif'-er-ous, 85, 87: *a.* Producing bitumen.

BIVALVE=bi'-välv, 189: *a.* and *s.* Having two valves, as the shells of an oyster.—*s.* That which has two valves.—See *Bi*.

Bi-val'-vu-lar, 34: *a.* Bivalve.

BIVIOUS, bi'-vë-üs, *a.* Having, or leading, two ways.—See *Bi*.

BIVOUAC=bi'-voo-äck, 125, 145: *s.* An armed force in a state of watchfulness during the night.

To Bi-vou-ac, *v. n.* To pass the night in a state of watchfulness and readiness for military action.

BIZANTINE=biz'-än-tine, *s.* A royal gift on certain festival occasions, which consisted of a piece of gold value fifteen pounds.—Compare *Besant*.

To BLAB=bläb, *v. a.* and *n.* To tell what ought to be kept secret.—*new.* To tattler; to tell tales.

Blab, or **Blab'-ber**, *s.* A tattler; a tattler.

BLACK=bläck, *a.* and *s.* Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; horrible; wicked; dismal.—*s.* The colour or effect which arises from the privation or absorption of light; a black man or negro; a particle of soot or black dirt; a stain.

Black'-ing, 72: *s.* Paste or liquid to blacken shoes.

Black'-ish, *a.* Rather black.

Black'-ly, 105: *ad.* Darkly, atrociously.

Black'ness, *s.* The state of being black; darkness; atrocity.

To Black, *v. a.* To blacken.

To Black'-ken, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make black; to darken; to defame.—*new.* To grow black.

Black'-ken-er, *s.* He who blackens.

BLACK'-A-MOOR, 52: *s.* A negro.

BLACK'-BALL, 112: *s.* A ball of black colour used in balloting.

To Black'-ball, *v. a.* To reject by negative votes.

BLACK'-BER-RY, *s.* The fruit of the bramble.

BLACK'-BIRD, *s.* A bird well known for its colour and voice.

BLACK'-BOOK, 118: *s.* The original book of this name is an account of the exchequer and its officers in 1175.

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, 101: *s.* Bulls, oxen, and cows.

BLACK'-COCK, *s.* The heath-cock.

BLACK'-FRIAR, *s.* A friar of the Dominican order.

BLACK'-GUARD, (bläg'-gard, 143) *s.* A mean, abusive, ill-conducted fellow.

BLACK'-JACK, *s.* The leathern cup of old times; a mineral otherwise called *Blend*.

BLACK'-LEG, *s.* A sheep with diseased legs; a gambler and sharper at race-courses.

BLACK'-MAIL, *s.* A certain rate paid to men allied to robbers for protection.

BLACK'-MON'-DAY, 116: *s.* The day originally so called was Easter-Monday, 34 Edward III., which was dark and fatally inclement.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'të-wäy: chäp'-männ: pä-pä': läw: göd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, &c. *mute*, 171.

BLACK'-MOUTHED, (-mouhd, 137, 114) *a.* Using foul language.

BLACK-PUD'-DING, (-pödd'-ing, 117) *s.* Food made with blood and grain.

BLACK'-ROD, *s.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of Parliament.

BLACK'-SMITH, *s.* A smith that works in iron.

BLACK'-TAIL, *s.* A fish, also called *ruff* or *pope*.

BLACK'-THORN, *s.* The sloe-tree.

BLADDER=bläd'-der, 36: *s.* A thin membranous bag serving as the receptacle of some fluid secreted in an animal body, but more particularly the urinary vessel; the same vessel detached from the body; any thing resembling a bladder, puffed or swollen; a blister; a pustule. The word is used in composition as the name of some plants; as *Blad'-der-nut*, *Blad'-der-senna*.

Blad'-dered, (-derd, 114) *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

BLADE=bläde, *s.* That which grows broad; the spire of grass; the broad part of a sword as it springs from the handle; hence, that part of any thing which cuts; hence, again, whatever is sharp or shining; a gay dashing fellow in cant language. The *Blade-bone*, or *Shoulder blade*, is the broad upper bone of the shoulder.

Blä'-ded, *a.* Having blades or spires.

Bläde'-smith, *s.* A sword cutler.

BLAIN=bläne, 100: *s.* A pustule, a sore, a blotch.

To BLAME=bläme, *v. a.* To censure; to charge with fault.

Blame, *s.* Imputation of fault; fault. *To be to blame*, is to be blamable.

Blä'-ma-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Culpable; faulty.

Blä'-ma-bly, 105: *ad.* Culpably.

Blä'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Culpability.

Blame'-ful, 117: *a.* Culpable, guilty.

Blame'-less, *a.* Guiltless, innocent.

Blame'-less-ly, 105: *ad.* Innocently.

Blame'-less-ness, *s.* Innocence.

Blä'-mer, 36: *s.* A censurer.

Blame'-wor-thy, (wur-thëy, 141) *a.* Culpable.

To BLANCH=bläntch, 63: *v. a.* and *n.* To whiten; to whiten by peeling; to leave *blank* or pass over, a sense now obsolete.—*new.* To grow white; to remain *blank* or empty of information; to evade. Compare *To Blench*.

Blanch'-er, 36: *s.* A whitener.

BLAN'-CHIM'-Y-TER, 63: *s.* An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain chemical agents.

BLANC-MANGER, (blöng-möngzh', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A confectioned white jelly.

BLANK, (blängk, 158) *a.* and *s.* White; free from writing, stain or mark; void; empty; void of rhyme; pale; confused.—*s.* A void space on paper; a lot drawn which is void of figures or value; the spot which a shot is to hit: *Point-blank*, the level-line between the aim and the object.

Blank'-ly, *ad.* In a blank manner; with confusion.

To Blank, *v. a.* To damp; to confuse; to efface, to annul.

BLANK'-ET, *s.* Soft coarsely-woven cloth of wool, commonly used for bed-coverings, but perhaps deriving its name from its earlier use in whitening or keeping white other substances, as in sugar-refining and printing; unless so called because its colour is whitish though not white. Compare *Blanket*.

To Blank'-et, *v. a.* To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

Blank'-et-ing, *s.* Cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.

BLAND=bländ, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.

BLAN'-DIL'-O-QUECK, (-kwënce, 76, 145) *s.* Fair and flattering speech.

To **BLAN'-DISH**, *v. a.* To soften; to caress; to flatter.
Blan'-dish-er, *s.* One that flatters with soft words.
Blan'-dish-ment, *s.* Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture; kind speech; that which soothes and pleases.

BLANK, BLANKET, &c.—See above under To **Blank**.

To **BLARE**=blāre, *v. n.* To bellow; to roar.

To **BLASPHEME**, blās-fēm', 163: *v. a. and n.*

To speak impiously of; to speak evil of:—*acc.* To speak reproachfully of God; to arrogate the prerogatives of God; to curse and swear.

Blas-phē-mer, 36: *s.* He that blasphemes.

Blas-phē-my, 81, 105: *s.* The utterance of opprobrious terms towards or concerning God.

Blas-phē-mous, 120: *a.* Impiously irreverent.

Blas-phē-mous-ly, *ad.* In a blasphemous manner.

BLAST=blāst, 111: *s.* Something that rushes and strikes, as a gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing a wind-instrument; the stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential; blight.

To **Blast**, *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure; to make infamous; to confound; to blow up by force of gunpowder.

BLATANT=blā-tānt, *a.* Bellowing as a beast.

Blat'-er-a'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* Noise.

To **Blat'-ter**, *v. n.* To make a senseless noise.

Blat'-ter-er, *s.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLAY=blāy, *s.* A small fish, the bleak, or white bait.

BLAZE=blāze, *s.* Flame, or the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, an effect which is owing to the combustion of inflammable gas; that which extends and shines as a blaze, as publication with diffusion of report; a mark resembling a blaze, as a white mark on a horse's face.

To **Blaze**, *v. n. and a.* To flame; to be conspicuous:—*act.* To publish; to blazon; to mark trees for being sold or felled.

To **BLA'-ZON**, (-zōn, 114) *v. a.* To explain in proper terms the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to display; to celebrate; to blaze about.

Blā'-zon-er, *s.* One who blazons.

Blā'-zon, *s.* The art of drawing coats of arms; divulgation; celebration.

Blā'-zon-ry, *s.* The art of blazoning.

Bleat=blēa, 103: *s.* The wood just under the bark.

To **BLEACH**=blēach, 103, 63: *v. a. and n.*

To whiten:—*acc.* To grow white.

Bleach'-er, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth.

Bleach'-ing, 72: *s.* The act or art of making white.

Bleach'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* A bleacher's office and grounds.

BLEAK=blēak, *a.* Pale; [Obs.] cold, chill. As a verb, see **Blay**.

Bleak'-ish, *a.* Rather bleak.

Bleak'-ly, 105: *ad.* Coldly.

Bleak'-ness, *s.* Coldness, chillness; paleness.

BLEAR=blēar, 43: *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim.

Bleat'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being blear.

Bleat'-eyed, (-īdē, 106) *a.* Having sore eyes.

To **Bleat**, *v. a.* To make the eyes dim.

To **BLEAT**=blēat, 103: *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.

Bleat, or **Bleat'-ing**, *s.* The cry of lambs or sheep.

BLEB=blēb, *s.* A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

To **BLEED**=blēde, } *v. n. and a.* To lose

BLEED=blēd, 135: } blood; to die by violence;

BLEED=blēd, } to be in pain as from a

puncture; to drop as blood from incision or pressure;

to give out, as blood from the operation of a lancet:—

act. To draw blood.

Bleed'-ing, *s.* A running, or a letting of blood.

To **BLEMISH**=blēm'-ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame.

Blēm'-ish, *s.* A mark of deformity; reproach; taint.

To **BLENCH**=blēntch, *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. To **Blench** may be found in the same sense, these verbs being originally the same.

Blench, *s.* A start. [Shaks.]

To **BLEND**=blēnd, *v. a. and n.* To mingle.

Blent, *part. a.* Blended, mingled. [Obs.]

LENDE=blēnd, *s.* Sulphuret of zinc.

To **BLESS**=blēss, *v. a.* To make happy; to wish happiness to.

Blessed, (blēst, 114, 143) *part.* Bless'-ed, *a.* Happy; holy; happy in heaven; having received benediction.

Bles'-sed-ly, *ad.* Happily.

Bles'-sed-ness, *s.* Happiness; bliss; divine favour.

Bles'-sing, *s.* Benediction; divine favour.

BLETONIST=blē-tōn'-ist, *s.* One who has the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation; a faculty first observed in one *Bléton*, of France.

BLEW.—See To **Blow**.

BLIGHT, blīt, 115, 162: *s.* Any thing nipping or blasting.

To **Blight**, *v. a.* To corrupt with mildew; to blast.

BLIND, blīnd, 115: *a.* Wanting the sense of sight; intellectually dark; unseen; private; having but one opening where two might be expected.

Blind'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without sight or understanding.

Blind'-ness, *s.* Want of sight; ignorance.

To **Blind**, *v. a.* To make blind; to darken; to darken or obscure to the understanding; to eclipse.

Blind, *s.* Something to obscure the light; something to mislead the eye or the understanding.

To **BLIND'-FOLD**, (fōld, 116) *v. a.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

Blind'-fold, *a.* Having the eyes covered.

BLIND'-MAN'S-BUFF, 143: *s.* A play in which one blindfold tries to catch others.

BLIND'-SIDE, *s.* The weak part of one's character.

To **BLINK**, blīnk, 158: *v. n. and a.* To wink; to see obscurely, or with frequent winking:—*act.* To start from as not choosing to look at closely. Compare To **Blench**.

Blīnk, *s.* A glimpse, a glance.

Blīnk'-ard, 34: *s.* One with bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS=blīss, *s.* The enjoyment of entire good; the happiness of heaven; happiness.

Bliss'-ful, 117: *a.* Purely happy; very happy.

Bliss'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* In a blissful manner.

Bliss'-ful-ness, *s.* Unalloyed happiness; felicity.

BLISTER=blīs'-ter, 36: *s.* A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin; a plaster to raise blisters.

To **Blis'-ter**, *v. n. and a.* To rise in blisters:—*act.* To raise blisters; to apply a blistering plaster.

BLITHE=blīthē, 115: *a.* Gay, airy, joyous.

Blithē'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gaiety.

Blithē'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a blithe manner.

Blithē'-ness, *s.* The quality of being blithe.

Blithē'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Gay, cheerful.

Blithē'-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being blithesome.

To **BLOAT**=blōt, 108: *v. a. and n.* To swell, or make turgid:—*acc.* To grow turgid.

Bloat'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being turgid or swelled.

BLOBBER=blōb'-ber, *s.* A bubble; blubber.

Blōb'-ber-lipped, (-līpt, 114, 143) *a.* Thick-lipped.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BLOCK=blöck, *s.* A heavy piece of timber; a mass of solid matter; the piece of wood on which something is formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction; a sea-term for a pulley.
Block'-head, (-héd, 120) *s.* A stupid fellow.
Block'-ish, *a.* Stupid, dull.
Block'-ish-ness, *s.* Stupidity, dullness.
Block'-house, *s.* A fortress to defend a harbour.
Block'-tin, *s.* Pure or unmixed tin.
To Block, *v. a.* To shut up.
Bloc'-cade', *s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place.
To Bloc'-cade', *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction.
BLOCKET, blöng'-két, 158: *a.* Gray. [Spencer.]
BLOOD, blüd, 123: *s.* The fluid which circulates in the bodies of animals; he that has received his blood from another, a child; family connection; high birth; murder; a man of hot spirit; the juice of any thing.
To Blood, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to inure to blood; to bleed; to exasperate.
Blood'-y, 105: *a.* Stained with blood; cruel.
Blood'-i-ly, *ad.* Cruelly.
Blood'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being bloody; proneness to murder.
Blood'-less, *a.* Without blood.
BLOOD'-BOI'-TERED, (-böld-terd, 116, 36, 114) *a.* Blood-soiled. *To Bowler* is, to swallow.
BLOOD'-HEAT, *s.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.
BLOOD'-HOUND, *s.* A hound of remarkably acute smell.
BLOOD'-LET'-TER, 36: *s.* A phlebotomist.
BLOOD'-SHED, *s.* The crime of murder; slaughter.
Blood'-shed-der, *s.* A murderer.
BLOOD'-SHOT, *a.* Inflamed by turgidness of the blood-vessels.
BLOOD'-STAINED, 114: *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of murder.
BLOOD'-STONE, *a.* An amulet to prevent bleeding at the nose.
BLOOD'-SUCK'-ER, *s.* Any animal that sucks blood; a murderer.
BLOOD'-THIRSTY, 36, 105: *a.* Murderous.
BLOOD'-VESSEL, *s.* A vessel in which blood circulates.
BLOOD'-Y-FLUX, 154: *s.* The dysentery.
BLOOD'-Y-MIND-ED, 115: *a.* Disposed to murder; cruel.
BLOOD'-Y-SWEAT, (-swét, 120) *s.* The sweating-sickness.
 The word is also compounded for the names of some animals and natural substances, as *blood'-snake*, *blood'-flower*, *blood'-wood*, *blood'-wort*.
BLOOM=blööm, *s.* Blossom; the state of any thing ripening; the blue colour on plums and grapes newly gathered.
Bloom'-y, 105: *a.* Full of blooms.
To Bloom, *v. n.* and *a.* To yield blossoms, to flower; to be in a state of flourishing youth:—*act.* To put forth.
Bloom'-ing, *a.* Flourishing with bloom. 'youthful.
Bloom'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a blooming manner.
Blos'-som, 18: *s.* The flower or coral of a plant.
Blos'-som-y, 105: *a.* Full of blossoms.
To Blos'-som, *v. n.* To put forth blossoms.
Blos'-som-ing, *a.* and *s.* Blowing:—*s.* The flowering of plants.
To BLOW, blö, 125: *v. n.* and *a.* To bloom:—*act.* [Obs.] To cause to blossom.
Blowth, *s.* Bloom or blossom. [Obs.]
Blow, *a.* A blossoming.
BLORE.—See below under the verb, *To Blow*.

To BLOT=blöt, *v. a.* To obliterate by a dark spot; to efface, to erase; to make black spots on; to disgrace; to darken.
Blot'-ting-pa-per, *s.* Soft paper to absorb or dry ink.
Blot, *s.* A spot or stain; an obliteration; a blur; a spot in reputation.
BLOTCH=blötch, *s.* A large pustule or spot.
Blotch'-y, *a.* Having blotches.
To Blotch, *v. a.* To blacken; to mark with blotches.
To BLOTE=blöte, *v. a.* To dry by smoke.
BLOW, blö, 125: *s.* A stroke; the stroke of death; a sudden calamity; the act of a fly by which she lodges eggs in flesh.
To Blow, *v. a.* To infect with the eggs of flies: *to blow upon*, to make stale.
Blow'-en, *s.* A common prostitute.
To BLOW, blö', 125: } *v. n.* and *a.* To make
IBLOW, bl'öw, 110, 109: } a current of air; to
BLOWN, blönn, 125: } pant; to breathe; *to blow over*, to pass away without effect; *to blow up*, to fly into the air by force of gunpowder (See other senses under *Bloom* above):—*act.* To drive by the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell; to form into shape by the breath; to sound wind music; to warm with the breath; *to blow out*, to extinguish by wind; *to blow up*, to raise or swell by breath, to inflate, to burst with gunpowder, to kindle. See also above the verb under the substantive *Blow*.
Blow'-er, 36: *s.* One who blows.
Blow'-ing, *s.* Motion of the wind; act of blowing.
BLOWE, *s.* The act of blowing; a blast. [Obs.]
BLOW'-PIPE, *s.* A tube used by various artificers.
BLOWZE=blöwz, 31: *s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder. Compare *Bloom*, *Blossom*, *To Blow*, &c., and *Blush*.
Blow'-zy, 105: *a.* Sun-burnt, high-coloured.
BLUBBER=blüb'-ber, *s.* A bubble; something swelled, like a bubble; the fat of a whale.
To Blub'-ber, *v. n.* and *a.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks:—*act.* To swell with weeping.
BLUDGEON=blüdge'-ön, 18: *s.* A short stick, heavy at one end for offensive use.
BLUE, bl'ö, 110, 109: *a.* and *s.* One of the seven original colours.
Blue'-ish, *a.* Rather blue.
Blue'-ly, 105: *ad.* With a blue colour.
Blue'-ness, *s.* The quality of being blue.
BLUE'-BOT-TLE, 101: *s.* A flower; a large fly with a blue belly.
 The word is compounded with many other words, as *Blue'-eyed*, *Blue'-veined*, &c. *Blue'-cap*, is a fish so called; *Blue'-throat*, a bird; and *Blue'-john*, a mineral.
BLUFF=blüf, 115: *a.* Big, surly, blustering.
Bluff'-ness, *s.* The quality of being bluff.
BLUFF, *s.* A high steep bank projecting into the sea; something steep and sudden.
To BLUNDER=blün'-der, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To mistake grossly; to flounder, to stumble:—*act.* To confound as things of like kind.
Blün'-der, *s.* A gross mistake.
Blün'-der-er, 129: *s.* One who blunders.
Blün'-der-head, (-héd, 120) *s.* A blockhead.
Blün'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* In a blundering manner.
BLUN'-DER-BUSS, *s.* A gun that may be fired blunderingly, and yet do execution, being one of large bore to carry many bullets.
BLUNT=blünt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; dull in understanding; rough, not civil; abrupt, not elegant.
Blünt'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without sharpness; coarsely.
Blünt'-ness, *s.* Want of edge or point; coarseness.
Blünt'-wit-ted, *a.* Dull, stupid.
To Blünt, *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy; chäp'-män; pö-pä; län; gööd; j'ö, i, e, jcw, 55: a, e, y, &c, mute, 171.

BLUR=blur, 39: *s.* A blot; a stain.
To Blur, *v. a.* To blur, to stain.
To BLURT=blurt, *v. a.* To utter suddenly and inadvertently.
To BLUSH=blush, *v. n.* To redden in the cheeks or face; to redden with shame or confusion.
Blush, *s.* The red in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance or glance.
Blush'-ing, *s.* The exhibiting of blushes.
Blush'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of blushes.
Blush'-less, *a.* Without a blush.
Blush'-y, 105: *a.* Having the colour of a blush.
To BLUSTER=bluster, 36: *v. a.* To roar as a storm; to bully.
Blus'-ter, *s.* Roar, tumult; boast; bolsterousness.
Blus'-ter-er, *s.* A swaggerer; a bully.
Blus'-ter-ing, 72: *s.* Tumult, noise.
BO! bō, *interj.* A word used to terrify.
BOA=bō'-d, *s.* The boa-constrictor, a large striped serpent; a fur tippet resembling a boa.
BOAR=bō'-ar, 34=bō'-r, 134: *s.* The male swine.
Boar'-iah, *s.* Swinish, brutal.
Boar'-spear, *s.* A spear used in boar-hunting.
BOARD=bō'-ard, 34=bō'-rd, 134: *s.* A piece of wood of more breadth and length than thickness; a table; the deck of a ship; from table it comes to signify what is taken at table, food, entertainment; also, the persons assembled round a table, a council, a court of jurisdiction.
To BOARD, *v. a.* To lay or spread with boards; to enter by force on the deck of a ship.
Board'-er, *s.* One who boards a ship in action.
To BOARD, *v. n. and a.* To live in a house at a certain rate for the board or table:—*act.* To place at board, that is, to place for food at another's board or table.
Board'-er, *s.* One who boards in a house.
Board'-ing-school, (-skool, 161) *s.* A school in which the scholars are boarders.
Board-wa'-ges, 151: *s. pl.* Wages with which a servant must provide his own board.
To Board, properly, **To Abord**, *v. a.* To accost. But this word is not a legitimate member of this family.
BOAR'-LAND, (-bō'-rd'-lānd, 130) *s.* In old law, the demesnes which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his table.
To BOAST=bōast, 108: *v. n. and a.* To brag, to talk ostentatiously; to exalt one's self:—*act.* To brag of; to magnify; to exalt.
Boast, *s.* An expression of ostentation; a cause of boasting.
Boast'-er, 36: *s.* A bragger.
Boast'-ful, 117: *a.* Ostentatious.
Boast'-ing, *a. and s.* Braggery:—*s.* Braggery speech.
Boast'-ing-ly, *ad.* Ostentatiously.
Boast'-less, *a.* Without ostentation.
BOAT=bōat, 108: *s.* A small open vessel; a ship of inferior size.
Boat'-hook, 118: *s.* A hook used by boatmen.
Boat'-man, *s.* He that manages a boat.
Boat'-swain, (*colloq.* Bō'-sn, 167) *s.* An officer on board ship who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., and has to summon the crew by his whistle.
BOB=bōb, *s.* Something of a small size; something cartilaged; something that plays loosely at the end of a string; the ball of a short pendulum; an ear-ring; words in a song that come again and again, as the swings of a pendulum; a course or set of changes in bell-ringing; a worm used in angling; a wig of short cut or make; a sharp slight blow; a jest or jeer.
To Bob, *v. a. and n.* To clip; to strike as by a re-

gular mechanical motion; to get by bobbing, that is, by a bait or cheating:—*new.* To play backward and forward; to bait or angle for.
Bob'-cher-ry, 129, 105: *s.* A play among children in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
Bob'-tail, *s.* A tail cut or short; the rabble.
Bob'-wig, *s.* A wig of short hair.
Bob'-stays, 151: *s. pl.* The short ropes of the bowsprit.
BOBBINS, bōb'-binz, 143: *s. pl.* Little pins of wood with a notch, on which thread, &c. is wound.
Bob'-bin, *s.* Round tape.
BOCKLAND.—See under Book.
To BODE=bōde, *v. a. and n.* To portend:—*new* To be an omen.
Bode'-ment, *s.* Portent, omen.
Bo'-ding, 72: *s.* An omen.
To BODGE=bōdge, *v. n.* To bungle or make a botch in any procedure. Compare **To Botch**.
Bodge, *s.* A botch.
BODICE.—See below, under Body.
BODKIN=bōd'-kin, *s.* An instrument to bore holes; an instrument to draw thread through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair; formerly, a dagger.
BODLEIAN=bōd'-lēy'-ān, *a.* Founded by Bodley.
BODY, bōd'-ēy, 105: *s.* The frame of an animal whether living or dead, and therefore considered distinct from the principle of life; the material part of man in contradistinction to the part considered immaterial; (See Soul;) a person; a corporation; a collective mass; the main army; the main part; the bulk; strength; substance; any solid figure.
Bod'-ily, 105: *a. and ad.* Corporeal; relating to the body; real, actual:—*ad.* Corporeally.
Bod'-i-li-ness, *s.* Corporeality.
Bod'-i-less, *a.* Incorporeal.
Bod'-y-guard, *s.* The guard that protects the person.
BOB'-ICE, (-iss, 105) *s.* Stays; a waistcoat.
BOG=bōg, *s.* A marsh, a morass.
Bog'-gy, (-guēy, 77) *a.* Marshy, swampy.
To Bog, *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire.
Bog'-house, *s.* A house of office.
Bog'-trot-ter, *s.* One who lives in a boggy country.
BO The word is compounded for the names of several plants; as *Bog'-bean*, *Bog'-berry*, *Bog'-rush*, *Bog'-whort*, &c.
BOGLE, or **BOGGLE**, bō'-gle, bōg'-gl, 101: *s.* A bugbear; a spectre.
To Bog'-GLE, *v. n.* To start; to hesitate; to dissemble.
Bog'-gler, 36: *s.* A doubter, a stumbler, a timorous man.
BOHEA=bō'-hē', 103: *s.* An inferior black tea.
BOIL=boil, 29: *s.* A sore angry tumor terminating in a pustule.
BOIL, 3: *s.* A boil; a pimple. [Obs.]
To Boal, *v. n.* To gather matter; to come to a head.
BILE, 5: *s.* A boil. [Obs.]
To BOIL=boil, 29: *v. n. and a.* To be in that state in which a liquid passes more or less rapidly with a bubbling motion into vapour; to be agitated by heat, or as by heat; to be hot or fervid; to be in boiling water in order to be cooked, or for other purpose:—*act.* To heat to a boiling state; to put into boiling water; to cook by boiling.
Boil'-er, *s.* He that boils; the vessel used for boiling.
Boil'-er-y, *s.* A place where salt is boiled.
Boiling, *a. and s.* Agitated with heat:—*s.* Ebullition.
BOISTEROUS, boi'-tēr'-ūs, 129, 120: *a.* Roaring, stormy; turbulent, violent.
Bois'-ter-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Violently, tumultuously.
Bois'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* Turbulence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BOLARY.—See under Bole.

BOLD, bōld, 116: *a.* Daring, brave; executed with spirit; confident; impudent; striking to the sight. **Bold'-ly**, *ad.* In a bold manner.

Bold'-ness, *s.* Courage; exemption from caution; confident trust, assurance; impudence.

To Bol'-den, 114: *v. a.* To make bold, to embolden.

BOLE=bōle, *s.* The stem of a tree; a six-bushel measure.

BOLE=bōle, *s.* A friable clayey earth, of which one kind, Bole-Armenic, or Armenian Bole, is much used as a drug.

Bo'-lar-y, 105: *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLIS=bō'-lis, *s.* That which darts; a plummet; a meteor.

-BOL'-Y, A termination in nouns of Greek origin, signifying a casting or throwing.

BOLL, bōle, 116: *s.* The pod or capsule of a plant.

To Boll, *v. n.* To form into a seed vessel.

BOLSTER, bōl'-ster, 116, 36: *s.* A round long pillow; a pad; a compress for a fracture.

To Bol'-ster, *v. a.* To support with a bolster or pad; to support; to swell out.

Bol'-ster-ing, *s.* A propping up, or supporting.

BOLT, bōlt, 7, 116: *s.* That which is thrown or cast, an arrow or dart; that which is thrust forward, or is straight, like a dart, the bar or pin of a door; that by which a substance is driven or cast out, a sieve; and from the second sense comes a fourth, that which fastens a fetter.

To Bolt, *v. a.* and *n.* To fasten with a bolt; to blurt out or utter precipitately; to swallow without chewing; to sift; to examine; to fether:—*as.* To spring out with speed and suddenness.

Bolt'-er, *s.* A sieve to separate meal from bran.

Bolt'-ing-cloth, *s.* Cloth of which bolters are made.

Bolt'-ing-house, *s.* The place where meal is sifted.

Bolt'-ing-hutch, *s.* A tub for bolting flour.

Bolt'-head, 120: *s.* A long straight-necked glass vessel.

Bolt'-rope, *s.* A rope serving as a rod at the edge of a sail.

BOLUS=bō'-lūs, *s.* A large pill; a pill.

BOMB, būm, 116, 156: *s.* A hollow iron ball or shell filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.

Bomb'-ketch, or **Bomb'-ves-sel**, *s.* A strongly built ship for the purpose of firing bombs.

Bomb'-bard, 34: *s.* A great gun formerly used.

To Bomb'-bard, *v. a.* To attack with bombs.

Bomb'-bard'-ment, *s.* An attack with bombs.

Bomb'-BA-DIER, (būm'-bd-dēr, 103) *s.* A non-commissioned officer employed on mortar and howitzer duty.

BOMBASIN, būm-bd-zēn, 116, 98, 151, 115: *s.* A stuff composed of silk and worsted.

BOMBAST, būm-bāst, 116, 111: *s.* and *a.* Originally, a stuff of soft loose texture used to swell garments; fustian; big, high-sounding, senseless language:—*a.* Bombastice.

Bomb'-bas'-tic, *a.* Of great sound and little meaning.

BOMBILATION, būm'-bē-lā'-shūn, 116, 85, 89: *s.* Sound, noise.

↳ Of the same origin with Bomb.

BOMBYX, bōm'-bicks, 154: *s.* The silk-worm.

Bom'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-worm.

Bom'-byc'-i-nous, (bōm-biss'-ē-nūs, 105, 120) *a.* Silken; of the colour of the silk-worm.

BONA-FIDE. **BONAIR**. **BONA-ROBA**, &c. —See under Bonity.

BONASSUS=bō-nās'-nūs, *s.* A kind of buffalo.

BOND=bōnd, *s.* and *a.* Any thing that binds, a

band, ligament, cord, rope, chain; a writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract; an obligation; in the plural, it signifies imprisonment:—*a.* Bound.

Bond'-ed, *part. a.* That lies under bond to pay duty.

Bond'-dage, 99: *s.* Slavery; imprisonment; villenage.

Bond'-maid, *s.* A young female slave.

Bond'-man, *s.* A man-slave.

Bonds'-man, 143: *s.* A person giving security for another.

Bond'-ser-vice, (-viss, 105) *s.* Slavery.

BONE=bōne, *s.* One of the hard, dry parts which form the frame of an animal body; a bone with some flesh adhering to it; something made of bone, as bobbins, dice, &c.

To Bone, *v. a.* To take bones out, as from meat in cookery; to put bones in, as whalebone into stays.

Boned, 114: *a.* Having large bones.

Bo'-ny, *a.* Consisting of bones; large boned.

Bone'-less, *a.* Without bones.

To Bone'-set, *v. n.* To set or reduce a broken bone.

Bone'-set-ter, 36: *s.* He who sets bones.

BONE'-LACE, *s.* A lace woven with bone-bobbins.

BONITY, bōn'-ē-tē, 105: *s.* Goodness. [Obs.]

Bon'-e-fy, (bōn'-ē-fy, 6) *v. a.* To convert into good. [Obs.]

Bo'-NUM-MAG'-NUM, *s.* Good and great, the name of a plum.

Bo'-NUS, *a.* A boon, a premium in addition to interest for a loan.

Boon, 27: *s.* A gift, a grant, a present, a favour granted.

Boon, *a.* Gay, merry, kind, bountiful.

BON'-NY, (bōn'-nēy) *a.* Handsome, plump, blithe.

Bon'-ni-ly, 105: *ad.* Gayly, handsomely.

Bon'-ni-ness, *s.* Gayety, handsomeness, plumpness.

BON'-AIR, *a.* Complaisant, yielding. [Obs.]

BON'-FIRE, *s.* A large fire on festival occasions.

BON'-GRACE, (būn'-grās, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A covering for the forehead.

BON-MOR', (bōng-mō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A witty repartee.

BON'-TON', (bōng-tōng', [Fr.] 170) *s.* High mode or fashion.

Bo'-NA-FI'-DE, (-fi'-dēy, 101) *a.* and *ad.* Meant sincerely:—*ad.* Sincerely. [A Latin phrase.]

Bo'-NA-RO'-BA, 98: *s.* Good to the value of her gown, an old name for a gay-dressed courtesan. [Ital.]

BONNET, bōn'-nēt, 14: *s.* A woman's hat; a small work in fortification; a sail attached to another.

BONNYCLABBER, bōn'-nēy-clāb'-ber, *s.* Sour buttermilk.

BONZE=bōnz, *s.* A Japanese or Chinese priest.

BOOBY, bō'-bēy, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow; a bird.

BOOK, bōk, 118: *s.* An aggregate of paper leaves bound together in which we read or write; a volume; the literary contents of a book; a division of the contents.

Book'-ful, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books.

Book'-ish, *a.* Given to reading.

Book'-ish-ness, *s.* Addiction to books.

Book'-less, *a.* Without books; unlearned.

To Book, *v. a.* To register in a book.

Book'-AC-COUNT, *s.* A register of debt or credit.

Book'-BIN-DER, (-bīn'-der, 115) *s.* He whose trade is to bind books.

Book'-bind-ing, *s.* The trade of a bookbinder.

Book'-KEEP-ER, *s.* The manager of a book of accounts.

Book'-keep-ing, *s.* The art of keeping accounts.

Book'-LAND, or **Book'-LAND**, *s.* A possession or

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ō, *i. e.* few, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

inheritance held by evidence in writing; free socage land.

BOOK'-LEARN-ING, (-lern-ing, 131) *s.* Learning acquired from books, as opposed to that which arises from experience and intercourse with men.

BOOK'-MAN, *s.* A scholar by profession.

BOOK'-MATE, *s.* A schoolfellow.

BOOK'-OATH, *s.* An oath taken on the book or bible.

BOOK'-SEL-LER, *s.* He whose profession is to sell books.

BOOK'-WORM, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A mite that eats holes in books; an intense but mere student.

BOOM=bōom, *s.* A name given to a tree or heavy beam, from the sound of the wind rushing through or across it: the long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail; a pole with bushes or baskets set up in a shallow; a bar laid across a harbour.

To Boom, *v. n.* To rush with violence, as a ship under press of sail; to make a noise like the bittenn.

BOON.—See under Bonity.

BOOR=bōor, 51: *s.* A peasant, a clown, a lout.

Boor'-ish, *a.* Clownish, rustic, untaught, uncivilized.

Boor'-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* In a boorish manner.

Boor'-ish-ness, *s.* Clownishness, rusticity, coarseness.

BOOSE, bōoz, 151: *s.* A stall for a cow or ox. [Little used.]—See **To BOUZE** (to drink), &c., hereafter.

To BOOT=bōot, *v. a.* To profit, to advantage, to enrich.

Boot, *s.* Profit; gain. **To boot**, *ad.* Over and above.

Boot'-less, *a.* Unavailing; without profit.

Boot'-less-ly, *ad.* Without use or profit.

BOUZE, *s.* Compensation. [An old law term.]

BOOT=bōot, *s.* A shoe of which the leather or other material is continued, so as to cover the leg or a part of it; a leathern receptacle, or that used to be of leather, as the boot of a coach.

To Boot, *v. a.* To put on boots.

Boot'-catch-er, or **Boots**, *s.* The servant at an inn who pulls off and cleans the boots of travellers.

Boot'-hose, (-hōz, 151) *s.* Stockings to wear with boots.

Boot'-jack, *s.* A stock for pulling off boots.

Boot'-tree, *s.* A last for stretching boots.

BOOTH=bōoth, *s.* A house or shelter built of alight materials for a temporary purpose.

BOOTY, bōot'-tēy, *s.* Spoil taken in war; plunder; intentional loss at gaming as a decoy.

BOPEEP=bō'-pēep, *s.* A play to amuse children, of peeping from behind something, and crying bol

BORACHIO, bō-rāch'-ō, 61: *s.* A bottle or cask; a drunkard.

BORAX, bōr'-ācks, 47, 154: *s.* A genus of salts found in Japan, Chili, and Peru. They are slightly caustic, rather ponderous, semi-transparent, and melt into a transparent glass.

Bo-rac'-ic, (bō-rāss'-ic, 59) 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from borax. *Boracic acid* is a compound of a base, Boron, with oxygen.

Bo'-ra-cous, (bōr'-d-cūs) *a.* Popularly, the same as Boracic, but, strictly, *Boracous acid* is an acid with a determinate less proportion of oxygen than Boracic acid.

Bo'-rate, *s.* A salt formed by a combination of bo-rac'id acid with any base saturated.

Bo'-ra-cite, *s.* Borate of magnesia.

Bo'-ron, *s.* The uncombined base of boracic acid.

BORDEL=bōr'-dēl, *s.* A brothel.

BORDER=bāer'-der, 37, 36: *s.* The outer part or edge; the confine or exterior limit of a country or place; the edge of a walk or bed in a garden by some means distinguished.

To Bor'-der, *v. n. and a.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to:—*act.* To adorn with a border; to reach to; to keep within bounds.

Bor'-der-er, 129: *s.* He that dwells on the borders; he that approaches near.

BOR'-DURE, (-dūrt, 147) *s.* A border in heraldry.

To BORE, bōre, 47: *v. a. and n.* To pierce, to make a hole in, to perforate; to eat out, or make a hollow in, by gnawing or corroding, as a worm; to annoy by reiterated petty acts:—*acc.* To pierce or enter by boring; to be pierced.

Bo'-rer, *s.* One who bores; the instrument used.

Bore, *s.* The hole made by boring; the size, diameter, or circumference of any hole; the instrument used in boring; a person or thing that annoys by iteration.

BORE.—See the verb **To Bear**, and under it.

BOREAS=bōr'-ē-ās, 47: *s.* The north wind.

Bo'-re-al, *a.* Northern.

BOREE=bōr'-tēy, *s.* A figure in dancing.

BORN, BORNE.—See under **To Bear**

BORON.—See under **Borax**.

BOROUGH, bōr'-ō, 116, 129, 125, 162: *s.* A corporate town which is not a city, the latter being a town which is or has been the see of a bishop; that is also a borough which sends burgesses to parliament, whether a corporate town or not. In Saxon times, a borough was an association of men who were free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other, and to have offenders in their district forthcoming. Ten so associated were a Tithing, and the presiding man the *Tithing-man*, *Head-borough*, or *Borholder* (i. e. *Borough's-elder*). The society was also called *Friburg*, and *Fritak* pledge; and ten Tithings formed a Hundred; a name still retained by the districts comprehended.

Bor'-OUGH-ENG'-lish, (-ing'-glīsh, 113) *s.* A custom in some ancient English boroughs, that estates shall descend to the youngest son, or younger brother.

To BORROW, bōr'-rō, 129, 125: *v. a.* To take from another for a time on credit; to use as one's own though not belonging to one; in an obsolete sense, to relieve, to redeem.

Bor'-row, *s.* A borrowing. [Obs.]

Bor'-row-er, 36: *s.* One who borrows.

BOSCAGE=bōs'-cāge, 99: *s.* Wood, or wood-lands.

Bos'-ky, 105: *a.* Woody. [Shaks.]

Bos'-ket, *s.* A little wood; an artificial grove.

BOSOM, bōz'-ūm, 107, 18: *s.* The breast, as the enclosure of the heart, and the seat of tenderness, or of the passions; the female breasts; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; any receptacle tender, close, or secret; embrace, as with the arms; in composition, intimate, confidential, as a bosom friend.

To Bos'-om, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to hide or cherish as in the bosom.

BOSON, bō'-an, 114: *s.* A boatwain, which see.

BOSS=bōss, *v.* A prominence or protuberance of any kind, and hence a stud, or knob.

Bossed, (bōst, 114) *part. a.* Studded.

Bos'-sy, 105: *a.* Prominent; studded.

Bos'-sive, 105: *a.* Deformed by humps.

Bos'-sAGE, 99: *s.* A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough in order to be carved; also rustic work consisting of stones that advance beyond the level of the building.

BOSVEL, bōz'-vēl, 151: *s.* A species of crowfoot.

BOTANY, bōt'-d-nēy, 105: *s.* That branch of natural history which treats of the structure, functions, properties, habits, and arrangement of plants.

Bo-tan'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to botany; con-

Bo-tan'-i-cal, } taining plants.

Bo-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the system of botany.

To Bot'-a-nize, *v. n.* To study plants.

Bot'-a-nist, *s.* One skilled in botany.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

Bot'-a-nol'-o-gy, 85, 87; *s.* A discourse on plants.
Bot'-a-no-man'-cy, 87, 85; *s.* Divination by plants.

BOTCH=bõtch, *s.* A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adscitious part clumsily added.

Botch'-y, 105; *a.* Marked with botches.

To Botch, *v. a.* To mend or patch awkwardly; to put together unsuitably; to mark with botches.

Botch'-er, *s.* A mender of old clothes; an awkward mender.

BOTE.—See under *To Boot*.

BOTH, bõtth, 116; *a.* and *pron.* and *conj.* The one and the other. As a *conj.* it signifies, On the one side, *And* or *Also* responding in a subsequent member, and signifying, On the other side.

To BOTHER=bõtth'-er; *v. a.* To perplex, to tease.

☞ A corruption of *Bother*.

BOTRYOID, bõt'-rê-oid, *a.* Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

BOTS=bôts, *s. pl.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, bõt'-tl, 101; *s.* A vessel originally of leather, but now in general of glass, with a narrow neck, to preserve wine or other liquor; the quantity of liquor contained in a bottle; a quantity of hay or grass closely bundled up. This last sense is also expressed by *Bottom* when the material rolled together is thread, or of the nature of thread.

☞ This word is often compounded, as *Bottle-friend*, *Bottle-nose*, (a large thick nose.) *Bottle-screw*, (a cork screw,) &c. *Bottle-flower*, is a plant so called.

To Bot'-tle, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.

Bot'-tled, 114; *part. a.* Preserved in bottles; hunched like a bottle.

Bot'-tling, *s.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOTTOM=bõt'-tôm, 18; *s.* The lowest part of any thing; the ground under water; the foundation; the extremity of the trunk of animals; a dale or valley; a ship; the deepest part; stamina, native strength; a ball of thread; for which last sense, however, compare *Bottle*.

To Bot'-tôm, *v. a.* and *n.* To found or build upon; to furnish with a seat or bottom; to make a ball of, as by winding thread round and round.—*new.* To rest upon for ultimate support.

Bot'-tôm-less, *a.* Unfathomable.

Bot'-tôm-ry, *s.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, signifying the ship itself.

BOUD=bowd, *s.* An insect that breeds in malt.

BOUDOIR, boo-dwôr', [Fr.] 170; *s.* A small private apartment.

To BOUGE, bõgz, 127, 64; *v. n.* To bulge, which see. [Little used.]

☞ This word may also be found as a corruption of the French substantive *Bouche*.

BOUGH, bow, 31, 162; *s.* An arm or large shoot of a tree.

☞ This word is allied to *Bight*, which see.

Bought, (bowt,) *s.* A flexure, a twist, a knot. It is sometimes written *Bowt*, as in Milton's *Allegro*, near the end. [Obs.]

Bough'-ty, 105; *a.* Bending. [Obs.]

BOUGHT, bawt, 126, 162; *part.*—See *To Buy*.

BOUGIE, bõz'-zhê, [Fr.] 170; *s.* A wax-taper; a waxed slip of linen or of other material used in surgery.

BOUILLON, bõll'-yõng, [Fr.] 170; *s.* Broth; soup.

Bouil'-li, (bõll'-yê,) *s.* Meat stewed with vegetables.

To BOUNCE=bownce, *v. n.* To leap, spring, or rush suddenly; to hit against so as to rebound; familiarly, to boast or lie.

Bounce, *s.* The rebound of a sudden blow; a boast.

Boun'-cer, 36; *s.* A boaster; a liar.

BOUND=bownd, 31; *part.* of *To Bind*, which see.

BOUND, *s.* That which binds in or limits; that by which any excursion is restrained; a boundary.

To Bound, *v. a.* To limit, to restrain.

Bound, *a.* Destined, tending, going, intending to go. This application of the word is taken either from the orders given for the government of the voyage implying obligation, or from the notion of stretching or tending included in the general sense of the participle.

Boun'-den, *a.* Limited, appointed; beholden to.

Bound'-less, *a.* Unlimited.

Bound'-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being unlimited.

BOUN'-DA-RY, 98, 105; *s.* A limit or bound; the mark of a limit.

BOUND-BAILIFF, *s.* An officer appointed by a sheriff, and under bond to act faithfully.

To BOUND=bownd, 31; *v. n.* and *a.* To jump, to rebound.—*act.* To make to bound.

Bound, *s.* A leap, a spring, a rebound.

Bound'-stone, or **Bound'-ing stone**, *s.* A stone to play with.

BOUNTY, boun'ty, 31, 105; *s.* Generosity, liberality, munificence; a present or gift; a premium given by government for the exportation of home manufactures, &c.; money given to men who enlist. *Queca Anne's Bounty*, is the provision made in her reign for the augmentation of poor livings.

Boun'-te-ous, (boun'tê-üs, or boun'tyüs, 146; *colloq.* boun't-chê-üs, 147) *a.* Liberal, kind.

Boun'-te-ous-ly, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

Boun'-te-ous-ness, *s.* Munificence, liberality.

Boun'-ti-ful, 117; *a.* Liberal, generous, munificent.

Boun'-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

Boun'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being bountiful.

Boun'-ti-head, 120, or **Boun'-ti-hood**, 118; *s.* Goodness, virtue. [Obs.]

☞ Compare *Bonity*, &c., with the foregoing class of words.

BOUQUET, bõ-kay, [Fr.] 170; *s.* A nosegay.

BOURGEOIS, } bur-joice', [Fr.] 170; *s.* Print-
BURGEOIS, } ing type of a small kind between
 long primer and brier.—See also under *Burgh* and *Burgess*.

To BOURGEON, bur'-jün, *v. n.* To sprout.

BOURN=bõ'urn, 47, 134; *s.* A bound, a limit.

BOURN=bõ'urn, 47, 134; *s.* A brook, a torrent, a rivulet. [Obs. except as a common Saxon termination in the names of places. In Scotland, it is *Burn*.]

BOURSE.—See *Burse*.

To BOUSE, bõz, 125, 137; *v. n.* To drink freely; to guzzle.

Bou'-sy, 105; *a.* Merry; fuddled.

BOUSTROPHEDON, bow-strõf'-ê-dõn, 31, 163; *s.* A mode of writing met with in early Greek inscriptions, which returns from right to left, and then proceeds from left to right again, and so on, as an ox ploughs.

BOUT=bowt, 31; *s.* A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time.—See *Bought* under *Bough*.

BOUTADE, boo-tad', [Fr.] 170; *s.* A whim; an act of caprice.

BOUTEFEU, bõz'-fêoo, [Fr.] 170; *s.* An incendiary; a strife kindler.

BOVINE=bõ'-vine, *a.* Pertaining to bulls, cows, and oxen.

To BOW, bow, 31; *v. a.* and *n.* To bend; to incline down or towards in token of respect, or of condescension; to depress; to crush.—*new.* To bend; to perform an act of salutation or reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.

Bow, *s.* An act of salutation, reverence, or submission;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-mǎn: pǎ-pǎ': lǎw: gōd: j'õ, i, e, jew, 55; a, e, i, &c, mute, 171.

BOX

also, that part of a ship where her side rounds to the stern or prow. In other cases with a similar sense, *vir*, as something that has a curve or flexure, this word classes with those members of its family which have *ew* sounded o.

Bow'-er, 53, 132: *s.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship; also, that which bows or bends, as a muscle that bends the joints.

Bow'-man, *s.* The man who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bow'-piece, (-pĕs, 103) *s.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

bow If Bowsprit really derives its name from its situation in the ship, it ought to range with this branch of the family; but it is said to be a corruption of *Boltsprit*.—See Bolt, &c., and Bowsprit under the next word.

Bow, (bō, 125) *s.* An instrument for shooting arrows; a rainbow; the instrument with which some stringed instruments are played; whatever rounds itself like a bow, as the *Bow* of a saddle, except the *Bow* of a ship, which, with the same general sense, has a different pronunciation.—See above.

Bow'-bent, *a.* Crooked like a bow.

Bow'-man, 12: *s.* An archer.

Bow'-shot, *s.* The space which an arrow shot from a bow may pass.

Bow'-string, *s.* The string of a bow.

Bow'-yer, *s.* An archer; one who makes bows.

Bow'-legged, 114: *a.* Crooked-legged.

To Bow, *v. n.* To form to the shape of a bow.

Bowed, 114: *part. a.* Bent like a bow.

Bow'-win-dow, *s.* A bay-window, which see.

Bow'-sprit, *s.* The *bol*, boom, or spar, which projects from the bow of a vessel to carry sail forward.—See a note above.

BOWELS, bow'-ēlz, 53, 143: *s. pl.* The intestines; the inner parts including the heart; pity, tenderness, compassion.

Bow'-el-less, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

To Bow'-el, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

BOWER=bow'-er, 53, 134: *s.* A shelter in a garden; a retired chamber in a house; a country retreat.

To Bow'-er, *v. a. and n.* To embower; to enclose:—*new.* To lodge.

Bow'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Shading; containing bowers.

BOWL, bōwl=bōle, 125: *s.* A vessel to hold liquids rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.

BOWL, bōwl=bōle, 125: *s.* A ball, generally of wood, used for play.

To Bowl, *v. a. and n.* To roll as a bowl; to pelt with any thing rolled:—*new.* To play at bowls.

Bowl'-er, *s.* One who plays at bowls.

Bowl'-ing, *s.* The art or act of bowling.

Bowl'-ing-green, *s.* A level green for playing with bowls.

Bowl'-der, 36: *s.* A round stone found in multitudes on the sea-shore at some places, with which they build walls, and sometimes houses.

BOWLINE, bō'-līn, 125, 105: *s.* A line or rope used to make a sail stand sharp or close to the wind.

BOX, bōcks, 154: *s.* The tree or shrub of the genus *buxus*.

Box'-en, 114: *a.* Made of box.

Box, *s.* A case; a name originally derived from the tree, but now given to a case of any material; it implies slighter make or smaller size than chest; the box containing the mariner's compass; a money chest, and hence also a small present in money at Christmas time; the quantity which a box contains; an enclosed space with seats in it, in a theatre or other public place.

To Box, *v. a.* To enclose in a box; to furnish with boxes; to solicit presents for a money box: *To box the compass*, is, to rehearse the several points of it; *To*

BRA

box a tree, is, to make a hole in it in order to get at the sap.

BOX, bōcks, 154: *s.* A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Box, *v. a. and n.* To strike with the fist; to fight with the fist.

Box'-er, 36: *s.* He who boxes; a pugilist.

Box'-ing, 1: *s.* The act of fighting with the fist.

BOY=boy, 29: *s.* A male child; one in the state of adolescence; a term used in contempt for a young man.

Boy'-hood, (hōd, 118) *s.* The state of being a boy.

Boy'-ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy, childish, trifling.

Boy'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a boyish manner.

Boy'-ish-ness, *s.* Childishness; the manners of a boy.

Boy'-ism, 158: *s.* Puerility; the state or actions of a boy.

To Boy, *v. a.* To act a part in the manner of a boy.

BRABANTINE, brā'-bān'-tīn, 105: *a.* Pertaining to Brabant.

BRABBLE, brāb'-bl, 101: *s.* A brawl, a broil, a wrangle.

To Brab'-ble, *v. n.* To clamour.

Brab'-bler, 36: *s.* A clamorous fellow.

BRACE=brāce, *s.* Any thing that, like an *arm*, encircles something and so keeps it tight; a cincture or bandage; the strings that tighten a drum; the straps that support a carriage; or that support and keep tight any part of the dress; a piece of timber that extends like an arm from a main post to keep a building from swerving either way; a crooked line in writing and printing to hook in two or more words or lines which have a common explanation or common rhyme; things braced together, and hence the word signifies a couple or pair, as a brace of birds. It likewise signifies armour for the arm; which sense is perhaps the most nearly related of all to the original word.

To Brace, *v. a.* To bind; to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

Bra'-cer, 36: *s.* That which binds or makes firm; an astringent medicine; also (the nearest etymological sense to the original) armour for the arm.

Brace'-let, *s.* An ornament for the arm.

BRA'-CHIAL, (brā'-kē-āl, 161, 146) *a.* Belonging to the arm.

BRACH=brāch, *s.* A bitch hound.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brā'-kīg'-grāf-ēy, 87, 161, 163: *s.* Short-writing; the art of writing short-hand.

Brachy'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A short-hand writer.

BRA'-CHYL-O-GY, 87, 105: *s.* Short speech; the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRACK.—See under *To Break*.

BRACKET=brāck'-ēt, *s.* A wooden stay, generally angular, fixed to a wall to support something; the cheek of a mortar carriage; hooks to enclose something in writing or printing, as [].

BRACKISH=brāck'-ish, *a.* Salt, rather salt.

Brack'-ish-ness, *s.* Saltiness in a moderate degree.

BRAD=brād, *s.* A sort of nail without a head.

Brad'-awl, *s.* An awl to make holes for brads.

To BRAG=brāg, *v. n.* To boast.

Brag'-ging-ly, 77, 72, 105: *ad.* Boastingly.

Brag, *s.* A boast; the thing boasted of; a game at cards.

Brag'-gart, 34: *a. and s.* Boastful:—*s.* A boaster.

Brag'-gar-dism, 158: *s.* Boastfulness. [Obs.]

Brag'-ger, (-guer, 77, 36) *s.* A boaster.

Brag'-ga-do/-ci-o, (-shē-ō, 147) *s.* A puffing, boastful fellow.

Brag'-less, *a.* Without a boast.

Brag'-ly, *ad.* In a manner to brag of. [Obs.]

To BRAID=brādē, 100: *v. a.* To weave together; also, (but in this sense obsolete,) to reproach. Compare *Upbraid*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i, e, mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i, e, vision*, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166

Braid, *s.* A texture, a knot; a deceit; also, (but in this sense obsolete,) a start as from sleep. Compare *Abraid*.

BRAILS, brā'ulz, 143: *s. pl.* Small ropes to the sails of ships.

To Braid up, *v. a.* To haul up by the brails.

BRAIN=brān, 100: *s.* The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate; and supposed to be the seat of the sensations, of which the eyes, ears, palate, nose, and cuticle, are the exterior organs, and also to be the immediate organ or organs of the passions, the sentiments, the intellect, and (as the result of these) the will; or, according to the different phraseology of other writers, to be the seat of the soul, or intelligent principle in man: figuratively, the understanding; the affections; fancy; imagination.

Brain'-less, *a.* Silly.

Brain'-ish, *a.* Hoththeaded; furious.

Brain'-sick, *a.* Disordered in mind; giddy.

Brain'-sick-ly, *ad.* Weakly.

Brain'-pan, *s.* The skull.

To Brain, *v. a.* To dash out the brains; to understand. [The last sense is obsolete.]

BRIT=brāte, 100: *s.* A rough diamond.

BRAKE=brāke. The old preterit of **To Break**; which see.

Brake, *s.* A heavy harrow for breaking clods; a machine for confining horses while shoeing them; a sharp bit or snaffle; a carriage used for horses while breaking in; that part of a moveable battery which enables it to turn; a baker's kneading-trough.

BRAKE, *s.* Fern, sweetbroom, or ling, to which this name seems to be given from the roughness or broken appearance; a place that is overgrown with it; a thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

Bra'-ky, 105: *a.* Full of brakes; rough, thorny.

Bra'-ken, or **Brack'-en**, 114: *s.* Fern.

BRAHMA, } =brāh'-mā, 23: *s.* The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.

Brah'-min, or **Bra'-min**, *s.* An Indian priest. It is also written *Brachman*, but in general without any difference of pronunciation.

Bra-min'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Brahmins.

BRAMBLE, brām'-bl, 101: *s.* The blackberry bush; any rough, prickly, wild shrub.

To Bramble-net, (a net used to cover brambles and catch birds,) &c.

Bram'-bled, or **Bram'-bly**, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Bram'-bling, 72: *s.* A bird so called.

BRAN=brān, *s.* The husks of corn; the refuse of the sieve.

Bran'-ny, 105: *a.* Having the appearance of bran.

BRAN-NEW.—See under **Brand**.

BRANCARD=brāng'-card, 158: *s.* A litter borne by horses.

BRANCH=brāntch, *s.* The shoot of a tree; an offshoot of any thing, as a smaller river from a larger; any part of a family descending collaterally; the shoots of a stag's horn.

Branch'-y, 105: *a.* Full of branches; spreading.

Branch'-i-ness, *s.* Fulness of branches.

Branch'-less, *a.* Without shoots or branches.

Branch'-let, *s.* A little branch.

To Branch, *v. n.* and *a.* To spread or shoot off into branches; to spread into separate parts; to have horns shooting out:—*act.* To divide into branches.

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, brāng'-kē-ōn'-tē-gūs, 158, 161, 120: *a.* Having covered gills.

BRAND=brānd, *s.* A stick lighted or fit to be lighted; a drawn sword, so called from sparkling as a

brand, or else from *Brandish*, which see; a mark made by burning as a punishment for crime; a note of infamy, a stigma.

To Brand, *v. a.* To burn with a hot iron; to mark with a brand or note of infamy.

Brand'-i-ron, (-i-urn, 159) *s.* A branding-iron; a trivet.

Brand'-ing-i-ron, *s.* An iron to brand with.

BRAN-NEW, 110: *a.* Quite new, bright as a brand.

To BRANDISH=brān'-dish, *v. a.* To wave or shake; to flourish.

To Johnson allies it with **Brand**.

Brān'-dish, *s.* A flourish.

BRANDY, brān'-dēy, *s.* An ardent spirit distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brāng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* Wrangle, squabble.

To Brān'-gle, *v. n.* To wrangle, to squabble.

Brān'-gling, *s.* A quarrel.

BRANK, brāngk, 158: *s.* Buckwheat; a scolding bride.

BRANLIN=brān'-līn, *s.* A fish of the salmon kind.

BRASS=brās, 111, 11: *s.* An alloy of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; popularly, any metal in which copper has a part, and even copper itself; figuratively, impudence.

To The word is often compounded, as *Bras'-visaged*, *Bras'-paved*, &c.

Bras'-sy, *a.* Partaking of, or hard as brass; impudent.

Bras'-si-ness, *s.* Appearance like brass.

To BRAZE, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to make impudent.

Bra'-zen, 114: *a.* Made of brass; impudent.

To Bra'-zen, *v. n.* To be impudent.

Bra'-zen-faced, *a.* An impudent person.

Bra'-zen-faced, (-fāst, 114, 143) *a.* Shameless.

Bra'-zen-ly, *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

Bra'-zen-ness, *s.* Brassiness; impudence.

BRA'-ZIER, (brā'-zh'er, 147) *s.* An artificer who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

BRASSICA, brās'-sē-cā, *s.* Cabbage. Latin.]

BRAST=brāst, *part. a.* Burst. [Obs.]

BRAT=brāt, *s.* A child, in contempt.

BRAVE=brāve, *a.* and *s.* Courageous, gallant; excellent, noble; magnificent, fine, showy:—*s.* A man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

Brave'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a brave manner; finely.

Bra'-ver-y, 129, 105: *s.* Courage, magnanimity; splendor; fine dress; travado.

To Brave, *v. a.* To defy, to challenge; to encounter with courage; to set at defiance.

BRA'-VO, *s.* A bandit; an assassin for hire.

To This word is often heard as an exclamation, with the *a* Italianized. The proper English exclamation is *Oh! bravo* or *Bravo!*

BRA-VA'-DO, 98: *a.* A boast, a brag.

BRA-VU'-RA, brā-vōō'-rā, [Ital.] 170: *s.* and *a.* A song of difficult execution:—*a.* Spirited; difficult and brilliant.

To BRAWL=brāwl, *v. n.* and *a.* To quarrel noisily; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise:—*act.* To drive away by noise.

Brawl, *s.* A quarrel; formerly a kind of dance.

Brawl'-er, 36: *s.* A wrangler.

Brawl'-ing, *s.* The act of quarrelling.

BRAWN=brāwn, *s.* The flesh of a boar, or the animal itself; the fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body; bulk, muscular strength; the arm, from its muscles or strength.

Brawn'-er, *s.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawn'-y, 105: *a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; hard.

Brawn'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being brawny.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55; a, t, i, &c. *note*, 171.

To BRAY=brāy, *v. a.* To pound or grind small.

Bray'-er, 36: *s.* A pestle; an instrument to temper ink: see also below.

To BRAY, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise as harsh as in pounding or grinding; to make a noise as an ass:—*act.* To emit with harsh sound.

Bray'-er, 36: *s.* One that brays like an ass.

Bray, Bray'-ing, *s.* The noise of an ass; clamour.

BRAY=brāy, *s.* A bank or mound of earth. [Obs.]

To BRAZE, BRAZEN, BRAZIER, &c.—See under Brass.

BRAZIL, brā-zēl', 115: *s.* A wood first found in the country afterwards named Brazil.

BREACH.—See under To Break.

BREAD, brēd, 120: *s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

☞ The word is often compounded: as *Bread'-corn*, *Bread'-chipper*, (*a* baker's servant.) *Bread'-room*, (*in* a ship.) *Bread'-tree*, (*in* the Isles of the Pacific.) &c.

Bread'-en, 114: *a.* Made of bread.

Bread'-less, *a.* Destitute of bread, or food.

BREADTH.—See under Broad.

To BREAK, brāke, 100: *v. a.* and *n.* To part

I BROKE=brōke, } or rend by violence; to

I BRAKE=brāke, [Obs.] } burst by force; to de-

BROKEN, brō'-kn, 114: } stroy by violence; to

crush, to shatter, to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard, to dismiss; to violate a contract; to infringe a law; to intercept, to interrupt; to separate company, to dissolve any union; To *break off*, to stop suddenly in a proceeding; To *break up*, to dissolve, to lay open, to separate, to disband; To *break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body; To *break upon the wheel*, to stretch upon a wheel, and then break the bones:—*acc.*

To part in two; to burst; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to decline in health; to issue out with vehemence; to fall out; To *break loose*, to escape from captivity, to shake off restraint; To *break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects, to have eruptions on the body; to become dissolute; To *break with*, to part friendship with.

☞ This verb carries with it, in all its applications, its primitive sense of straining, parting, severing, bursting, with the consequential senses of injury, defect, and infirmity.

Break, 100: *s.* State of being broken; an opening; a pause; a line drawn; in architecture, a recess of a part behind the ordinary range or projection. See also Brake, which being identical in sound, and closely allied in other respects, is often confounded with this word in spelling.

Break'-er, 36: *s.* The person or thing that breaks any thing; a wave broken by a rock or sandbank.

Break'-ing, *s.* A bankruptcy; With *in*, an irruption; With *out*, an eruption; With *up*, a dissolution.

Break'-neck, *s.* and *a.* A steep or other thing dangerous to the neck:—*a.* Endangering the neck.

Break'-wa-ter, 140, 36: *s.* A wall or other obstacle to protect a harbour from the force of the sea.

To BREAK'-FAST, (brēck'-fāst, 136) *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day.

Break'-fast, 136: *s.* The first meal in the day; the food used at the first meal.

BRACK, (bräck) *s.* A break, a breach, an opening.

BREACH, (brēch) *s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken; a gap, particularly that which is made in a fortification by battery; violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.

BRAC'-KLE, *a.* Brittle, easily broken. [Obs.]

BREAM=brēme, *s.* The name of a freshwater fish.

To BREAM.—See under Broom.

BREAST, brēst, 120: *s.* The forepart of the body between the neck and the belly; the soft protuberance on the thorax which terminates each in a nipple; a mother's nipples; the part of a beast which is under

the neck, and passes between the forelegs; figuratively, the disposition of the mind; the conscience; the passions.

☞ The word is often compounded, as *Breast'-bone*, *Breast'-high*, *Breast'-hook*, (the timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship.) *Breast'-knot*, (an ornament.) *Breast'-plate*, (a piece of armour.) *Breast'-plough*, (driven by the breast.) *Breast'-work*, (in fortification.) &c.

To Breat, *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREATH, brēth, 120: *s.* The air drawn in and expelled in respiration; life; respite; pause; the time occupied by once breathing; breeze.

Breath'-less, *a.* Out of breath; dead.

Breath'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being out of breath.

To BREATHE, (brēthē, 101, 137) *v. n.* and *a.*

To draw air into the lungs, and expel it; to respire; to live; to pause from action; to pass in as breath:—*act.* To utter privately; to give vent to.

Breath'-er, *s.* One that lives; one that utters; an inspirer.

Breath'-ing, *s.* Aspiration; secret prayer.

Breath'-ing-place, *s.* A place to pause at.

BRED.—See To Breed.

BREDE=brēde, *s.* A braid, a knot. [Not used.]

BREECH=brēch, 103, 63: *s.* The lower part of the body; the hinder part of any thing, but particularly of a piece of ordnance.

BREECHES, (britch'-ēz, 119, 14, 151) *s. pl.* The close garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Brech, *s. sing.* Breeches. [Obs.]

To Brech, *v. a.* To put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon.

To BREED=brēde, 103: } *v. a.* and *n.* To pro-

I BREED=brēd, 135: } create; to produce from

BRED=brēd, } one's self; to give birth

to; to educate, to bring up from infancy:—*acc.* To be

with young; to produce young.

Breed'-er, *s.* A producer; one that is prolific.

Breed'-ing, *s.* Education; manners; nurture.

Breed'-bate, *s.* A breeder of contention.

Breed, *s.* Race, offspring, progeny; east, kind; a subdivision of species; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEZE=brēz, 189: *s.* A gentle gale; also, a stinging fly, so called from the breeze-like noise it makes, and in this sense often spelled *Breeze* or *Bris*.

Breeze'-less, *a.* Having no breezes; calm to excess.

Bree'-zy, 105: *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales.

To Breeze, *v. n.* To blow gently. [A sea term.]

BREHON=brē'-hōn, 18: *s.* Anciently, the name for a judge in Ireland, and hence Brehon laws, the ancient laws of that country, which were unwritten, like the common law of England.

BRENT=brēnt, *part. a.* Burnt; from the old verb To Bren.

BREST=brēst, *s.* The moulding of a column, also called Torus.

BRET=brēt, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN=brēth'-rēn, *s. pl.*—See Brother.

BREVE=brēve, *s.* This word, originally an adjective signifying short, compendious, is appropriated in music as the name of the longest note, equal to two semibreves and four minims; a 'contradiction which may be accounted for by supposing a reference to the whole bar, or whole modulation; in law, it means a compendious precept; see Brief among the words below.

Bre'-vi-ate, 105, 146: *s.* A compendium, an epitome.

Bre'-vi-a-ture, (-d-tur, 147) *s.* An abbreviation.

Bre'-vi-ar-y, (brēve'-yār-ēy, 146, 129) *s.* An

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165; thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

abridgement; the book containing the daily services of the Roman church.

Brev'-i-ty, (brěv'-ě-těy, 92, 105) *s.* Conciseness.

BRE-VET', *s.* Originally, a compendious warrant or commission without seal; an appointment in the army, with rank above that for which pay is received. [Fr.]

Brev'-et, a. Taking rank by brevet; as a *brev'-et-colonel* is a colonel in rank with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

BRE-VIER', (brě-věur', 103, 43) *s.* A small printing type between bourgeois and minion, so called because originally used in printing a breviary.

BRIEF, (brěf, 103) *a.* and *s.* Short, concise, contracted;—*s.* An epitome, or short writing; a species of writ or precept; an abridgement of a client's case made out for instruction of counsel; letters patent giving licence for collecting charitable contributions.

Brief'-ly, 105: *ad.* Concisely; quickly.

Brief'-ness, *s.* Conciseness; shortness.

To BREW, brō, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* In a general sense, to boil or mix; in a more restricted sense, to make a malt liquor; to put into preparation; to mingle; to contrive; to plot:—*new.* To be in a state of mixing, forming, or collecting; to perform the office of brewing.

Brew, s. That which is formed by brewing.

Brew'-age, 99: *s.* Mixture of various things.

Brew'-er, 36, 134: *s.* One whose trade is to brew.

Brew'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place for brewing.

Brew'-house, (-howce) *s.* A brewery.

Brew'-ing, 72: *s.* The act of brewing; the quantity brewed at once; the mingling of tempestuous clouds.

Brew'-is, *s.* Broth, pottage: a sop in the pan. [Obs.]

BRIBE=brībe, *s.* A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

To Bribe, *v. a.* To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

Bri'-ber, 36: *s.* One that pays for corrupt practices.

Bri'-ber-y, 129, 105: *s.* The crime of bribery, or being bribed.

BRICK=brīck, *s.* A squared mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

Brick'-bat, *s.* A piece of brick.

Brick'-clay, *s.* Clay used for making bricks.

Brick'-dust, *s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

Brick'-kiln, (-kīl, 156) *s.* A place in which bricks are burned.

Brick'-lay-er, 36, 134: *s.* A brick-mason.

Brick'-ma-ker, *s.* One whose trade is to make bricks.

To Brick, *v. a.* To lay with bricks; to imitate bricks.

BRIDE=brīde, *s.* Originally, a woman betrothed; at present, a woman newly married, or on the point of being married.

Bri'-dal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a wedding:—*s.* A wedding.

Bride'-groom, *s.* A man newly married, or about to be married. Bailey and others say he is so called, because, on the wedding day, he waited on the bride as her groom or servant; but the true word is *Bride-goom*, and *goom* signifies *man*.

☞ The word *Bride* is compounded in many other instances; as *Bride'-bed*, *Bride'-chamber*, *Bride'-cake*, *Bride'-man* or *Bride'-s'-man*, *Bride'-maid* or *Bride'-s'-maid*, (attendants at a wedding.) *Bride'-s'-stake*, (a post to dance round,) &c.

BRIDEWELL=brīde'-wēll, *s.* A house of correction. The original bridewell was a palace built near St. Bride's, i. e. St. Bridget's well, in London, which was turned into an hospital and penitentiary.

BRIDGE=brīdge, *s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; that which resembles a bridge, as the upper part of the nose, the supporter of the strings of a musical instrument, &c.

To Bridge, *v. a.* To build a bridge.

BRIDLE, brī-dl, 101: *s.* The instrument of iron,

leather, &c. by which a horse is restrained and governed by the rider; something resembling a bride in use or form; a restraint, a curb.

To Bri'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To guide by a bridle; to put on a bridle; to restrain:—*new.* To hold up the head.

Bri'-dler, *s.* He who restrains as by a bridle.

BRIEF.—See under *Breve*.

BRIER=brī'er, 36, 134: *s.* A prickly shrub.

Bri'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Rough, full of briars.

BRIG=brīg, *s.* A bridge.—See also under *Brigant-tine*.

BRIGADE, brē-gādē', 105: *s.* A division of troops; a brigade of horse generally amounts to eight or ten squadrons; of foot, to four, five, or six battalions.

Brig'-a-dier'', (brīg'-d-dēur'', 85, 92, 103) *s.* The general officer commanding a brigade.

BRIGAND=brīg'-ānd, 12: *s.* One of a band of robbers.

Brig'-an-dage, 99: *s.* Theft, robbery, plunder.

BRIG'-AN-DINE, (-dīn, 105) *s.* A coat of mail.

BRIG'-AN-TINE, (105) *s.* A light vessel such as corsairs used.

Brig, s. A vessel with two masts square rigged.

BRIGHT, brīt, 115, 162: *a.* Shining; full of light; clear; resplendent; illustrious; promising.

Bright'-ly, 105: *ad.* Splendidly; with lustre.

Bright'-ness, *s.* Lustre; glitter; acuteness.

To Bright'-ten, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make bright; to make luminous; to make gay; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty:—*new.* To grow bright.

BRIGUE, brēg, 104, 189: *s.* Cabal; intrigue; contention.

Brig'-ose', (brē-gōce', 152) *a.* Contentious.

BRILLIANT, brīl'-yānt, 146: *a.* and *s.* Shining; sparkling:—*s.* A diamond cut into angles, so as to reflect the light and shine more.

Brill'-iant-ly, *ad.* Splendidly.

Brill'-iant-ness, *s.* Brilliancy. [Unusual.]

Brill'-ian-cy, 105: *s.* Lustre, splendor.

BRIM=brīm, *s.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the bank of a fountain, of a river, or of the sea.

Brim'-ful, 117: *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'-less, *a.* Without a brim.

To Brim, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill to the top;—*new.* To be full to the top.

Brim'-ming, *a.* Full to the top.

Brim'-mer, 36: *s.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE=brīm'-stōne, *s.* Sulphur.

Brim'-sto-ny, 105: *a.* Full of brimstone; sulphurous.

BRINDED=brīn'-dēd, 14: *a.* Marked with spots; tabby.

☞ Told wrongly allies this word with *brown*.

Brin'-dle, 101: *s.* The state of being brindled.

Brin'-dled, 114: *a.* Brindled; streaked.

BRINE=brīne, *s.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.

☞ This word is often compounded; as *Brine'-pit*, also called *Brin'-pan*, *Brin'-spring*, &c.

Bri'-ny, 105: *a.* Salt.

Bri'-nish, *a.* Like brine; saltish.

Bri'-nish-ness, *s.* Saltiness.

To Brine, *v. a.* To steep in brine.

To BRING=brīng, 72: } *v. a.* To fetch from; to
I BROUGHT, brāwt, 126: } convey or carry to; to
BROUGHT, brākt, 162: } convey of one's self,
and not by another; to procure, as a cause; to attract; to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce; to prevail upon: *To bring about*, to make to come to pass; *To bring forth*, to give birth to; *To bring off*, to clear from, to acquit from; *To bring on*, to engage in action;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

To bring over, to convert; To bring out, to draw forth or exhibit; To bring under, to subdue; To bring up, to educate.

Bring'-er, 158, 36: *s.* He that brings.

BRINK, brîngk, 158: *s.* The edge, as of a cliff or river.

BRISK=brîsk, *a.* Lively; active; full of spirit; vivid; bright.

Brisk'-ly, 105: *ad.* Actively; vigorously.

Brisk'-ness, *s.* Liveliness; gayety; vigour.

To Brisk up, *v. n.* To assume spirit.

BRISKET=brîs'-kët, 14: *s.* A part of the breast of meat under the scrag; the breast.

BRISTLE, brîs'-sl, 156, 101: *s.* The hair of swine, or any stiff hair like it.

Bris'-ly, 105: *a.* Thick set with bristles.

To Bris'-tle, *v. a. and n.* To erect as bristles:—*see*. To be erect.

BRISTOL-STONE=brîs'-töl-stön, *s.* Rock crystal.

BRIT.—*See* Bret. **BRIZE**.—*See* Breeze.

BRITISH=brît'-ish, *a.* Relating to Britain.

Brit'-on, 18: *s. and a.* A native of Britain; a Welchman, as being descended from the ancient Britons:—*a.* British.

Bri-tan'-nic, *a.* British.

BRITTLE, brît'-tl, 101: *a.* Apt to break.—*Compare* Break, &c.

Brit'-tle-ness, *s.* Fragility; aptness to break.

BRITZKA, brîs'-kâ, 143: *s.* An open carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and space for reclining when used for a journey.

BROACH=brôatch, 108, 63: *s.* A spit.

Broach'-er, 36: *s.* A spit.

To Broach, *v. a.* Originally, to spit; thence, to pierce as with a spit; to tap; to open any store; to give out any thing; to give out or utter: *To broach to*, to turn suddenly to windward.

Broach'-er, 36: *s.* One who first opens or utters.

BROAD, brâwd, 126: *a.* Wide, extended in breadth; extensive, vast; gross, coarse; plain, indelicate, obscene; open, unconfined, comprehensive.

Broad'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a broad manner.

Broad'-ish, *a.* Rather broad.

Broad'-ness, *s.* The quality of being broad.

Broad'-wise, (-wîz, 151) *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.

To Broad'-en, 114: *v. n.* To grow broad.

Broad'-cloth, *s.* A fine cloth of broad make.

Broad'-eyed, (-îd, 106, 114) *a.* Seeing widely.

Broad'-side, *s.* The side of a ship; the discharge of all the guns from it; a large sized sheet in printing.

Broad'-sword, (-sôrd, 145, 130) *s.* A broad-bladed sword.

Other compounds of this word occur; as **Broad'-are**; **Broad'-brimmed**, (applied to a hat); **Broad'-cast**, (applied to seed sown by hand); **Broad'-horned**; **Broad'-tailed**, &c.

BREADTH, (brêdth) *s.* The measure of a plane superficies from side to side.

BROCADE=brô-câd', *s.* A silken variegated stuff.

Bro-ca'-ded, *a.* Dressed in brocade; woven as brocade.

BROCAGE.—*See* under *To Broke*.

BROCCOLI, brôc'-cô-lêy, *s.* A species of cabbage. [Ital.]

BROCK=brôck, *s.* A badger.

Brock'-et, 14: *s.* A red deer when two years old.

BRODEQUIN, brôd'-ê-kin, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A buskin or half boot.

BROGUE=brôgwe, *s.* A kind of shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect; in the plural, it has been used

to signify breeches, though its proper meaning still is shoe.

To BROIDER, BROIDERER, &c.—*See* Em-broider, &c.

BROIL=broil, 29: *s.* A tumult; a quarrel.

To BROIL=broil, 29: *v. a. and n.* To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire:—*see*. To be subjected to heat, as meat at the fire; to be in a heat. Webster believes this word to have a common origin with the previous substantive.

Broil'-er, *s.* One who excites: a gridiron.

BROKE, BROKEN.—*See* *To Break*.

Bro'-ken-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Without any regular series.

Bro'-ken-ness, *s.* Unevenness; contrition.

To BROKE=brôke, *v. n.* To transact for others.

Bro'-ker, 36: *s.* He who transacts on commission; a dealer in old goods; a go-between.

Bro'-ker-age, 129, 99: *s.* Commission-fee of a broker.

Bro'-ker-ly, *a.* Subservient; mean. [Obs.]

Bro'-ker-y, *s.* The business of a broker. [Obs.]

BROME=brôm, *s.* A liquid of a deep red-brown colour, very volatile, and of an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt works. It has three times the density of water.

Brom'-ic, 88: *a.* Appertaining to brome.

BRONCHUS, brông'-kûs, 158, 161: *s.* The windpipe, or rather the upper part of it.

Brôn'-chi-æ, (-kê-ê, 101) *s. pl.* The ramifications of the windpipe.

Brôn'-chi-al, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

Brôn'-chic, *a.* Bronchial.

Brôn'-cho-cele, 101: *s.* A tumor in the throat.

Brôn'-chot'-o-my, *s.* The operation of cutting the windpipe.

BRONTOLOGY, brôn-tôl'-ô-gêy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the causes of thunder.

BRONZE=brônz, 189: *s.* A fictitious metal of copper, tin, and generally of some other substance; a copper medal.

To Bronze, *v. a.* To harden as brass; to colour like bronze.

BROOCH, brôach, 108=brôatch, 63: *s.* A small buckle with a pin attached, generally used for fastening the vest; formerly a gold or silver ornament worn in any part of the dress.

To Brooch, *v. a.* To adorn with jewels. [Shaks.]

*To BROOD=brôod, *v. n. and a.* To sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to regard with long anxiety; to mature any thing by care:—*act.* To cherish by care.*

Brood, *s.* Offspring, progeny; any thing bred; the number hatched at once; a production; the act of covering the eggs.

Brood'-y, 105: *a.* Brooding; inclined to brood.

BROOK, brôok, 118: *s.* A natural stream less than a river.

This word is compounded for the names of some plants; as **Brook'-lime**, **Brook'-mint**, **Brook'-weed**, &c.

Brook'-y, 105: *a.* Abounding with brooks.

To BROOK, brôok, 118: *v. a. and n.* To bear, to endure.

BROOM=brôom, *s.* A shrub so called; a besom made of the twigs from it; any brush having a long handle.

The word is often compounded; as **Broom'-land**, with the first signification; **Broom'-staff**, **Broom'-stick**, &c. with the second and third.

Broom'-y, 105: *a.* Abounding in broom.

To Broom, *v. a.* To clean with a broom.

To BREAM, *v. a.* To clean a ship.

BROTH=brôth, 17, 116: *s.* Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

BROTHER=brōth'-ēl, *s.* A house for lewdness.
Broth'-el-er, 36: *s.* A frequenter of brothels.
Broth'-el-ry, *s.* Whoredom, obscenity. [Obs.]
BROTHER, brōth'-er, 116: *s.* He who is born of the same parents; any one closely united; associate; fellow-creature.
Broth'-er-ly, *a.* and *ad.* As becomes a brother.
Broth'-er-less, *a.* Destitute of a brother.
Broth'-er-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being a brother.
BROTHERS, *s. pl.* Brothers. [Obs. except in theol.]
BROUGHT.—See **To Bring**.
BROW=brow, 31: *s.* The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair upon it; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.
Brow'-an-ter, *s.* The first shoot on a deer's head.
To Brow'-beat, *v. a.* To depress by severe looks.
Brow'-beat-ing, *s.* The act of depressing by looks.
Brow'-bound, *a.* Crowned. [Shaks.]
Brow'-less, *a.* Without shame. [Little used.]
Brow'-sick, *a.* Dejected. [Obs.]
To Brow, *v. a.* To form the edge or border of.
BROWN=brown, 31: *a.* and *s.* Dusky, inclining to redness.—*s.* A colour resulting from red, black, and yellow.
Brown'-ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.
Brown'-ess, *s.* A brown colour.
Brown-stud'-y, 105: *s.* Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
 ☞ The word is compounded in other instances; as **Brown'-bill**, (formerly used by English foot soldiers); **Brown'-musk**; **Brown'-wort**, (a plant;) &c.
BROWNIE, brow'-nēy, 103: *s.* A spirit supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
BROWNIST=brow'-nist, *s.* A follower of Robert Brown, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, maintained that any body of Christians united under one pastor, constitute a church.
Brown'-ism, 158: *s.* The tenets of the Brownists.
To BROWSE, browz, 31, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.*
 To eat, the object eaten being the tops of the tender branches or young shoots of trees:—*new.* To feed on shrubs.
Browze, *s.* Tender branches which cattle can eat.
To BRUTTE, (brōt, 117) *v. a.* To browse. [Obs.]
BRUCIA, brō'-cē-d, 147, } 109: *s.* An alkali
BRUCINE, brō'-cin, 105, } obtained from the
 bark of the brucia antisynterica.
To BRUISE, brōoz, 110, 109, 151, 189: *v. a.*
 To crush or mangle by a heavy blow.
Bruise, *s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy.
Bruis'-er, 36: *s.* The person or thing that bruises; a boxer; a tool for grinding glasses for telescopes.
Bruise'-wort, (-wort, 141) *s.* A plant.
BRUIT, brō'-it, 109: *s.* Report; rumour. [Obs.]
To Bru'-it, *v. a.* To noise or spread abroad. [Obs.]
BRUMAL, brō'-māl, 109: *a.* Of or belonging to winter.
Brume, *s.* Mist, fog, vapours. [Little used.]
BRU-MAL-I-LA, 146, 98: *s. pl.* Feasts of Bacchus held in winter time.
BRUNETTE, broo'-nēt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A woman with a brown or dark complexion.
BRUNION, brūn'-yōn, 146, 18: *s.* A fruit between a plum and peach.
BRUNT=brūnt, *s.* The heat or violence of an onset; shock; violence; blow; a sudden effort.
BRUSH=brūsh, *s.* An instrument for cleaning or rubbing, generally made with bristles; pencils used by painters; the tail of a fox; a rude assault; a thicket.
Brush'-y, *a.* Rough or shaggy like a brush.
Brush'-wood, 118: *s.* Rough, low, close thickets.
To Brush, *v. a.* and *n.* To sweep with a brush; to

paint with a brush; to carry away by an act like that of brushing:—*new.* To move with haste; to fly over.
Brush'-er, 36: *s.* He that brushes.
Brush'-ing, *s.* A rubbing or sweeping.
BRUSQUE, brōsk, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Rude, abrupt in manner.
To BRUSTLE, brūs'-sl, 156, 101: *v. n.* To crackle, to rustle.
Brus'-ling, *s.* A crackling; a rustling; a vapouring.
BRUTE, brōt, 109: *a.* and *s.* Senseless, uncivilized; irrational; bestial; rough, uncivilized:—*s.* An irrational creature, and therefore comprehending all animals except man, but used in general only for the larger.
Brut'-ish, *a.* Bestial; ferocious; uncivilized.
Brut'-ish-ness, *s.* Brutality.
Brut'-tal, 12: *a.* Belonging to a brute; savage, cruel.
Brut'-tal-ly, 105: *ad.* Savagely; churlishly.
Brut'-tal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Savageness.
To Brut'-tal-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow brutal:—*act.* To make brutal.
To Brut'-ti-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* To make a man a brute; to render the mind brutal.
 ☞ **Brutely**, *ad.* **Bruteness**, *s.* **Brutism**, *s.*; are relations of this class either obsolete or little used.
BRYONY, brī'-d-nēy, *s.* A plant of various species.
BUBBLE, būb'-bl, 101: *s.* A drop, or vesicle filled with air; any thing empty as a bubble, as a cheating project; a person bubbled.
Bub'-bly, 105: *a.* Full of bubbles.
To Bub'-ble, *v. n.* and *a.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a bubbling noise:—*act.* To cheat.
Bub'-bler, 36: *s.* A cheat.
To BUB, *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. [Obs.]
Bub, *s.* An old cant word for strong malt liquor.
BUBBY, būb'-bēy, *s.* A woman's breast. [A low word.]
BUBO=hū'-bō, *s.* The groin; a tumor in the groin; a tumor.
Bu''-BO-NO-CELK', 101: *s.* The inguinal rupture.
Bu'-BU-KLE, 101: *s.* A large red pimple. [Shaks.]
BUCANIER, būk'-d-nēr', 103: *s.* A pirate of a class which was made up chiefly of English and French in America.
BUCCELLATION, būk'-səl-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A division into large pieces; properly such as, being put into the mouth, would distend the cheeks. A trumpet is called **Buccina** because it distends the cheeks; and from this **Buccina** are derived the names of certain shells which resemble a trumpet in form. The name **Buccina** is also given to a vegeto-alkali recently discovered in box-wood.
BUCK=būck, *s.* Lye in which clothes are soaked in bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes soaked in lye.
To Buck, *v. a.* To soak in lye; to wash in suds.
Buck'-bas-ket, 11, 14: *s.* A basket in which clothes are carried to be washed.
Buck'-ing-stool, *s.* A washing block.
BUCK=būck, *s.* The male of the fallow deer, and of some other animals, as the rabbit and the hare; a cant word for a dashing fellow, and hence the cant derivatives **Buck'-ish** and **Buck'-ism**.
To Buck, *v. a.* To copulate as bucks and does.
Buck'-skin, *s.* Leather made from the skin of a buck.
Buck'-stall, 112: *s.* A net to catch deer.
 ☞ Among the compounds of this word, **Buck's'-horn** is a species of scurvy-grass, and **Buck'-thorn** a genus of plants whose scientific name is *Rhamnus*. **Buck'-bean**, **Buck'-mast**, **Buck'-wheat**, are apparent not real derivatives, the first being a corruption of *Box-bean*; the second implying *Beech'-mast*, or the fruit of the beech-tree; and the third *Beech'-wheat*, a sort of grain otherwise called *Brank* or *Crap*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāu: gōed: j'wō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

BUCKET=bück'-ët, 14: *s.* A vessel for drawing or carrying water.

BUCKLE, бүс'-кл, 101: *s.* Originally, something bent, hooked, or grappled; hence, a link of metal with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; a curl of hair, or a state of curl and crispness.

To BUCKLE, *v. n.* and *a.* To bend or bow:—*act.* To fasten with a buckle; to put into curl. *To buckle to*, to set to determinately, as a man that buckles on his armour; *To buckle with*, to embrace or grasp with the ardour of contention.

BUCK'-LER, 36: *s.* A shield; it was buckled on the arm.

BUCOLIC=bü-cöl'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Pastoral:—*s.* A pastoral poem; a writer of bucolics or pastorals.

BUD=büd, *s.* The first shoot of a plant.

To BUD, *v. n.* and *a.* To put forth young shoots; to be in the bloom:—*act.* To graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another.

BUDDHISM, бүд'-дизм, 160, 158: *s.* The worship of the Indian god Buddha.

BUDDLE, бүд'-дл, *s.* A large square frame of boards used in washing tin ore.

To BUD'-dle, *v. a.* To wash ore. [A mining term.]

To BUDGE=büdge, *v. n.* To stir or move off the place.

BUD'-ger, 36: *s.* One that stirs or moves.

BUDGE=büdge, *a.* Swelling in size and manner. Compare Budge.

Budge'-ness, *s.* Bigness and severity of appearance.

BUDGE=büdge, *s.* The dressed fur of lambs.

Bud'-gy, 105: *a.* Consisting of fur.

Budge-bach'-e-lors, 18, 143: *s. pl.* Men in long gowns lined with lamb's fur at a civic inauguration.

BUDGET=büd'-gët, 14: *s.* A bag; a little sack; a store or stock; the bag containing prepared documents to lay before an assembly, particularly on financial matters; and hence the financial schemes proposed to an assembly.

BUFF.—See under Buffalo, and under Buffet.

BUFFALO=büf'-fä-lö, *s.* A kind of wild ox.

BUFF, *s.* A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a military coat made of such-like skin; the colour of buff, a light yellow; the yellow viscid substance which, in inflammation, forms on the blood.

BUFF'-sle, 101: *s.* The same as buffalo.

Buf'-fle-head-ed, 120: *s.* Having a large head; stupid.

To Buf'-fle, *v. n.* To puzzle.

BUFFET=büf'-fët, 14: *s.* A blow with the fist; a slap.

To Buf'-fet, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike:—*neu.* To box.

Buf'-fet-er, 36: *s.* One who buffets; a boxer.

To BUFF, *v. a.* To buffet. [Obs.]

BUFFET=büf'-fët', *s.* A kind of cupboard. [Fr.]

BUFFIN=büf'-fin, *s.* A coarse stuff formerly worn.

BUFFOON=büf'-foön', *s.* A jester or clown; one who uses low jests or antic postures; one who rails indecently.

Buf-foon'-ish, *a.* Like a buffoon.

To Buf-foon', *v. a.* To make ridiculous.

Buf-foon'-ing, *s.* Buffoonery.

Buf-foon'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* Vulgar jesting.

Buf'-ro, (büf'-fö, [Ital.] 170) *s.* The comic actor in an opera.

BUG=büg, *s.* A generic term for many insects, but the stinking house-bug is the species usually meant.

Bug'-gy, 77, 105: *a.* Abounding in bugs; the word is also used substantively for a low, snug, one-horse chaise.

BUG, or **BUGBEAR**, бүг'-bärt, 100: *s.* Something that scares; something that raises absurd affright.

BUGLE, бү'-gl, 101: *s.* A hunting or a military horn.

BUGLE, бү'-gl, *s.* A shining bead of black glass.

BUGLE, бү'-gl, *s.* A sort of wild ox.

BUGLE, бү'-gl, *s.* A genus of plants, Ajuga.

BUGLOSS=bü'-glöös, *s.* Ox-tongue, a plant.

BUHL, бүл, 160, 139: *s.* Unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl used for inlaying.

Buil'-work, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Work in which wood is inlaid with metal or pearl, &c.

To BUILD, бүлд, } 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To raise
I BUILT, бүлт, } as a fabric or edifice; to raise
BUILT, бүлт, } in any laboured form; to raise
on a support or foundation:—*neu.* To act as an architect; to depend.

Buil'-ded, *part.* Built; erected. [Little used.]

Buil'-der, *s.* One who builds; an architect.

Buil'-ding, *s.* An edifice; the art of raising fabrics.

BULB=bülb, *s.* Generally, a spherical protuberance; appropriately, a bud formed under ground upon or near the root of certain herbaceous plants; as the tulip, lily, and onion.

Bul'-bous, 120: *a.* Containing bulbs; bulbous.

To Bulb, *v. n.* To bulge, or be protuberant.

BULGE=bülg, *s.* The broadest part of a cask; a protuberance. The word is allied to Belly.

To Bulge, *v. n.* To swell out; to protuberant

BULGE, *s.* The broadest part of a ship's bottom.

To Bilge, *v. n.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to let in water; to spring a leak.

Bilge'-water, 140: *s.* Water that lies in a ship's bilge.

Bil'-lage, 99: *s.* The breadth of a ship's floor when aground.

BULIMY, бү'-lë-mëy, 105: *s.* A diseased voracious appetite.

BULK, бүлк, *s.* Originally, the largest part of any thing, the *bulge*; (see above); hence, whatever juts out, as a part of a building; and hence magnitude of material; substance in general; size; quantity; the gross; the majority.

Bul'-ky, 105: *a.* Of great size.

Bul'-ki-ness, *s.* Greatness in bulk or size.

Bulk-head', 120: *s.* A partition across a ship.

BULL, бүл, 117: *s.* The male of bovine animals; an enemy fierce as a bull.

Bul'-lock, 18: *s.* An ox, or castrated bull.

Bul'-chin, 63: *s.* A bull-calf. [Obs.]

Words compounded with Bull are numerous; the prefix being often used with reference only to the size or make of the animal; as, *Bul'-rush* is a large rush; *Bul'-snatch*, a snuff with a bull neck; while a *Bul'-beggar* may have been one who begged under the sanction of a pope's bull, or a bellowing beggar. The following are some of the compounds.

Bul'-bait-ing, *s.* The exciting of bulls with dogs.

Bul'-calf, (-cäf, 122) *s.* A he calf; a stupid fellow.

Bul'-dog, *s.* A species of courageous English dog.

Bul'-eye, 106: *s.* A name used in many cases for a circle or circular appearance, as a ring; the star in the head of the constellation Taurus.

Bul'-finch, *s.* A bird of the sparrow kind.

Bul'-head, (-hëd, 120) *s.* A stupid fellow.

Bul'-rush, *s.* A rush growing in the wet.

BULL, бүл, 117: *s.* Originally, a boss, bulb, seal, or stamp; hence, the seal appended to the pope's letter or edict; hence, the edict itself; and hence, from the alleged contradiction between the imperial style of the edict, and its meek terms of subscription, a contradiction or blunder generally.

Bul'-la-ry, 105: *s.* A collection of papistical bulls.

Bul'-lish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a blunder.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thën, 166.

BULLACE, bōōl'-lācē, 117, 99: *s.* A wild sour plum.
BULLET, bōōl'-lēt, 117, 14: *s.* A round ball of metal.
BULLETIN, bōōl'-lē-tēn, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An official report.
BULLION, bōōl'-yūn, 117, 146, 18: *s.* Gold and silver considered simply as material, and according to weight.
BULLITION, būl'-līsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* Ebullition. [Obs.]
BULLOCK, &c.—See under Bull.
BULLY, bōōl'-lēy, 117, 105: *s.* A blustering, quarrelsome fellow, with little or no real courage. To *Bul'-ly*, *v. a.* and *n.* To overbear with menaces: —*new.* To bluster; to threaten.
BULTEL=būl'-tēl, *s.* A bolter; the bran after sifting.
BULWARK, bōōl'-work, 140, 38: *s.* A bastion; a fortification; a security. To *Bul'-wark*, *v. a.* To strengthen with bulwarks.
BUM=būm, *s.* The part we sit on. [Ludicrous.]
BUMBAILIFF=būm-bāil'-iff, *s.* A bound bailiff. [Ludicrous.]
BUMBARD, BUMBAST.—See Bombard, Bombast.
BUMBOAT, BUMKIN.—See under Bump.
BUMP=būmp, *s.* A swelling; a protuberance. To *Bump*, *v. a.* To strike against something. As a verb neuter, it may be found in old authors in the sense of *To boom*, but with this sense it ought to be written *bumb*. The *humble-bee* seems a corruption of *humble-bee* derived from this word. Compare *To Boom* and *Bombulation*.
BUM-KIN, *s.* An old sea term for what was also called the luff block.
BUM-BOAT, 108: *s.* A boat that brings provisions to a ship from shore.
BUM-PER, *s.* A glass with liquor swelling above the brim.
BUMF'-KIN, 156: *s.* An awkward, heavy rustic. *Bump'-kin-ly*, 105: *a.* Clownish.
BUN=būn, *s.* A kind of light cake.
BUNCH=būntch, 63: *s.* A hard lump; a cluster; a knot.
Bunch-y, 105: *a.* Growing in bunches, having tufts.
Bunch'-backed, (-backt, 114, 143) *a.* Crook-backed.
To *Bunch*, *v. n.* To swell out into a bunch.
BUNDLE, būn'-dl, 101: *s.* A package of things made up loosely. To *Bun'-dle*, *v. a.* and *n.* To tie up in a bundle: —*new.* To prepare for departure; to depart.
BUNG=būng, 72: *s.* A stopper for a barrel.
Bung'-hole, *s.* The opening in a barrel.
To *Bung*, *v. a.* To stop up with a bung.
To *BUNGLE*, būng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To perform clumsily:—*act.* To botch.
Bun'-gler, 36: *s.* A bad workman; an awkward, unskilful person.
Bun'-gling-ly, 105: *ad.* Clumsily.
Bun'-gle, *s.* A botch; an act awkwardly done.
BUNT=būnt, *s.* The middle part or cavity of a sail.
Bunt'-lines, 143: *s. pl.* Ropes to draw the sails to the yards.
BUNTING=būn'-ting, *s.* A thin woollen cloth, of which ships' flags are made.
BUN'-TER, *s.* A woman that collects from the streets rags of all colours and patches; hence, a low, vulgar woman.
BUNTING=būn'-ting, *s.* A bird so called.
BUOY, bwoy, 145, 29: *s.* A floating object, gene-

rally a close empty cask, to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the place of a ship's anchor.
To *Buoy*, *v. a.* and *n.* To keep aloft; to bear up: —*new.* To float.
BUOY'-ANT, 12: *a.* Floating; light; elastic.
Buoy'-an-cy, 105: *s.* The quality of floating or rising.
BUR=bur, 39: *s.* The prickly head of burdock.
Bur'-dock, *s.* A plant of much annoyance as a weed.
Bur'-bot, *s.* A fish full of prickles.
BURDEN, bur'-dn, 114: *s.* The verse repeated in the parts of a song; the chorus: from a word signifying the base, or droning accompaniment.—See *Burthen*.
BUREAU, bū-rō', 108: *s.* A chest of drawers, with conveniences for writing.
BURGAMOT.—See Bergamot.
BURGANET=bur'-gd-nēt, *s.* A kind of helmet.
BURGH, burg, 39, 162: *s.* A borough; which see. The latter word is often spelled *Burrow* in correspondence with its pronunciation, and the former, *Berg*, and *Bury*.
Burgh'-er, 36: *s.* A member of a borough.
Burgh'-er-ship, *s.* The privileges of a burgher.
Burgh'-bote, *s.* A contribution for the defences of a town.—Compare *Boot*.
Burgh'-mote, *s.* The meeting or court of a borough.
Burgh'-mas-ter, } *s.* The magistrate of a city; or
Bur'-go-mas-ter, } one employed in its government.
Bur'-grave, *s.* An hereditary earl or governor of a town.
Bur'-gage, 99: *s.* A tenure in socage proper to cities and towns, by which tenements are held of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.
BUR'-GESS, 64: *s.* The same as *Burgher*.
Bur'-gess-ship, *s.* Burghership.
BOUR'-GEOIS, bōōr'-zhwāw, [Fr.] 170: *s.* and *a.* A bourgeois:—*a.* Citizen-like. As the name of a species of type, (probably derived from the name of a type-founder or printer,) it has a technical English pronunciation: for which see the word in its place.
BURGLAR=burg'-lar, 34: *s.* A thief that enters a house (burg) by night; though the latter circumstance does not enter into the meaning of the original word. The word is also written, though less properly, *Burglarer*, *Burglerer*, and *Burglayer*.
Burg'-la-ry, 98, 105: *s.* Housebreaking, or the crime of entering a house by night to rob it.
Burg'-la'-ri-ous, (-glār'-ē-ūs, 90, 41, 105, 120) *a.* Relating to housebreaking.
BURGUNDY, bur'-gūn-dēy, *s.* A French wine so called.
BURIAL, &c.—See under Bury.
BURINE, bū'-rin, 105: *a.* The tool of an engraver.
To *BURL*=burl, 39: *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
Bur'-er, 36: *s.* A dresser of cloth.
BURLACE=bur'-lācē, *s.* A sort of grape.
BURLESQUE, bur'-lēsk', 76: *a.* and *s.* Tending to excite laughter by contrast between the subject and manner of treating it:—*s.* Ludicrous contrast; a composition in any of the arts that ridicules a person or thing by contrast.
To *Bur'-lesque*, *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
Bur'-les'-quer, (-ker, 36) *s.* One who burlesques.
BUR-LET-TA, 98: *s.* A comic or farical opera. [Ital.]
BURLY, bur'-lēy, 105: *s.* Big, bulky, swelled, boisterous.
Bur'-li-ness, *s.* Bulkiness, bluster.
To *BURN=burn, 39: *v. a.* and *n.* To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to warm with fire:—*new.* To be on fire; to act as fire; to shine; to be in-*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

BUR

flamed with passion; to be in a state of destructive commotion.

Burnt, part. Burned, of which it is the more common form.

Burn, s. A wound caused by fire.

Burn'er, 36: s. He that burns in an active sense; the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

Burn'-ing, a. and s. Flaming; vehement; powerful:—*s.* State of inflammation; act of burning.

Burn'-ing-glass, s. A convex glass which collects, or a concave one which condenses the sun's rays.

To BURNISH=bur'-nish, *v. n. and a.* To polish; to give a gloss to:—*acc.* To grow bright.

Bur'-nish, s. A gloss.

Bur'-nish-er, s. He that burnishes; a burnishing tool.

BURR=bur, 39, 155: *s.* The lobe or tip of the ear; the round knob of the horn next a deer's head. It is impossible to trace any connection or general meaning among its other applications: it is a name sometimes given to the sweetbread; among workmen, it means a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises: it is also the name of a round iron ring used with a cannon; and with a lance; it is applied to the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*, common in some of the northern provinces: and of a word so indefinitely used, there may be other meanings allied to each of these. See also **Bur**.

BURREL=bur'-rēl, 129, 14: *s.* A sort of pear so called.

BURREL=bur'-rēl, 129, 14: *a.* The *burrel-fly* is the *ox-fly*; *burrel-shot* is a sort of case-shot. It signifies tormenting.

BURROCK=bur'-rōck, *s.* A small dam for catching fish.

BURROW, bur'-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A place consisting of various entrances and chambers, which some animals, particularly rabbits, excavate in the earth for shelter and habitation. The word is also sometimes used for Barrow, and also for Borough; which see in their places.

To Bur'-row, v. n. and a. To make holes in, and dwell under the ground:—*act.* To excavate.

BURSE=burc, 153: *s.* Originally, a purse; appropriately, an exchange or place for consulting on matters of money and business.

BUR'-sAR, 34: s. The treasurer of a college; in Scotland, an exhibitor.

Bur'-sar-ship, s. The office of a bursar.

Bur'-sar-y, 129, 105: s. The treasury of a college; in Scotland, an exhibition in a college.

To BURST, } =burst, 39: *v. n. and a.* To
 } break or fly open; to fly asunder;
BURST, } to break away; to come suddenly
 } with violence:—*act.* To break open suddenly.

Burs'-ten, 114: part. Burst; ruptured. [Obs.]

Burst, s. A sudden disruption.

BURT=bur, 39: *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bur'-thn, 114: *s.* Something borne; a load; something grievous; the quantity a ship will carry; a birth. The *burthen of a song* may be that which a song principally bears or carries; but *burden* is the original expression.—See **Burden**. Indeed, all the words of the present class are found with *d* instead of *th*, though less properly.

To Bur'-then, v. a. To load.

Bur'-then-ous, 120: a. Grievous; useless; cumbersome.

Bur'-then-some, (-sūm, 107) s. Troublesome to be borne.

Bur'-then-some-ness, s. Weight, heaviness.

BURTON, bur'-tn, *s.* Certain tackle in a ship.

BURY, bē'-lē, 109: *s.* The same word, originally, as Borough, Burgh, or Burrow, and to be met with in old authors with the same meaning.

To BURY, bē'-lē, 109: *v. a.* To deposit in a

BUT

grave; to deposit with funeral rites; to conceal; to place one thing within another.

Bur'-y-ing, s. Burial.

Bur'-i-al, (bē'-lē-āl) s. The act of burying; a funeral.

Bur'-i-al-place, s. A place for graves.

BURY, bū'-rē, 105: *s.* A pear of buttery (*buerre*) or melting quality.

BUSH, būsh, 117: *s.* A thick shrub; the sign of a tavern, which used to be a bush; a fox's tail.

Bush'-y, 105: a. Thick as a bush; full of bushes.

Bush'-i-ness, s. The quality of being bushy.

To Bush, v. n. To grow thick.

BUSH, būsh, *s.* The iron in the nave (*bouche*) of a wheel.

BUSHEL, būsh'-ēl, 117, 14: *s.* A dry measure of eight gallons; a large quantity.

Bush'-el-age, 99: s. A duty per bushel.

BUSINESS, &c.—See under **Busy**.

BUSK=būsk, *s.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays.

To BUSK=būsk, *v. n. and a.* To dress; to prepare. [Obs.]

BUSKET=būs'-kēt, 14: *s.* A grove; a bundle of sprigs. [Obs.]

Busk'-y, 105: a. Woody. Compare *Boscage*, &c.

BUSKIN=būs'-kin, *s.* A kind of half boot; in particular, such as was worn, with a raised sole, by the ancient actors of tragedy; figuratively, tragedy itself.

Bus'-kined, 114: a. Dressed in buskins; tragic.

BUSS=būss, *s.* A kiss. With no alliance to this word, a herring-fisher's boat is also so called.

To BUSS, v. a. To kiss. [An old word, but grown vulgar.]

BUST=būst, *s.* A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast; the corresponding part in the real figure.

Bus'-ro, (bōō'-to, [Ital.] 170) s. A bust; the trunk without the head and limbs; a statue.

BUSTARD=būs'-tard, 34: *s.* A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, būs'-al, 156, 101: *v. n.* To be busy with quickness of motion.

Bus'-tler, 36: s. An active, stirring person.

Bus'-tle, s. A tumult; a hurry; noise in moving about.

BUSY, bīz'-lē, 109: *a.* Employed with earnestness; bustling; troublesome.

Bus'-i-ly, 105: ad. With hurry; actively.

Bus'-i-less, a. At leisure.

Bus'-i-ness, (bīz'-nēss) s. Employment; an affair; the subject of business; serious engagement; a point; a matter of question; something to be transacted; something required to be done.

Bus'-y-bod'-y, 85, 105: s. A meddling person.

To Bus'-y, v. a. To employ; to engage.

BUT=būt, *conj. and ad.* Yet; however; nevertheless; further; moreover; except; now; otherwise than that; unless:—*ad.* Only; no more than.

BUT=būt, *s.* The end of any thing; a boundary; the end of a plank where it joins another outside a ship.

But'-end, s. The but or blunt end. [A pleonasm.]

To But, v. a. To touch at one end; to abut.

But'-ment, s. That part of the arch that joins the pier.

BUTCHER, būch'-er, 117, 36: *s.* One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that delights in slaughter.

Butch'-er-ly, 105: a. Cruel, bloody.

Butch'-er-y, 129: s. The trade of a butcher; a slaughter-house; slaughter.

To Butch'-er, v. a. To slaughter; to murder.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

BUTLER=büt'-ler, *s.* A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.
 Etymologists derive this word from the verb *To Buttle* in its old French form; but the original word was more probably Batteler and Battler, than Bottler.—See *To Battel*.
But'-ler-age, 129: *s.* A duty on wine that used to be paid to the king's butler.
But'-ler-ship, *s.* The office of a butler.
But'-ter-r, 129, 105: *s.* The old name (butlery) for the butler's pantry; a place where provisions are kept.
BUTT=büt, 155: *s.* A mark to be shot at; the point to which endeavour tends; the object of aim; a person who is the object of jests; a blow from an animal's horns; a blow of the same kind from a weapon.
But'-shaft, *s.* An arrow.
To Butt, *v. a.* To strike with the head or horns.
BUTT=büt, *s.* A large barrel; a beer measure of 108 gallons.
BUTTER=bü't-ter, *s.* An unctuous substance of a yellow colour obtained by churning cream; any substance resembling butter.
But'-ter-y, 129, 105: *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.—See also under *Butler*.
To But'-ter, *v. a.* To spread with butter; to add something in the way of advantage or relish.
But'-ter-cup, *s.* A well-known yellow flower.
But'-ter-fly, *s.* A beautiful summer insect so named from the yellow species, or from the butter season.
But'-ter-milk, *s.* The milk which remains when butter has been made.
Butter is compounded with many other words; *But'-ter-bump* (or *boom*) is a name given to the bittern; *But'-ter-bur* is a plant; *But'-ter-priat* or *But'-ter-stamp*, is a stamp used by retail *But'-ter-mongers*; *But'-ter-tooth* is one of the front broad teeth; *But'-ter-wife* is a *But'-ter-woman*, or a woman that sells butter; *But'-ter-wort* is a plant; &c.
Bu'-tr-rä'-GEÜS, (-sh'üs, 147) } *a.* Having the
Bu'-tr-röus, (-rüs, 120) } qualities of but-
 ter; buttery.
BUTTOCK=bü't-töck, 18: *s.* The rump.
BUTTON, bü't-tñ, 114: *s.* A catch of metal or other substance by which the dress of a man is fastened; any knob, ball, or small round object; the bud of a plant; the sea urchin is also so called.
To But'-ton, *v. a.* To fasten with a button or buttons; to dress.
But'-ton-hole, *s.* The hole or loop that receives the button.
 There are other compounds; as *But'-ton-maker*; *But'-ton-stone*; *But'-ton-tree*; &c.
BUTTRESS=bü't-träss, *s.* A mass of stone or brickwork to support a wall; a prop; a support.
To But'-tress, *v. a.* To prop.
BUXEOUS, hücks'-ü-s, 154, 147: *a.* Pertaining to the box tree.
BUXOM, hücks'-öm, 154, 18: *a.* Originally, obedient, flexible; in its more modern sense, gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.
Buz'-om-ly, 105: *ad.* Gayly, wantonly.
Buz'-om-ness, *s.* The quality of being buxom.
To BUZ, by, 106: } *v. a.* and *n.* To pur-
 BOUGH, büät, 126: } chase; to acquire by
 BOUGH, büät, 162: } paying a price, strictly,
 by paying coin, and so distinguished from bartering:
new. To be in the habit of buying.
Buz'-er, 36: *s.* He that buys; a purchaser.
TO BUZZ=büz, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To hum; to make a sound like a bee; to whisper.—*act.* To whisper or spread secretly abroad.
Buz'-zer, 36: *s.* A secret whisperer.
Buzz, *s.* The noise of a bee or fly; a whisper.
BUZZARD=büz-zard, 34: *s.* and *a.* A slug-

gish species of hawk; a blockhead;—*a.* Senseless, undiscerning.
BY=bý, [as a *prep.* often bé, 176] *prep. ad.* and *a.* Originally, this word is the same as the prefix *Be-*, or the verb *To be*: it signifies existence and proximity, and as a preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun of specification in connection with some verb, its alleged various meaning as a preposition being that of the various context, and not of the preposition abstractedly. As an adverb, it likewise signifies near; hence it comes to signify aside; over or neglectingly; away. As an adjective, in composition its most frequent meaning is private, retired: as a *By'-corner*, *By'-room*, *By'-lane*, *By'-street*, *By'-turning*, *By'-walk*, *By'-way*, *By'-end*, *By'-law*, *By'-view*, *By'-drinking*; in all of which it signifies private. In *By-gone*, *By-past*, it signifies over. In *By-speech*, *By-name*, *By-stroke*, *By-word*, it signifies aside; a speech, a name, a stroke, a word which a person turns aside, or stops for a moment to utter or make. To be a *By-name* is to be a name which all persons stop in their discourse or way to utter. In the same manner, a *By-word* is a word of common utterance, a proverb. In *By-stander*, it has its plain original meaning, near.
BYE, bý, *s.* A Saxon word signifying a dwelling; village; or town; and hence, according to some etymologists, the term *By-laws*, namely the peculiar laws of the place.—See the word above, among the compounds of *By*. In the expression *Good bye*, it has been supposed to have the meaning of passage or journey; in which case the phrase is exactly equivalent to *Farewell*: but is not the sentence a contraction of *Good*, or *God* be with you (*Good be wi' ye*), and so equivalent to *Adieu*!
BYSSUS=bis'-süs, *s.* Fine linen or silk in wear.
 [Obs.]
Bys'-sine, 105: *s.* Made of fine linen or silk.
BYZANTINE.—See *Bizantine* and *Bezant*.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 76th and 59th elements of the schemes prefixed. The diagraph *ch* has three sounds (see principles 161): the first, its proper English sound, is the 63d element of the schemes, equivalent to *TCN*; its second, is the 61st element, equivalent to *SH*; and its third is the 76th element, equivalent to *K*.
CAB=cab, *s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints.—See also *Cabriolet*.
CABALA=cäb'-ä-lä, *s.* The traditional science of the Jewish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to be significant in an extraordinary and mysterious manner.
Cab'-a-lism, 158: *s.* Science that is part of, or resembles the Cabala.
Cab'-a-list, *s.* One skilled in Jewish tradition.
Cab'-a-lis'tic, 88: } *a.* Having an occult meaning.
Cab'-a-lis'tic-al, }
Cab'-a-lis'tic-al-ly, *ad.* Mysterially.
To Cab'-a-lize, *v. n.* To speak after the manner of the cabalists.
CA-BAL', (cä-bal') *s.* Originally the same as *Ca-bala*; at present, it means a junto or small party of men united in close design to effect a party purpose: a political appropriation derived from the initial letters of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, cabinet ministers in the reign of Charles the Second, who, carrying on their designs in secret, received the name which their initials happened to spell.
To Ca-bal', *v. n.* To form close intrigues.
Ca-bal'-ler, 36: *s.* An intriguer.
CABALLINE=cäb'-äl-linë, *a.* Belonging to a horse.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Pgwels: gäw'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pä: läu: göd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

CABARET, cáb'-d-rāy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A public house or tavern.

CABBAGE=cáb'-bágr, 99: *s.* A broad leaved vegetable.

To Cab'-bage, *v. n.* To form a head in the manner of a cabbage while growing. See also the next class.

Cab'-bage-net, *s.* A net for boiling cabbages in.

Cab'-bage-tree, *s.* A species of palm tree.

To CABBAGE=cáb'-bágr, *v. a.* To parloin or embezzle. See also above.

CABIN=cáb'-in, *s.* A small room; a room in a ship; a booth; a cottage or small house.

Cab'-in-boy, *s.* A servant boy on board ship.

Cab'-in-mate, *s.* One who occupies the same cabin.

To Cab'-in, *v. n.* and *a.* To live or be in a cabin:—*act.* To confine in a cabin; to straiten.

CAB'-F-NET, 105: *s.* A closet; a small room; a small house; a room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers who consult on and determine the measures of government; a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place for keeping things of value.

Cab'-i-net-coun'-cil, *s.* A council held with privacy; the members of the council.

Cab'-i-net-ma'-ker, *s.* A maker of all articles of wooden furniture which require nice workmanship.

CABLE, cá'-bl, 101: *s.* The rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened; a large rope.

Ca'-bled, 114: *a.* Fastened with a cable.

Ca'-ble-tier, (-tér, 103) *s.* The place where the cables are coiled away.

Ca'-blet, *s.* A little cable; a tow-rope.

To CABOB, cá-bób', *v. a.* To roast in an Asiatic mode.

CABOSHED, cá-bósh't, 114, 143: *part. a.* Represented as a head only without adding the neck; a term in heraldry.

CABOOSE=cá-bóoc', 152: *s.* The cook-room of a ship.

CABRIOLET, cáb'-rè-b-lāy', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A one horse chaise with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap. The word is very commonly shortened by English mouths into Cab.

CACAO.—See Cocoa.

CACHET, cásh'-āy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sealed letter or order.

CACHEXY, cá-kěck'-sēy, 161, 154: *s.* Generally, an evil habit; appropriately, an evil habit of body in a medicinal sense.

Ca'-cach'-tic, 88: } *a.* Having an evil state of body.

Ca'-cach'-ti-cal, } *a.* Having an evil state of body.

Cacl'-o-chym'-y, (cäck'-b-kim'-ēy, 85) *s.* An evil state of the fluids of the body.

Cacl'-o-chym'-ic, 85, 88: } *a.* Having the fluids

Cacl'-o-chym'-i-cal, 12: } of the body, especially the blood, vitiated.

Cacl'-o-dē'-mon, 103, 18: *s.* An evil spirit; the devil.

Cacl'-o-n'-thes, (-thēz, 101) *s.* A bad custom; a bad disposition; an incurable ulcer.

CA-COG'-RA-PHY, (-lēy, 163) 87: *s.* Bad spelling.

CA-COPH'-O-NY, (-cōf'-b-nēy, 87) 163: *s.* An uncouth sound; a depraved or altered state of voice; a discord.

Cacl'-o-tron'-ny, 161, 105: *s.* A corruption of art.

CA-COT'-RO-PHY, (-lēy, 163) 87: *s.* Vicious nutrition.

CACHINNATION, cäck'-t-nā'-shūn, 161, 85, 99: *s.* Loud laughter.

To CACK=cäck', *v. n.* A classical but in English a childish word for going to stool.

Cack'-er-el, *s.* A fish said to void excrements when pursued.

To CACKLE, cáck'-kl, 101: *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen or goose; to giggle.

Cacl'-kle, *s.* The noise made by a goose or fowl; idle talk; prattle.

Cacl'-kler, 36: *s.* A goose or hen; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHYMY, &c.—See after Cachexy.

To CACUMINATE, cá-cū-mē-nāt, 105: *v. a.* To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVER=cá-dā'-ver, 36: *s.* A corpse. [Lat.]

Ca-dav'-er-ous, 92, 129, 120: *a.* Corpse-like.

CADDIS=cäd'-diss, *s.* Worsted galloon; tape, ribbon.

CADE=cädē, *s.* A barrel.

Cacl'-dis, or **Cade'-worm**, *s.* A kind of grub.

Cacl'-dr, 105: *s.* A small box mostly used as a tea case.

CADE=cädē, *a.* Bred by hand, domesticated.

To Cade, *v. a.* To bring up by hand; to tame.

CADENT=cä'-dēnt, *a.* Falling down; sinking.

CA'-DENCE, *s.* Literally, a fall, a decline; the fall of the voice as a sentence draws to its end and closes; the rhythmical fall of the hand or foot real or imaginary in singing or speaking; and hence the modulation of the bars or clauses so divided; the termination of a musical passage in a repose or perfect chord; in horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion which a horse keeps in his motions; in heraldry, the descent and consequently the distinction of families.

CA-DEN'-za, (cä'-dēnt'-zd, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A musical cadence.

CADENE=cä'-dēnē, *s.* Turkey carpet of inferior sort.

CADET=cä'-dēt', *s.* The younger of two brothers; the youngest son; a volunteer in the army, who however receives pay, and serves in expectation of a commission; a young man in a military school.

To CADGE=cädge, *v. a.* To carry a burden; to load.

Cacl'-ger, 36: *s.* One who brings butter, eggs and poultry to market; a huckster; one who loads a mill.

CADI, cá'-dēy, 105: *s.* A Turkish magistrate.

CADMEAN=cäd-mē'-ān, 86: *a.* Relating to Cadmus, who introduced letters into Greece.

CADUCEUS, cá-dū'-shē-ūs, 147: *s.* The rod of Mercury.

Cacl'-u-ce'-an, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the rod of Mercury.

CADUCITY, cá-dū'-cē-tēy, *s.* Tendency to fall.

Ca-du'-cous, 120: *a.* Falling early, as a leaf.

CÆSARIAN, CÆSURA, &c.—See Caesarian, Cæsura, &c.

CAFTAN=cäf'-tān, *s.* A Persian vest or garment.

CAG=cäg, *s.* A small barrel; a keg.

CAGE=cäge, *s.* An enclosure of twigs or wire for birds; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To Cage, *v. a.* To put in a cage.

CAGMAG=cäg'-mäg, *s.* Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat.

CAIQUE, cá-ēk', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The skiff of a galley.

CAIMAN=cä'-mān, *s.* The West-Indian alligator.

CAIRN=cäirn, *s.* A heap of stones.

CAISSON.—See under Case.

CAITIFF=cä'-tif, *s.* and *a.* A mean villain:—*a.* Base; servile.

CAJEPUT=cad'-gē-pūt, *s.* An oil from the East-Indies.

To CAJOLE=cä'-jölē, *v. a.* To flatter; to coax to deceive or delude by flattery.

Ca-jō'-ler, 36: *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thēn, 166.

Ca-jo'-ler-y, 129, 105: *s.* Flattery; delusion by flattery.

CAKE=cāke, *s.* A small mass of dough baked, and generally sweetened; something in the form of a cake rather broad or flat than high; any mass of matter concentered.

To Cake, *v. a. and n.* To form into a cake or mass:—*neu.* To concrete or harden as dough in baking.

CALABASH=cāl'-d-bāsh, *s.* A species of large gourd; a vessel made from the shell of a calabash.

Cal'-a-bash-tree, *s.* A tree natural to the West-Indies, with the shells of whose fruit the negroes make cups and a sort of musical instrument.

CALAMANCO, cāl'-d-māng'-cō, 158: *s.* A glossy woollen stuff.

CALAMBAC=cāl'-ām-bäck, *s.* Aloes-wood.

CALAMINE, cāl'-d-mīn, 105: *s.* An ore of zinc, much used in the composition of brass.

CALAMINT=cāl'-d-mīnt, *s.* An aromatic plant.

CALAMITY, cō-lām'-tēy, 81, 105: *s.* A great misfortune, or cause of misery.

Ca-lam'-i-tous, 120: *a.* Involved in calamity; producing misery.

Ca-lam'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Very unfortunately.

Ca-lam'-i-tous-ness, *s.* Wretchedness.

CALAMUS=cāl'-d-mūs, *s.* A reed; a pen, which anciently was made of a reed; a sweet-scented cane used by the Jews for a perfume.

Cal'-a-mil'-er-ows, *a.* Producing reedy plants.

Cal'-a-mit, *s.* A mineral so called.

CALASH=cō-lāsh', *s.* A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a covering to be let down at pleasure; a sort of hood.

CALCAVALLA, CALCEATED, &c.—See after the ensuing class.

CALX, cālcs=cālks, *s. sing.* } Lime or chalk; CALCES, cāl'-cēz, 101: *s. pl.* } more appropriately,

the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and which is or may be reduced to fine powder. Metallic calces are now called oxides, and are heavier than the metal they are produced from because combined with oxygen.

Cal'-car, *s.* A calcining furnace.

Cal-ca'-re-ous, 41, 120: *a.* Partaking of the nature of chalk or lime.

Cal-cif'-er-ous, (-āif'-ēr-ūs) *a.* Producing chalk.

Cal'-ci-form (-sē-fārm) *a.* In the form of calx.

To Cal'-ci-nate, *v. a.* To calcine. [Obs.]

Cal-cin'-a-tor-y, *s.* A vessel used in calcination.

To Cal'-cine', *v. a. and n.* To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to oxidize; to destroy the principles which unite:—*neu.* To be converted into a powder, or into a calx by the action of heat.

Cal'-ci-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be calcined.

Cal'-ci-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The operation of calcining.

Cal'-ci-um, (cāl'-sē-ūm, 147) *s.* The metallic basis of lime.

CAL-COG'-RA-PHY, (-fēy, 163) *s.* Engraving in chalk, or in the likeness of chalk. *Chalcography*, which is pronounced the same, is engraving in brass.

To CALK=cālks, *v. a.* To cover with chalk the back of a picture, for the purpose of transferring the design by a subsequent process. See also in its place.

CALCAVALLA, cāl-cō-vāl'-lā, *s.* A Portuguese sweet wine.

CALCEATED=cāl'-sē-ā-tēd, 147: *a.* Shod, or wearing shoes: a word which also originates from *Calx*, but *Calc* the heel, and not *Calx*, chalk.

CAL'-KIN, *s.* A part prominent in a horse shoe; vulgarly pronounced caw'-kin.

CALCEDONY.—See Chalcedony.

CALCULUS=cāl'-cū-lūs, *s.* (Plural, Calculi) A stone, and in this literal sense related to *Calx*; a stone in the bladder or kidneys; a stone used for calculation or voting. See four words lower.

Cal'-cu-lar-y, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the disease called the stone:—*s.* The accumulation of little stony knots in a pear or other fruit.

Cal'-cu-lose, (-lōcē, 152) } *a.* Stony; gritty.

Cal'-cu-lous, 120: }

CAL'-CU-LUS, *s.* An instrument or means of calculation. In the earliest times this was a pebble or a number of pebbles. In the present state of mathematics, the term is applied to the methods employed in the higher branches of the science; thus, in fluxions, there is the *differential*, the *exponential*, and the *integral* calculus; and algebra has been called the *literal* calculus.

Cal'-cule, *s.* Reckoning, computation. [Obs.]

To CAL'-CU-LATE, *v. a. and n.* To compute; to reckon; to adjust:—*neu.* To make computations.

Cal'-cu-la-ble, 101: *a.* That may be computed.

Cal'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The art of reckoning; the result of an operation in practical mathematics.

Cal'-cu-la'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Belonging to calculation.

Cal'-cu-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A computer.

Cal'-cu-la'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALDRON, cāl'-drōn, 112, 18: *s.* A boiler; a very large kettle.

CALEDONIAN, cāl'-lē-dō'-nē-ān, 90, 105: *a.* and *s.* Scotch; a Scotchman.

To CALEFY=cāl'-lē-fy, 81, 6: *v. n. and a.* To grow warm or hot:—*act.* To make warm or hot.

Cal'-ē-fa'-cient, (-fā'-sh'ēnt, 147) *a.* and *s.* Warming; heating:—*s.* That which warms or heats.

Cal'-ē-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being heated; act of heating.

Cal'-ē-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* That makes hot.

Cal'-ē-fac'-tor-y, 129: *a.* That heats or makes hot.

To CAL'-EN-DER, 36: *v. a.* To dress cloth by hot-pressing.

Cal'-en-der, *s.* A hot press for smoothing cloth.

Cal'-en-drer, *s.* He who calenders; improperly, a calender.

CAL'-EN-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A sun fever, in which it is common to imagine the sea to be green fields.

Cal'-id, *a.* Hot; burning; ardent.

Ca-lid'-i-ty, 98, 81, 105: *s.* Heat.

Cal'-i-duct, *s.* A pipe or stove to convey heat.

Ca-lo'-ric, 98, 47: *s.* The name applied by some chemists to a supposed fluid as the cause of heat.

Cal'-or-if'-ic, 92, 88: *a.* Heating.

Cal'-or-im'-ter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure heat.

CALENDS=cāl'-ēndz, 143: *s. pl.* The first day of every month among the Romans.

Cal'-en-dar, 34: *s.* A yearly register; an almanac.

To Cal'-en-dar, *v. a.* To enter in a calendar.

☞ See Calendar under Calefy.

CALF, cāl, 122: *s. sing.* } The young of a cow;

CALVES, cāvz, 143: *s. pl.* } a stupid fellow. The bulbous part of the leg: so named because the original word signified that which issues or swells.

To Calve, *v. n.* To bring forth a calf.

CALIBER, cāl'-ē-ber, 105, 36: *s.* The diameter of a body; the capacity of a gun's bore.

Ca-li'-bre, (cō-lē'-br, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The capacity or compass of the mind. In this figurative sense, usage has not yet Anglicized the word.

CALICE, cāl'-iss, 105: *s.* A cup or chalice.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pē': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. few, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

CAL

CAM

CAL'-IX, 154: *s.* A cup; sometimes confounded with Calyx.

CALICO, cāl'-ē-cō, *s.* A stuff made of cotton.

CALID, CALENTURE, &c.—See under Calify.

CALIGATION, cāl'-ē-gā'-shūn, *s.* Darkness, cloudiness.

Cā-lig'-e-nous, (cāl'-līd'-gē-nūs, 64) *a.* Obscure; dim.

Cā-lig'-e-nous-ness, *s.* Obscurity; dimness.

CALIPASH, cāl'-ē-pāsh', } *s.* Terms of cookery

CALIPÉE, cāl'-ē-pe' } relating to a turtle.

CALIPH, cāl'-līf, 163: *s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

Cal'-i-phate, 92: *s.* The office or dignity of caliph.

CALIVER, cāl'-ē-ver, 105, 36: *s.* A hand-gun or arquebuse.

CALIX.—See under Calice; and CALYX after Calypser.

To CALK, cāl'k, 112: *v. a.* To stop up the seams of a ship.—See also under Calcoe.

Calk'-er, 36: *s.* The workman that calks a ship.

Calk'-ing-i-ron, (-i-urn, 159) *s.* A chisel for calking.

→ See Calkin under Calcoated.

To CALL, cāl, 112: *v. a. and n.* To name; to summon; to convoke; to summon judicially; to summon by command; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke; to appeal; to resume any thing that is in other hands:—*n.* To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit; To call upon, to implore.

Call, *s.* A vocal address of summons; requisition authoritative and public; divine vocation or summons from heaven; authority; command; a demand; an instrument to call birds; a sort of pipe used by the boat-swain to summon the sailors; a nomination. In parliamentary language, an inquiry what members are absent without leave.

Call'-ing, *s.* Vocation; profession; proper station or employment; class of persons united by the same employment; divine vocation.

CALLET=cāl'-lēt, 142: *s.* A trull. Also spelled Callat.

To Cal'-let, *v. n.* To rail, to scold.

CALLID=cāl'-līd, 142: *a.* Hardened in craft; shrewd.

Cal'-līd'-i-ty, *s.* Worldly-wisdom; craftiness.

→ See Calid, &c. under Calify.

CAL'-LUS, *s.* An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

Cal'-lōs'-i-ty, 105: *s.* A hard swelling.

CAL'-LOUS, 120: *a.* Indurated; hardened; insensible.

Cal'-lous-ly, 105: *ad.* In an unfeeling manner.

Cal'-lous-ness, *s.* Hardness; insensibility.

CALLIGRAPHY, cāl'-līg'-rd'-lēy, 87, 163: *s.* Elegant hand-writing.

Cal'-lī-graph'-ic, 85, 88: *a.* Pertaining to fine writing.

CAL'-LZ-Pā'-DI-A, 101, 146: *s.* A beautiful progeny.

CAL'-LIS-THEN'-IC, 88: *a.* Pertaining to exercises for bodily strength and elegance; gymnastic.

CALLIPERS, cāl'-lē-perz, 143: *s. pl.* Compasses for taking the caliber of round bodies.—See Caliber.

CALLOSITY, CALLOUS, &c.—See under Callid.

CALLOW, cāl'-lō, 142: *a.* Unfledged; naked.

CALM, cām, 122: *a. and s.* Quiet; serene; undisturbed:—*s.* Serenity; quiet; repose.

Cal'm'-y, 105: *a.* Calm. [Spencer; Cowley.]

Cal'm'-ly, *ad.* Serenely; without passions.

Cal'm'-ness, *s.* Tranquillity; mildness.

To Calm, *v. a.* To still; to quiet.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

CALOMEL=cāl'-ō-mēl, *s.* Chloride of mercury.

CALORIC, &c.—See under Calify.

CALOTTE, cāl'-lōt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A coif that used to be worn by French ecclesiastics; a military skull cap; a round cavity in architecture.

CALOYER=cāl'-loy'-er, 29, 36: *s.* One of a sect of Greek monks.

CALP=cālp, *s.* A sub-species of carbonate of lime.

CALTROP=cāl'-trōp, *s.* A kind of thistle; a military instrument with prickles to wound horses' feet.

CALUMET=cāl'-ō-mēt, *s.* An Indian smoking pipe, which is accepted or rejected in token of war or peace.

CALUMNY, cāl'-ūm-nēy, 105: *s.* Slander; false charge.

To Ca-LUM'-NI-ATE, *v. n. and a.* To accuse falsely; —*act.* To slander.

Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* A slanderer.

Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Calumnious.

Ca-lum'-ni-ous, 129: *a.* Slanderous; false.

Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tion, 83, 89: *s.* A malicious and false representation.

To CALVE.—See under Calf.

To CALVER, cāl'-ver, 122, 36: *v. a. and n.* To cut (fish) in slices:—*n.* To shrink in being cut without falling to pieces.

CALVILLE, cāl'-vil, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, cāl'-vē-nīz-m, 158: *s.* The tenets of Calvin, divinity professor at Geneva in the 14th century. Absolute predestination, particular election and reprobation, are esteemed its distinguishing features.

Cal'-vi-nist, *s.* One holding Calvinism.

Cal'-vi-nis'-tic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the doctrines

Cal'-vi-nis'-ti-cal, } of Calvin.

CALVITY, cāl'-vē-tēy, 105: *s.* Baldness.

CALX.—See before Calcar and After Calash.

CALYPTER=cāl'-līp'-ter, *s.* That which covers; appropriately, the calyx of mosses.

CALYX, cāl'-icks, 154: *s.* The outer covering of a flower.

Cal'-y-cine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a calyx.

Cal'-y-cle, 105, 101: *s.* A row of leaflets at the base of the Calyx.

Ca-lyc'-u-late, *a.* Having a Calycle.

CAMBER=cām'-ber, 36: *s.* Something arched; as a piece of timber. Compare Gambrel.

Cam'-ber-ing, *a.* Bending; arching.

Cam'-brel, *s.* A crooked stick or iron to hang meat on.

CAMBIST=cām'-bist, *s.* One skilled in the exchanges of money.

CAMBRIC, cām'-bric, 111: *s.* A sort of fine linen.

CAME.—See To Come.

CAMEL=cām'-ēl, *s.* An animal common in Arabia, &c.

CAM'-EL-O-PARD', 85: *s.* The giraffe.

CAM'-E-LOT, 18: *s.* Camelot.

CAMEO=cām'-ē-ō, *s.* A sort of onyx; a stone so veined as to represent different figures; a kind of painting used in representing bass-relief. The word was originally written Camaleu.

CAMERALISTIC, cām'-ēr-ā-lis'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to finance. As a substantive plural, *Cameralistics*, it is the science of public finance. It is related, etymologically, to both the following words.

CAMERA-OBSCURA = cām'-ēr-ā-ōb-scū'-rd, *s.* A darkened chamber, in which, by optical contrivance, the objects without are exhibited on a white table. [Lat.]

To CAMERATE=cām'-ēr-āte, *v. a.* To vault.

Cam'-er-a'-ted, *a.* Arched, vaulted.

Cam'-er-a'-tion, *s.* A vaulting. *Camera*, a chamber, [Lat.] and *Camber*, are relations of these words.

CAMIS=cām'-is, *s.* A thin transparent dress. [Obsr.]
Cam'-i-sa'-ted, *a.* Dressed with shirt outward.
Cam'-i-sa'-do, *s.* An attack by soldiers at night.
CAMLET=cām'-lēt, *s.* A stuff originally made of silk and camel's hair; now, chiefly of wool.
CAMOMILE.—See Chamomile.
CAMOUS, cā'-mūs, *s.* A crooked, as to the nose. *Ca-moy's* has the same meaning.
CAMP=cāmp, *s.* Originally, a field; appropriately, the ground on which an army pitches its tents; the order of the tents; the army encamped.
To Camp, cāmp, *v. a. and n.* To encamp.
Camp'-ing, *s.* A playing at football.
CAM-PAIGN, (-pān, 157) *s.* A large, open, level tract of ground; the time during which an army is in the field.
To Camp-aign, *v. n.* To serve in a campaign.
Cam-paign'-er, 36; *s.* An old soldier; a veteran.
CAM-PES-TRAL, 12; *a.* Growing in fields.
Cam-pes'-tri-an, 105, 12; *a.* Relating to fields; campestrial.
CAMPANA=cām-pā'-nd, *s.* Originally a bell; appropriately, the pasque flower.
Cam-pan'-i-form, 105, 38; *a.* Formed as a bell.
Cam-pan'-u-late, *a.* Like a little bell. [Botany].
Cam'-pa-nol'-o-gy, *s.* The science of bell ringing.
CAMPHOR, cām'-for, 38; } 163; *s.* A
CAMPHIRE, cām'-fer, 105, 36; } concrete juice
or exudation from the Indian laurel tree, with a bit-
terish aromatic taste, and very fragrant smell.
To the latter spelling begins to be disused. In pro-
nunciation, there is scarcely a difference.
Cam'-phor-ate, 129; *a. and s.* Impregnated with
camphor;—*s.* A compound of the acid of camphor with
different bases.
Cam'-phor-a'-ted, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
Cam'-phor'-ic, 88, 129; *a.* Pertaining to camphor.
CAMPION, cām'-pē-on, 105, 146, 18; *s.* The
popular name of the Lychnis. There may be other names
of plants etymologically allied to this, as *Campit'la*,
&c. Compare Camp.
To CAN=cān, } *v. n.* To be able; in
COULD, cōd, 127, 157; } Chaucer, it often means,
to know.
CAN=cān, *s.* A metal vessel for liquor.
Can'-a-kin, *s.* A little can.
CANAILE, cā-nā'-il, [Fr.] 170; *s.* The rabble.
CANAL=cā-nāl', *s.* A course of water made by
art; a duct in the body through which any of its
juices flow.
Can'-a-lic'-u-la'-ted, *a.* Channelled.
Can'-al-Coal.—See Cannel-Coal.
CANARY, cā-nār'-ē, 41, 105; *a. and s.* The
epithet of certain isles in the Atlantic near Africa;—*s.*
Wine brought from the Canary islands; a singing bird
originally from the same place; an old dance.
To Ca-na-ry, *v. n.* To dance the canary.
To CANCEL=cān'-sēl, *v. a.* To cross and so deface
writing; to efface; to obliterate.
Can'-celled, 114; *part. a.* Crossed; obliterated.
CAN'-CEL-LA'-TED, 85; *a.* Cross barred; having
cross lines.
Can'-cel-la'-tion, 89; *s.* Obliteration.
CANCER=cān'-ser, *s.* A crabfish; one of the
twelve signs.
Can'-cri-form, (cāng'-crē-fārm, 158) *a.* Like
a crab.
Can'-crine, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
Can'-crite, *s.* A fossil or petrified crab.
CAN'-CER, 59; *s.* A virulent and mostly fatal tumor.
To Can'-cer-ate, *v. n.* To grow into a cancer.
Can'-cer-a'-tion, 85, 89; *s.* Formation of cancer.

Can'-cer-ous, 120; *a.* Of the nature of cancer.
Can'-cer-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being cancerous.
Can'-cri-form, (cāng'-crē-fārm) *a.* Like a
cancer.
CAN'-KER, (cāng'-ker, 158, 36) *s.* A disease in
trees which causes the bark to rot and fall; a number
of small eroding ulcers in the mouth that form without
previous tumor; a disease in horse's feet; an eating
virulent humor, generally; any thing that corrupts or
consumes.
To Can'-ker, *v. a. and n.* To corrupt; to corrode;
to infect;—*acc.* To grow corrupt; to decay by cor-
ruption.
Can'-kered, 114; *part. a.* Corroded; soured.
Can'-ker-ous, 129, 120; *a.* Corroding like a canker.
Can'-ker-y, 105; *a.* Rusty.
Can'-ker-bit, *a.* Bitten by a cankered tooth.
Can'-ker-worm, 141; *s.* A worm that eats into
plants.
CANDELABRUM.—See under Candle.
CANDENT=cān'-dēt, *a.* Glowing hot; bril-
liantly white.
CANDICANT=cān'-dē-cānt, *a.* Whitish.
CANDID=cān'-dīd, *a.* White, and in this original
but unusual sense related to Candent, Candicant, Ca-
nescent, &c.; fair; ingenuous; sincere; free from
prejudice or malice.
Can'-did-ly, 105; *ad.* Fairly, openly, sincerely.
Can'-did-ness, *s.* Ingenuousness; candour.
Can'-dour, (cān'-dor, 120, 38) *s.* Openness;
frankness; fairness in judging.
CANDIDATE, cān'-dē-dāt, 105; *s.* One com-
peting for an office. Anciently, in Rome, such a one
wore a *white gown*. Compare Candid.
To CANDIFY, cān'-dē-fy, *v. a.* To whiten.
Compare Candid.
CANDLE, cān'-dl, 101; *s.* Wax tallow, or other
similar substance surrounding a wick, and used for
giving light. Compare Candent.
Can'-dle-stick, *s.* Instrument to hold a candle.
Can'-dle-mas, *s.* The feast of the Purification, for-
merly celebrated by burning many candles.
To the word is otherwise compounded; as *Candle-*
holder, *Candle-light*, *Candle-stuff*, (stuff for making
candles,) *Candle-waster*, (one who stays up at nights,)
Candle-ends, (scraps or fragments generally,) &c.
CAN'-DR-I-A'-BRUM, *s.* A branched caudlestick;
pl. Candelabra.
CANDOUR.—See under Candid.
To CANDY, cān'-dēy, 105; *v. a. and n.* To con-
serve with sugar; to form into congelations; to incrust
with congelations;—*acc.* To grow congealed.
Can'-died, (-did, 124) *a.* Preserved or incrust
with sugar.
CANE=cān, *s.* A strong Indian reed; the sugar
plant; a walking stick.
Ca'-ny, 105; *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.
To Cane, *v. a.* To beat with a cane.
Ca'-ning, *s.* A beating with a stick.
CAN'-NU-LAR, 34; *a.* Hollow like a bamboo or tube.
CANESCENT=cā-nēs'-cēt, *a.* Tending to white-
ness. Compare Candid.
CANINE=cā-nīn', *a.* Having the properties of
a dog.
CA-NIC'-U-LA, *s.* The dog-star.
Ca-nic'-u-lar, 34; *a.* Belonging to the dog-star; hot.
CANISTER=cān'-is-ter, 36; *s.* Originally a small
basket; at present a case generally of tin, and thus
assuming an apparent relationship to Can.
CANKER, &c.—See under Cancer.
CANNABINE=cān'-nā-bīn, *a.* Hempen. This
word and Canvas have the same origin.
CANNEL-COAL=cān'-nēl-cōl, 100; *s.* A

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōd, i. e. *few*, 55; *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

compact hard coal that burns with a bright white flame like a *canoe*. Compare *Candent*. It is often written *Canal-coal*, as if in distinction to sea or sea-borne coal.

CANNIBAL, cǎn'-nē-bǎi, *s.* A man-eater.

Can'-ni-bal-ly, *a.* In the manner of a cannibal.

Can'-ni-ha-lism, 158: *s.* The practice of men eating human flesh; murderous cruelty.

CANNON=cǎn'-nōn, 18: *s.* A great gun for battery.

→ The word is often compounded; as *Cannon-ball*, *Cannon-shot*, *Cannon-proof*, &c.

To Can'-non-ade', 85: *v. a.* To batter with cannon.

Can'-non-ade'', *s.* An attack with heavy artillery.

Can'-non-ier', (-ēer, 103) *s.* One who manages cannon.

CANNOT=cǎn'-nōt, 18: *v. n.* To be unable.—See *Can*.

CANNULAR.—See under *Cane*.

CANNY, cǎn'-nēy, *a.* Neat; nice; clever. [Provin.]

CANOE, cǎ-nōw, 127: *s.* A rude Indian boat.

CANON=cǎn'-ōn, 91, 18: *s.* A law, a rule, but especially in matters ecclesiastical; the books of scripture which ecclesiastical law admits to be divine; an ecclesiastic who is paid by rule or law for performing the duties of a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged by the Romish church; in ancient music, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes; in modern music, a kind of incessant fugue by the different parts; in mathematics, a general rule arising out of an operation; every last step of an equation is a canon; in surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds; in printing, a large sort of type.

→ This word is compounded in *Canon-law*, which is a collection of ecclesiastical laws; and *Canon-bill*, which Spenser uses for that part of a bill that is put into a horse's mouth.

Can'-on-ry, 105: } *s.* A benefice in a cathedral or
Can'-on-ship, } collegiate church.

Can'-on-ess, *s.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

Ca-non'-i-cal, *a.* According to canon; ecclesiastical.

Ca-non'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Agreeably to canon.

Ca-non'-i-cals, 143: *s. pl.* The full dress of a clergyman.

Ca-non'-i-cate, *s.* The office of a canon.

Can'-on-ist, *s.* A man versed in canon law.

Can'-on-is'-tic, 85, 88: *a.* Belonging to a canonist.

To Can'-on-ize, *v. a.* To enrol as a saint.

Can'-on-i-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The ranking of a deceased person in the canon of saints.

CANOPY, cǎn'-ō-pēy, 105: *s.* A covering of state over head; the projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a gothic arch.

To Can'-o-py, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

Can'-o-pied, (-pid, 114) *part. a.* Covered with a canopy.

CANOROUS, cǎ-nō' rūs, 120: *a.* Tuneful.—See *Cantation*, &c.

Ca-no'-rous-ness, *s.* Musicalness; tunefulness.

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* An angle; a corner. [Obs.]

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* A sing-song manner of speaking; (compare *Cantation*;) whining, hypocritical speech; the repetition of phrases like the burden of a song; the dialect of a sect or set of people; barbarous jargon; slang; a crying out of things for sale, an auction.

To Cant, *v. n.* and *a.* To talk in a jargon, or in any kind of affected language.—*act.* To sell or bid at auction. See also in the next class.

Can't-er, 36: *a.* A hypocrite.

Can't-ing-ly, *ad.* In a canting manner.

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* A toss; a jerk; a throw.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǎh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thǎn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Cant, *v. a.* To toss. See also above.

CAN'-TER, 36: *s.* An easy gallop.

To Can'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To gallop easily.—*act.*

To make to canter.

CANTABRIGIAN, cǎn'-tǎ-brīd'-gē-ān, 146: *s.* A man or scholar of Cambridge, commonly called a Cantab.

CANTATION, cǎn-tǎ'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of singing. [Obs.]

Can'-tion, *s.* A song; verses. [Spencer.]

CAN'-TA'-TA, *s.* A poem set to music. [Ital.]

CAN-TAM'-I-LE, (cǎn-tǎb'-ē-lāy, [Ital.] 170) *ad.*

In a singing manner; as a song.

CAN'-TI-CLE, 105, 101: *s.* A song; a division of a poem, a canto; in the plural, it is generally applied to the Song of Solomon.

To CAN'-TI-LATE, *v. a.* To recite musically.

Can'-ti-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A chanting.

CAN'-TO, *s.* A part or section of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.

CAN'-ZO-NET', *s.* A little song.

CANTEEN=cǎn-tēcn', *s.* A sitting house; a tin vessel for liquors which soldiers carry.

CANTER, &c.—See under *Cant* (sing-song), and *Cant* (a toss).

CANTHARIDES, cǎn'-thǎr-ē-dēz, 101: *s. pl.* Spanish flies, used for blistering.

CANTHUS=cǎn'-thūs, *s.* The corner of the eye. [Lat.]

CANTICLE, &c.—See under *Cantation*.

CANTILEVERS=cǎn-tē-lē'-verz, 85, 158: *s. pl.* Pieces of wood framed into a house to support mouldings and eaves.

CANTLE, cǎn'-lī, 101: *s.* A fragment; a portion. [Obs.]

Can't-let, *s.* A piece; a little corner.

To Can'-tle, *v. a.* To cut into pieces.

CANTON=cǎn'-tōn, 18: *s.* A small parcel of land; a small community or clan; in heraldry, a corner of the shield.

To Can'-ton, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

To Can'-ton-ize, *v. a.* To parcel out.

Can'-ton-ment, *s.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular body of troops.

CANVAS=cǎn'-vās, *s.* and *a.* A coarse hempen cloth for sails; for painting on; for tents; and for a finer sort of sieve; the sails of a ship, generally; the material on which a work of art is to be finished, as certain notes of a composer for which a poet is to furnish words.—*a.* Made of canvas.

To CAN'-VASS, *v. a.* To sift, to examine; to debate, to discuss.

Can'-vas-ser, *s.* One who sifts or examines.

To CAN'-VASS, *v. n.* To solicit votes.

Can'-vas-ser, *s.* He who solicits votes.

CANZONET.—See with *Canto*, &c., under *Cantation*.

CAOUTCHOUC, cǎw'-chōk, 127: *s.* India-rubber.

CAP=cǎp, *s.* A covering for the head; covering generally; an ensign of some dignity; the top; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To Cap, *v. a.* and *n.* To cover; to take off another's cap; to furnish heads as an exercise in verse-making.—*new.* To uncover the head in respect.

→ The word is used in composition, as *Cap'-paper*, a coarse paper for covers; *Cap'-case*, a covered case, &c.

CAP'-A-PIE', (-pē, 103) *ad.* From head to foot.

CAPABLE, cǎ-pǎ-bl, 101: *a.* Able to hold or contain; intellectually capacious; intelligent; susceptible; equal to.

Ca'-pa-bil'-ness, *s.* The state of being ennable.

Ca'-pa-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capableness, capacity.

CA-PAL'-CIOUS, (cǎ-pǎ'-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Wide, extensive, equal to great knowledge, or great designs.

Ca-pa'-ci-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* In a capacious manner.
Ca-pa'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* The power of holding.
To Ca-pac'-i-tate, (-päss-é-täte), *v. a.* To make capable.
Ca-pac'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making capable.
Ca-pac'-i-ty, (-päss-é-téy) *s.* Room; space; power; ability; sense; state.
To Ca-pac'-i-fy, (fý, 6) *v. a.* To qualify.
CAP-A-PIE.—See under Cap.
CAPARISON, cá-pär'-é-sün, 120, 105, 18: *s.* A superb dress for a horse.
To Ca-par'-i-son, *v. a.* To deck with caparisons; to dress pompously.
CAPE=cäpe, *s.* Headland; promontory.
CAPE=cäpe, *s.* The neck-piece of a coat or cloak.
CAPER=cä-per, 36: *s.* The bud or flower of the caper-bush, much used as a pickle.
CAPER=cä'-per, 36: *s.* Originally, a goat: as an English word, a leap, a jump.
To Ca-per, *v. n.* To dance frolicsomenly, to skip.
Cä'-per-er, *s.* A dancer in contempt.
CÄ'-PRÍ-OLE, *s.* A leap, such as a horse makes without advancing; a caper in dancing.
CAPIAS, cá-pé-äs, *s.* A writ either before judgment to take the body of the defendant, or after judgment, a writ of execution.
CAPILLARY, cáp'-il-lär-éy, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Resembling a hair, fine, minute, applied both to plants, and to vessels of the body:—*s.* A small tube; a small blood vessel.
Ca-pil'-la-ment, *s.* One of the small threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower.
Ca-pil'-li-form, *a.* In the shape of a hair.
Cap'-il-la'-x-ous, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Capillary.
Cap'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A small blood-vessel.
CÄP'-IL-LAIRE'', (cäp'-il-lär'', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A sirup extracted from the plant called maidenhair.
CAPITAL, cáp'-é-täl, *a. and s.* Relating to the head; affecting the head or life:—*s.* The upper part of a pillar. Compare Cap.
Cap'-i-tal-ly, *ad.* So as to affect the head or life.
Cap'-i-tal-ness, *s.* A capital offence. [Obs.]
Cap'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* A calculation of the people by heads.
Cap'-i-tate, *a.* Growing to a head. [Botany.]
CÄP'-ITÄL, *a. and s.* Chief; principal; first in importance:—*s.* Whatever is chief, first in size, or in importance; a metropolis; a large letter, the principle or stock for which interest is paid, or by the employment of which profit is proposed.
Cap'-i-tal-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
Cap'-i-tal-ist, *s.* One who employs or has a capital.
IN CAP-IT-TE, [Lat.] 169: *ad.* Immediately of the king as head of all the lands in the kingdom; an ancient tenure now abolished.
CÄP'-I-TÖ'-LÍ-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in
Cap'-i-to-line, } Rome; so named because in
 building it a head was found there, or from its important relation to the city.
CÄP'-I-TUL-É, *s.* A collecting of the heads of a treatise; a recapitulation; a summary. [Obs.]
To Ca-pit'-u-late, *v. n.* To draw up in heads or articles; to agree on heads or articles; to confederate; hence *Capitulation* in the sense of reduction into heads or articles.
To Ca-pit'-u-late, *v. a.* To yield or surrender on stipulations.
Ca-pit'-u-la'-tion, *s.* A surrender.—See also above.
CÄPIT'-U-LAR, *s.* A statute or act of an ecclesiastical chapter; the body of the statutes of a chapter.
Ca-pit'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.
Ca-pit'-u-lar-y, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Relating to

the chapter of a cathedral:—*s.* A capitular or statute passed in a general council, and called collectively, Capitularies: a member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPIVI, cá-pé'-vèy, 104: *s.* Balaam of copaliba.

CAPNOMANCY, cáp'-nó-män'-céy, 85, 88: *s.* Divination by the flying of smoke.

CAPON, cá-pn, 114: *s.* A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, cáp'-pön-nér'', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A covered lodgement with a little parapet.

CAPOT=cä-pöt', *s.* A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet.

CAPOUCH or **CAPOCH**, cá-pösch', 125, 116: *s.* A monk's hood.

To Ca-poch', *v. a.* To strip off the hood.

CAPREOLATE=cä'-pré-ó-läte, 90: *a.* Winding and turning as it grows; a term applied to a plant with tendrils. Compare Capriole under Caper.

CÄ'-PRÍ-FÖLE, *s.* Honey-suckle; woodbine.

CAPRICE, cá-präc', 104: *s.* A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion; a freak; a fancy, a whim.

Ca-pric'-ious, (cä-prish'-üs, 147) *a.* Whimsical; fanciful.

Ca-pric'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Whimsically.

Ca-pric'-ious-ness, *s.* Caprice.

CÄ-PRICH'-IO, (cä-priv'-ch'ó, 63) *s.* The old form of the word price.

CÄ-PRIC'-CIO, (cä-préet'-ch'ó, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A loose, irregular species of musical composition.

Ca-pric'-ci-ó'-zo, *ad.* A direction in music to play in a fantastic style.

Cap' All these words, as well as the following, are related in etymology, to Caper.

CAPRINE=cä'-print, *a.* Like a goat. In composition, wild, as *Capri-ficus*, the wild fig-tree.

CÄP'-RI-CORN, 92: *s.* The goat-like sign of the zodiac.

CÄP'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a goat.

CÄP'-RI-FI-CÄ''-TION, *s.* A method of ripening figs by the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree.

CÄ'-PRÍ-OLE.—See under Caper.

CAPSICUM, cáp'-sé-cüm, 105: *s.* Guinea pepper.

To CAPSIZE=cäp-siz', *v. a. and n.* To upset.

[A sea term.]

CAPSTAN=cäp'-stän, *s.* A cylinder to draw up a great weight, as an anchor.

CAPSULE=cäp'-sült, *s.* Originally a little chest; appropriately, the seed vessel of a plant.

Cap'-su-lar, **Cap'-su-lur-y**, *a.* Hollow, as a chest.

Cap'-su-late, **Cap'-su-la'-ted**, *a.* Enclosed.

CAPTAIN=cäp'-tän, 100, 99: *s.* The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, of a company of foot; a chief generally; a man skilled in war. Compare Cap and Capital.

Cap'-tain-ry, 105: *s.* The office of a captain.

Cap'-tain-ry, *s.* The power over a certain district.

Cap'-tain-ship, *s.* The post of a captain.

CAPTION, cáp'-shün, 89: *s.* The act of taking; appropriately, the act of taking a person by judicial process. Compare Capias.

CÄP'-TURE, (-türe, 147) *s.* The act of taking; the thing taken.

To Cap-ture, *v. a.* To take as a prize.

Cap'-tor, 38: *s.* He that takes a prisoner.

Cap'-tive, 105: *s. and a.* One taken and held in restraint:—*a.* Made prisoner.

Cap-tiv'-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Subjection by the state of war; bondage; slavery.

To CAP-RI-VATE, *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into bondage; to charm; to subdue.

Cap'-ti-va'-ti-ug, *a.* Having power to captivate.

The schemes setive, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäw'-wäy; chäp'-män; pä-pä': läw: göd: j'ö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

CAP-ti-va"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of captivating; the state of being captivated.

CAP-TA-TION, *s.* The art or act of catching favour.

CAP-tious, (cäp'-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Held out for the purpose of catching or ensnaring.

CAP-TIOUS, *a.* Catching at faults; eager to object and cavil; proceeding from a spirit of cavil.

CAP-tious-ly, *ad.* In a captious manner.

CAP-tious-ness, *s.* Inclination to find fault.

CAPUCHIN, cäp'-ü-shë-n'', 104: *s.* A female garment consisting of a cloak and hood; a monk, so called from his cowl; (compare Capouch;) a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUT-MORTUUM=cä'-püt-mor'-tü-üm, *s.* The residuum, when all that can be extracted is gone. [Lat.]

CAR=c'ar, 76, 33: *s.* A small carriage of burden; a chariot of war or triumph.—Compare To Carry, &c.

CAR-man, *s.* A driver of a carriage of burden.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, cär'-bî-në, *s.* A sort of fire-arms between a pistol and a musket.

CAR-bi-nier'', 103: *s.* A sort of light horseman.

CARACK, cär'-äck, 129: *s.* A large Spanish ship; a galloon.

CARACOLE=cär'-ä-còlt, *s.* An oblique tread of a horse.

To CAR-a-cole, *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CARAFE, cär'-äf, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A water bottle or decanter.

CARAT, } cär'-ät, *s.* A weight of four grains,
CARACK, } with which diamonds are weighed; a word signifying the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, gold of 23 carats fine, is gold of which 23 parts are pure out of 24 parts; the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal.

CARAVAN=cär'-ä-vän'', 129: *s.* A troop of merchants or pilgrims travelling in the east; a large carriage.

CAR-a-van"-sar-y, *s.* An eastern inn.

CARAVEL, or **CARVEL**=cär'-vël, *s.* A light old fashioned ship; a French herring vessel.

CARAWAY=cär'-ä-wäy, *s.* A spice plant.

CARBON=cär'-bôn, *s.* (Originally, a coal.) Pure charcoal, an undecomposed body, bright, brittle, and inodorous. When crystallized, it forms the diamond, and, by a galvanic apparatus, it is capable of fusion.

CAR-bo-na"-ceous, (-sh'üs, 147) }
CAR-bo-nous, 120: } *a.* Relating to
or containing
CAR-ben"-ic, 88: } carbon. Car-
bonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen; carbonic acid gas is the saturated combination otherwise called fixed air and mephitic gas.

CAR-bon-ate, *s.* A compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

CAR"-bon-na"-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.

To CAR-bo-nize, *v. a.* To convert into carbon.

CAR-bon-i-za"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The process of carbonizing.

CAR-BO-NA"-DO, or **CAR-BO-NADE**, *s.* Meat cut across to be broiled on coals.

To CAR-bo-na"-do, *v. a.* To hack for broiling on the coals.

CAR-BO-NI"-ER-ous, 87: *a.* Producing carbon.

CAR-BON-O-HY"-DROUS, *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CAR-BUN-CLE, 158, 101: *s.* Literally, a little coal; appropriately, a gem of a deep red colour, otherwise called anthrax; also, a round, hard, and painful tumor.

CAR-bun-cled, 114: *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CAR-bun"-cu-lar, *a.* Like a carbuncle; inflamed.

CAR-BUN"-CU-LA"-TION, 153, 89: *s.* The state of being reduced to charcoal or a condition approaching

it; said of the blasting of young plants by excessive heat or cold.

CAR-BU-RET, *s.* Carbon combined with a metal.

CAR-bu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution.

CARCANET=cär'-cä-nët, *s.* A chain of jewels.

CARCASS=cär'-cäs, *s.* The dead body of any animal; the body ludicrously; the decayed remains of any thing; the main parts naked without being completed; in gunnery, a kind of bomb, so called from the ribs of iron which form it, resembling the ribs of a human carcass.

CARCERAL=cär'-cër-äl, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CAR'-ce-lage, 99: *s.* Prison fees.

CARCINOMA, cär'-cë-nö"-mäd, *s.* An ulcer; a disorder in the eye.

CAR'-ci-nom"-a-tous, 92, 120: *a.* Tending to cancer.

CARD=c'ard, 76, 33: *s.* A small square of paste-board, or thick sort of paper; used for purposes of civility, business, or playing at games of skill and chance; a paper marked with the points of the compass.

To CARD, *v. n.* To game.

CARD=card, 33: *s.* A comb to prepare wool for spinning.

To CARD, *v. a.* To comb; to mingle; to disentangle.

CAR'-der, 36: *s.* One that cards wool.

CARDAMINE=cär'-dä-mî-në, *s.* The plant lady-smock, cuckoo-flower, or meadow-cress.

CARDAMOM=cär'-dä-möm, 18: *s.* A medicinal aromatic seed brought from the East Indies. Contracted from Cardamomum.

CARDIAC, cär'-dä-äck, 105, 146: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart by cordial qualities:—*s.* A cordial.

CAR'-di-a-cal, *a.* Invigorating the spirits; cardiac.

CAR"-DI-AL"-GR, (-jët) *s.* The heart-burn.

CAR'-DI-OID, *s.* A curve resembling a heart.

CARDINAL, cär'-dë-näl, 105: *a.* Principal, chief. The Cardinal virtues are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude; the Cardinal points, East, West, North, South; the Cardinal numbers, One, Two, Three, &c. in distinction from the Ordinal, First, Second, Third, &c.

CAR'-DI-NAL, *s.* A dignitary of the Romish Church next in rank to the pope; a woman's cloak, red like a cardinal's.

CAR'-di-na-late, }
CAR'-di-nal-ship, } *s.* The office of a cardinal.

CARDOON=cär'-döön', *s.* A sort of wild artichoke.

CARE=cär, 41: *s.* Solitude; anxiety; charge. *care* The word is often compounded; as *Care'-crazed*; *Care'-defying*; *Care'-tuned*; *Care'-worn*, &c.

Care'-ful, 117: *a.* Anxious; provident; watchful.

Care'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Anxiously; heedfully.

Care'-ful-ness, *s.* Vigilance; anxiety.

Care'-less, *a.* Free from care; heedless.

Care'-less-ly, *ad.* Negligently.

Care'-less-ness, *s.* Heedlessness.

To CARE, *v. n.* To be anxious; to be in concern.

To CAREEN=cä'-rëen', *v. a.* and *n.* To lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk and otherwise repair the other:—*adv.* To incline on one side as a ship under press of sail.

Ca-reen"-ing, *s.* The act of careening.

CARENTANE.—See Quarantine.

CAREER=cä'-rër', 43: *s.* A course; a race; speed; proceed:—*æ.*

To CAR-reer, *v. n.* To move or run rapidly.

To CARESS=cä'-rëäs', *v. a.* To endear; to fondle.

Ca-ress"-s, *s.* An act of endearment.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thën, 166.

CAR

CARET=cār'-ēt, 41: *s.* A mark thus (A) to denote the place where something has been omitted.

CARGO=car'-gō, *s.* The lading of a ship.

CARICATURE, cār'-ē-cā-tūre'', 85, 129: *s.* A painting or description so overcharged as to be ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.
To Car-i-ca-ture'', v. a. To ridicule.

Car-i-ca-tu''-rist, *s.* One who caricatures.

CARICOUS, cār'-rē-cūs, 41: *a.* Resembling a fig.

CARIES, cār'-ē-ētz, [Lat.] 169: *s.* Rottenness in a bone.

Car'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Rotten.

Car'-ri-os''-i-ty, (-ōas'-ē-tē, 105) *s.* Rottenness.

CARINATED, cār'-ē-nā'-ted, 85: *a.* Shaped like the keel of a ship.—Compare Carcen. [Bot.]

CARK=cark, 33: *s.* Care, anxiety. [Sidney.]
To Cark, v. n. To be careful or anxious.

Cark'-ing, *s.* Care, anxiety.

CARLE, carl, 189: *s.* A brutal man; a churl.

Car'-lish, *a.* Rude, churlish. [Obs.]

Car'-lish-ness, *s.* Churlishness. [Lat.]

Car'-lot, 18: *s.* A countryman. [Shaks.]

CARLE, carl, 189: *s.* A kind of hemp.

CARLINGS, car'-lingz, 158: *s. pl.* Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

CARLOVINGIAN, car'-lō-vin''-gē-ān, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne or his race.

CARMELITE=car'-mēl-ite, *s.* and *a.* A friar of the order of Mount Carmel:—*a.* Pertaining to the order of Carmelites; also the epithet of a kind of pear.

CARMINATIVE, car'-min'-ā-tiv, 105: *s.* and *a.* Medicine for expelling wind:—*a.* Warming, antispasmodic.

CARMINE=car'-mīnē', *s.* A crimson paint.

CARNEOUS, car'-nē-ūs, } 120: *a.* Having the

CARNOUS, car'-nūs, } qualities of flesh;

Car-nos''-i-ty, 105: *s.* Fleishy excrescence.

Car'-nage, 99: *s.* Destruction of flesh; slaughter.

Car'-nal-ion, 89: *s.* The flesh colour of temperate climes; a flower whose colour approaches that of flesh.

Car'-ni-fy, 6: *v. n.* To form flesh in growth.

Car'-ni-fi-ca''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A turning to flesh; opposed to ossification, or turning to bone.

Car-niv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Flesh-eating.

Car'-ni-val, *s.* The feast before Lent, that is, before abstinence from flesh is required.

CAR'-NAL, *a.* Fleshly, as opposed to spiritual.

Car'-nal-ly, *ad.* According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Car'-nal-ness, *s.* Carnality.

To Car'-nal-ize, *v. a.* To debase to carnality.

Car'-nal-ist, *s.* One given to the works of the flesh.

Car'-nal-ite, *s.* A worldly-minded person.

Car'-nal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Grossness of mind.

CARNEY=car'-nēy, *s.* A disease in horses.

To CARNY, car'-nēy, *v. n.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. [Colloq.]

CAROCHE, cā-rōash', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A coach. [Obs.]

CAROL=cār'-ōl, 129, 18: *s.* (Originally, a dance with singing.) A song of exultation or praise; a pious song.

To Car'-ol, *v. n.* and *a.* To sing; to warble:—*act.* To celebrate in song.

Car'-o-l-ist''-ic, 85, 88: *a.* Having, as for festive occasions, leaves and branches winding spirally; festooned.

CAROMEL=cār'-ō-mēl, *s.* A French name for the smell of sugar at a calcining heat.

CAR

CAROTID=cā-rōt'-id, *a.* A term applied to the two principal arteries which convey the blood to the heart.

To CAROUSE, cā-rowz', 137, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To drink largely.

Ca-rou'-ser, (-zer) *s.* A drinker.

Ca-rouse', *s.* A drinking match; a quaffing.

Ca-rou'-sal, (-zāl) *s.* A revelling; a drinking bout.

CARP=carp, 33: *s.* A poud fish.

To CARP, carp, 33: *v. n.* Literally, to snatch at; hence, to censure, to cavil.

Car'-per, 36: *s.* A caviller.

Car'-ping, *a.* and *s.* Captious:—*s.* Censure.

Car'-ping-ly, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.

CARPAL=car'-pāl, *a.* Pertaining to the wrist.

CARPENTER=car'-pēn-ter, *s.* An artificer in wood: if distinguished from a joiner, it is because the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

Car'-pen-try, 105: *s.* The trade or art of a carpenter.

CARPET=cār'-pēt, 76, 14: *s.* A covering on the floor, wrought with the needle or in the loom. *To be on the carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration. *Carpet-knight*, is one knighted at court, and not in the field. *Carpet-walk*, is a walk on the smooth turf as on a carpet, &c.

To Car'-pet, *v. a.* To spread with carpets.

Car'-pet-ing, *s.* Carpets in general.

CARPOLOGY, car-pōl'-ō-gēy, *s.* A treatise on fruits.

Car-pol'-o-gist, *s.* One who writes on fruits.

CAR'-PO-LITE, *s.* A petrification of fruits.

CARRACK, CARRAWAY, &c.—See Carack, Caraway, &c.

CARRIAGE, CARRIER, CARROON.—See under *To Carry*.

CARRICK=cār'-rick, *a.* A *Carrick-bend* (see Carack) is a particular knot used on ship-board; and *Carrick-bits* are the supports of a windlass.

CARRION, cār'-rē-ōn, 18: *s.* and *a.* Any flesh not fit for human food:—*a.* Relating to, or feeding on carcases.

CARRONADE=cār'-rōn-ādē'', *s.* A short iron cannon originally made at Carron.

CARROON, cār'-rōon', *s.* A species of cherry.

CARROT=cār'-rōt, 129: *s.* A red esculent root.

Car'-rot-y, *a.* Coloured as carrots; red.

CARROWS, cār'-rōz, 125, 151: *s. pl.* Strolling gamesters in Ireland.

To CARRY, cār'-rēy, 129, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining the thing carried, or causing it to be sustained. It generally implies motion from the speaker, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*. *To carry away*, in naval language, is to loose; *To carry on*, is to prosecute, to continue; *To carry through*, is to accomplish; *To carry one's self*, is to behave, demean:—*new.* To deport as regards the body; to convey as a cannon.

Car'-riage, (-rīdge, 120) *s.* The act of carrying; a vehicle; behaviour, conduct, manners.

Car'-ri-er, 105, 36: *s.* One who carries; a pigeon often used for transmitting intelligence.

CART=cart, 33: *s.* A carriage in general; (compare Car): a carriage for luggage with two wheels, and so distinguished from a waggon, which has four.

To Cart, *v. a.* and *n.* To carry or place in a cart:—*new.* To use carts for carriage.

Car'-tage, *s.* The act of carting, or a charge for it.

Car'-ter, 36: *s.* One who drives a cart.

CAR'-ROON', 129, 27: *s.* A rent pail for driving a car or cart in the city of London.

CART'-WRIGHT, (-rītē, 157, 115) *s.* A maker of carts.

To The word *Cart* is compounded with many other

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i, e, jēw, 55: a, ē, &c. mule, 171.

words, as *Cart-horse*, *Cart-jade*, (a vile horse fit only for a cart.) *Cart-load*, *Cart-ropes*, *Cart-rut*, *Cart-weave*, &c.

CARTE, cart, 33: *s.* Literally, a card or slip of paper; appropriately, a bill of fare at a tavern. [Fr.]

Carte-blanc, (-blōngsh, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A blank paper intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases.

Car-tel, *s.* An agreement between hostile states relative to exchange of prisoners; a ship commissioned to exchange prisoners; a challenge.

To Car-tel, *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.

Car-tu-lar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place where records are kept.

CAR-TOON, *s.* Generally, a drawing on large paper; more particularly, a design on strong paper to be afterwards calked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

CAR-TOUCH, (-tōōsh, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Originally, the paper in which charges of powder and ball were made up; hence, a case of whatever kind for holding powder and ball; a wooden bomb filled with shot; a discharge or pass given to a soldier; a roll adorning the cornice of a pillar.

CAR-TRIDGE, *s.* A corruption of Cartouch; a case containing a charge for a gun. Cartridges without ball are called blank cartridges.

Car-tridge-pa-per, *s.* The paper in which musket charges are made up.

Car-tridge-box, 188: *s.* The box for cartridges which infantry wear suspended by a belt.

CARTESIAN, car-tē'-zh'ān, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Des Cartes, a Frenchman, who died in 1650, the principal feature in whose doctrine was that of vortices round the sun and planets:—*s.* A follower of Des Cartes.

CARTHUSIAN, car-thū'-zh'ān, 90: *s.* and *a.* A monk of the Chartreuse, a monastery situated on the top of a mountain near Grenoble in France. The order is, or was, remarkable for austerity:—*a.* Relating to the Carthusians.

CARTILAGE, car-tē'-lāg, 99: *s.* Gristle, a smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

Car-ti-lag'-i-nous, (-lād'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to cartilage.

CARTOON, **CARTOUCH**, **CARTRIDGE**, &c.—See under Carte.

CARUCATE, cār'-oo-cāt, 129, 109: *s.* As much land as a team can plough in a year. The word is related to Cart, &c. and the same meaning is sometimes expressed by Carre; *as*, a care of land.

CARUNCLE, cār'-ūng-cl, 129, 158, 101: *s.* A small protuberance of flesh.—Compare *Carnous*, &c.

Car-run'-cu-la'-ted, *a.* Having a protuberance.

To CARVE=carv, 76: *v. a.* and *n.* To cut into elegant forms; to cut in order to distribute at table; to cut generally; to hew:—*acc.* To cut any material; to cut meat.

Car-ver, 36: *s.* A sculptor; one that carves at table.

Car-ving, *s.* The art or act of one that carves.

CARYATES, cār'-ē-ā'-tēz, 129, } *s. pl.* Figures of women serv-

CARYATIDES, cār'-ē-āt'-ē- } ing to support

dēz, 92: } entablatures.

The practice originated with the Greeks, who, to commemorate the taking of Carys, represented the female captives in this manner.

CASCADE=cās-cād', *s.* A cataract; a waterfall.

CASE=kāc, 152: *s.* Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any fact or question; the variation of nouns, or the forms they fall into: *Action on the case*, is so called in law, because the whole case is set down in the writ. The relations of this word are under *Casual*.

CASE=kāc, 152: *s.* That which encloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath; the cover or skin of an animal; the outer part of a building.

To Case, (kāc) *v. a.* To put in a case; to cover.

Ca'-sing, *s.* The covering of any thing.

To CASE-HAR-DEN, 114: *v. a.* To harden on the outside, particularly iron, of which the exterior, by casehardening, becomes steel.

CASE-KNIFE, (-nīf, 157) *s.* A large knife generally kept in a case.

CASE-SHOT, *s.* Old iron or balls in cases and so shot from a cannon.

CASE-WORM, 141: *s.* A worm that makes itself a case.

CASE-MATE, *s.* A vault in the flank of a bastion.

CASE-MENT, (cāz'-mēnt, 151) *s.* Generally, some part of a house, or of that which covers and protects; and hence, appropriately, a window.

Ca'-ERN, (cā'-zern, 151) *s.* A lodgement or small barracks for soldiers between the houses of a fortified town and the ramparts.

CAIS'-SON, or **CAIS-SOON**, *s.* A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case or frame. [Fr.]

CASEOUS, cā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Resembling cheese.

CASH=cāsh, *s.* Money, properly ready money, or money in a case or box.

It is a word often compounded; as *Cash-account*, *Cash-book*, *Cash-keeper*, &c.

To Cash, *v. a.* To turn into money.

Ca-shier, (cā-shēr, 103) *s.* He that has charge of the money; or who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank.

CASHEWNUT, cā-shēw'-nūt, 127: *s.* The nut of the cashew-tree in the East Indies.

CASHIER.—See under Cash and also under Cass.

CASK=cāsk, 11: *s.* A hollow vessel generally, but appropriately a vessel formed by staves, heading, and hoops; the quantity held in a cask.

To Cask, *v. a.* To put into a cask.

CASK-ET, 14: *s.* Originally, perhaps, a small cask, but now a small elegant box for jewels or similar articles. It is also used for *gasket*, the name of a rope.

To Cask-et, *v. a.* To put into a casket.

CASQUE, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A helmet.

To CASS=cāss, *v. a.* To annul; to break. [Obs.]

To Cass-sate, *v. a.* To vacate, to invalidate.

Cas-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* A making null.

To Ca-shier, (cā-shēr, 103) *v. a.* To dismiss.

Ca-shier'-er, 36: *s.* One who cashiers.

CASSAVA, cās'-sā-vēy, 105: } *s.* A plant from

CASSADA=cās'-sā-dā, 98: } which a kind of bread, and also tapioca, are made.

CASSIA, cāsh'-yā, 90: *s.* A sweet spice extracted from the bark of a tree very like cinnamon; a genus of plants much used in medicine.

CASSIDONY, cās'-sē-dōn-ēy, 105: *s.* The plant stickadore; a mineral of which vases are often made.

CASSIMERE, cās'-sē-mēr', *s.* A thin woollen cloth.

CASSINO, cās'-sē-nō, 104: *s.* A game at cards.

CASSITERIA, cās'-sē-tēr'-ē-ā, 105, 2: *s. pl.* Substances of tin; crystals with an admixture of tin. The word is barbarously formed from *Cassiteron*, tin.

CASSOCK=cās'-sōck, *s.* Originally an outward dress or cloak, and in this sense allied to *Case*; afterwards a vestment worn by clergymen under their gowns.

CASSOWARY, cās'-sō-wā'-rēy, 105: *s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

To CAST (*pret.* and *part.* the same) =cāst, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw, to fling; of this, the original sense of the word, all the other senses are either figurative derivations, or modifications by adverbial particles, such as, *about*, *aside*, *away*, *down*, *forth*, *off*, *out*,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

up, upon. Thus, To cast, as a law term, is to throw or fling figuratively, that is, to defeat the party either by criminal or civil process; thus again, To Cast a brazen statue, is, to throw liquid brass into the mould in order to form the statue; so also, to cast the characters in a play, is, to throw the characters into certain hands for representing them; and hence To Cast, may signify to contrive generally. The modified meanings which are given by the adverbial particles, are likewise either plain or figurative. Thus, To cast away, may signify, simply, to throw away, or, figuratively, to make shipwreck; To cast up, is, simply, to throw up, to vomit; or figuratively, to throw the eye up a line of figures, or to throw them into one heap; and hence, to compute generally; and so of the other particles:—*new.* To throw, the object thrown being figurative and understood, as the mind or the thoughts; to be capable of being thrown or moulded; to receive a certain shape; to warp; to incline or fall off.

Cast, s. The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; a throwing off, as of trained hawks; a stroke or touch; motion of the eye; a squirt; the throw of dice; the chance of a throw; chance; the mould which is to give a form to the thing thrown into it; the form so received; the figure itself; exterior appearance; tendency to some appearance, particularly in colours; manner, air, mien.

Cast-a-way, s. One abandoned by God; a reprobate.

Cast-er, 36: s. A thrower; a calculator; a small box or cruet out of which the contents are shaken, as a pepper-caster (often improperly written Castor); a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is cast or rolled on the floor.

Cast-ing, s. Act of throwing, discarding; or founding.

Cast-ing-net, s. A net which is thrown into the water and then drawn.

Cast-ing-vote, or Cast-ing-voice, s. The vote which casts the balance when opinions were equally divided.

Cast-ling, s. An abortion.

CASTALIAN, cās-tā'lē-ān, 146: a. Pertaining to the Muses' spring or fountain on Mount Parnassus.

CASTANET=cās-tā-nēt'', s. An instrument used in pairs to rattle in the hands while dancing.

CASTE, cāst, 189: s. A name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished.

CASTELLAN, CASTELLATED, &c.—See under Castle.

To CASTIGATE, cās-tē-gāte, v. a. To chastise.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tor, 38: s. One who corrects.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tor-y, a. and s. Corrective;—*s.* A ducking stool.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tion, 85, 89: s. Penance; chastisement.

CASTILE-SOAP, cās-tēl'-sōp, 104: s. A sort of refined soap, generally used as a medicine.

CASTLE, cās'-sl, 11, 156, 101: s. A fortress, or fortified house. Castles in the air, are groundless projects.

☞ The word is variously compounded; as *Castle-builder, Castle-croward, Castle-guard*, (a feudal tenure so called,) *Castle-ward*, (a tax for the support of watch and ward in a castle,) &c.

Cas'-led, (-sld, 114) a. Having a castle or castles.

Cas'-le-ry, s. The government of a castle.

Cas'-let, s. A small castle.

Cas'-tel-LAN, 12: s. The governor of a castle.

Cas'-tel-lan-y, s. The lordship of a castle.

Cas'-tel-la'-ted, 85: a. Turreted, like a castle.

Cas'-tel-la'-tion, 89: s. The fortifying of a house.

CASTOR=cās'-tor, 38: s. A beaver; a beaver hat.

☞ Castor and Pollux are two stars also called Gemini. In meteorology the same words signify a fiery meteor which appears sometimes sticking to the side of a ship in the form of balls.

CASTOR-OIL=cās'-tor-oil'', 38, 29: s. An oil obtained from the nuts or seeds of a high plant, Palma

Christi, in the West Indies. It is used as a mild cathartic. There is another medicinal substance called Castor, a powerful anti-spasmodic, obtained from the Beaver.—See Castor. The oil is probably so called from the vessel it is kept in;—See Caster under To Cast.

CASTRA=cās'-trā, s. pl. Soldiers' quarters. [Lat.]

Cas'-tra-me-ta'-tion, 85, 89: s. The act of measuring or tracing out the form of a camp.

Cas-tren'-sian, (-sh'ān, 147) a. Relating to a camp.

To CASTRATE=cās'-trāte, v. a. To emasculate; to render imperfect.

Cas-tra'-tion, 89: s. The act of emasculating.

CAS-TRĀ'-TO, (-trā'-tō, [Ital.] 170) s. A singer who is a sunnch.

CASTREL=cās'-trēl, s. A kind of hawk.

CASUAL, cāzh'-oo-āl, 147, 62: a. (Compare Case) Accidental, fortuitous.

Cas'-u-al-ly, 105: ad. Accidentally.

Cas'-u-al-ness, s. Accidentality.

Cas'-u-al-ty, s. Accident; an event by chance.

Cas'-u-IST, s. One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Cas'-u-is'-tic, 88: } a. Relating to cases of con-
Cas'-u-is'-ti-cal, } science.

Cas'-u-is-try, s. The science of supposing situations and nicely balancing motives of action.

CAT=cāt, s. A domestic animal that catches mice: a sort of vessel, from which, as is supposed, the *Cat-water* at Plymouth is called; a double tripod which, as a cat is said to do, always falls on its feet.

Cat'-a-moun-tain, s. A wild cat.

Cat'-cal, (-cāwl, 112) s. A squeaking instrument formerly common among the audience in playhouses.

Cat'-gut, s. A string for musical instruments made of the intestines of animals, originally perhaps of the cat; a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

Cat'-head, 120: s. A strong beam over a ship's bows.

Cat'-kins, s. pl. Imperfect flowers resembling cats' tails.

Cat'-ling, s. A dismembering knife used by surgeons; literally, a little cat.

☞ The same word *Cat*, enters into the composition of many other terms and phrases; *Cat'-block, Cat'-harpings*, (ropes,) *Cat'-holes, Cat'-hook*, are names used on ship-board; *Cat'-eye, Cat'-siler, Cat'-sail*, are terms in mineralogy; *Cat'-foot, Cat'-mint, Cat'-tail*, are plants; *Cat'-fish*, is a fish found in the West Indies. A *Cat* is the pan is supposed, by some, to be a corruption of *cate* in the pan, and means a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it. A *Cat'-nine tails*, is a whip with nine, or with several lashes: a *Cat'-paw*, is one whom another uses in roguery to screen himself: *Catsup* is improperly used for *Catquūp*, which see.

To Cat'-ER-WAUL, 36, 26: v. a. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

Cat'-er-waul-ing, 85: s. The cry of cats; a noise as of cats.

CATA- A prefix, in words of Greek origin, signifying opposition, against, or contrariety; 'under, down, or downward; and completion, part by part, or intensiveness.

☞ For any word formed with *Cata-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to Catholicon.

CAT'-A-BAP'-TIST, s. One who is opposed to baptism; an Antibaptist.

CAT'-A-CHRR'-sis, (-crē'-sis, 161) s. A figure of speech contrary to proper use, or the forcing of a word to stand for an object of one sense, which is proper only for another, as *beautiful*, in speaking of sounds, and *hard*, in speaking of colours.

Cat'-a-chres'-ti-cal, a. Forced in expression.

CAT'-A-COUS'-TICS, s. pl. The science of echoes, or of sounds produced oppositely.

☞ For any word formed with *Cata-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Catabaptist* to Catholicon.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāit'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ For any word formed with Cata-, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from Catabaptist to Catholicon.

CAT'-A-PHON'-ICS, (-fōn'-icks, 163) *s. pl.* Catacoustics.

CAT'-A-PUL'-TA, *s.* A military engine for throwing stones against an object.

CAT'-a-pel'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to a catapulta.

CAT-op'-TRON, 18: *s.* That which reflects an opposite image; a mirror.

Cat-op'-TRICS, *s. pl.* The doctrine of reflected rays of light.

Cat-op'-tri-cal, *a.* Relating to catoptrics.

Cat-op'-sis, *s.* A morbid quickness of vision.

CAT'-e-di-op'-tric, *a.* Reflecting light.

CAT'-e-gor'-y, (căt'-ē-gōr'-ēy, 129, 105) *s.* [Cate-gorey.] Something affirmed or opposed to a contrary affirmation; an affirmation; a class or predicament signified by a term of such general import as to contain under it a great number of genera and species; the categories laid down by Aristotle are, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering.

CAT'-e-gor'-i-cal, *a.* Affirmative; adequate; absolute or positive as opposed to hypothetical. This last, which is the most common meaning of the word, is not contained in the substantive Category.

CAT'-e-gor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Positively.

CATAMARAN, CATAMITE, CATCH, &c.—See after all the compounds of Cata-:—CATAMOUNTAIN, CATCAL, &c., CATERWAUL, see under Cat.

CATACOMB, căt'-d-cōm, 116, 156: *s.* A cave under ground for the burial of the dead.—See Cata-

CAT'-A-RACT, *s.* A rushing down of waters.—See lower the same word with another sense.

CA-TAR'-rh, (căt'-tar', 164) *s.* A defluxion or running down of mucus from the nose, eyes, &c., the effect of what is commonly called a cold; a cold.

Ca-tar'-rhal, *a.* Pertaining to a cold.

CA-TAS'-TRO-PHE, (-fēy, 163, 101) *s.* The subversion or fall of events, by which a dramatic or other piece is concluded; a final event; a disaster.

CA-THE'-DRAL, *s.* and *a.* The place where a bishop sits down officially; the see or seat of a bishop; the principal church within the see:—*a.* Pertaining to a bishop's seat or see.

CATH'-e-dra-ted, 2: *a.* Relating to the chair or office of a teacher.

CATH'-e-TER, *s.* A surgical instrument which is thrust down or into a passage in order to open it.

To CATENATE, &c.—See after all the compounds of Cata-

CATACLYSM, căt'-d-clizm, 158: *s.* A thorough or violent washing or deluge.—See Cata-

CAT'-AG-MAT'-ic, 89: *a.* Having the quality of consolidating thoroughly, or part by part.

CAT'-A-GRAPH, 163: *s.* A description part by part; appropriately, the first draught of a picture.

CAT'-A-LEC'-TIC, *s.* Having a violent or sudden ending; stopping or halting short, as a verse when the last foot is defective.

CAT'-A-LEP'-SY, *s.* A sudden suppression of motion and sensation.

CAT'-A-LOGUE, (-lōg, 107) *s.* A list of particulars, part by part, one by one.

To CAT'-a-logue, *v. a.* To make a list of.

CA-TAL'-Y-SIS, 105: *s.* A loosening, part by part; dissolution.

CAT'-A-ME'-NI-AL, *a.* Month by month; monthly.

CAT'-A-PASM, 158: *s.* A powder-mixture for the complete sprinkling of the body.

☞ For any word formed with Cata-, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from Catabaptist to Catholicon.

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CAT'-A-PHRACT, 163: *s.* Heavy armour for the complete protection of the body; a horseman completely armed.

CAT'-A-PLASM, 158: *s.* A plaster or poultice spread completely over the part affected.

CAT'-A-RACT, *s.* A substance that completely falls over and covers the pupil of the eye; the disease so produced. See the same word higher with another sense.

To CAT'-e-CHISE, (căt'-ē-kīz, 161, 137) *v. a.* [Cata-echise.] To instruct by the intensive exercise of the voice both in asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to try by questioning.

CAT'-e-chi-ser, (-zer) *s.* One who catechises.

CAT'-e-chi-sing, *s.* Interrogation.

CAT'-e-chism, (-kizm, 158) *s.* A form of instruction by questions and answers.

CAT'-e-chist, (-kist) *s.* One appointed to catechise.

CAT'-e-chis-ti-cal, *a.* Instructing by question and answer.

CAT'-e-chet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Consisting of questions

CAT'-e-chet'-i-cal, } and answers.

CAT'-e-chet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

CAT'-e-chu'-men, *s.* One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

CAT'-e-chu-men'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CA-THAR'-TIC, (căt'-thar'-tick) *a.* and *s.* [Cata-hartic.] That completely cleanses or purges:—*s.* A purgative medicine.

Ca-thar'-ti-cal, *a.* Purgative.

CATH'-a-rist, *s.* A puritan.

CATH'-O-LIC, (căt'-ō-lick) *a.* and *s.* [Cata-holic.] That completely includes or runs through the whole: universal or general; the catholic church, or catholic religion, i. e. literally, the universal christian church or religion; specially, the Roman church or religion; hence, catholic, in a special sense, means Roman: *s.* A papist.

Ca-thol'-i-cal, *a.* General, universal.

Ca-thol'-i-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* Adherence to the catholic church.

Ca-thol'-i-con, *s.* A universal medicine.

☞ Here end the words compounded with the Greek prefix Cata-

CATAMARAN=căt'-d-mă-răn'', *s.* A raft.

CATAMITE=căt'-d-mīte, *s.* A boy kept for heathen vices.

CATAMOUNTAIN, &c.—See under Cat. CATACOMB, &c., under the compounds of Cata-

To CATCH=catch, } *v. a.* and *n.* To seize; to
I CAUGHT, căt, 162: } lay hold on; to seize by
CAUGHT, căt, 162: } pursuit; to intercept fall-
ing; to ensnare; to entangle; to receive infection.
To catch at, to attempt to catch:—*new.* To be con-
tagious; to lay hold suddenly.

☞ This verb also has the regular *pret.* and *part.*

Catch, *s.* Seizure; an advantage taken; a snatch; any thing that catches; a song the parts of which are caught up by different singers; a small swift vessel, often written *hatch*.

Catch'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be caught.

Catch'-er, *s.* One who catches.

CATCH'-UP, *s.* A sauce made from mushrooms.

CATCH'-PEN-NY, *s.* A worthless publication.

CATCH'-POLE, *s.* A bum-bailiff.

CATCH'-WORD, 141: *s.* A word under the last line of a page repeated at the top of the next.

CATECHISE, &c.—See among the compounds of Cata-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Corresponds: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To CATENATE=*căt'-ê-nât*, *v. a.* To connect by links; to chain.

Cat'-e-na"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Regular connection.

Cat'-e-na"-ri-an, 41, 101, 12: *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain.

To CATER=*că'-ter*, 36: *v. a.* To provide food.

Ca'-ter, *s.* A caterer. [Obs.]

Ca'-ter-er, 129: *s.* A purveyor.

Ca'-ter-ess, *s.* A woman who provides food.

Ca'-ter-y, *s.* The depository of victuals purchased.

CATKS, *s. pl.* Viands; provisions; dainties.

→ *Cater*, the Anglicized form of *quatre*, four, has of course no relationship to these words.

CATERPILLAR=*căt'-er-pî'-lar*, 85, 36, 34: *s.* An insect; a grub; a plant.

CATERWAUL, CATGUT, &c.—See under Cat.

CATHARTIC, &c. CATHEDRAL, &c. CATHOLIC, &c. CATOPTRON, &c.—See among the compounds of Cata.

CATKINS, CATLING, &c.—See under Cat.

CATONIAN, *că-tō'-nê-ăn*, 90: *a.* Grave, severe as *Cato*.

CATCHUP, properly Catchup.—See under To Catch.

CATTLE, *căt'-tl*, 101: *s.* Beasts of pasture.

CAUDAL=*căw'-dăl*, *a.* Relating to an animal's tail. *Cau'-date*, *a.* Having a tail.

CAUDLE, *căw'-dl*, 101: *s.* A warm drink mixed with wine, &c. given to women in childbed.

To *Cau'-dle*, *v. a.* To make into caudle; to warm as caudle; to indulge as with caudle.

CAUF=*căuf*, *s.* A chest to keep fish alive in water.

CAUK=*căuk*, *s.* A coarse kind of spar.

CAUL=*căul*, *s.* A net for the hair; a membrane covering the intestines; a membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born.

CAULIS=*căw'-lîas*, *s.* A stalk or herbaceous stem.

Cau'-les'-cent, *a.* Having a perfect stem.

Cau'-lif'-er-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Having a stalk.

Cau'-line, 105: *a.* Growing out of the main stem.

Cau'-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a stalk.

Cau'-li-y-low-er, 119: *s.* A species of cabbage.

CAULDRON and CAULK.—See Caldron and Calk.

To CAUPONATE=*căw'-pô-nât*, *v. n.* To keep a victualling house.

To *Cau'-po-nize*, *v. n.* To sell wine or victuals.

CAUSALTY, *căwz'-ăl-têy*, *s.* Among miners, the lighter parts of ore carried off by washing.

CAUSE, *căwz*, 151, 189: *s.* That which produces or effects, a notion arising out of that constitution of the mind by which, when two conditions or events never occur except in sequence, the one which always occurs first is deemed necessary to the other; and since, in every such case, the mind is unable to perceive why they are thus necessarily connected, except by perceiving them to be parts of other sequences or conditions, and so *ad infinitum*, it rests finally in the belief of a supreme will as the great Cause of all things; —the reason or motive that urges; the object sought, properly called Final cause, and so distinguished from Efficient cause; sake; party; pursuit. See also lower.

To *Cause*, *v. a.* To effect as an agent.

Cau'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be caused.

Cau'-al, 12: *a.* Relating to or implying causes.

Cau'-al-ly, *ad.* According to the order of causes.

Cau'-sal-i-ty, 81: *s.* The agency of a cause.

Cau'-sa-tive, 98, 105: *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.

Cau'-sa-tive-ly, *ad.* In a causative manner.

Cau'-sa-tion, 89: *s.* The act of cause.

Cau'-sa-tor, 38: *s.* A causer.

Cause'-less, *a.* Original; having no just reason.

Cause'-less-ly, *ad.* Without cause or reason.

Cause'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being causeless.

Cau'-ser, 36: *s.* One who causes.

CAUSE, *s.* A suit, action, or legal process.

Caus-id'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to a pleader.

CAUSEY, *căwz'-zêy*, } 151: *s.* A *chaussée*, } or way raised and paved.

CAUTEL.—See under Caution.

CAUTERY, *căw'-têr-êy*, *s.* A burning or searing either by a hot iron, which is called actual cautery, or by a corroding drug, which is called potential cautery; also, the instrument or drug.

Cau'-ter, *s.* A searing iron.

To *Cau'-ter-ize*, *v. a.* To burn; to sear.

Cau'-ter-ism, 158: *s.* The application of cautery.

Cau'-ter-i-za"-tion, *s.* The act of using cautery.

Cau'-stic, *a.* and *s.* Burning; pungent:—*s.* A corroding application.

Cau'-stic-i-ty, (*-stis'-sê-têy*) } *s.* The quality of }
Cau'-stic-ness, (*-stick-ness*) } being caustic.

CAUTION, *căw'-shûn*, 89: *s.* Prudence, care, warning.

To *Cau'-tion*, *v. a.* To warn.

Cau'-tion-ary, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.

Cau'-tion-er, *s.* In Scotland, he who bailes another.

Cau'-tious, (*-shûs*, 90) *a.* Wary, watchful.

Cau'-tious-ly, *ad.* Warily.

Cau'-tious-ness, *s.* Carefulness; watchfulness.

CAU'-TEL, *s.* Cunning, subtlety, caution. [Obs.]

Cau'-tel-ous, 120: *a.* Cautious, wily, cunning.

Cau'-tel-ous-ly, *ad.* Cunningly, cautiously.

Cau'-tel-ous-ness, *s.* Cautiousness, cunning.

CAVALRY, *căv'-ăl-rêy*, *s.* Horse troops.

Cav'-al-cade', 85: *s.* A procession on horseback.

Cav'-a-li-er', (*-lêr*, 103) *s.* and *a.* A horseman, a knight; a gay, military man; a partizan of Charles I. as opposed to a Roundhead; also, a name given to a raised work in fortification:—*a.* Gay; warlike; generous; disdainful; haughty.

Cav'-a-li-er'-ly, *ad.* Haughtily.

CAVATINA, *căv'-ă-têw'-nă*, 104: *s.* A short air in music without a return or second part.

CAVE=*căve*, *s.* A hollow place; a den; a cell.

To *Ca'-vate*, *v. a.* To hollow out.

Ca'-va-tion, 89: *s.* An excavation for cellars.

Cav'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Hollowness; a hollow place.

Cav'-in, *s.* A natural hollow, fit to cover troops.

Cav'-ern, *s.* A hollow place in the ground.

Cav'-erned, 114: *a.* Full of caverns; living in a cavern.

Cav'-er-nous, 120: *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

Ca'-vern'-u-lous, 81: *a.* Full of little caverns.

CAV'-ES-SON, *s.* A nose-band, generally hollow, which is used in breaking horses in.

CAVEAT=*că'-vê-ăt*, 146: *s.* A writ or process to stop proceedings; a caution or admonition.

CAVIARE, *căv'-yâre*, 146: *s.* A sauce made from the roes of certain large fish, particularly sturgeon; delicate or refined sauce.

To CAVIL=*căv'-il*, *v. n.* and *a.* To raise capitious objections:—*act.* To receive with objections.

Cav'-il, *s.* False or frivolous objections.

Cav'-il-ler, 36: *s.* A captious disputant.

Cav'-il-ling, *s.* A frivolous disputation.

Cav'-il-ling-ly, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.

Cav'-il-logs, *a.* Full of vexatious objections.

Cav'-il-la"-tion, 89: *s.* The practice of objecting.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pđ'-pă': lăw: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

CAVITY, CAVIN.—See under Cave.

To CAW=cāw, v. n. To cry as a rook or crow.

CAXON, cāck'-sn, 154, 114: s. A wig. [A cant word.]

CAYENNE, cā-yēn', [Fr.] 170: s. A very pungent pepper.

CAYMAN=cā'-mān, 100: s. The American alligator.

CAZIQUE, cā-zēck', 104: s. A petty king among the aboriginal Americans.

To CEASE=cēas=cēa, 59, 103: v. n. and a. To leave off; to stop; to be at an end:—act. To put a stop to.

Cease, s. Extinction; failure. [Obs.]

Cease'-less, a. Incessant, perpetual.

Cease'-less-ly, 105: ad. Perpetually.

To CESS, v. n. To neglect a legal duty. [Obs.]

Ces'-set, s. A neglect to perform the services or payment of a tenure for two years. [Law.]

Ces'-sa'-vit, s. A writ to recover lands in consequence of a Cesser.

Ces'-sor, 38: s. He who is liable to a cessavit.

Ces'-sa'-tion, 89: s. A stop; a rest; vacation; end of action; a pause of hostility not amounting to a peace.

CECITY, cē'-cē-tēy, 105: s. Blindness.

Ce'-cu'-ti-en-cy, (-kū'-shē-ēn-cēy, 146, 147) s. Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR=cē'-dar, 34: s. A large evergreen tree.

Ce'-darn, 34: } a. Belonging to the cedar-tree.

Ce'-drine, 105: } Ce'-dry may be met with in the same sense.

To CEDE=cēdi=cēd, v. n. and a. To submit:—act. To yield; to resign; to give up to.

Ces'-si-bile, a. Giving way; yielding.

Ces'-si-bil'-i-ty, s. The quality of giving way.

Ces'-sion, (cēsh'-ūn, 90) s. Retreat: resignation; a manner of vacating a benefice.

Ces'-sion-ar-y, a. Implying resignation.

CEDILLA=cē-dīl'-lā, s. A mark to letter c, thus (ç).

To CEIL=cēl, 103: =sēl, v. a. To cover the inner roof of a building, or room.

Ceil'-ing, s. The inner roof of a building or room.

CELANDINE=cēl'-ān-dīnē, s. Swallow-wort.

CELATURE=cēl'-lā-tūre, 147: s. The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

To CELEBRATE=cēl'-ē-brāte, v. a. To praise; to distinguish by solemn rites.

Cel'-e-bra'-tor, 38: s. One who celebrates.

Cel'-e-bra'-tion, 85, 89: s. A distinguishing by ceremonies; praise; renown.

Ce-le'-bri-ous, 90, 120: a. Famous, renowned.

Ce-le'-bri-ous-ly, 105: ad. In a famous manner.

Ce-le'-bri-ous-ness, s. Renown, fame.

CE-LEB'-ri-ty, 81: s. Celebration, fame.

CELERITY, cē-lēr'-ē-tēy, 129, 105: s. Swiftmess.

CELERY, cēl'-ēr-ēy, 105: s. A species of paraley.

Ce-le'-ri-ac, 90: s. Turnip-rooted celery.

CELESTIAL, cē-lēst'-yāl, 146, colloq. cē-lēst'-shāl, 147: a. and s. Heavenly in place; heavenly in state; heavenly in quality:—s. An inhabitant of heaven.

Ce-le'-stīal-ly, ad. In a heavenly manner.

To Ce-le'-stī-fy, 6: v. a. To give some heavenly quality.

CE-LES'-tINE, 105: s. A delicate blue mineral.

CELESTINS=cēl'-ēs-tīns. s. pl. Monks of the order of St. Celestin and St. Bernard.

CELIAC, cēl'-lē-āc, a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, cēl'-ē-bā-cēy, s. Single life.

Ce'-i-bate, 99: s. Celibacy.

CELL=cēll, s. A small cavity; a cave; a small room.

Cell'-ule, 155, 69: s. A little cell.

Cell'-u-lar, 34: a. Consisting of little cavities.

Cell-lif'-er-ous, a. Bearing or producing cells.

Cell'-u-lif'-er-ous, a. Producing little cells.

Cel'-i-lar, 34: s. A place under ground where liquors and other things are repositied.

Cel'-lar-age, s. Cellar or cellars; space for cellars; charge for cellar room.

Cel'-lar-er, } s. A butler, generally in a religious

Cel'-lar-ist, } house.

Cel'-la-ret', s. A case of cabinet work for holding bottles.

CELSITUDE, cēl'-ē-tūde, 105: s. Height.

CELT=cēlt, s. One of the primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

Cel'-tic, s. and s. Pertaining to the Celts:—s. The language of the Celts.

Cel'-ti-be'-ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Celts of the Iberus in Spain; hence, Spanish.

CEMENT=cē-mēnt', 83: s. The matter used to make substances cohere; bond of union.

To Ce-mēnt', v. a. and n. To unite by a cement:—n. To come into union; to cohere.

Ce-men'-ter, s. A person or thing that unites.

Cem'-en-ta'-tion, 85, 92, 89: s. The act of cementing.

Cem'-en-ti'-i-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 90) a. Conglutinating.

CEMETERY=cēm'-ē-tēr-ēy, 92, 129, 105: s. A place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, cē-nā-tōr-ēy, 129, 105: a. Relating to supper.

CENOBIITE=cē-nō-bīte, s. One of a religious order who live in a community, in contradistinction to an anchorite who lives in solitude.

Ce-no-bī'-i-cal, a. Living in community.

Ce-no-by, s. The residence of a community.

CENOTAPH, cēn'-ō-tāf, 163: s. An empty or honorary tomb to one buried elsewhere.

To CENSE=cēnce, 153: v. a. To burn perfumes.

Cen'-ser, 36: s. A pan for burning perfumes.

CENSE=cēnce, 153: s. A public rate or tax; rank.

Cen'-sion, 90: s. A rate; an assessment.

Cen'-sor, s. A public officer, originally of Rome, having certain powers of noting and registering persons or effects, and of reproving or restraining offences against manners. See also lower.

Cen'-sor-ship, s. The office of a censor.

Cen-so'-ri-al, } 90, 47: a. Relating to the censor,

Cen-so'-ri-an, } or the correction of public morals.

Cen'-sus, s. A declaration by the citizens of ancient Rome before the censors, of their names, places of abode, rank, and possessions; at present, a numbering of the population.

Cen'-su-al, (-sū-āl, 147) a. Relating to the census; liable to be ra'ed.

CEN'-sor, s. A scrutinizing, censuring person.

Cen-so'-ri-al, a. Censuring; severe.

Cen-so'-ri-ous, 120: a. Prone to find fault.

Cen-so'-ri-ous-ly, ad. In a severe reflecting manner.

Cen-so'-ri-ous-ness, s. Disposition to blazon faults.

CEN'-sure, (-shoor, 147) s. Blame; judgement; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.

To Ce-nu'-sure, v. a. and n. To blame, condemn:—n. To judge.

Cen'-su-ter, 36: s. One that blames.

Cen'-su-ring, 72: s. Blame; reproach.

Cen'-su-ra-ble, 101: a. Deserving censure.

Cen'-su-ra-bley, 105: ad. Blamably.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ūn, 166: ūn, 166.

Cen-su-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.
CENT=*cēnt*, *s.* A hundred, as five per cent, *i. e.* five in the hundred; an American coin a hundred to a dollar.
Cen'tage, *s.* A rate by the hundred.
Cen'te-nar-y, *s.* The number of a hundred.
Cen-ten'ni-al, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.
Cen-tes'i-mal, *a.* The hundredth.
Cen-tur'i-ma''tion, *s.* A military punishment of one in a hundred.
Cen'ti-cip'i-tous, *a.* Having a hundred heads.
Cen-tif'i-dous, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.
Cen'ti-fo'li-ous, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
Cen'ti-grade, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.
Cen-til'o-guy, (-kwey, 76) *s.* A hundred-fold discourse.
Cen'ti-pede, *s.* A many-legged insect.
Cen-tu'ple, 101: *a.* A hundred fold.
To Cen-tu'pli-cate, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.
Cen-tu-ry, 147: *s.* A hundred of men, of years, &c.
To Cen-tu'ri-ate, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.
Cen-tu'ri-a'tor, *s.* A chronologer by centuries.
Cen-tu'ri-on, *s.* A captain of a hundred men.
CENTAUR=*cēn'tor*, 131: *s.* A fabulous monster, partly man, partly horse.
CEN'-TAU-RR, *s.* The name of a plant.
CENTO=*cēn'tō*, *s.* A composition or patchwork formed by verses or passages from various authors.
CENTRE, *cēn'ter*, 159: *s.* The middle point.
To Cen'tre, *v. a. and n.* To place on a centre; to collect in a point:—*neu.* To be placed centrally; to repose on.
Cen'tral, *a.* Relating to, or placed in, the centre.
Cen'tral-ly, *ad.* In a central manner.
Cen'tric, **Cen'tri-cal**, *a.* Placed in the centre.
Cen'tri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a central position.
Cen'tri-cal-ness, *s.* Situation in the centre.
CEN-TRIF'-U-GAL, 87: *a.* Tending from the centre.
Cen-trip'e-tal, *a.* Tending to the centre.
CENTRY.—See **Sentry**: **CENTURY**, &c., see under **Cent**.
CEPHALIC, *cē-fāl'ick*, 163, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the head:—*s.* A medicine for disorders of the head.
Ceph'al-al'gy, 85: *s.* The headache.
Ceph'al-al'gic, 88: *s.* Medicine for the headache.
CERASITE=*cēr'-d-citē*, *s.* A cherry-like petrifaction.
Cer'-a-sin, *s.* Any gummy, cherry-like substance.
CERASTES, *cē-rās'tēz*, 101: *s.* Literally, a horned creature; appropriately, a serpent supposed to have horns.
CERBEREAN=*cer-bēr'-ē-ān*, 90: *a.* As of the dog Cerberus. [Milton.]
CERE=*cēre*, *s.* The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.
To CERE=*cēre*, *v. a.* To wax or cover with wax.
Ce'-rate, *s.* A medicament made chiefly of wax.
Ce'-ra-ted, *a.* Covered with wax.
Cere'-cloth, *s.* Cloth smeared with wax or bitumen.
Cere'-ment, *s.* Cerecloth anciently used in embalming.
Ce'-re-ous, 43: *a.* Waxed; like wax.
Ce''-re-o-lite, *s.* A mineral resembling wax.
Ce'-rin, *s.* That part in wax which dissolves in alcohol.
Ce-ra'-men, (-rō'-mēn, 109) *s.* The wax in the ear.
CEREBRUM=*cēr'-ē-brūm*, *s.* The brain. [Lat.]
Cer'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.

Cer'-e-bel''lum, or **Cer'-e-bel**, *s.* The hinder part of the head and brain near the neck.
CEREMONY, *cēr'-ē-mōn-ēy*, 129, 105: *s.* Outward rite; form in religion, in state, in civility.
Cer'-e-mo''ni-al, 90: *a. and s.* Relating to ceremony; formal:—*s.* Outward form or rite: th order for, or book of rites in the Roman church.
Cer'-e-mo''ni-al-ness, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.
Cer'-e-mo''nt-ous, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal.
Cer'-e-mo''nt-ous-ly, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner.
Cer'-e-mo''nt-ous-ness, *s.* Great formality.
CERIUM, *cēr'-ē-ūm*, 43: *s.* A grayish white metal found in a mineral called Cerite, both of them named from the planet Ceres.
CERRUS=*cēr'-rūs*, *s.* The bitter oak.
Cer'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the bitter oak.
CERTAIN=*cer'-tān*, 100=*cer'-tēn*, 99: *a.* Sure, indubitable; resolved; undoubting; unflinching; regular; some or one in particular.
Cer'-tain-ly, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
Cer'-tain-ness, *s.* Certainty.
Cer'-tain-ty, 105: *s.* Exemption from doubt; from failure; that which is real; regularity.
CER'-TUS, *cer'-tēz*, 151: *ad.* Certainly; in truth. [Obs.]
To Cer'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a.* To give assurance of.
Cer'-ti-fi'er, *s.* An assurer; an asserter.
Cer'-ti-fi-ca''tion, 89: *s.* The certifying of anything.
Cer-tif'i-cate, *s.* Testimony in writing.
CER'-TI-TUDE, *s.* Certainty; freedom from doubt.
CER'-TI-O-RA''RI, (-shē-ō-rārē-rī, 147) *s.* A writ issuing out of a superior court to the officers of an inferior one, commanding them to *certify* or return the records of a cause depending before them, to the end the party may have more sure and speedy justice.
CERULEAN, *cē-rū'-lē-ān*, 90, 109: *a.* Sky-coloured.
Ce-ra'-le-ous, 120, **Cer'-ule**, 129: *a.* Blue.
Cer'-u-lif'-ic, *a.* Producing a blue colour.
Ce' See **Cerumen** under **Cere**.
CERUSE, *cēr'-rooc*, 109, 152: *s.* White lead.
Ce'-rused, (-roost, 114, 143) *a.* Washed with white lead.
CERVICAL, *cer'-vē-cāl*, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the neck.
CERVINE=*cer'-vīn'*, *a.* Pertaining to a stag or deer.
CESARIAN=*cē-zāre'-ē-ān*, 41, 105: *a.* The Cæsarian operation, said to be that which brought Cæsar into the world, is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting.
CESPITOUS, *cēs'-pē-tūs*, 120: *a.* Turfy.
Ces'-pi-tif'-ious, (-tish-ūs, 90) *a.* Pertaining to turf.
CESS=*cēss*, *s.* A rate or tax; a corruption either of *Asses* or *Cense*: **To Cess**, see under **To Cease**.
Cess'-ment, *s.* An assessment.
Ces'-sor, *s.* A taxpayer.
CESSATION, **To CESS**, &c. see under **To Cease**: **CESSE**, **CESSE**, &c. see under **To Cede**.
CESSPOOL=*cess'-pool*, *s.* A receptacle into which refuse water flows or is *yielded*. Compare **To Cease**, &c. Perhaps, however, an *assessed* pool.
CESTUS=*cēs'-tūs*, *s.* The girdle of Venus; a marriage girdle.
Cestus is a boxing glove.
Cest, *s.* A lady's girdle.
CESURA, *cē-zū'-rd*, 151: *s.* A cutting or dividing in verse; either of a verse into two or more parts by appropriate pauses; or of the syllables of different words so as to make each foot consist of a syllable

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

FOUNDS: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

from one word, and a syllable or syllables from another.

Ce-sū'-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cesura.

CETACEOUS, cē-tā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Of the whale kind.

Ce'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or spermaceti.

Ce-tol'-o-gy, *s.* Natural history of the whale kind.

CH=TCH.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

CHASE.—See under Chase.

To CHAFE=chāfē, *v. a.* and *n.* To warm by rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to make angry;—*acc.* To rage; to fret; to be fretted by rubbing.

Cha'-fer, *s.* One who chafes.—See also below.

Chafe, *s.* A heat, a rage; a fume.

CHAFK'-WAX, 154: *s.* An officer of the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for sealing writs.

CHA'-FER, *s.* A hurrying, buzzing insect.

CHA'-FER-Y, 129: *s.* A forge in an iron-mill.

CHAF'-FERN, *s.* A kettle; a chafing-dish.

CHAFF=chāf, 11, 155; *s.* The husks of corn.

Chaf'-fy, 105: *a.* Like chaff; foul; light; bad.

CHAF'-FINCH, *s.* A bird said to like chaff.

To CHAFFER=chāf'-fer, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To treat about a bargain; to haggle;—*act.* To buy; to exchange.

Chaf'-fer-er, 36: *s.* A dealer; a hard bargainer.

Chaf'-fer-y, 105: *s.* Hagglng traffic.

CHAIN=chāin, *s.* A series of connected links or rings; a manacle; a connected series.

To Chain, *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave; to keep by a chain; to unite.

The word is often compounded. A *Chain-pump*, is a pump used on shipboard: *Chain-shot*, are shots fastened by a chain or bar: *Chain-work*, is work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

CHAIR=chāir, *s.* A moveable seat; a seat of justice or authority; a sort of chaise.

Chair'-man, *s.* The president of an assembly; the porter of a sedan-chair.

To Chair, *v. a.* To carry in a chair after an election.

CHALDRON, chāl'-drōn, 112: *s.* A coal measure of thirty-six bushels.

CHIALICE, chāl'-ias, 105: *s.* A cup; a bowl.

Chal'-iced, (-ist, 143) *a.* Having a cup, as a flower.

CHALK, chāwk, 112, 139: *s.* A white calcareous earth.

Chalk'-y, 105: *a.* Having chalk; white.

Chalk'-y-ness, *s.* The state of being chalky.

Among the compounds are *Chalk-pit*, *Chalk-stone*, (a white concretion in the extremities of a gouty patient.) *Chalk-cutter*, &c.

To Chalk, *v. a.* To rub, to mark, or to manure with chalk.

To CHALLENGE=chāl'-lēnge, *v. a.* To call to answer for an offence by combat; to accuse; to claim; to except to a juror.

Chal'-lēnge, *s.* A summons to combat; a demand; an exception to jurors.

Chal'-lēnge-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be challenged.

Chal'-lēn-ger, *s.* One that challenges.

CHAMBER, chām'-ber, 111: *s.* A room; a bed-room; a hall of justice; a cavity holding gun-powder either in a mine, or in a gun; a sort of cannon.

To Cham'-ber, *v. n.* To reside as in a chamber; to frequent bed-rooms, and hence to intrigue, to be wanton;—*act.* To shut up as in a chamber.

Cham'-ber-er, 129: *s.* A man of intrigue.

Cham'-ber-ing, *s.* Intrigue.

Cham'-ber-lain, 36, 99: *s.* Literally, an overseer of the chambers, as at an inn or hotel. The lord

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

chamberlain of England, who is the sixth officer of the crown, is so called because, by ancient usage, he has livery and lodging in the king's court, he dresses and undresses the king on coronation day, and he has the care of providing all things in the house of lords in time of parliament. The lord-chamberlain of the household, another officer of the crown, is so called because he has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the prelat of the bed-chamber.

Among the compounds of this word are *Chamber-fellow*, (one that lies in the same bed or chamber,) *Chamber-maid*, (a servant who has the care of bed-rooms, or who waits on a lady,) *Chamber-counsel*, (a counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in court,) *Chamber-practice*, (the business of a chamber-counsel,) &c.

To CHAMFER=chām'-fer, *v. a.* To channel architecturally; to flute as a column.

Cham'-fer, } *s.* A small gutter or channel cut in Cham'-fret, } wood; also, a slope.

To CHAMP=chāmp, *v. a.* and *n.* To bite with frequent audible action of the teeth; to devour;—*acc.* To bite frequently.

Cham'-per, 36: *s.* A biter or nibbler.

CHAMPION, chām'-pi-ōn, 146, 18: *s.* A single combatant; a judicial combatant either in his own case, or another's; a hero; a bold upholder of a contest.

To Cham'-pi-on, *v. a.* To challenge; to defend.

CHANCE=chānce, *s.* and *a.* The occurrence of an event to the exclusion of some other event which, as far as *human* experience, judgement, or foresight, can calculate, might as easily have occurred; fortune or the imaginary cause of fortuitous events; accident; success; misfortune; possibility of an occurrence;—*s.* Fortuitous.

To Chance, *v. n.* To happen.

Chance'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Accidental.

Chance'-ful, 117: *a.* Hazardous.

Among the compounds are *Chance-com'er*, and *Chance-med'ley*; the latter is a law-term signifying the killing of a person by chance when the killer was doing a lawful act.

CHANCEL=chān'-cēl, *s.* Originally a *lattice* division of a hall, or other building in which a secretary or other officer sat; or a similar division in a church where the sacrament was administered; now, it is taken generally for the eastern part of the church where the altar stands.

CHAN'-CEL-LOR, 38: *s.* Originally, a chief notary or scribe under the Roman emperors; an officer presiding in some court; as the lord high chancellor, who presides in the courts of equity, and is keeper of the great seal; the chancellor of the exchequer, who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown.

Chan'-cer-y, *s.* The high court of equity.

CHANDLER=chānd'-ler, 11: *s.* A tallow-chandler. [Obs.] See also lower.

Chand'-ry, *s.* A place where candles are kept. [Obs.]

CHAN'-LER, *s.* A dealer generally, any particular meaning being determined by a prefix; as Tallow-chandler, Corn-chandler, Ship-chandler, &c.

Webster thinks it a corruption of Handler, rather than a generalization of the head word.

Chand'-ler-y, 129, 105: *s.* Articles sold by a chandler.

To CHANGE, chāng, 111: *v. a.* and *n.* To put in place of somebody or something else; to quit for something else; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to give smaller money for larger, the value being equal;—*acc.* To undergo change.

Change, *s.* Alteration; novelty; small money; also a contraction of Exchange.

Change'-a-ble, *a.* Subject or possible to be changed, having the quality of appearing different; fickle.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

Change'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inconstancy; susceptibility of change.

Change'-a-bly, *ad.* Inconstantly.

Change'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of change.

Change'-less, *a.* Constant.

Change'-ling, *s.* A child left or taken in place of another; an idiot; one apt to change.

Chan'-ger, *s.* One who alters; a money-changer.

CHANNEL=chân'-nêl, *s.* The hollow bed of running waters; a long cavity; a strait; a furrow.

To Chan'-nel, *v. a.* To cut in channels.

To CHANT=chânt, *v. a.* and *n.* To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service: To chant a horse is to advertise it by qualities which on trial must be found wanting.

Chant, *s.* Song; recitative in cathedrals.

Chant'-er, *s.* A singer:—*fem.* Chant'-ress.

CHANT'-ry, 105: *s.* An endowed chapel for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHANT'-I-CLEER', *s.* A cock, with reference to his crowing.

To CHAP=chăp, 112: *v. a.* and *n.* To break into clefts or gaps by the operation of heat, drought, or cold; in any more general sense, this verb and its derivatives are spelled and pronounced Chop. The words spelled like it, in the classes after the next two words, are etymologically distinct.

Chap, *s.* A cleft from the operation of heat, cold, &c.

Chap'-py, *s.* Having clefts from dryness, &c.

CHAP, chăp, 112: *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth; in the plural, the same parts of a man in derision; the entrance to any thing, as the chaps of a channel.

Chap'-fallen, (-făwn, 112, 114) *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dispirited, silenced.

Chap'-less, *a.* Without flesh about the mouth.

To CHAP=chăp, *v. n.* To cheapen, to bargain. [Obs.]

Chap'-man, *s.* A cheapener; a dealer.

CHAP, *s.* An abbreviation of chapman, and used familiarly and laxly as the word fellow.

CHAPE=chăpe, *s.* A thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard; the catch of a buckle.

Chape'-less, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAPEL=chăp'-êl, *s.* Primarily, a private building for religious service; a building for religious service, either attached locally to a church, or not attached but subordinate to it; any place of worship which is not called a church; a meeting among printers, so called because a chapel in Westminster was the first English printing office.

Chap'-el-ry, *s.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chap'-el-lan-y, *s.* A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it.

Chap'-let, *s.* A small chapel or shrine.

CHAP'-LAIN, 99: *s.* A priest who does not officiate in a parish church, but is attached to some more domestic establishment.

Chap'-lain-cy, *s.* The office of a chaplain.

Chap'-lain-ship, *s.* Chaplaincy; the revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLET=chăp'-lêt, *s.* A garland or wreath worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding.

CHAPMAN.—See under To Chap (to cheapen.)

CHAPTER=chăp'-ter, *s.* Literally, a head; hence, the summary stated at the beginning of a new division of a book; and, hence, the division itself; a decretal epistle.

CHAP'-TER, *s.* The prebends and other clergymen who, with the dean of a cathedral church, form a corporation aggregate, with authorities which, under the bishop, entitle them to the designation Head.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

poration aggregate, with authorities which, under the bishop, entitle them to the designation Head.

To CHAP'-TER, *v. a.* To bring up to some legal authority for rebuke or punishment; to rebuke; to take to task.

CHAPTREL=chăp'-trêl, *s.* In architecture the same as impost.

CHAR=char, 33: *s.* A delicate fish so called.

To CHAR=char, 33: *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.

Char'-ry, (char'-tē, 33, 129) *a.* Burned as charcoal.

Char'-coal, *s.* Coal made by burning wood under turf.

To Chark, *v. a.* The same as To Char.

CHAR, châr, 130: *s.* Work done by the day; a job.

To Char, *v. n.* To work at others' houses by the day.

Char'-wom-an, (-wôom'-ân, 107) *s.* She that does char-work.

CHARD=chard, *s.* A term used of artichoke leaves and white beet in a peculiar mode of cultivation.

To CHARGE=charge, *v. a.* To load; hence, to intrust; to impute as a debt; to accuse; to command; to enjoin:—*æm.* To make an onset.

Charge, *s.* Care; precept; mandate; trust; accusation; imputation; expense; cost; onset.

Charge'-a-ble, *a.* Imputable as a debt or crime.

Charge'-a-bly, *ad.* Expensively.

Charge'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Expense; cost.

Charge'-ful, 117: *a.* Expensive, costly.

Charge'-less, *a.* Unexpensive.

CHAR'-GER, *s.* A dish capable of a load, a large dish.

CHAR'-GER, *s.* A horse used in charging the enemy.

CHARILY, &c.—See under Chary.

CHARIOT, châr'-ê-ôt, 105, 18: *s.* A half-coach; a car formerly used in war.

To Char'-i-ot, *v. a.* To drive as in a chariot. [Milton.]

Char'-i-ot-eer', *s.* The driver of a chariot.

CHARITY=châr'-ê-tē, 92, 129, 105: *s.* Tenderness, kindness, good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; alms.

Char'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Alms-giving; judging kindly.

Char'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

Char'-i-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Exercise of disposition to, charity.

To CHARK.—See under To Char.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, charlz'-iz-wāin, 151: *s.* The constellation otherwise called the great bear.

CHARLOCK=char'-lôck, *s.* A weed in cornfields.

CHARM=charm, *s.* Sounds, characters, or philtres of occult power; something of power to gain the affections.

To Charm, *v. a.* To bewitch; to delight; to subdue.

Char'-med, *a.* Enchanted, bewitched.

Char'-mer, *s.* One that charms; an enchanter.

Char'-ming, *a.* Enchanting; delighting; pleasing.

Char'-ming-ly, *ad.* In an enchanting manner.

Char'-ming-ness, *s.* The power of greatly pleasing.

Charm'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with charms.

Charm'-less, *a.* Desitute of charms.

CHARNEL=char'-nêl, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses. Compare Carcous, &c.

Char'-nel-house', *s.* A place appended to a church yard as a repository for bones.

CHARRY.—See under To Char.

CHART=chart, *s.* Literally, a paper: (compare Card, 'arte, and Charta:) appropriately, a marine map, or a delineation of coasts, shoals, isles, rocks, &c. for the use of sailors; also a map generally.

Char'-tu-lar-y, *a.* See Cartulary under Carto.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: chăp'-mân: pđ'-pâ: lâw: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

CHAR'-TER, 36: *s.* Any written paper bestowing or confirming privileges; immunity.

To Char'-ter, *v. a.* To establish by charter; to let and hire a ship on contract.

Among the compounds of Charter are *Charter-land*, (land held by charter:) *Charter-party*, (the duplicate agreement in chartering a ship,) &c.

CHARWOMAN.—See under Char (work.)

CHARY, chā'ri-ty, 41, 105: *a.* Careful; cautious.

Cha'-ri-ly, *ad.* Warily; frugally.

Cha'-ri-ness, *s.* Caution; nicety.

CHASE=chāc, 152: *s.* A frame with which printers compose types set in columns. The word is allied to Case.

To CHASE=chāc, 152: *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to drive away.

To chase metals is a contraction for Enchase, which see.

Chase'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be chased.

Cha'-ser, 36: *s.* A pursuer. See also under Enchase.

CHACE, *s.* Hunting; pursuit; fitness to be hunted; the game hunted; open ground stored with game; length of a gun's bore determining the extent of its reach.

CHASTE=chāst, 111: *a.* Pure from fornication or adultery; free from obscenity; pure in taste and style.

Chaste'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without incontinence; purely.

Chaste'-ness, *s.* Chastity; purity.

CHAS'-TI-TY, (chās'-tā-tē, 92) *s.* Purity of body; purity of manners; freedom from bad mixture.

To CHASTEN=chāst'-an, 156: *v. a.* To correct; to punish.

Cha'-sien-er, 36: *s.* He who corrects.

To CHAS-TISE', (chās'-tiz', 137) *v. a.* To correct by punishing; to reduce to order; to repress.

Chas-ti'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving chastisement.

Chas-ti'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He who corrects by punishment.

CHAS-TISE-MENT, (chās'-tiz-ment, 83, 105) *s.* Correction; punishment.

To CHAT=chāt, *v. n.* To prate; to converse at ease.

Chat, *s.* Idle talk, prate.

Chat'-ty, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

To CHAT'-TER, *v. n.* To make a noise as a monkey; to clatter the teeth; to talk idly.

Chat'-ter, *s.* Noise as of a pie or monkey; prate.

Chat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* An idle talker.

Chat'-ter-ing, *s.* Idle or unprofitable talk.

Chat'-ter-box, 154: *s.* An incessant talker.

CHAT=chāt, *s.* A twig, or little stick. See To Chit.

Chat'-wood, 118: *s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHATTEL, chāt'-tl, 114: *s.* Any moveable property.

CHAUN=chāwn, *s.* A gap. [Obs.]

CHAVENDER, chāv'-en-der, *s.* The chub, a fish.

To CHAW, chāw, *v. a.* (*part.* Chawen.) To chew. [Obs. or vulg.]

Chaw, *s.* The obsolete word for jaw.

CRAW'-DRON, 18: *s.* That which receives what is chawen the entrails. [Shaks.]

CHEAP=chēp, *a.* Bearing a low market price; easy to be had; common, not respected.

Cheap, *s.* A market; a bargain. [Obs.]

Cheap'-ly, 105: *ad.* At a small price.

Cheap'-ness, *s.* Lowness of price.

To Chea'-pen, (chē'-pn, 114) *v. a.* Originally, to ask the price of; at present, to lessen value.—See To Chap.

Cheap'-en-er, 36: *s.* A bargainer.

CHEAR.—See Cheer.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

To CHEAT=chēt, *v. a.* To defraud, to impose on.

Cheat, *s.* A fraud; a trick; one that cheats.

Cheat'-er, 36: *s.* One that cheats. [Shaks.]

Cheat'-ing, *s.* The act or practice of defrauding.

To CHECK=chēck, *v. a.* and *n.* To repress; to curb; to reprove; to control by a counter-reckoning; —*new.* To stop, to clash; to interfere; to keep repressed.

Check, *s.* Stop; restraint; curb; reproof; the forsaking of her proper game by a trained hawk; the corresponding cypher of a draft or order for money; the order itself. See also under To Queer.

Check'-er, *s.* One that checks or restrains.

Check'-less, *a.* Uncontrollable.

CHECK, *s.* A term in chess when the king is put in *restraint*, and must defend himself or lose. This word is said to be the parent of the verb at the head.

Check'-mate, *s.* A check that finishes the game of chess.

To CHEQ'-UER, (chēck'-er, 76, 145) *v. a.* To form into little squares of different colours like a chess-board; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Cheq'-uer, (-er) } *s. sing.* and *pl.* Cross stripes
Cheq'-uers, (-ers) } of different colours; a game on a chequered board.

Check, *s.* A contraction for Chequer, meaning chequered linen, which would be more consistently written Cheque; a mode of spelling frequently, but with less propriety, adopted when a banker's check is meant; (see the second word of the class;) unless it can be supposed that the name arises from the chequered marks on some of the slips used for writing drafts.

CHEEK=chēck, *s.* The side of the face under the eye; among mechanics, those parts of wrought objects that are double and correspondent.

Cheek'-tooth, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER=chēr, 43: *s.* Entertainment; gaiety; cheer of the countenance; shout of applause.

To Cheer, *v. a.* and *n.* To encourage; to applaud; to comfort; to gladden; —*new.* To grow gay.

Cheer'-er, 36: *s.* Gladdener; giver of gaiety.

Cheer'-y, 105: *a.* Gay, sprightly, making gay.

Cheer'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Cheerful; —*ad.* Cheerfully.

Cheer'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Cheerfully.

Cheer'-ful, 117: *a.* Serenely joyful; causing joy.

Cheer'-ful-ly, *ad.* With cheerfulness; willingly.

Cheer'-ful-ness, *s.* Serene joy; alacrity.

Cheer'-less, *a.* Dejected; joyless.

CHEESE, chēz, 151: *s.* Food made by pressing the curd of milk, and leaving it to dry.

Chee'-ry, (-zēy) *a.* Having the nature of cheese.

Cheese'-cake, 119: *s.* A cake made of soft curds, &c.

Cheese'-mon-ger, (-mūng'-guer, 116, 158, 77) *s.* A dealer in cheese; and usually in butter and bacon also.

Cheese'-vat, *s.* A wooden case for pressing curds.

To CHEQUER, &c.—See under To Check.

To CHERISH=chēr'-ish, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness; to nurse; to help and shelter.

Cher'-ish-er, 36: *s.* A comforter; a supporter.

Cher'-ish-ment, *s.* Support; comfort. [Spenser.]

CHERRY, chēr'-rēy, *s.* and *a.* A small stone fruit; —*a.* Pertaining to a cherry; coloured as a red cherry.

Among the compounds are *Cherry-tree*, *Cherry-cheeked*, *Cherry-pit*, (a child's play,) &c.

CHERT=chert, 35: *s.* A kind of flint, hornstone.

Cher'-ty, 105: *a.* Like chert; flinty.

CHERUB, chēr'-ūb, 129: *s. sing.* } Celestial

CHERUBIM, chēr'-oo-bim, 109: *pl.* } spirits,
which in the hierarchy are placed next in order to the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mūsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ōn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

seraphim. The plural is sometimes written with n. The English plural, Cherubs, is the proper word for ordinary use. Shakespeare has Cherubin as an adjective, to signify Cherubic, and Dryden as a substantive to signify a cherub; but their practice is not to be imitated.

Che-ru'-bic, 88: } 109: *a.* Pertaining to cherubs;
Che-ru'-bi-cal, } angelical.

CHERUP=chér'-úp, *v. n.* To chirp.

CHERVIL=cher'-vil, *s.* A kind of plants; cow-weed.

CHESIBLE, chéz'-l-bl, 151: *s.* A Roman priest's vestment.

CHESLIP, chéz'-líp, 151: *s.* A small vermin.

CHES=chess, *s.* A scientific game.—See Check.

Among the compounds are *Chess-board* and *Chess-mat*, the latter being the general name for the several pieces.

CHESOM=chēs'-sóm, 18: *s.* A mellow earth.

CHEST=chést, *s.* A large box; the thorax.

Chest'-ed, *a.* Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, chēs'-nút, 156: *s.* and *a.* The fruit of a kind of beech tree; the tree itself:—*a.* Bright-brown.

CHEVIN=chév'-ín, *s.* The chub, a fish.

CHEVERIL=chév'-ér-íl, *s.* A kid; kid-leather.

To CHEW, chōw, 110, 109: *v. a.* To crush with the teeth; to masticate:—*new.* To ruminate. Compare Chaw.

Chew'-ed, *s.* Minced meats, or mince-pie. [Obs.]

CHICK=chick, *s.* A young chicken; a young person.

Chick'-en, 14: *s.* The young of a bird, mostly of a hen.

Chick'-ling, *s.* A chick, or small chicken.

CHICK'-PEA, *s.* A kind of degenerate pea.

CHICK'-WEED, *s.* A plant; greenmint.

CHICK'-EN-HEART'-ED, (-hart'-éd, 131) *a.* Timorous.

CHICK'-EN-POX', 154: *s.* A mild eruptive disease.

To CHIDE=chide, } *v. a.* and *n.* To re-
CHID=chíd, 135: } prove; to scold; to

CHIDDEN, chíd'-dn, 114: } check; to drive away
with reproof; to blame:—*new.* To clamour; to scold;
to make a noise.

Chi'-der, *s.* A rebuker.

Chi'-ding, *s.* A scolding.

Chi'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a reproving manner.

CHIEF, chēf, 103: *a. ad.* and *s.* Principal; most eminent:—*ad.* Chiefly:—*s.* A leader; the top of any thing.

Chief'-ly, *ad.* Principally; more than common.

Chief'-less, *a.* Without a leader; weak.

Chief'-tain, 99: *s.* A leader; the head of a clan.

Chief'-dom, 18: *s.* Sovereignty.

CHIEF'-AGE, *s.* An old poll tribute.

CHIEF'-RIE, (-rē, 103) *s.* A small feudal rent.

CHIEVANCE, chē'-vānce, 103, 12: *s.* Traffic in which money is extorted as discount. Compare Cheivance under CH=SH.

CHILD, child, 115: *s. sing.* } The descendant
CHILDREN=chil'-drén, *s. pl.* } of a parent; an
infant or young person.

To Child, *v. n.* and *a.* To bring forth. [Obs.]

Child'-ish, *a.* Like a child; puerile; trifling.

Child'-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* In a childish manner.

Child'-ish-ness, *s.* Puerility; harmlessness.

Child'-less, *a.* Without offspring.

Child'-like, *a.* Becoming a child.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

Child'-bear-ing, (-bāre-ing, 100) *s.* The bearing of children.

Child'-bed, *s.* State of a woman in labour.

Child'-birth, 35: *s.* The time or act of bringing forth.

Child'-hood, 118: *s.* The time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHIL'-DER-MAS-DAY", *s.* The twenty-eighth of December, called also Innocents' day, from the slaying of the children by Herod.

CHILDE, (child, 115) *s.* A noble youth.

CHILI, chil'-ly, *a.* Of or from Chili; as Chili pepper, &c.

CHILL=chīl, 155: *a.* and *s.* Cold; dull; depressed; cold of temper:—*s.* Chiliness; cold.

To Chill, *v. a.* To make cold; to deject; to blast with cold.

Chil'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Somewhat cold; coldly.

Chil'-li-ness, Chil'-ness, *s.* Shivering; coldness.

CHIL'-BLAIN, *s.* Sores made by frost.

CHILTERN=chil'-tern, *a.* An epithet which, joined with Hundreds, designates a hilly district in Bucks, belonging to the crown, by accepting the nominal stewardship of which, a member of parliament vacates his seat.

CHIME=chimt, *s.* Correspondence of sound; correspondence of proportion; the sound, or a set of bells.

To Chime, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound in harmony; to jingle; to agree:—*act.* To strike or sound in harmony.

Chi'-mer, *s.* One who chimes.

CHIMNEY=chim'-nēy, *s.* A passage for the ascent of smoke; a fire-place.

Among the compounds are *Chimney-corner*, (the fire-side,) *Chimney-money*, (a tax once paid for each chimney,) *Chimney-sweep* or *sweeper*, *Chimney-piece*, (a shelf over the fire-place,) &c.

CHIN=chin, *s.* The lowest part of the face.

Chinned, (chinnd, 114) *a.* Having a long chin.

CHINCOUGH, chin'-cōf, 120, 162: *s.* The hooping cough.

CHINA=chī'-nd, *s.* A species of fine porcelain, of which the first specimens came from China.

Among the compounds are *China-ware*, *China-orange*, (the sweet orange first brought from China,) *China-root*, (a species of Smilax,) &c.

Chi'-nese, (-nēz, 151) *a.* and *s.* Of China;—*s.* A China-man.

CHINE=chine, *s.* The back-bone or spine of a beast; the piece of the back-bone and adjoining parts for cooking.

To Chine, *v. a.* To cut into a chine or chine.

Chined, 114: *a.* Pertaining to the back.

CHINK, chīngk, 158: *s.* A narrow aperture.

Chink'-y, 105: *a.* Full of narrow clefts.

To Chink, *v. n.* To crack; to open.

To CHINK, chīngk, 158: *v. a.* and *n.* To jingle:

—*new.* To sound by striking each other.

Chirk, *s.* Money. [Ludicrous.]

CHINTZ, chints, 143: *s.* Coloured cotton cloth.

CHLOPPINE, chūp'-pēn, 120, 104: *s.* A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

CHIP-, A Saxon prefix which in the names of places implies a market. Compare Cheap.

CHIP=chip, *s.* A piece of wood such as might be chopped off easily by an axe; a fragment.

To Chip, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time:—*new.* To break or crack.

Chip'-ping, *s.* A chip; a fragment.

To CHIRP=cherp, 35: *v. n.* To make a lively noise, as birds, without singing.

Chirp, *s.* The voice of birds or insects.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, *i. e. few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

- Chirp**-er, *s.* One that chirps.
To CHIRP=cherp, 35: *v. a.* To cheer up.
CHISEL, chîz'-êl, 151, 14: *s.* An instrument for paring or hollowing wood or stone.
To CHISEL, *v. a.* To cut or carve with a chisel.
CHIT=chît, *s.* A sprout; the first germination of a seed or plant; a freckle; a babe; a young person.
Chit-ty, 105: *a.* Childish; like a babe.
To CHIT, *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot as a seed.
CHITCHAT=chît'-chât, *s.* Prattle; familiar talk.
CHITTERLING=chît'-ter-ling, *s.* Frill of a shirt. [Obs.]
CHITTERLINGS, chît'-ter-lingz, 143: *s. pl.* The bowels of an estate animal. It is rarely found in the singular.
CHIVE=chive, *s.* A species of small onion.
CHIVES, chivz, 143: *s. pl.* The threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants.
CHOAK.—See Choke.
CHOCOLATE=chôck'-ô-lât, 81: *s.* The nut of the cocoa-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel; the liquor obtained by a solution of this mass in hot water.
Choc'-o-late-house, *s.* House for drinking chocolate.
CHOICE.—See under To Choose.
To CHOKE=chôkt, *v. a.* and *n.* To suffocate; to stop up; to suppress.—*neu.* To be choked; to be offended.
Cho'-ker, *s.* One that chokes; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.
Cho'-ky, 105: *a.* Having a tendency to suffocate.
 Among the compounds are *Choke-damp*, (a noxious vapour,) *Choke-full*, (full even to choking,) *Choke'-pear*, (an unpalatable pear, or figuratively, an unanswerable sarcasm,) *Choke'-weed*, (a plant,) &c.
CHOKÉ=chôkt, *s.* Internal part of an artichoke.
To CHOOSE, chooz, } 137: *v. a.* and *n.* To take by way of preference;
CHOSEN, chô'-zn, 114: } to take; not to refuse; to select.—*neu.* To have the power of choice; to will; to determine.
Choo'-ser, 36: *s.* One who can choose; an elector.
CHOICE, 29: *s.* and *a.* The power or act of choosing; election; option; the thing chosen; the best part.—*a.* Select; precious; careful.
Choice'-ness, *s.* Nicety; particular value.
Choice'-ly, 105: *ad.* Curiously; valuably; excellently.
Choice'-less, *a.* Without choice.
To CHOP=chôp, *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to mince or cut into small pieces. It is also used, but less distinctively, for To break into clefts.—See To Chap.
Chop, *s.* A piece chopped off, particularly of meat.
Chop'-per, *s.* A butcher's cleaver or axe.
CHOP-HOUSE, *s.* A dining-house.
To CHOP=chôp, *v. a.* and *n.* To bargain; in which sense the original spelling and pronunciation was to Chap; (see To Chap, to cheapen;) to change, to barter, to put one thing in place of another; and hence, in a neuter sense, to veer with quick motion.
CHOP, CHOPS, *s.* The mouth. It is so pronounced, but written chap, chops, which see.
To Chop, *v. a.* To devour eagerly.
CHOP-CHOPPY, (a Cleft from cold, and Full of clefts,) should be written and pronounced Chap, Chappy, which see under To Chap.
CHOPPING=chôp'-ping, *a.* Large or stout of birth or growth, as a chopping child.
CHOSE, CHOSEN.—See To Choose.
CHOUGH, chûff, 120, 162: *s.* A sea bird.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

- To CHOUSE**, chowce, 31, 152: *v. n.* To cheat. [Obs. or vul.]
Chouse, *s.* A bubble; a tool; a trick; a sham.
CHUB=chûb, *s.* A river fish.
CHUBBY, 105: *a.* Plump, short, thick; as a chub.
Chub'-faced, (-fêst, 143) *a.* Plump-faced.
To CHUCK=chûck, *v. n.* and *s.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge.—*act.* To call, as a hen her chickens. See also the next class.
Chuck, *s.* The noise of a hen; a word of endearment.
To CHUCK'-KLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To chuck, or call as a hen her chickens; to fondle, as a hen her chickens.—*neu.* To laugh with short convulsive iterations.
Chuck'-kle-head'-ed, 120: *a.* In our old dictionaries, noisy, empty-headed; now, it rather means, large, stupid-headed.
To CHUCK=chûck, *v. a.* To touch or hit gently; to pitch to a short distance. See also above.
Chuck, *s.* A gentle hit; a throw.
Chuck'-far-thing, *s.* A vulgar game.
CHUET, chô'-êt, *s.* Chewet.—See under To Chew. [Obs.]
CHUFF=chûf, 155: *s.* A coarse, blunt clown.
Chuf'-fy, 105: *a.* Blunt; surly; angry.
Chuf'-fi-ly, *ad.* In a surly, angry manner.
Chuf'-fi-ness, *s.* Blunt surliness.
CHUM=chûm, *s.* A chamber-fellow; a mess-mate.
CHUMP=chûmp, *s.* A short heavy piece of wood.
CHURCH=church, 39, 63: *s.* A place consecrated by a bishop to public christian worship, and having administration of the sacraments and sepulture annexed; the collective body of christians, called also the catholic church; a particular body of christians having a common creed and one form of ecclesiastical government; the body of clergy or ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity.
To Church, *v. a.* To assist as priest in the act of returning thanks in church, particularly in the case of women after child-birth.
Church'-ing, *s.* Thanksgiving after child-birth.
Church'-dom, 18: *s.* The authority of the church.
Church'-ship, *s.* Institution of the church.
CHURCH'-ALE, *s.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of a church.
CHURCH'-WAR-DEN, (-wâw'-dn, 140, 114) *s.* One of two or more officers chosen according to the custom of each parish to take care of the church, its property, and concerns, and on necessary occasions, to appear or act as the legal representatives of the parish.
CHURCH'-YARD, *s.* The burial ground of a church.
 Among the other compounds of *Church* are *Church-bench*, (i. e. in the porch,) *Church-burial*, *Church-founder*, *Church-goer*, *Church-land*, (i. e. vested in an ecclesiastical body,) *Church-man*, (a clergyman,) *Church-music*, *Church-way*, &c.
CHURL=churl, 39: *s.* A rustic; a surly man; a miser.
Chur'-ly, *a.* Rude, boisterous. [Little used.]
Chur'-lish, *a.* Rude; sour; harsh; selfish.
Chur'-lish-ly, *ad.* In a churlish manner.
Chur'-lish-ness, *s.* Brutality; ruggedness.
CHURME, churm, 39, 101: *s.* A confused sound. [Obs.]
CHURN, churn, 39: *s.* A tub used in making butter.
To Churn, *v. a.* To agitate cream in a churn in order to make butter; to agitate as in churning.
Churn'-ing, *s.* The act of making butter.
Churn'-staff, *s.* The staff used in making butter.
CHURRWORM, chur'-wurm, 141: *s.* The fan cricket.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: tîn, 166: tîen, 166.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=SH, seek above under CH=TCH, or hereafter under CH=K.

CHABASITE, shăb'-d-cit, *s.* A mineral so called.

CHAD, shăd, *s.* A kind of fish.

CHAGREEN, shd-grēn', *s.* A rough-grained leather.

CHAGRIN, shd-grēn', 104: *s.* Ill-humour, vexation.

To Cha-grin', *v. a.* To excite ill-humour in; to vex.

Cha-grined', (-grēnd, 114) *part. a.* Mortified.

CHAISE, shăvz, 151: *s.* A light carriage, generally of two wheels.

CHAMADE, shd-măde', *s.* The beat of a drum denoting a surrender or parley.

CHAMMOIS, shăm-mă, 170: *s.* An animal of the goat kind whose skin makes leather commonly called Shamy.

CHAMPAGNE, shăm-păn', 157, 139: *s.* A kind of wine from Champagne in France.

CHAMPAIGN, shăm-păn', 157: *s.* and *a.* An open country; an abatement in the shield of one who killed an enemy in the field when he had asked for quarter.—*a.* Open, flat.

CHAM-PER'-TY, *s.* Literally, a division of land; appropriately, a maintenance of any man in his suit on condition of having part of the thing when it is recovered.

Cham-per'-tor, 38: *s.* One who moves suits and pursues at his proper costs to have part of the gains.

CHAMPIGNON, shăm-pîn'-yôn, 170: *s.* A kind of mushroom.

CHANCRE, shăng'-cur, 158, 159: *s.* A peculiar ulcer.

Chan'-crous, 120: *a.* Having chancres.

CHANDELIER, shăn'-dē-lēr', 85, 103: *s.* A branch for candles.

CHANSON, chăwng'-sōang, 170: *s.* A song. [Shaks.]

CHAPERON, shăp'-ēr-ōang, 170: *s.* A hood or cap distinguishing a knight, or other person capable of acting as a protector.

To CHAP'-ER-ON, *v. a.* To wait on a lady in a public assembly.

CHARADE, shd-răde', *s.* A species of riddle; as, my first is the action of fear; my second is used in war; my whole is the name of a poet; viz. Shake-spear.

CHARLATAN, shar'-ld-tăn, *s.* A quack.

Char'-la-tan-ry, *s.* Quackery; deceit.

Char'-la-tan'-i-cal, *a.* Quackish.

CHASSELAS, shăs'-sē-lăs, *s.* A sort of grape.

CHATEAU, shă-tō', 170: *s.* A castle; a country seat.

CHAT'-EL-LAN-Y, *s.* Castellany.—See Castle, &c.

CHATYANT, shd-toy'-ănt, *a.* Having a changeable undulating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHAUMONTELE, shd-môn-těl', 170: *s.* A sort of pear.

CIEMISE, shēm-cēz', 104, 151: *s.* A shift: in fortification, a wall that lines a bastion.

CHEVAL, shēv-ăl', *s.* A horse; in the plural Chev-aux', (-ō,) often used in the compound Chev-aux-de-frise, (freeze,) which means, literally, frizzled horses, and appropriately, a piece of timber traversed with spikes. A *cheval-glass*, is a swing glass of large size.

Compare Cavalry, &c., with the present class of words.

Chev'-a-lier', (-lēr, 103). *s.* A knight: a gallant man.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=SH, seek above under CH=TCH, or hereafter under CH=K.

CHIV'-AL-RY, *s.* Knighthood; the qualifications of ancient knighthood; the system of knighthood; in law, a tenure of land by knight's service.

Chiv'-al-rous, 120: } *a.* Relating to chivalry; gal-
Chi-val'-ric, 88: } lant; warlike; adventurous.

CHEVIVANCE, shēv'-ē-zănce, *s.* Enterprise; bargain.

CHEVRON, shēv'-rōn, 18: *s.* An heraldic representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top.

Chev'-roned, *a.* Having a chevron, or formed as one.

CHICANE, shē-căn', *s.* Shift, turn, or trick in law proceedings; sophistry; wrangling.

Chi-ca'-ner-y, 129, 105: *s.* Trickery.

To Chi-cane', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chi-ca'-ner, *s.* A petty sophister; a caviller.

CHIMINAGE, shīm'-ē-năg', *s.* A toll for passage through a forest. [Law.]

CHIVALRY.—See above under Cheval.

CH=K.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHALCEDONY, căl-sēd'-ō-nēy, *s.* A precious stone of the agate kind, originally brought from Chalcedon.

CHALCOGRAPHY, căl-cōg'-rd-fēy, 163: *s.* Engraving on brass.

Chal-cog'-rd-pher, *s.* An engraver on brass.

CHALDAIC, căl-dă'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldaea.

Chal-dee', *a.* and *s.* Chaldaic.—*s.* The Chaldaic language.

CHALYBEATE, căl-līb'-ē-ăt, 95, 99: *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAM. CHAMBREL. CHAMLET.—See Khan, Gambrel, Camlet.

CHAMELEON, că-mē'-lē-ōn, *s.* A kind of lizard changeable in hue, and fabled to live on air.

CHAMOMILE, căm'-ō-milt, *s.* A medicinal plant.

CHAOS, că-ōs, *s.* The confused matter out of which all things are supposed to have been made at the Creation; confusion; any thing whose parts are undistinguished.

Cha-ot'-ic, 2, 88: *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

CHARACTER, căl'-ăc-ter, 92, 129: *s.* A mark; a stamp; a letter used in writing or printing; the manner of writing; stamp of mind; representation of personal qualities; the person with his assemblage of qualities; the assemblage simply.

Char'-ac-ter-y, *s.* Impression, distinction. [Obs.]

To Char'-ac-ter, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave.

To Char'-ac-ter-ize', *v. a.* To describe by peculiar qualities; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-tic, 85, 88: *a.* and *s.* Constituting the character;—*s.* That which constitutes or marks the character; the characteristic of a logarithm is the same as the exponent.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal, *a.* Characteristic.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Suitably as to character.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARTA, car'-td, *s.* A charter; literally a paper or parchment: compare Card and Carte.—See Chart under CH=TCH.

CHASM, căzm, 158: *s.* A breach unclosed; a cleft; an opening; a vacancy.

Chasm-d, (căzmd, 114) *a.* Having clefts.

CHELONIAN, kē-lō'-nē-ăn, *a.* Of the tortoise.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gōd: j'ōō, i, e, j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c, mule, 171.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHELY, kē'-lēy, 105: *s.* The claw of a sheil-fish.
Che'-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a claw.

Chē-lif-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Furnished with claws.

CHEMISTRY, kim'-is-trēy, 15: *s.* The science which is cognizant of all changes in the constitution of matter whether effected by heat, by mixture, or other means; the art of decomposing and of combining substances by the application of various natural agents.

Chem'-ist, *s.* One versed in chemistry.

Chē-mis'-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to chemistry.

Chem'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to chemistry; resulting
Chem'-i-cal, } from the operation of natural agents.

Chem'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

CHERSONESE, ker'-sō-nēsē, 152: *s.* A peninsula.

CHIARO-OSCURO, kē-ar'-ō-sū-cū'-rō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Lights and shades in painting.

CHILIAD, kil'-ē-ād, 90, 146: *s.* A thousand.

Chil'-i-a-he''-dron, *s.* A figure of a thousand sides.

Chil'-i-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* Commander of a thousand.

CHILIFACTIVE.—See Chylifactive under Chyle.

CHIMERA, kē-mēr'-ē, 43: *s.* A fabled monster of inconsistent parts; a vain, idle fancy.

Chi-mer'-i-cal, *a.* Imaginary, fanciful, unreal.

Chi-mer'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Vainly, wildly.

CHIRAGRA, ki-rā'-grā, *s.* Gout in the hand.

CHI-ROG'-RA-PHY, (-fey, 163) *s.* Hand writing.

Chi-rog'-ra-pher, *s.* One who practices hand writing; an engraver of fines in the Common-Place.

Chi'-ro-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

Chi'-rol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The art of discoursing with the hands, as practised by the deaf and dumb.

Chi-rol'-o-gist, *s.* One who practises chirology.

Chi'-ro-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by inspecting the lines of the hand.

Chi'-ro-man'-cer, *s.* A common fortune-teller.

CHI'-RO-PI-AST, *s.* A hand-former, used by some learners of the piano forte.

Chi-rop'-o-dist, *s.* One who handles the feet; a surgeon for the feet; a corn-cutter.

Chi-rur'-ge-on, *s.* An operator by the hand; the original of Surgeon; and *s.* *Chirurgical*, and *Chirurgery*, are the originals of Surgical and Surgery.

CHLAMYS, clām'-iss, *s.* A cloak, a tunic.

CHLOROUS, clōr'-ūs, 47: *a.* Literally, green; appropriately, pertaining to chlorine.

Chlo'-ris, *s.* The greenfinch.

Chlo'-rine, (-rīn, 105) *s.* An undecomposed gaseous body of greenish hue.

Chlo'-ric, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.

Chlo'-rate, *s.* Chloric acid with a base.

Chlo'-ride, *s.* Chlorine, with a combustible body.

Chlo'-rite, *s.* A mineral of grass green hue.

Chlo'-ro-PHYL, 163: *s.* The green matter in leaves.

Chlo-ro'-sis, *s.* The green sickness.

CHOIR.—See lower under Choral.

CHOLER, chō'-er, 36: *s.* The bile, the humor supposed to produce irascibility.—See also lower.

Chol'-er-a, *s.* A disease from overflow of bile.

Chol'-a-gogue, (-gōg, 107) *s.* A medicine for driving out bile.

Chol'-er, *s.* Irascibility, anger, rage.

Chol'-er-ic, *a.* Angry, irascible.

Chol'-er-ic-ness, *s.* Irascibility.

CHOLIAMBIC, chō'-lē-ām'-bīc, *s.* A lame iambic or seazon.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHONDRODITE, cōn'-drō-dīte, *s.* A mineral so called because it occurs in grains; it is also named Brucite.

CHORAL, cōr'-āl, 47: *a.* Belonging to a chorus; singing or sung in a choir.

Cho'-ral-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

Cho'-rist, *s.* A singer in a choir.

Cho'-is-ter, (cōr'-is-ter, 92) *s.* A chorist.

CHOIR, (kwīre, 132) *s.* An assembly or band of singers; that part of a church in which the choir-service is performed.

Cho'-rus, *s.* Originally, a company of singers; the person or persons supposed to behold the acts of a tragedy, who sing or speak their sentiments between the acts; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

Cho-ra'-gus, *s.* The leader of the chorus; (see also Corypheus;) a maker or keeper of stage dresses.

CHORD, cord=cārd, 37: *s.* An intestine of which strings were originally made; the string of a musical instrument; an accord or harmony resulting from certain proportions in the vibrations of two or more strings or notes; in geometry, a right line drawn or supposed to be drawn from one extremity of an arc to another.

To Chord, *v. a.* To furnish with musical strings.

CHOR-DEE', *s.* A contraction of the frenum.

CHOREUS, cō-rē'-ūs, (also Cho-ree') *s.* A poetic foot as in fī'-cūs, otherwise called a trochee.

Cho'-ri-am'-bus, *s.* (also Cho'riamb.) A foot formed of a choree and an iamb.

Cho'-ri-am'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

CHORION, cōr'-ē-ōn, 47: *s.* The exterior membrane which invests the fœtus.

Cho'-roid, *s.* Any membrane resembling the chorion.

CHOROGRAPHY, cō-rōg'-rā-fēy, 87, 163: *s.* The description of places; it is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Chō-rog'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in choroigraphy.

CHO'-RE-PIS'-CO-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to a local or suffragan bishop.

CHRISM, crīzm, 158: *s.* Consecrated oil; an unguent used in sacred services.

Chris'-mal, *a.* Relating to chrism.

Chris'-ma-tor-y, *s.* A vessel for chrism.

Chris'-om, (crīz'-ōm, 18) *s.* A child that dies within the month, so called from the anointed cloth formerly put over it; the cloth itself.

CHRIST, crīst, *s.* The Anointed, the Messiah.

To Chris'-ten, (crīst'-sn, 114, 156) *v. a.* To baptize; to initiate into the church of Christ; to name.

Chris'-ten-ing, *s.* The ceremony of baptism.

Chris'-ten-dom, 18: *s.* The regions inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.

Christ'-ian, (crīst'-yān, colloq. crīst'-sh'ān, 147) *s.* and *a.* A believer in the religion of Christ:—*a.* Believing or professing the religion of Christ.

Christ'-ian-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming, or like a Christian.

Chris'-ti-an'-i-ty, *s.* The religion of Christians.

Christ'-ian-ism, 158: *s.* The Christian doctrine.

To Christ'-ian-ize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity.

CHRIST'-MAS, (crīst'-mās, 143) *s.* The celebration of Christ's nativity; the season about December 25.

Christ'-mas-box, *s.* A Christmas present. See Box.

CHROMATIC, crō-māt'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to colours.

Chro-mat'-ics, *s.* The science of colours.

Chro-ma-tog'-ra-phy, 163: *s.* A treatise on colours.

CHRO-MAT'-IC, *a.* and *s.* Relating to musical sounds

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above, under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

whose differences may be said to be *shades* of each other, as a flat, a natural, and a sharp of the same note; hence, the chromatic scale is a scale of semitones.—*s.* That kind of music which proceeds by semitones.

CHROME, crōmē, *s.* An acidifiable metal derived from an ore called the red lead of Siberia.

CHRO-mate, *s.* Chrom-ic acid with a base.

CHRONIC, crōn'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to
CHRONICAL, crōn'-ē-cāl, } time, or duration;
long in duration: periodical.

CHRON-I-CLE, 101: *s.* A register of events in the order of time; a history.

To Chron'-i-cle, *v. a.* To record in a chronicle.

CHRON'-i-cler, 36: *s.* A writer of chronicles.

CHRON'-o-GRAM, *s.* An inscription in which an epoch is expressed by letters contained in it, as the year of queen Elizabeth's death, MDCIII, in "My Day is Closed in Immortality."

CHRO-NOG'-RA-PHY, 87: *s.* Description of past time.

CHRO-NOL'-O-GR, 105: *s.* The science of computing dates, or the periods of time.

CHRO-nol'-o-ger, } *s.* One that studies or explains
CHRO-nol'-o-gist, } the science of computing past times.

CHRO-no-log'-i-cal, (-lōd'-gē-cāl) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of computing events.

CHRO-no-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chronological manner.

CHRO-NOM'-E-TEN, *s.* A term inclusive of all instruments that measure time, but used particularly of one contrived to act with great nicety. Chron'oscope has been used in the same sense.

CHRY-SALIS, crīs'-d-lis, *s.* Aurelia, or the form of certain insects, as the butterfly, &c. before they become winged, so named because the colour is generally golden. Compare Aurelia.

CHRY'-O-LITE, *s.* A dusky green mineral or precious stone, having in general a golden cast.

CHYLE=kīlē, *s.* A milky juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood.

Chy'-lous, 120: *a.* Consisting, or partaking of chyle.

Chy'-li-fac'-tive, 105: } *a.* Having the power of
Chy'-lo-po-et'-ic, } making chyle.

Chy'-li-fac'-tion, *s.* The process of making chyle.

Chy'-liif-er-ous, 120: *a.* Transmitting chyle.

CHYME, (kīme) *s.* The modification of food in the preparation of chyle by the digestive organs. Among the older authors, the word is used in its general sense of juice, whence they derived *Chymistry* as then spelled.

CIBARIOUS, cē-bārē'-ē-ūs, 105, 41, 120: *a.* Relating to food.

CICATRICE, cick'-d-triss, *s.* A scar; a mark.

Cic'-a-tri'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Inducing a cicatrice.

To Cic'-a-trize, *v. a.* and *n.* To heal a wound by inducing a skin:—*new.* To heal and form a skin.

Cic'-a-tri'-zant, *s.* A cicatrivative application.

Cic'-a-tri-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of healing.

CICELY, ciss'-ē-lēy, *s.* A sort of herb.

CICERONIAN, cis'-sē-rō'-nē-ān, 90: *a.* Resembling Cicero in style and action; eloquent, flowing.

CI-CE-RO'-NE, (chē-chāi-rō'-nāy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A guide who explains curiosities.

CICIS-BEO, chē-chis-bā'-ō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A dangler about females; the male friend of a married woman.

To CICURATE=cick'-ū-rāte, *v. a.* To tame.

Cic'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A reduction from wildness.

CICUTA, cē-kū'-tā, *s.* Water hemlock.

CID=cid, *s.* A chief; a commander. [Span.]

CIDER=cī'-der, *s.* Fermented apple juice.

Cī'-der-kin, *s.* An inferior kind of cider.

CIERGE, cērgē, 103: *s.* A candle or wax taper.

CIGAR, cē-gar', *s.* A roll of tobacco for smoking.

CILIARY, cīl'-yā-rēy, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, cē-līsh'-ūs, 90: *a.* Made of hair.

CIMBRIC=cim'-bric, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Cimbrī:—*s.* The language of the Cimbrī.

CIMELIARCH, cī-mē'-lē-ark, 161: *s.* A church-warden.

CIMETER.—See Scymitar.

CIMMERIAN, cim-mēre'-ē-ān, 90, 43: *a.* Extremely dark: the Cimmerii inhabited a valley in Italy which was said to be never visited by the sun.

◊IMOLITE=cim'-ō-līte, *s.* A kind of white clay.

◊INCTURE, cing'-tūre, *colloq.* cing'-ch'oor, 147: *s.* A band worn round the head or body; an enclosure; the ring at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CIN'-GLE, *s.* A girth for a horse.

◊INDER=cīn'-der, 36: *s.* That which has been ignited and quenched without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Cin'-drows, 120: *a.* Like a cinder.

CIN'-ER-A'-TION, 85, 89: *s.* A reduction to ashes.

Cin'-er-it'-ious, (-ish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Like ashes.

Ci-ner'-u-lent, (cē-nēr'-oo-lēnt, 109) *a.* Full of ashes.

Ci-ne'-re-ous, 90: *a.* Having the colour of ashes.

CINNABAR=cīn'-nā-bar, *s.* Vermilion, which is an ore of quicksilver; or a composition of mercury and sulphur; or gum of an Indian tree, otherwise called dragon's blood; or is derived from a soft red stone, and otherwise called minium.

CINNAMON=cīn'-mōn, 18: *s.* The fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, cingk, 158, 189: *s.* A five on dice, &c.

Cinque'-foil, 30: *s.* A kind of five-leaved clover.

Cinque'-pace, *s.* A dance named from the steps in it.

Cinque'-ports, (-pōrts, 130) *s. pl.* Originally, Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe; to these Winchester and Rye have been added.

CION.—See Scion.

CIPHER, cī'-fer, 163: *s.* Generally, an arithmetical figure; particularly 0, which, placed at the right hand of another figure in whole numbers, increases it tenfold, and at the left in decimals decreases it in the same proportion; an intexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a character in general.

To Cī'-pher, *v. n.* and *a.* To practise arithmetic:—*act.* To write in occult characters.

Cī'-pher-ing, *s.* Arithmetic.

CIPPUS=cip'-pus, *s.* A low monumental column.

CIRCEAN, cer-cē'-ān, 81: *a.* Magical; venomous; from the enchantress Cī'-ce.

CIRCENSIAL.—See in the next class, under Circus; and **CIRCINAL** also, in the next class, after Circution.

CIRCLE, cer'-kl, 35, 101: *s.* A curve continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; a surrounding company; a series ending as it begins; a sophism in which two or more unproved propositions are used to prove each other; circumlocution.

To Cīr'-cle, *v. a.* To move round any thing; to enclose; to surround; **To circle in**, is to confine:—*new.* To move circularly.

Cīr'-cled, 114: *a.* Round; encircled.

Cīr'-clet, *s.* A little circle.

Cīr'-cuit.—See lower after Circulation.

Cīr'-cu-lar, *a.* and *s.* Round; successive; ending

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

in itself; *Circular lines* are the lines of sines, tangents, and secants on the plane scale and sector; *Circular sailing* is that performed on the arch of a great circle; *Circular letter* or a *Circular*, is a letter of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.

Cir'-cu-lar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Ending in itself.

Cir'-cu-lar-ly, *ad.* In the manner of circles.

Cir'-cu-lar'-i-ty, *s.* The state of being circular.

To Cir'-cu-late, *v. n. and a.* To move in a circle; to be dispersed:—*act.* To travel round; to put about.

Cir'-cu-la'-tor-y, 85, 129, 105: *a.* Circular:—*s.* A chemical vessel.

Cir'-cu-la''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order always occurs; a reciprocal interchange; the act of going and returning, as the blood in the arteries and veins; and coin in paying and receiving.

Cir'-cui't, (cer'-küt, 121) *s.* The act of moving round; the space enclosed in a circle; space or extent measured by travelling round; the journey of a judge for holding assizes; the tract of country visited by a judge.

To Cir'-cui't, *v. n. and a.* To go round.

Cir'-cui't-er'', *s.* One that goes a circuit. [Pope.]

Cir'-cu'-i-tous, (cer-kü'-tüs, 81, 84) *a.* Round about.

Cir'-cu'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

Cir'-cu'-i-ty, *s.* An indirect or orbicular course.

Cir'-cu-i't-ion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of going round.

Cir'-ci-nal, (cer'-cē-nāl) *a.* Formed as if by going round and round; rolled in spirally downwards.

To Cir'-ci-nate, *v. a.* To make a circle; to turn round.

Cir'-ci-na''-tion, *s.* An orbicular motion.

Cir'-cum-, (cer'-küm) A Latin prefix corresponding to the Greek ΠΕΡΙ or ΑΜΦΙ.

Cir'-cum-AM'-bi-ent, 105: *a.* Surrounding.

Cir'-cum-AM'-bi-en-cy, *s.* The act of encompassing.

Cir'-cum-AM'-bu-LATE, *v. n.* To walk round about.

To Cir'-cum-CISE, (-cīz, 137) *v. a.* To cut the foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

Cir'-cum-ci'-ser, *s.* One who circumcises.

Cir'-cum-ci'-sion, (-cīzh'-ün, 90) *s.* The rite of cutting off the foreskin.

Cir'-cum-CUR-sa''-tion, *s.* The act of running about.

To Cir'-cum-DUCT, *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.

Cir'-cum-duc''-tion, *s.* Nullification; a leading about.

Cir'-cum-fer-ENCE, 87: *s.* The periphery or external part of an orbicular body; a circle: the space included.

Cir'-cum-fer-en''-tial, (-shāl, 147) *a.* Circular.

Cir'-cum-fer-en''-tor, 38: *s.* A circular instrument for measuring angles.

To Cir'-cum-FLECT, *v. a.* To utter with a turn of voice which includes two accents; to mark with a circumflex.

Cir'-cum-flex, (-flēcks, 154) *s.* A mark thus (˘).

Cir'-cum-FLU-ENT, (-fl'oo-ent, 109) *a.* Flowing round.

Cir'-cum-flu-ence, *s.* An inclosing with waters.

Cir'-cum-flu-ous, 120: *a.* Environing with waters.

Cir'-cum-FO-ra''-NE-ous, *a.* Going from door to door.

To Cir'-cum-FUSE, (-fūz, 137) *v. a.* To pour round.

Cir'-cum-fu'-sile, (-zil, 105) *a.* That may be poured round.

Cir'-cum-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* A pouring around.

Cir'-cum-GES-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A carrying about.

Cir'-cum-GY-RATE, (-gē-rāt, 105) *v. a.* To wheel about.

Cir'-cum-gy-ra''-tion, *s.* A rolling or turning about.

Cir'-cum-IP'-ION, (-ish'-ün) *s.* The act of going round.

Cir'-cum-JA''-CENT, *a.* Lying round.

Cir'-cum-LI-ga''-tion, *s.* A binding round; a band.

Cir'-cum-LO-cu''-tion, *s.* A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

Cir'-cum-loc''-u-tor-y, *a.* Periphrastical.

Cir'-cum-MURED'', (-mürēd, 114) *a.* Walled round.

To Cir'-cum-NAV'-i-GATE, *v. a.* To sail round.

Cir'-cum-nav''-i-ga-ble, *a.* That may be sailed round.

Cir'-cum-flav''-i-ga'-tor, *s.* One that sails round.

Cir'-cum-nav''-i-ga''-tion, *s.* A sailing round.

Cir'-cum-PLI-ca''-tion, *s.* A wrapping around.

Cir'-cum-PO'-LAR, 34: *a.* Round the pole.

Cir'-cum-PO-SIT''-ION, (-zish'-ün, 151, 89) *s.* The act of placing circularly; the state of being so placed.

Cir'-cum-RA''-sion, (-rā'-zhün, 90) *s.* A paring round.

Cir'-cum-RO-ta''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A rolling round.

Cir'-cum-ro''-ta-tor-y, *a.* Wheeling round.

To Cir'-cum-SCRIBE', 85: *v. a.* To write around; to bound, to limit; to enclose.

Cir'-cum-scrip''-tive, *a.* Enclosing the superficies.

Cir'-cum-scrip''-tion, 89: *s.* Determination of particular form; limitation; a circular inscription.

Cir'-cum-SPECT, *a.* Cautious; attentive; discreet.

Cir'-cum-spect''-ly, 105: *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously.

Cir'-cum-spect'-neas, *s.* Vigilance; caution.

Cir'-cum-spect'-tive, 105: *a.* Attentive; cautious.

Cir'-cum-spect''-tion, *s.* Watchfulness; caution.

Cir'-cum-ST-ANCY, *s.* Adjunct of a fact; accident; incident; event; condition; state of affairs.

To Cir'-cum-stance, *v. a.* To place relatively.

Cir'-cum-stant, *a.* Surrounding. [Little used.]

Cir'-cum-stant'-ial, (-shāl, 147) *a. and s.* Accidental; not essential; detailed; minute:—*s.* A thing incidental to the main subject, but not essential.

Cir'-cum-stant'-ial-ly, *ad.* Incidentally; minutely.

Cir'-cum-stant'-i-al'-i-ty, (-shē-āl'-ē-tēy, 147, 81) *s.* The state of a thing as modified by circumstances.

To Cir'-cum-stant''-i-ate, *v. a.* To describe exactly.

Cir'-cum-TER-ra''-NE-ous, 90: *a.* Around the earth.

To Cir'-cum-VAL'-LATE, *v. a.* To fortify around.

Cir'-cum-val-la''-tion, *s.* The art of casting up fortifications around a place; the fortification itself.

Cir'-cum-VEG''-tion, 89: *s.* A carrying round.

To Cir'-cum-VENT', 85: *v. a.* To deceive; to cheat.

Cir'-cum-ven''-tive, 105: *a.* Overreaching.

Cir'-cum-ven''-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Fraud; prevention.

To Cir'-cum-VEST, *v. a.* To cover round with a garment.

Cir'-cum-VO-la''-tion, *s.* A flying round.

To Cir'-cum-VOLVE'', 85: *v. a. and n.* To roll round.

Cir'-cum-vo-lu''-tion, 109: *s.* A turning round.

Cir'-cus, cer'-kūs, } *s.* An open space or area for sports, with seats around for the spectators.

CIRQUE, cerk, 189: } *s.* sports, with seats around for the spectators.

Cir'-cēn'-sian, (-cēn'-sh'ān, 147) *a.* Pertaining to the circus.

CIRROUS, cir'-rūs, 129, 120: *a.* Terminating in a curl or tendril; as a cirrous leaf.

Cir'-rif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing tendrils.

CISALPINE, cīz-āl'-pīn, 151, 105: *a.* On the Roman side of the Alps.

CIST.—See Cyst.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

CISTERCIAN, cīs-ter'-shē-ăn, 90: *s.* A monk of Cîteaux in France, a reformed Benedictine.
CISTERN=cīs'-tern, *s.* A receptacle of water; a reservoir; an enclosed fountain.
CISTUS=cīs'-tūs, *s.* The rock rose.
CIT, CITADEL, CITIZEN.—See under City.
To CITE=cīt, *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to call on another authoritatively; to quote.
Cit'-tal, *s.* Impeachment; summons; citation.
Cit'-ter, 36: *s.* One who cites in a court; a quoter.
Cit'-ta-to-ry, *a.* Having power or form of citation.
Cit'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The calling of a person before an ecclesiastical judge; a quotation; an enumeration.
CITHERN=cīt'h'-ern, *s.* A kind of harp or guitar.
Cit'h'-ar-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the harp.
CITRON=cīt'-rōn, 18: *s.* A kind of lemon.
Cit'-rine, 114: *a.* Lemon-coloured; like a citron.
Cit'-rine, *s.* A species of yellow crystal.
Cit'-ri-na'-tion, *s.* The turning to a yellow colour.
Cit'-ric, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes.
Cit'-rate, *s.* A neutral salt formed by a union of the citric acid with a base.
Cit'-rul, *s.* The pumpkin, so named from being yellow.
Cit'-ron-wa'-ter, (-wāw'-ter, 140) *s.* A distilled liquor.
CITY, cīt'-ēy, *s.* and *a.* Primarily, a union of men for the sake of society and mutual help; properly, a large town; a town corporate that has a bishop; the inhabitants of a city:—*a.* Pertaining to, or like a city or citizens.
Cit'-i-cian, 158: *s.* The manners of a citizen. [B. Jonson.]
Cit'-i-DEL, *s.* A fortress in or near the city.
Cit'-i-ZEN, (cīt'-ē-zen, 114) *s.* A freeman of a city; a townsman not a gentleman; an inhabitant of a city.
Cit, *s.* A citizen, used in contempt.
Cit'-i-zen-ship, *s.* The freedom of the city.
Civ'-ic, *a.* Literally, pertaining to a city or citizens; extensively, civil as distinguished from military.
Civ'-il, *s.* Municipal; relating to the community; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign; lay as opposed to ecclesiastical; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c. as opposed to military; in common language, complaisant, well-bred. *Civil law*, in a general sense, is the law of a state or country, but, appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; *Civil suit*, or action, is a suit between citizen and citizen, as opposed to a criminal process, which is between the king or state and a citizen; *Civil list* is that of the royal household, officers of state, judges, &c. who are paid out of the king's revenue in his own distinct capacity; *Civil war* is intestine war; *Civil year* is the year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact solar year.
Ci-vil'-ian, (cē-vīl'-yān, 146) *s.* A professor of the old Roman law, and of general equity; a university student; one in a civil not military capacity.
Civ'-il-ly, *ad.* In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.
To Civ'-i-LIZE, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness.
Civ'-i-li-zer, *s.* He that reclaims from barbarity.
Civ'-i-li-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A law which renders a criminal process civil; the act of civilizing; the state of being civilized.
Ci-vil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Freedom from barbarity; politeness; rule of decency; partaking of the nature of a civilized state.
Civ'-ism, 158: *s.* Love of country, patriotism.
CIVET=civ'-ēt, 14: *s.* Perfume from the civet cat.
To CLACK=clăck, *v. n.* To make a sudden sharp noise; to let the tongue run. *To clack wool* is to cut off the sheep's mark, and defraud the customs.
Clack, *s.* A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated; the instrument that makes the noise; the noise of a talkative tongue. The clack or clacker of a mill is a

bell which gives notice that the hopper is empty; or the instrument which strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn. A Clack-dish is a wooden bowl with a cover which beggars formerly used to clack.
CLAD.—See To Cloth.

To CLAIM=clām, *v. a.* Originally, to call loudly; to demand of right; to require authoritatively.
Claim, *s.* Originally, a loud call; a demand as of right; a title to a privilege or possession in the hands of another; the thing claimed.
Claim'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be claimed.
Claim'-ant, *s.* One who claims, or has a right to claim.
Claim'-er, *s.* One that claims.
CLAM'-OUR, (clām'-or, 120, 38) *s.* Outcry; noise.
To Clam'-our, *v. a.* To make outcries; to vociferate.
Clam'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Vociferous; noisy.
Clam'-o-rous-ly, *ad.* Vociferously.
Clam'-o-rous-ness, *s.* Vociferation; a noisy call.
To Clam, *v. n.* A term in ringing; to unite sounds in the peal.
CLA'-MANT, *a.* Crying out; beseeching. [Thomson.]
To CLAM=clām, *v. a.* and *n.* To clog with any glutinous matter:—*acc.* To be moist.
Clam'-my, 105: *a.* Viscous, glutinous.
Clam'-mi-ness, *s.* Viscosity; stickiness.
To CLAMBER=clām'-ber, *v. n.* To climb difficultly.
CLAMOUR, &c.—See under To Claim.
CLAMP=clāmp, *s.* A piece of wood or iron used to strengthen something; a quantity of bricks.
To Clamp, *v. a.* To strengthen by means of a clamp.
CLAN=clān, *s.* A family; a race; a tribe.
Clan'-nish, *a.* Disposed to adhere closely.
Clan'-ship, *s.* Association of persons or families.
CLANDESTINE, clān-dēs'-tīn, 105: *a.* Hidden.
Clan-des'-tine-ly, *ad.* Secretly; privately.
Clan-des'-tine-ness, *s.* Secrecy; state of concealment.
CLAN'-CU-LAR, (clāng'-cū-lar, 158, 34) *a.* Clandestine.
CLANG=clāng, 72: *s.* A loud resonant noise.
To Clang, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound resonantly.
Clang'-ous, 120: *a.* Making a clang.
CLANG'-OR, *s.* Resonance of harsh sounds; a clang.
Clang'-or-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Producing clangor.
CLANK, 158: *s.* A metallic sound vibrating imperfectly.
To Clank, *v. a.* To strike so as to make a clank.
To CLAP=clāp, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike together with quick motion, so as to make a noise; to applaud with the hands; to thrust together suddenly; to place suddenly in, into, under, over, &c.; to give disease or infect suddenly in a venereal encounter: *To clap up* is to complete hastily; also, to imprison:—*acc.* To move unblushingly with a noise; to begin briskly; to strike the hands in applause.
Clap, *s.* A noise made by sudden collision; a sudden act or motion; an explosion; an act of applause; a venereal infection; (see the verb: the word does not need a separate head for this sense, though at first etymologically distinct;) a sudden misfortune.
Clap'-per, *s.* He or that which claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.
To CLAP'-PER-CLAW, *v. a.* To lash with the tongue; to abuse.
CLARENCEUX, CLARENCIEUX, clār'-ēnce-yōw', 170: *s.* The second king at arms, appointed by Edward IV. on the death of the duke of Clarence.
CLARITY, clār'-ē-tēy, 129, 105: *s.* Clearness, splendor.
Clar'-i-tude, *s.* Brightness, splendor. [Little used.]
CLARK'-OB-SCURE, *s.* Light and shade in painting.
CLARK'-ET, *s.* Bourdeaux wine of a clear pale red.

The schemes endure, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fewels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a. e. i.* &c. *mule*, 171.

CLA

To CLAR'-i-ty, (-fj), *v. a. and n.* To purify or clear; to brighten or illuminate:—*adv.* To clear up; to grow bright.

CLAR'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* The act or state of clearing.
CLAR'-i-ow, (clár'-é-ôn, 129, 105, 18) *s.* A kind of trumpet of shrill clear tone.

CLAR'-i-o-net', *s.* A shriller kind of hautboy.

CLAR'-i-CHORD, 161: *s.* An ancient sort of spinet.

CLARY, clár'-é-ý, 41: *s.* A herb of the sage genus.

To CLASH=cláš, *v. n. and a.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power or contrary direction:—*act.* To strike one thing against another so as to produce a noise.

Clash, *s.* Noisy collision; opposition.

CLASP=clásp, 11: *s.* A hook for holding any thing close; an embrace.

To Clasp, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to enclose between the hands; to embrace.

Clasp'-per, *s.* That which clasps; a tendril.

Clasp'-knife, (-níf, 157) *s.* A knife that shuts in.

CLASS=cláss, 11: *s.* A rank or order either of things or persons; a set of students of the same form or degree.

To Class, *v. a.* To range methodically.

Clas'-sis, [Lat.] *s.* Class. (Clarendon, Milton.)

Clas'-si-cal, Clas'-sic, *a.* Of the first rank.—See lower.

Clas'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* In classes.—See also lower.

To Clas'-si-fy, (-fj), *v. a.* To arrange in classes.

Clas'-si-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* A ranging into classes.

CLAS'-si-CAL, *a.* Greek or Roman as regards the language, the merit, or taste of a work; because what is Greek or Roman is, generally, in these respects, of the first order or rank.

Clas'-sic, *a. and s.* Greek or Roman:—*s.* A Greek or Roman author or work. As a substantive, it must be qualified to have a different meaning; *e. g.* a modern classic; a French classic, &c.

Clas'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* According to Greek or Roman taste.

To CLATTER=clát'-ter, *v. n. and a.* To make a noise by knocking two or more sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly:—*act.* To strike so as to produce a rattling.

Clat'-ter, *s.* A rattling noise; a confused noise.

Clat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* One that clatters; a babbler.

Clat'-ter-ing, *s.* A clatter; a confusion of sounds.

CLAUDENT=cláw-dént, *a.* Shutting; enclosing.

Clau'-sure, (-zh'oor) *s.* Confinement.

Clau'-strál, 12: *a.* Relating to a cloister.

CLAUSE, (cláuz, 151) *s.* Literally, an inclosure; hence, that which is included; as the words in a sentence which come between two commas or other stops; an article or stipulation under one item or division.

Clau'-su-lar, *s.* Consisting of, or having clauses.

CLAVATED=clá-v-éd, *a.* Having the form of a club; set with knobs, as with little clubs.

Clav'-el-la'-ted, 92: *a.* An epithet applied to the ashes called potash, from the billets or little clubs used in making it.

CLAV'-i-GEN, 92: *s.* A club bearer.—See also under Claviary.

CLAVE.—See To Cleave, *v. n.*

CLAVIARY, clávt'-yár-é-ý, 95: *s.* An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces in music.

Clav'-i-chord, 92, 105, 161: *s.* An instrument with keys that strike the chords, the same as Clarichord.

CLAV'-i-CLE, *s.* A small bone of which there are two, fastening the shoulder-bone and breast-bone; being as it were keys at the basis of the neck.

CLE

CLAV'-i-GER, 92: *s.* A key bearer.—See also higher.

CLAW=cláw, *s.* The sharp hooked nail of a beast or bird; the whole foot with the hooked nails; the holders of a shell fish: an incision or scratch made with a claw.

To Claw, *v. a.* To tear with claws; to pull as with the nails; to tear or scratch; to flatter; (a cant use of the word now obsolete.)

Clawed, (cláwd, 114) *a.* Furnished with claws; scratched.

Claw'-back, *s.* A flatterer. [Obs.]

CLAY=cláw, *s.* The general name of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not easily subsiding in it; in poetry and scripture, earth in general; figuratively, that which is frail.

To Clay, *v. a.* To cover with clay.

Clay'-ey, *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.

Among the compounds are Clay'-cold, Clay'-pit, Clay'-mar, Clay'-slate, Clay'-stone, &c. The last two are mineralogical substantives.

CLAYES, cláwz=cláwz, 151: *s. pl.* Wattles or hurdles used in fortification to cover lodgements.

CLAYMORE=clá'-more, 100: *s.* A large sword.

CLEAN=cléne, 103: *a. and ad.* Free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity, or from loathsome disease; elegant; neat; dexterous; not bungling; entire:—*ad.* Quite; perfectly; without miscarriage.

Clean'-ly, *ad.* Elegantly; neatly; dexterously.

Clean'-ness, *s.* Neatness; purity; innocence.

To Clean, *v. a.* To free from dirt.

CLEAN'-LY, (clén'-lé-ý, 120, 105) *a.* Free from dirtiness; neat; pure; nice; clever.

Clean'-li-ly, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

Clean'-li-ness, *s.* Freedom from dirt; neatness.

To Cleanse, (clénz, 120, 137) *v. a.* To free from filth; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humors by purgation; to scour; to rid of offensive things.

Clean'-ser, (-zer.) *s.* One that cleanses; a detergent.

Clean'-sing, *s.* A purification.

Clean'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being cleansed.

CLEAR=clér, 103, 43: *a. and ad.* Bright; serene; pure; perspicuous; indisputable; manifest; distinct; innocent; free:—*ad.* Plainly; clean; quite. It is also used as a substantive by builders to signify the space within a house from wall to wall.

To Clear, *v. a. and n.* To make bright; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse; to remove any encumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify; to gain without deduction: To clear a ship is to satisfy all demands at the custom-house:—*adv.* To grow bright; to obtain transparency.

Clear'-age, *s.* The removing of any thing.

Clear'-ance, *s.* The act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

Clear'-er, 36: *s.* Brightener; purifier.

Clear'-ing, *s.* Justification; defence.

Clear'-ly, *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.

Clear'-ness, *s.* Transparency; splendor; lustre; distinctness; sincerity; freedom from imputation.

CLEAR'-SIGHT-ED, (-sí-téd, 162) *a.* Discerning.

Clear'-sight-ed-ness, *s.* Discernment.

To CLEAR'-STARCH, *v. a.* To starch and then spread out in order to clear.

Clear'-star-cher, *s.* One who clearstarches.

CLEAT=cléat, *s.* A piece of wood to fasten ropes on.

To CLEAVE=cléw, *v. n.* To adhere; to hold
I CLEAVE=cláw, } to; to unite apply.

Among the irregular preterit here given is nearly obsolete.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166,

To CLEAVE=clēve, } *v. a. and n.* To di-
 CLOVE or CLEFT, } vide with violence; to
 CLEFT or CLO'-VEN, 114: } split; to divide:—*neu.*
 To suffer division.

☞ Clave, another form of the preterit, is now obsolete.
 Clea'-vage, 99: *s.* The act or manner of splitting.
 Clea'-ver, *s.* One who cleaves; a butcher's axe.

CLEFT, *s.* A space from the separation of parts.
 To CLEFT'-GRaft, *v. a.* To ingraft by cleaving the
 stock of a tree, and inserting the scion.

CLEDGE=clēdge, *s.* The upper stratum of fuller's
 earth.

CLEF, clif, 113: *s.* A mark for the key in music.

CLEG=clēg, *s.* The horse-fly.

To CLEM=clēm, *v. a.* To starve. [B. Jonson.]

CLEMENT=clēm'-ēnt, *a.* Mild, gentle, merciful.

Clem'-ent-ly, 105: *ad.* In a merciful manner.

Clem'-en-cy, *s.* Mercy, mildness, leniency.

CLEMENTINE, clēm'-ēn-tīn, *a.* Relating to St.

Clement, or the constitutions of Clement V.

To CLENCH.—See To Clinch.

To CLEPE=clēpe, *v. a.* To call, or name. [Obs.]

CLEPSYDRA=clēps'-ē-drd, *s.* Literally, a water-
 hider or stealer; it was a kind of water clock among
 the ancients; a chemical vessel.

Cleps-am'-mī-a, *s.* A sand glass for measuring time.

CLERK, clark, 130: *s.* A clergyman.—See also
 below.

Cler'-gy, (cler'-gēy, 35, 105) *s.* The body of men
 set apart by ordination for the offices of religion.

Cler'-gy-cal, *a.* Clerical. [Out of use.]

Cler'-gy-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting benefit
 of clergy; which see under Benefit.

Cler'-gy-man, *s.* A man in holy orders.

Cler'-ic, (clēr'-ic, 88) } 129: *a.* Relating to the
 Cler'-i-cal, (clēr'-ē-cāl) } clergy.

CLERK, (clark, 130) *s.* A scholar; a man that can
 read; a layman who leads the responses in the church
 service; a writer employed in a public or private office
 under a superior; one employed under another.

Clerk'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Scholarlike:—Learnedly.

Clerk'-ship, *s.* Scholarship: the office of a clerk.

Clerk'-ale, *s.* The feast of the parish-clerk.

CLEROMANCY, clēr'-ō-mān'-cēy, 87, 92: *s.*
 Divination by casting lots.

CLERON'-o-my, 87: *s.* That which is given as his
 lot to any one, his heritage or patrimony.

CLEVER=clēv'-er, 36: *a.* Dexterous, ingenious.
 In America, it also signifies good-natured.

Clev'-er-ly, *ad.* Dexterously.

Clev'-er-ness, *s.* Dexterity, skill, ingenuity.

CLEW, clēw, 109: *s.* A ball of thread; the thread
 that forms the ball; the thread used to guide one in a
 labyrinth; any thing that guides or directs one in an
 intricate case.

To Clew, *v. a.* To direct. [Unusual.]

CLEW, clēw, 109: *s.* The corner of a sail.

To Clew, *v. a.* To truss up to the yard by clew-
 garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.

To CLICK=clīck, *v. n.* To make a succession of
 small sharp sounds.

Click, *s.* A small sharp sound; that which makes a
 clicking noise, as the latch of a door; a piece of iron
 falling into a notched wheel; &c.

Click'-er, *s.* A horse that clicks with his feet; a
 knocker; the servant of a salesman who stands at the
 door inviting customers.

CLIENT=clī'-ēnt, *s.* Originally, one who sought
 and lived under the protection of a patron or man of
 rank; at present, one who has the assistance or advoca-
 cy of a lawyer.

Clī-en'-tal, 84: *a.* Dependent. [Burke.]

Clī'-en-ted, *a.* Furnished with clients.

Clī'-en-tele, *s.* Clientship. [Obs.]

Clī'-ent-ship, *s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF=clīf, 155: *s.* A steep rock.

Clīf'-fy, 105: *a.* Having cliffs; craggy.

CLIFF, a term in music.—See Clef.

CLIFT=clīft, *s.* A cleft; a cliff.

Clīft'-ed, *a.* Cleft or broken.

Clīf'-ty, *a.* Cliffy.

CLIMACTER, &c.—See under Climax.

CLIMATE=clī'-māte, *s.* Geographically, a portion
 being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator, the
 longest day at one side of which is half an hour shorter
 than at the other side; or, within the polar circles, a
 portion comprehended between two circles, at one of
 which the longest day is a month shorter than at the
 other; popularly, a tract of land, a region, or country,
 differing from another in the temperature of the air;
 also the temperature itself which is thus different.

To Clī'-mate, *v. n.* To reside in some region.

[Shaks.]

Clī'-ma-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Climate. [Little used.]

Clī-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited
 Clī-mat'-i-cal, } by a climate.

CLIME, *s.* Climate. [Poetic, but not exclusively so.]

CLIMAX, clī'-mācks, 154: *s.* Gradation; ascent;
 a rhetorical gradation either in the thought, the ex-
 pression, or both.

CLIMAC'-TER, 36: *s.* A step or gradation in the
 years of life, supposed to determine a bodily change;
 the space of years concluded by the critical year.

Clīm'-ac-ter'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the
 critical years in life.—*s.* The same as Climacter, and
 now more frequently used. The grand climacteric is
 the number 7 multiplied into 3 times 3, or the 63d year.

Clīm'-ac-ter'-i-cal, *a.* Climacteric.

To CLIMB, clīme, 115, 156: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 ascend with labour:—*ad.* To ascend, to mount.

☞ This was once an irregular verb, (*pref.* I clomb, *part.*
 clomb,) but is now regular.

Clīm'-a-ble, (clīm'-ā-bl), *a.* Ascendable.

Clīm'-er, (clīm'-er=clī'-mer), *s.* He who climbs;
 a plant that creeps and rises on some support.

CLIME.—See under Climate.

To CLINCH=clīntch, *v. i.* and *n.* To grasp in
 the hand; to contract or double the fingers; to rivet,
 or bend the point of a nail on the other side; to con-
 firm, to fix; as, To clinch an argument:—*neu.* To hold
 fast upon.

Clinch, *s.* That which holds both ways; hence, a
 word with double meaning, a pun, an ambiguity; a
 part of a cable; a kind of knot.

Clinch'-er, *s.* A cramp or piece of iron bent down
 to fasten any thing; that which makes fast, fixes or
 settles; he who makes a smart reply.

To CLING=clīng, } *v. n.* To hang upon by
 I Clung,=clūng, } twining round; to adhere. In

Clung=clūng, } Shakspear it may be found
 as an active verb, signifying to wither.—See To Clung.

Cling'-y, (ēy, 105) 72: *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINICAL, clīn'-ē-cāl, *a.* Pertaining to a bed;
 Clinical lectures are those delivered at patients' bed-
 sides; a *clinical convert* is a death-bed convert.

Clīn'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Clinical; bed-ridden:—*s.*
 A patient that keeps his bed; anciently, one who was
 baptized on his death-bed.

Clīn'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By the bed-side.

To CLINK, clīngk, 158: *v. a.* and *n.* To strike
 so as to make a small sharp noise, the same which is
 expressed by Click, with the addition of a slight ring-
 ing or vibration:—*neu.* To emit a small sharp noise.

Clīnk, *s.* A sharp, successive noise.

CLINK'-ER, 36: *s.* A kind of brick; a cinder.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: cháp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōód: j'wē, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

CLINOMETER=clī-nōm'-ē-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the dip in mineral strata.

CLINQUANT, clīng'-cānt, *a.* Glittering; dressed in embroidery or tinsel. [Shaks.]

To CLIP=clīp, *v. a.* Formerly, to embrace, hug, or ensfold; hence, also, to confine or limit; at present, to separate by a sudden stroke; to cut with shears or scissors; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to curtail, to cut. It had a neuter sense in falconry, signifying to move fast.

Clip'-per, *s.* A debaser of coin; a barber.

Clip'-ping, *s.* A part cut off.

CLIQUE, clēk, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Party, gang, set, coterie.

CLIVERS, clī'-verz, 151: *s.* A wild plant.

CLOAK=clōkt, *s.* A loose outer garment; a concealment; a cover.

To Cloak, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide.

Cloak'-bag, *s.* A portmanteau; a travelling bag.

CLOCK=clōck, *s.* Properly, a bell; an instrument which tells the hour; a beetle that flies about in the evening, in a circular direction, with a loud noise. *What's o'clock*. What is the hour of the clock.

Clock'-work, (-wŭrk, 141) *s.* Movements by weights or springs; well adjusted work.

CLOCK OF A STOCKING: The embroidery work about the ankle.

To CLOCK.—See **To Cluck**.

CLOD=clōd, *s.* That which is collected into a lump, a hard mass of earth cohering; a turf; the ground; any thing concentered; any thing base or earthy; a dull gross fellow.

To Clod, *v. n.* and *a.* To gather into concretions:—*act.* To pelt with clods.

Clod'-dy, *a.* Consisting of clods; mean; gross.

Clod'-hop-per, *s.* A dull, heavy clown.

Clod'-pate, **Clod'-poll**, (-pōlt, 116) *s.* A stupid fellow.

Clod'-pa-ted, *a.* Stupid, dull.

Clot, *s.* Concretion, coagulation.

To Clot, *v. n.* To form clots or clods; to concrete, to coagulate; to become gross.

Clot'-ted, *a.* Coagulated.

Clot'-ty, *a.* Full of clots.

To Clot'-ter, *v. n.* To clot. [Dryden.]

CLOFF=clōf, 155: *s.* In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred-weight.

→ In the dictionaries this word is written Clough, but practically as here given.

To CLOG=clōg, *v. a.* and *n.* To load with or encumber; to hinder, to obstruct; to burden; to embarrass:—*acc.* To coalesce; to adhere; to be encumbered.

Clog, *s.* An encumbrance, a weight; a kind of additional shoe worn to keep from wet; a wooden shoe.

Clog'-ging, (-gūng, 77) *s.* An obstruction.

Clog'-gy, 77: *a.* Adhesive; obstructing; loaded.

Clog'-gi-ness, *s.* The state of being cloggy.

CLOISTER=clōy'-ster, 29, 36: *s.* Literally, an enclosed place; (compare Claudent, &c.) a religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; in a more limited sense, the square shut in by the church, chapter-house, refectory, &c. By Cloisters is also meant the peristyle or piazza at any side of the square.

To Cloister, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister; to immerse.

Cloi'-ster, (-sterd, 114) *a.* Solitary; inhabiting a cloister; built with peristyles or piazzas.

Cloi'-ster-al, 129, 12: *a.* Solitary.

Cloi'-ster-ess, *s.* A nun.

CLOKE.—See **Cloak**.

CLOMB, clōm, 156: *pret.* and *part.*—See **To Climb**.

CLONIC=clōn'-ic, *a.* Shaking; convulsive; irregular.

To CLOOM=clōm, *v. a.* To glue up. [Obs.]

To CLOSE, clōz, 137: *v. a.* and *n.* To shut; to conclude; to enclose; to join; to unite fractures:—*acc.* To coalesce: *To Close with*, to come to an agreement with; to grapple with as in wrestling.

Close, *s.* The manner or time of closing; a grapple as in wrestling; pause; cessation; a conclusion. See also lower.

Close'-ser, (-zer) *s.* A finisher; a concluder.

Close'-sing, *s.* Period; conclusion.

Close'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of shutting up; that which encloses; enclosure; end.

Close'-et, (clōz'-ēt) *s.* A small private room; a cupboard.

To Close'-et, *v. a.* To shut up in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSE, (clōc, 137) *a. ad.* and *s.* Shut fast; having no vent; confined; stagnant; compact; solid; joined without space between; approaching nearly; undiscovered; hidden; secret; trusty; sly; retired; penurious; applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, oppressive:—*ad.* Nearly, densely; completely; secretly:—*s.* A place made close by fences; a small field.

Close'-ly, *ad.* In a close manner; secretly.

Close'-ness, *s.* The state of being close; straitness; connectedness; want of air; secrecy; sly avarice.

Close'-bod-ied, (-id, 114) *a.* Fitting close to the body.

Close'-hand-ed, **Close'-fis-ted**, *a.* Penurious.

Close'-stool, *s.* A chamber utensil.

CLOSH=clōsh, *s.* A disease in the feet of cattle.

CLOT, **To Clot**, &c.—See under **Clod**.

CLOTH=clōth, 17: *s.* Any thing woven for dress; the piece of linen spread upon a table; a texture of wool; a clergyman's dress, and figuratively his function.

→ In any of these senses, the plural is regular in spelling and pronunciation.—See **Clothes** lower.

Cloth'-shear-er, *s.* One who trims cloth.

To CLOTHE, (clōth, 137) } *v. a.* To invest with
1 **Clad**, or **Clothed**, 114: } garments; to adorn
Clad, or **Clothed**, 114: } with dress; to invest;
to furnish with clothes.

Clothes, (clōthz, 143) *s. pl.* Garments; raiment; coverings of a bed.

Cloth'-er, 105, 146, 36: *s.* A seller of clothes; an outfitter; a maker of cloths.

Cloth'-ing, *s.* Dress; vesture.

CLOUD=clowd, 123: *s.* A collection of visible vapour suspended in the air at some height; (otherwise it is called a fog); the veins or stains which, in stones, &c. resemble clouds; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To Cloud, *v. a.* and *n.* To darken; to mark as with clouds; to obscure; to defame:—*acc.* To grow cloudy

Cloud'-y, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark; obscure.

Cloud'-i-ly, *ad.* With clouds; obscurely.

Cloud'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'-less, *a.* Without clouds; clear.

→ Among the compounds are *Cloud'-capt*, (capped with, i. e. touching the clouds,) *Cloud'-berry*, (a Lancashire plant, so called as if it came from the clouds,) *Cloud'-compelling*, (driving the clouds before him,—an epithet of Jupiter,) *Cloud'-kissing*, (touching the clouds,) &c.

CLOUGH, clūf, 120, 162: *s.* The cleft of a hill; a cliff. See also **Cloff**.

CLOUT=clowt, 123: *s.* A nail. [Fr. *clou*.]

To Clout, *v. a.* To nail; as clouted shoon or shoes.

CLOUT=clowt, 123: *s.* Primarily, that which is thrust or clapped on; hence, a cloth for any mean use; a patch; the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; a plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing; a rude blow.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Clout, *v. a.* To patch; to cover with a cloth; to join coarsely; to beat; to strike.
Clout'-ed, *a.* Patched; also wrongly for clotted.
Clout'-er-ly, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.
CLOVE, CLOVEN, *pret. and part.*—See **To Cleave**.
Clove, (clōve) *s.* A part separated; appropriately, the parts into which garlic separates when the outer skin is removed; and also the divisions of a weight or wey of cheese, &c. in Suffolk and Essex, in the former of which 32 cloves (356 pounds) are a wey, in the latter 42 cloves, (336 pounds.) A wey of wool divides into 26 cloves.
Clo'-ven-foot'-ed, 85, 114, 118: } *a.* Having the
Clo'-ven-hoofed, (hōoft, 143) } foot cleft or divided into two parts.
CLOVE=clōve, *s.* A valuable Indian spice.
Clove-gil'-ly-flower, (-jil'-lēy-flōr) *s.* Carnation pink, a flower that smells like cloves. Webster, however, doubts this relationship, and allies the word to Clout, a nail.
CLOVER=clōv'-er, *s.* A species of trefoil which cattle are very fond of: hence the phrase, *To live in clover*.
Clo'-vered, (-verd, 114) *a.* Covered with clover.
CLOWN=clown, 31: *s.* A rustic; a coarse ill-bred man; the fool or buffoon in a drama.
To Clown, *v. n.* To play the clown. [Little used.]
Clown'-ish, *a.* Coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly.
Clown'-ish-ly, *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.
Clown'-ish-ness, *s.* Rusticity; incivility.
Clown'-er-y, *s.* Ill breeding; rudeness. [L'Estrange.]
To CLOY=clōy, 29: *v. a.* To satiate; to fill to loathing.
Cloy'-less, *a.* That cannot surfeit or glut.
Cloy'-ment, *s.* Satiation; fulness; glut.
To CLOY=cloy, 29: *v. a.* To nail; to spike; to claw as with talons; to wound with a nail. [Fr. *Clover*.]
CLUB=clūb, *s.* A heavy stick thicker at one end than the other: the name of one of the suits of cards, of which, among the Spaniards, the emblem was a club, though with the Spanish name we have adopted the French emblem, a trefoil.
To Club, *v. a.* To beat with a club.
Clubbed, 114: *a.* Heavy or thick like a club.
 Among the compounds are *Club'-fisted*, (having a large fist.) *Club'-footed*, (crooked in the feet.) *Club'-headed*, (having a thick head.) *Club'-law*, (the law of brute force,) &c.
To CLUB=clūb, *v. n.* and *a.* To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions:—*act.* To pay into a common collection.
Club, *s.* The share or proportion each person pays to a common stock; the stock so raised; the persons, collectively, who thus pay; hence, the next word.
CLUB, *s.* An association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations for the promotion of some common purpose, as of hilarity, science, politics, &c.
To Club, *v. n.* To join so as to form a club.
Club'-bist, *s.* A member of clubs. [Burke.] *Club'-ber* is obsolete.
Club'-room, *s.* The room in which a club assembles.
Club'-house, *s.* A house occupied by a club.
To CLUCK=clūck, *v. n.* and *a.* To call chickens as a hen:—*new*. To call as a hen calls.
CLUE.—See **Clew**.
CLUMP=clūmp, *s.* A shapeless piece of wood or other matter; a cluster of trees.
Clumps, *s.* A numskull.
To Clum'-per, *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses.
Clum'-sy, (-zēy, 151, 105) *a.* Awkward; heavy.
Clum'-si-ly, *ad.* Awkwardly; heavily.

Clum'-si-ness, *s.* Awkwardness, ungainliness.
CLUNCH=clūntch, *s.* Hard clay in coal-pits.
CLUNG.—See **To Cling**.
To CLUNG=clūng, *v. n.* To shrink; to waste. [Obs.]
CLUNIAN, cl'w'-uē-āc, *s.* A Benedictine monk of Cluni.
CLUSTER=clūs'-ter, *s.* A bunch or a number of the same things gathered together.
To Clus'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow in bunches:—*act.* To collect into bunches.
Clus'-ter-y, 129, 105: *a.* Growing in clusters.
Clus'-ter-grape, *s.* A small black grape.
To CLUTCH=clūtch, *v. a.* To gripe, to grasp.
Clutch, *s.* The gripe; in the plural, the paws, the talons; hands in the sense of rapacity.
CLUTTER=clūt'-ter, *s.* A noise, a bustle. Compare Clatter.
To Clut'-ter, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.
CLYSTER=clīs'-ter, *s.* An injection up the rectum.
Clys'-ter-pipe, *s.* The tube used for a clyster.
CO-, COG-, COL-, COM-, CON-, COR-, is a prefix of Latin origin, and, in most of the words compounded with it, signifies with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like: its form varying with the letter or sound that follows.
To COACERVATE=cō-d-cer'-vāt, 59: *v. a.* To heap up together. See **Co**.
Co-ac'-er-va'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A heaping together.
COACH=cōatch, *s.* A close four-wheeled vehicle for state, for pleasure, and for travelling, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.
To Coach, *v. n.* and *a.* To ride in a coach:—*act.* To carry in a coach.
 Among the compounds are *Coach'-box*, (the driver's seat.) *Coach'-hire*, *Coach'-horses*, *Coach'-house*, (a building for the coach when not in use.) *Coach'-maker*, *Coach'-man*, (the driver,) *Coach'-manship*, &c.
To COACT=cō-act', *v. n.* To act together. See **Co**.
Co-ac'-tive, *a.* Acting together.
Co-ac'-TIVE, *a.* Restraining, impelling.
Co-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Compulsion; force.
COADJUTOR, cō-ād-jū'-tor, 109, 38: *s.* A fellow helper; in the canon law, one appointed to perform the duties of another. See **Co**.
Co-ad'-ju'-trix, 154: *s.* A female fellow helper.
Co-ad'-ju'-MENT, 81: *s.* Mutual assistance.
Co-ad'-ju'-tant, *a.* Helping. Compare **To Adjute**, &c.
Co-ad'-ju'-van-cy, *s.* Concurrent help.
COADUNATE=cō-ād'-ū-nāt, *a.* United at the base, as coadunate leaves. See **Co**. [Bot.]
Co-ad'-u-ni'-tion, *s.* Union of different substances.
To COAGMENT=cō-āg'-mēnt, *v. a.* To heap together.
Co-ag'-men-ta'-tion, *s.* Co-accretion. See **Co**.
To COAGULATE=cō-āg'-ū-lāt, *v. a.* and *n.* To force into concretions:—*new*. To run into concretions. See **Co**.
Co-ag'-u-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to coagulate.
Co-ag'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* Producer of coagulation.
Co-ag'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Concretion, congelation.
Co-ag'-u-la-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may coagulate.
Co-ag'-u-lum, *s.* A coagulator, as rennet, curd, &c.; a thick mass, as the clot of blood, &c. [Lat.]
COAL=cōk, *s.* Primarily, a burning substance; chemically, a substance containing oil which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel till, from the expulsion of its volatile matter, it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition; commonly, a solid, opaque, inflammable fossil. To *raill over the coals* (from the an-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.
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cient ordeal) is to call to severe account; *To carry coals* (live coals) is to bear injuries.

To Coal, *v. a.* To burn to, to mark with, charcoal.

Coal'-y, 105: *a.* Containing coal.

Coal'-er-y, *s.* A colliery.

Among the compounds are, *Coal'-black*, (black as coal.) *Coal'-box* or *Coal'-scuttle*, *Coal'-house* or *Coal'-shed*, *Coal'-meter*, (one appointed to see coals measured.) *Coal'-mine*, *Coal'-pit*, &c.; also, *Coal'-stone*, (a kind of hard coal,) and *Coal'-fish*, (a species of cod, named from the colour of its back.)

Coal'-li-er, (côl'-lê-er=côl'-yer, 146) *s.* A digger of coals; a coal-merchant; a coal-ship.

Coll'-ier-y, (-yêr-ty) *s.* A place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

Col'-ly, or *Col'-low*, *s.* The smut of coal.

To Col'-ly, *v. a.* To grime.

To COALESCE=cô-d-lêss', 59: *v. n.* To grow together; to unite in masses; to join. See *Co.*

Co-a-l'es-cence, *s.* Concretion, union.

Co-a-lit'-ion, (-lîah'-ûn, 89) *s.* Union of particles into one mass; union of persons into one party.

COAPTATION, cò-âp-tâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* The adjustment of parts one with another.—See *Co.*

To COARCT=cò-ark't, 35: } *v. a.* To press
To COARCTATE=cò-ark'-tât, } together; to straiten, to restrain. See *Co.*

Co'-arc-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Confinement; restraint.

COARSE=côurs, 133, 153: *s.* Not refined; not soft or fine; rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; rude; mean.

Coarse'-ly, *ad.* In a coarse manner.

Coarse'-ness, *s.* Impurity; roughness; grossness.

COAST=côast, *s.* Primarily, the side or edge of any thing, a sense now obsolete; the edge of the land next the sea; the shore; the border or frontier of a country.

To Coast, *v. n.* and *a.* To sail along the coast:—*ad.* To sail by, or near to.

Coast'-er, 36: *s.* He that sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

COAT=còk, *s.* The upper garment; the habit or vesture; the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument or covering; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To Coat, *v. a.* To cover; to invest.

Coat'-ing, *s.* That which covers, a covering.

Coat'-card, *s.* A card bearing a coated figure, now corrupted into Court card.

To COAX, còaks=còkis, 154: *v. a.* To wheedle.

Coax'-er, *s.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB=côb, *s.* The head; that which is round like the head; a ball or pellet; a testicle; hence, from these general meanings, the restricted senses, as an individual; a covetous fellow; a foreign coin bearing a head; a pellet made up to feed fowls with; an animal with only one testicle; a horse not castrated; hence, again, *Co'-b-cois*, are large round coals; a *Co'-b-iron*, is an audiron with a knob; a *Co'-b-loaf*, is a loaf with many knobs; and a *Co'-b-stone*, *Co'-ble-stone*, *Coggle-stone*, or *Co'-ble-stone*, is a stone worn into roundness by attrition of the water, a boulder-stone. Allusively to the head, the *Co'-b-swan* is the leading swan; and the *sea'-cob*, or *sea'-gull*, may have been so called from some allusion to the swan.

Co'-b-br, *a.* Stout; brisk.

Cob, *s.* A strong, stout poney.

COB=côb, *s.* A spider. [Obs. or Prov.]

Co'-b-web, *s.* and *a.* A spider's web; any snare implying weakness:—*a.* Fine; slight; flimsy.

To COB=côb, *v. a.* Among soldiers and sailors, to strap or smack with a belt or a flat board as a punishment for petty offences among themselves.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

COBALT=cô-bâwlt, *s.* A metal obtained from a mineral of a gray colour, to which the name was at first exclusively applied. Arsenic is obtained from the mineral in great quantities.

Co-hol'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

To COBBLE, còb'-bl, *v. a.* To mend coarsely; to do or make clumsily.

Cob'-bler, *s.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman.

COBCAL=côb'-câl, *s.* An open slipper used in the East.

COBLOAF, *COBIRON*, &c.—See under *Cob*, the head.

COBLE, còb'-bl, 101: *s.* A fishing boat.

COCCIFEROUS, còck-îff'-êr-ûs, 59, 87, 129, 190: *a.* Bearing berries.

Coc'-co-LITE, (côc'-kô-lî-tê,) *s.* Berry stone.

Coc'-cu-lus *IN'-DI-CUS*, [Lat.] *s.* Indian berry, a poisonous fruit often used in adulterating beer.

COCHINEAL, còtch-ê-nôal', 105: *s.* A substance consisting of dried insects brought from South America, and used in the arts as a red dye or tincture.

COCHLEARY, còck'-lê-âr-ty, 161: *a.* Having the form of a snail's shell, or of a screw.

Cock'-le-a'-ted, *a.* Spiral; turbinated.

COCK=còck, *s.* The male of the domestic hen; hence, the male of other birds; a strutting chief or principal in any affair; that which is perched or set up on an eminence or projection, and which, on that account, is or was frequently surmounted by the figure of a cock; as a weather-vane; the handle which turns a liquid on or off through a spout; and hence the spout and handle together; that which, by its use as an indicator, resembles a weather-cock; as the gnomon of a dial; the index of a balance. The word has other senses as a substantive, but many of these probably arise out of the verb in the sense of to set up.—See lower. *Cock* and *Bull*, common-place story-telling; *cock-a-hoop*, triumphant, exulting, like a crowing cock.
Cock'-er-el, 129: *s.* A young cock. [Dryden.]

To Cock, *v. n.* To train or use fighting cocks.

Cock'-er, 36: *s.* A cock-fighter.

Cock'-ing, *s.* The sport of cock-fighting.

To COCK, *v. a.* and *n.* To set erect or hold bolt upright, an application suggested by the strutting of a cock; to set up the hat with an air of pomtance or defiance; to set up saucily; to set up the lock of a gun for a discharge; to set up in heaps:—*new*. To strut; to hold up the head.

Cock, *s.* The notch for cocking an arrow; that part of a gun which is cocked in order to fire; a small heap of hay; (this is said to have been originally *Cop*;) a mould or form of the hat; a small boat, or one that cocks itself readily on the waves; though it is said originally to have been *Cog-boat*. *Cock-sure*, (a low word,) is confidently, saucily certain.

Cock'-et, *a.* Brisk, pert.—See also lower. [Sherwood.]

COCK-ADÉ', *s.* A ribbon worn in a cock of the hat; a ribbon worn in the hat.

COCK'-A-TUO', *s.* A kind of parrot bearing a tuft.

COCK'-A-TRICE, *s.* A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCK'-BROTHER, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCK'-CROW-ING, (cò-îng, 125) *s.* The dawn.

COCK'-HORSE, *ad.* On horseback; triumphant.

COCK'-LOFT, *s.* The top loft.

COCK'-CHA-PER, *s.* The chaffer; the prefix is a mere augment, though literally implying male.

COCK'-ROACH, *s.* A kind of beetle.—See the preceding.

COCK'-PIT, *s.* A place where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a ship of war where there are subdivisions for the pursuer and surgeons.

COCKS-COMB, (-còam, 116, 156) *s.* The caruncle

or comb of a cock; the plant lobewort. In its other senses this word is spelled Coxcomb.

COCK'-SHUT, *s.* The close of day when fowls roost.

COCK'-SWAIN, (*collog.* Cōck'-an, 167) *s.* The officer who has the command of such a boat as was formerly called a cock.

↳ The word is used for other compounds: *Cock'-fight*, *Cock'-fighting*, and *Cock'-match*, are obvious in meaning; *Cock'-paddle* is a fish; and *Cock'-t-head*, *Cock'-spur*, *Cock'-weed*, are plants.

To COCKER=cōck'-er, 36: *v. a.* To fuddle; to indulge; to pamper. Allied to Coax.

COCKET=cōck'-ēt, *s.* An official seal; an instrument delivered by the officers of the customs as a warrant that merchandise is entered.

COCK'-ET-BREAD, 120: *s.* The finest sort of wheaten bread, such as once had a seal or stamp.

COCKLE, cōck'-kl, 101: *s.* A small shell-fish.

To Coc'-kle, *v. a. and n.* To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. Compare Cochleary.

Coc'-kled, *a.* Shelled; turbinate; cockleated.

Cock'-ler, *s.* One that takes and sells cockles.

Coc'-kle-stairs, 143: *s. pl.* Winding-stairs.

COCKLE, cōck'-kl, 101: *s.* Darnel, a weed growing in corn.

COCKNEY=cōck'-nēy, *s.* A native of London, so called in contempt.

COO'-AGNE, (cōo-kān', 157, 139) *s.* An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; hence, London and its suburbs. This word, long familiar in Italian and French, is supposed to be the parent of the other.

COCOA=cō'-cō, *s.* A species of palm-tree; a decoction from a preparation of the nut.

Co'-coa-nut, *s.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa.

COCOON=cō'-cōon', *s.* The egg-shaped case of the chrysalis.

COCTILE, cōck'-tīl, 105: *a.* Made by heating; appropriately by baking.

Coc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of boiling.

COD=cōd, *s.* A species of fish; codfish.

Cod'-ling, *s.* A small cod.—See also To Codle.

COD=cōd, *s.* A case, husk, or envelop; a bag; the scrotum; a pillow.

To Cod, *v. a.* To enclose in a cod.

CODE=cōdē, *s.* Strictly, an appendix; also, a book of laws, because twelve books made by order of Justinian and *appended* to others were so called.

COD'-i-TRI, *s.* An appendix to a will.

CODGER=cōd'-ger, *s.* A clownish miserly fellow.

CODILLE, cō-dil', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A term at Ombre.

To CODLE, cōd'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To parboil; figuratively, to keep warm; to indulge with warmth; to make much of.

Cod'-ling, *s.* A kind of apple often parboiled or boiled.—See also under Cod.

COEFFICIENT, cō'-ēf-fish'-ēnt, 90: *a. and s.* Co-operating;—*s.* That which co-operates; in algebra, the known term which is placed before an unknown one as being multiplied into it.—See Co.

Co'-ef-fic'-ien-cy, 105: *s.* Co-operation.

Co'-op'-er-a-tiv, 105, 98: *s.* Joint efficacy.

CELIAC.—See Collac.

COEMPTION, cō-ēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* A buying of part with part, that is, of the whole, a buying up.—See Co.

COEQUAL, cō'-ē'-kwāi, 76, 145, 140, 18: *a. and s.* Jointly equal;—*s.* One who is jointly equal to another.—See Co.

Co'-e-qual'-i-ty, (-kwōl'-ē-tēy, 140) *s.* The state of being jointly equal.

To COERCE=cō-er'-se, 35, 153: *v. a.* To restrain.

Co'-er'-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Co'-er'-cive, 105: *a.* Restraining by power.

Co'-er'-cion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Penal restraint; check.

COESSENTIAL, cō'-ēs-sēn'-shāi, 85, 90: *a.*

Partaking mutually of the same essence.—See Co.

Co'-es-sen'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, cō'-ē-tā'-nē-ūs, 120: *a.* Agreeing mutually in age.—See Co.

COETERNAL=cō'-ē-ter'-nāl, *a.* Jointly eternal.

Co'-e-ter'-ni-ty, *s.* Joint eternity.—See Co.

COEVAL=cō'-ē'-vāl, *a. and s.* Of the same age;—*s.* A contemporary; properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.—See Co.

Co'-e'-vous, 120: *a.* Coeval. [Little used.]

To COEXIST, cō'-ēg'-zist', 154: *v. n.* To exist at the same time.—See Co.

Co'-er-is'-tent, *a.* Existing at the same time.

Co'-er-is'-tence, *s.* Existence at the same time.

To COEXTEND, cō'-ēcks-tēnd', 154: *v. a.* To extend to the same space or duration with another. See Co.

Co'-er-ten'-sive, 105: *a.* Mutually equal in extent.

Co'-er-ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Joint extension.

COFFEE=cōf'-fēy, *s.* The berries of the coffee-tree; an infusion or decoction from the berries after they have been roasted and ground.

Co'-fee-house, *s.* A house for refreshment where coffee is always kept ready for drinking, a business often united with that of an hotel, or a tavern.

↳ Among the other compounds are *Coffee-cup*, *Coffee-man*, (a man who keeps a coffee-house; Addison.)

Coffee-pot, (for boiling coffee.) *Coffee-room*, (the public room in an inn.) *Coffee-shop*, (either a shop where ground or unground coffee is sold; or a meaner sort of coffee-house.) &c.

COFFER=cōf'-fer, 36: *s.* A chest or trunk; distinctively, a chest containing gold or other treasure; the treasure itself; in fortification, a hollow trench or lodgement in a dry ditch; in architecture, a square hollow between the modillions of a cornice; in inland navigation, a sort of lock for receiving a barge; *Cofferdam*, a case of piling fixed in the bed of a river for building a pier dry.

To Coff'-fer, *v. a.* To treasure up.

Coff'-fer-er, 129: *s.* He who coffers; formerly, an officer of the royal household next under the Controller.

COFF'-FIN, *s.* A coffer or chest for enclosing a dead body; the paste of a pie which encloses the fruit; paper folded in the form of a cone to enclose grocery; the whole of a horse's hoof above the coronet, enclosing and including the coffin-bone.

To Coff'-fin, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin.

To COG=cōg, *v. a. and n.* To flatter; to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; to secure a die so as to direct its fall; to cheat at dice;—*n.* To lie; to wheedle.

Cog'-ger, (-g'er, 77) *s.* A flatterer.

Cog'-ger-y, *s.* Cheating.

Cog'-ging, (-g'ing, 77) *a. and s.* Wheedling;—*s.* Cheating.

COG=cōg, *s.* The tooth of a wheel.

Cog'-wheel, 56: *s.* A wheel with cogs.

To Cog, *v. a.* To fix cogs in; to furnish with cogs.

COGENT=cō'-gēnt, *a.* Foreible; powerful.

Co'-gent-ly, *ad.* Foreibly; powerfully.

Co'-gen-cy, *s.* Force; strength.

COGGLESTONE.—See under Cob, the head.

To COGITATE, cōd'-gē-tāte, 64, 105: *v. n.* To think.

Cog'-i-ta'-ble, *a.* That may be thought on.

Cog'-i-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Thinking; meditative.

Cog'-i-ta'-ti-on, 89: *s.* Thought; meditation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāu: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. j'ew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

COGNATE=cōg'-nāte, *a.* and *s.* (Literally, born with; See Co-.) Allied by blood; related in origin:—*in* Scots law, a male relation through the mother.

Cog-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Descent from the same original; participation of the same nature:—in the civil law, relationship between males and females descended from the same father; as agnation is relationship between the males only who are so descended.

COGNAC, cōn'-yăk, 157, 146: *s.* The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France.

COGNITION, cōg'-nish'-ūn, *s.* The knowledge of something from inspection or awakened experience.

Cog-ni-tive, 105: *a.* Knowing by having experienced.

Cog-ni-zance, 12: *s.* Knowledge, notice generally.

Cog-ni-zant, *a.* Competent to know.

Cog-ni-zance, (cōn'-nē-zănce, 167) *s.* Notice or knowledge in a judicial or legal sense; trial in court; jurisdiction or right to try; an acknowledgment or confession, as in fines, in which the cognisor acknowledges that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee by gift or otherwise.

→ This word and its legal relations are sometimes exhibited to the eye nearly as sounded to the ear, *Cog-ni-zant*, &c.

Cog-ni-zant, *a.* Competent to take legal notice.

Cog-ni-za-ble, *a.* Falling under judicial notice; liable to be tried.

Cog-ni-zor, **Cog-ni-zee**, 177: *s.* See the explanation of *COGNIZANCE* in its legal sense.

Cog-nos-cence, (cōg'-nōw'-cēnce,) *s.* Knowledge.

Cog-nos-ci-ble, *a.* That may be known.

Cog-nos-ci-tive, 105: *a.* Having power of knowing.

Cog-nos-cen'-te, (in the *pl.* *Cog-nos-cen'-ti*, with no difference of English pronunciation:) *s.* A man knowing in the arts; a connoisseur. [Ital.]

Cog-no'-vit, *s.* Literally, he has acknowledged; a legal acknowledgement of the plaintiff's claim, by which judgement is entered without trial.

COGNOMINATION, cōg'-nōm'-ē-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A naming in addition to another name; (See Co-) a surname.

Cog-nom-i-nal, *a.* Having the same name with another; pertaining to a surname.

To COHABIT=cō-hăb'-it, *v. n.* To dwell with another; (See Co-) to live together as man and wife.

Co-hab-i-tant, *s.* A joint inhabitant.

Co-hab-i-ta'-tion, *s.* The act or state of cohabiting.

COHEIR, cō'-ăir, 100, 56: *s.* A joint heir.—See Co-.

Co-heir'-ess, *s.* She who is heir with another.

To COHERE=cō-hēr', *v. n.* To stick together; to suit; to fit; to agree.—See Co-.

Co-he'-rent, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.

Co-he'-rent-ly, *ad.* In a coherent manner.

Co-he'-rence, **Co-he'-ren-cy**, *s.* A union of parts which resists separation; connection; consistency.

Co-hē'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Having the power of cohering; tending to unite in a mass.

Co-he'-sive-ly, *ad.* With cohesion.

Co-he'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being cohesive.

Co-he'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of cohesion.

Co-he'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of sticking together; state of union; connection.

COHIBIT=cō-hīb'-it, *v. a.* To restrain.—See Co-.

To COHOBATE=cō-hō-bāte, *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. [Old Chemistry.]

Co'-ho-ba'-tion, *s.* Re-distillation.

COHORT=cō'-hăwt, 38: *s.* A body of about five hundred foot soldiers among the Romans; a troop.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh'-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh'-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

COHORTATION, cō'-hor-tă'-shūn, *s.* Exhortation. [Obs.]

COIF=coif, 29: *s.* The head-dress; a cap.

Coifed, (coifit, 114, 143) *a.* Wearing a coif.

Coif'-fure, (coif'-f'oor, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A head-dress.

COIGNE, coin, 156, 29: *s.* A corner; a quoin.

To COIL=coil, 29: *v. a.* To gather into a circular heap, as a rope.

Coil, *s.* A rope wound into a ring; turmoil, tumult, stir, perhaps figuratively, because a stir or tumult is wound up from smaller beginnings; or the word in this sense may be allied to *Call*.

COIN=coin, *s.* A corner.—Also *Coigne* and *Quoin*.

COIN=coin, *s.* Money bearing a legal stamp.

To Coin, *v. a.* To stamp metals for money; to make or invent; to make or forge in an ill sense.

Coin'-age, 99: *s.* Practice of coining; money coined; forgery; invention.

Coin'-er, *s.* One that coins; a forger; an inventor.

To COINCIDE=cō-in-cide', *v. n.* To fall on the same point; to concur.—See Co-.

Co-in-ci'-der, *s.* He or that which coincides.

Co-in-ci'-dent, 81: *a.* Falling on the same point; concurrent, equivalent.

Co-in-ci'-dence, *s.* Act or state of coinciding.

COINCIDATION, cō-in'-dē-că'-shūn, 89: *s.* Concurrence of signs; a concurrent symptom.

COISTRIL=cois'-tril, 29: *s.* A degenerate hawk; a coward; a young lad. It is also spelled *Coystrel*.

COIT.—See *Quoit*.

COITION, cō-ish'-ūn, 89: *s.* A going together; (See Co-) appropriately, the act of generation.

COJOIN=co-join', *v. a.* To join with another.

COJUROR, cō-j'ūr-ror, 109, 38: *s.* He who swears to another's credibility.—See Co-.

COKE=cōke, *s.* Fossil coal deprived of its extraneous volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat.

COLATION, cō-lă'-shūn, 89: *s.* Filtration.

Co-la-ture, (cō'-lă-tărt, 147) *s.* The act of straining.

Co-lăn-der, (cūl'-ăn-der, 116) *s.* A sleeve; a strainer.

COLBERTINE, cōl-ber-tēn', 104: *s.* A kind of lace worn by women.

COLCOTHAR=cōl'-cō-thar, 34: *s.* The brown red oxide of iron commonly called *crocus*.

COLD, cōld=cōald, 116, 108: *a.* and *s.* Gelid, chill, shivering; having cold qualities; indifferent; frigid; without passion; reserved, coy, chaste; not welcome, not cordial; not hasty, not violent:—*s.* The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and consequent contraction of the fine vessels; the cause of the sensation; a shivering; an inflammatory disease occasioned by cold, catarrh.

Cold'-ly, *ad.* In a cold manner.

Cold'-ness, *s.* Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness; want of kindness; chastity.

Cold'-heart-ed, (-hart'-ēd, 131) *a.* Wanting feeling.

Cold'-short, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE=cōal, *s.* A name for all sorts of cabbage.

Cole'-seed, *s.* Cabbage seed.

Cole'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A species of cabbage.

COLEOPTERAL=cōl'-lē-op'ŕ-tēr-ăl, *a.* Having wings with sheaths, like the beetle.

COLIC=cōl'-ic, *s.* and *a.* Strictly, a disorder of the colon or the chief of the intestines; a disorder of the stomach and bowels generally:—*a.* Affecting the bowels.

To COLLAPSE=cōl-lăps', 189: *v. n.* To fall together, as the sides or parts of a hollow vessel.—See Co-.

Col-lapse', *s.* A shrinking or falling together, as the canals or vessels of the body, through disease or age.

Col-lap'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Act or state of collapsing.

COLLAR=col'-lar, 34: *s.* Something worn round the neck; a neck-band: *To slip the collar*, is to escape from restraint, as a horse from harness: *A collar of brown*, is the quantity made up in one parcel.—See the verb.

To Col'-lar, *v. a.* To seize by the collar, or throat; to put a collar on:—*To collar beef* or other meat is to bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

Col'-lared, 114: *a.* Having a collar.

Col'-lar-age, *s.* A duty on the collars of draught horses.

Col'-lar-bone, *s.* The clavicle.

Col'-lar-day, *s.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

Col'-lart, *s.* Formerly a collar; at present, the ring in which a stone is set.

To COLLATE=cöl-lät', *v. a.* Literally, to bring or lay together; (See Co-:) applied in one sense to the comparison of books and manuscripts for the purpose of supplying omissions and ascertaining true readings; and in another sense to the act of placing a clergyman in a benefice.

Col-la'-tor, *s.* One who compares copies; one who presents to a benefice; one who bestows.

Col-la'-tive, *a.* A term applied to livings or advowsons of which the bishop and the patron are the same person.

Col-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A comparison of copies; a bestowing of a benefice; generally, a bringing of things together, and hence, particularly, a repast of several things set out.

Col'-la-ti'-tious, (-tish'-üs, 90, 120) *a.* Contributed from many parts, or by many persons.

COLLATERAL=cöl-lät'-är-äl, *a.* Side to side, running parallel or together; (See Co-:) diffused on either side; not direct; not immediate; concurrent; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related; as the children of brothers.

Col-lat'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In a collateral manner.

To COLLAUD=cöl-läud', *v. a.* To join in praising.—See Co-.

COLLEAGUE.—See under To Colligate.

Col-lect=cöl-lëct', 81: *v. a. and n.* To gather together; (See Co-:) to gain by observation; to infer as a consequence: *To collect one's self*, is to collect the powers of the mind from confusion, or for determination; hence, *collected* signifies cool, calm, undisturbed:—*new.* To run together; to accumulate.

Col-lec'-tor, 18: *s.* A gatherer; a compiler; a receiver of dues.

Col-lec'-tor-ship, *s.* The office of a collector.

Col'-lec-ta'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Gathered together.

Col-lec'-ted, part. Gathered; calm. (See the verb.)

Col-lec'-ted-ly, *ad.* In one view; in a body.

Col-lec'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being collected.

Col-lec'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be collected.

Col-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* A gathering together; a contribution; an assemblage; a corollary; a deduction.

Col'-lec-ti'-tious, (-tish'-üs, 90, 120) *a.* Gathered up.

Col-lec'-tive, 105: *a.* Gathered into one body; expressing a multitude, though having the form of the singular number.

Col-lec'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a body.

Col-lec'-tive-ness, *s.* State of union; a mass.

COLLECT=cöl-lëct', 81: *a.* A prayer read with other parts of the service, either usually, or on a particular occasion.

COLLEGATARY, cöl-lëg'-ä-tär-ëy, 105: *s.* A joint legatee.—See Co-.

COLLEGE, cöl-lëd'ge, 102: *s.* Primarily, a collection, an assembly, or community; and thus the word is allied to the verb *To Collect*; appropriately, a society of men collected for learning or religion; the house in which they reside.

Col-lë'-gi-al, 105, 146, 12: *a.* Relating to a college.

Col-lë'-gi-an, *s.* A member of a college.

Col-lë'-gi-ate, *a. and s.* Containing a college; instituted as a college; applied to a church, it signifies one that, not being a cathedral, or the seat of a bishop, has nevertheless its college or corporation of dean, canons and prebends, and is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral:—*s.* A member of a college; a university man.

COLLET.—See under Collar.

COLLETIC=cöl-lët'-ic, *a. and s.* Agglutinant:—*s.* Glue.

To COLLIDE=cöl-lid', *v. a.* To strike mutually.

Col-lis'-ion, (-lizh'-ün, 147) *s.* A mutual striking against; a clash; opposition, interference.—See Co-.

COLLIER, &c.—See under Coal.

COLLIFLOWER.—See Cauliflower under Caulis.

To COLLIGATE, cöl-lë-gät', 105: *v. a.* To bind together.—See Co-.

Col-li'-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A binding together.

Col'-LEAGUE, (-lëag, 189) *s.* A partner.

Col'-league-ship, *s.* Partnership. [Milton.]

To Col'-league, 83: *v. n.* To join in league.

COLLIMATION, cöl-lë-mä'-shün, *s.* The aiming at a mark or limit.—See Co-.

COLLINEATION, cöl-lin'-ë-ä'-shün, 89: *s.* The act of directing in a line to a fixed object.—See Co-.

To COLLIQUATE, cöl-lë-kwät', 76, 145: *v. a. and n.* To melt, to dissolve:—*new.* To be dissolved.—See Co-.

Col-li'-quant, *a.* Having the power of melting.

Col'-li-qua'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

Col-liq'-ua-ble, (-lick'-wä-bl, 81, 98, 101) *a.* Easily dissolved.

Col-liq'-ua-ment, *s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Col-liq'-ua-tive, 105: *a.* Melting; dissolvent.

Col-liq'-ue-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* A melting together.

COLLISION.—See under To Collide.

To COLLOCATE=cöl-lö-cät', *v. a.* To place.—See Co-.

Col-lo'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A placing, or being placed.

To COLLOGUE=cöl-lögw', *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. [Obs.]

COLLOQUY, cöl-lö-kwëy, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Mutual discourse of two or more; (See Co-) conversation.

Col-lo'-quist, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Col-lo'-qui-al, *a.* Relating to common conversation.

Col-lo'-qui-al-ly, *ad.* In a colloquial manner.

Col-lo-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Conference; conversation.

Col-lo-cu'-tor, 38: *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOP=cöl-löp, 18: *s.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh; in burlesque, a child.

COLLUCTANCY, cöl-lüct'-tän-cëy, 105: *s.* A tendency to contest with; (See Co-) opposition of nature.

Col-luc-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Contrariety; opposition.

To COLLUDE, cöl-lüdd', 109: *v. n.* To play into each other's hand; to conspire in a fraud.—See Co-.

Col-lu'-der, *s.* One who colludes, or acts in concert.

Col-lu'-sion, (-zhün) *s.* A secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäü'-wäy; chäp'-män; pd-pä'; läw; göd; j'öw, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Col-lu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Fraudulently concerted.

Col-lu'-sive-ly, *ad.* By collusion.

Col-lu'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being collusive.

Col-lu'-sor-y, (-sôr-êy) *a.* Containing collusion.

COLLY, or **COLLOW**.—See under **Coal**.

COLLYRIUM, cōl-lī-rĭ-ūm, 129, 105: *s.* An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, cōl'-mar, 116, 34: *s.* A kind of pear.

COLOCYNTH=cōl'-ō-sĭn-th, *s.* Coloquintida.

COLON=cōl'-lōn, *s.* Literally, a member or part; appropriately, one of the larger members into which a period is divided, as also the mark thus (:), by which the division is signified, or the largest and widest member of the intestines.

COLONEL, cūr'-nēl, 167: *s.* The commander of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general. The spelling is French; the pronunciation comes from the Spanish, *Coronel*.

Cold'-nel-cy, **Cold'-nel-ship**, *s.* The office, rank or commission of a colonel.

COLONNADE=cōl'-ō-nād-dē, 85: *s.* A series of columns disposed in a circle; any series of columns.

COLONY, cōl'-ō-nēy, *s.* A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted.

Col'-o-nist, *s.* An inhabitant of a colony.

To Col'-o-nize, *v. a.* To establish a colony in.

Col'-o-nĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* The act or practice of colonizing.

Co-lo'-nĭ-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a colony or colonies.

COLOPHON, cōl'-ō-fōn, 163: *s.* A city of ancient Ionia, one of those that claimed the honour of being the birth-place of Homer; it was likewise known for a resin brought from thence; and for a species of garnet. Probably some copy or edition of Homer's poems alluded to the first circumstance in some striking tail-piece; hence Colophon has become the name for the conclusion of a book where any device occurs, or the printer's name and abode are stated.

Col'-o-phōn-y, *s.* Black resin.

Col'-o-phōn-ite, *s.* A kind of garnet.

COLOQUINTIDA, cōl'-ō-kwĭn'-tē-dā, *s.* A purgative drug, otherwise called the bitter apple.

COLORATE, &c.—See under **Colour**.

COLOSSUS=cō-lōs'-sūs, *s.* A gigantic statue.

Co-los'-sal, *a.* Gigantic; huge in size.

Col'-os-se'-an, 92, 86: *a.* Colossal; very large.

Col'-os-se'-um, *s.* A building of huge proportions; particularly the amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome. This, however, is otherwise written Coliseum, from the name *Caliseo* the Italians gave it with reference to the statue of Nero which stood near, the reference being either to the relative position of the theatre, or to the colossal size of the statue.

COLOUR, cūl'-ŭr, 116, 120, =cūl'-ur, 38: *s.* The effect produced on the organs of sight by the different power of different bodies or surfaces of bodies to reflect and refract the rays of light. Bodies called white reflect the rays of light, but do not separate them; those called black absorb the rays; and these are colours only in common parlance; the primary colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.—*hue*, dye; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, palliation; external appearance; false show; character, complexion; that which is used for colouring, paint, of which among the mother colours, those which cannot be formed by mixture are white, yellow, red, blue, black; in law, a probable but false plea to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges; in the plural, a flag, or standard.

To Col'-our, *v. a. and n.* To mark with some hue; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible:—*new*. To blush.

Col'-our-a-ble, *a.* Specious; plausible.

Col'-our-a-bly, *ad.* Speciously.

Col'-our-ing, *s.* Specious appearance; that part of painting which especially regards the effect of colours.

Col'-our-ist, *s.* A painter who excels in colouring.

Col'-our-less, *a.* Without colours; transparent.

Col'-or-ate, *a.* Tinged; dyed; coloured.

Col'-or-if'-ic, *a.* Able to give colour.

Col'-or-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of colouring.

Col'-or-a'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Graces in music: compare Chromatic in its musical sense.

COLSTAFF=cōl'-stāf, *s.* A staff by which two men carry a burden on their shoulders.

COLT, cōlt, 116: *s.* A young horse; a foolish young fellow; a person without experience.

To Colt, *v. n. and a.* To frisk, to frolic;—*act*. To befool.

Colt'-ish, *a.* Like a colt; frisky, wanton.

Colt'-s-tooth, *s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

Colt'-s'-root, (-rōōt, 118) *s.* A genus of plants.

COLTER, cōl'-ter, 116: *s.* The sharp iron of a plough.

COLUBRINE, cōl'-ō-brĭne, 69: *a.* Relating to a serpent; cunning, crafty.

COLUMBIAN, cō-lūm'-bē-ān, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the country discovered by Columbus; American.

Co-lum'-bi-um, *s.* An acidifiable metal.

Co-lum'-bite, *s.* An ore first found in America.

COLUMBINE=cōl'-ūm-bĭne, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; dove-colour.

Col'-um-bar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A dove-cote.

Col'-um-bine, *s.* The heroine in pantomimic entertainments; the name of a plant.

COLUMN, cōl'-ūm, 156: *s.* A cylindrical pillar; a file of troops, or the files collectively; a perpendicular section of a page in printing; a perpendicular line of figures.

Co-lum'-nar, (cō-lūm'-nar) *a.* Formed in columns.

COLURE, cō-l'ūr, *s.* One of the two great circles supposed to intersect each other in the poles of the world.

COMA=cō-mā, *s.* A morbid sleepiness; lethargy. See also under **Comet**.

Co-ma-tose, (-tōce, 152) *a.* Lethargic.

COMART=cō-mart', *s.* A joint contract. See **Co**. [Shaks.]

COMATE=cō-mātē, *s.* A companion. See **Co**.

See also **Comate** under **Comet**.

COMB, cōam, 116, 156: *s.* A valley; hence the termination in the names of places; the cells in which bees lodge their honey.

COMB, cōam, *s.* A dry measure: properly **Coomb**.

COMB, cōam, *s.* An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; any instrument like a comb; the indented top or crest of a cock.

To Comb, *v. a.* To adjust the hair with a comb; to lay smooth by drawing through narrow interstices.

Comb'-er, (cō'-mer) *s.* One who combs wool.

Comb'-less, *a.* Without a comb or crest.

Among the compounds are **Comb'-bird**, (an African owl,) **Comb'-brush**, and **Comb'-maker**.

To COMBAT, cūm'-bāt, 116: *v. n. and a.* To fight; to act in opposition:—*act*. To oppose; to fight.

Comb'-bat, *s.* Contest; battle.

Comb'-ba-tant, *a. and s.* Contending:—*s.* He that combats; a champion. Combater is now unusual.

To COMBINE=cōm-bĭnē, *v. a. and n.* To join together; (See **Co**;) to link in union; to settle by compact:—*new*. To agree; to unite in friendship or design.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ān, 166: thĕn, 166.

Com-bi'-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be combined.
Com-bi'-nate, *a.* Settled by compact; betrothed. [Shaks.]
Com'-bi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Union for some purpose; commixture; union of two or more substances in such a manner as to form a new compound, in distinction from a mere mechanical mixture, in which each substance retains its properties; the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner.
COMBUST=**cōm-būst'**, 18: *a.* Literally, burnt with; (see *Co-*;) appropriately, it is applied only to a planet when in conjunction with, or apparently near to the sun.
Com-bus'-ti-ble, 105: *a.* and *s.* Capable of being burnt;—*s.* A substance that will take fire and burn.
Com-bus'-ti-ble-ness, } *s.* Aptness to take fire.
Com-bus'-ti-bil'-i-ty, }
Com-bus'-tion, (**cōm-būst'-yōn**, 146, 18; *colloq.* **cōm-būst'-shūn**, 147) *s.* Conflagration; burning.
To COME, **cūm**, 107: } *v. n.* To advance nearer,
I CAME=**cāme**, } as opposed to *go*; to ar-
COME, **cūm**, 107: } rise; to reach; to happen;
to appear in sight; to become: in the imperative it is often used interjectionally, in order to encourage, excite, or command attention: it is often used with an ellipsis, as *Come Friday*, that is, when Friday shall come. As to the numerous senses it expresses by prepositions, these differences should be sought for in the added particle, and not in the verb, which retains its meaning, either plainly or figuratively, in all the phrases it helps to form. Thus, *To come by*, expresses either a plain meaning—as, "He came by the door," that is, he advanced on his way by or near the door; or a figurative meaning—as, "He came by his death," that is, he arrived at, or happened on, his death: and so of other phrases. In the expression, "The butter comes," the meaning is figurative: it advances nearer to us as butter from the state it was in.
Com'-er, 36: *s.* One that comes.
Come-off', *s.* An evasion.
Com'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Advancing near; ready to come; forward; forward in fondness; future:—*s.* The act of coming; approach; state of being come; arrival.
Com'-ing-in', *s.* That which comes in, revenue; income; act of yielding.
COME'-i-ty, (**cūm-lēy**) *a.* That comes together, or meets suitably in all its parts; decent; graceful.
Come'-li-ly, *ad.* Decently; suitably.
Come'-li-ness, *s.* That which is becoming, fit, or suitable in form or manner; grace; beauty; dignity.
COMEDY, **cōm'-ē-dēy**, *s.* A dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.
Com-e'-di-an, 18, 105, 146, 12: *s.* A player of comic parts; a player in general; a writer of comedies.
Com'-ic, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.
Com'-i-cal, *a.* Comic; diverting; sportive; droll.
Com'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a comic manner.
Com'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being comical.
COMMENSATION, **cōm'-ēs-sā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* Feasting; revelry.
COM-ES'-TI-BLE, 18, 105, 101: *a.* and *s.* Eatable:—*s.* That which is fit to be eaten with something else; (see *Co-*;) a sauce.
COMET=**cōm'-ēt**, 14: *s.* Literally, a hairy star; an opaque body like a planet whose orbit is elliptical, and whose appearance varies with its relative position to the sun.
Com'-et-a'-ri-um, 85, 41: *s.* A machine for showing the motion of a comet about the sun.
Com'-et-ar-y, or **Com-et'-ic**, *a.* Relating to comets.
Com'-et-og'-rā-phy, (**-lēy**, 163) *s.* Description of comets.
Co'-ma, 2: *s.* The hairy appearance that surrounds a planet; the turf or hair of a plant.
Com'-ate, *a.* Hairy; appearing hairy.

COMFIT and CONFITURE.—See under *To Confect*.

To COMFORT, **cūm'-fort**, 116, 38: *v. a.* To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console.
Com'-fort, *s.* Support; countenance; consolation; that which gives consolation.
Com'-fort-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Receiving, or susceptible of, comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.
Com'-fort-a-bly, *ad.* With comfort; without despair.
Com'-fort-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of comfort.
Com'-fort-er, 36: *s.* One that comforts.
Com'-fort-less, *a.* Without comfort.
Com'-FOR-TA'-TION, *s.* The act of strengthening. [Obs.]
COMFREY, **cūm'-frēy**, 116: *s.* A medicinal plant.
COMIC, &c.—See under *Comedy*.
COMITIAL, **cō-mish'-ēl**, 147: *a.* Relating to the Comitia, or assemblies of the Roman people; relating to assemblies.
COMITY, **cōm'-ē-tēy**, 105: *s.* Courtesy; civility.
COMMA=**cōm'-mā**, *s.* Literally, a segment; the point (,) which notes the subordinate clauses of a sentence; in music, an enharmonic interval, or the difference between a major and minor semitone; division, distinction.
Com'-ma-tim, 158: *s.* Conciseness, brevity.
To COMMAND, **cōm-mānd'**, 18, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To govern; to order; to direct to be done; to overlook; to lead as a general:—*nps.* To have the supreme authority.
Com-mand', 82: *s.* The right of commanding; power; cogent authority: the act of commanding; the order given; the power of overlooking.
Com-mand'-ing, *a.* Powerful; dignified in demeanour.
Com-mand'-a-tor-y, *a.* Having the full force of command.
Com-mand'-er, *s.* A commandant, (which see lower;) in the navy, a captain not yet posted.
Com-man'-dress, *s.* A female commandant.
Com-man'-der-y, 129, 105: *s.* The body of knights of any one order; the revenue, benefice, or house belonging to them.
Com-mand'-ment, *s.* Mandate, command; authority; precept, law, especially of the decalogue.
COM-MAN-DANT', 23: *s.* A chief commanding a place or body of troops.
COMMARK=**cōm-mark'**, *s.* Frontier of a country.
COMMATERIAL, **cōm'-mā-tēr'-ē-āl**, 43, 105: *a.* Consisting of the same matter. See *Co*.
Com'-ma-te'-ri-al'-i-ty, *s.* Participation of the same matter.
COMMATISM.—See under *Comma*.
COMMEASURABLE, **cōm-mēzh'-ōr-ā-bl**, 18, 190, 147, 101: *a.* Reducible to the same measure. See *Co*.
COM-MEN'-SU-RA-BLE, (**-sū-rā-bl**, 147) *a.* Commensurable; that have a common measure.
Com-men'-su-ra-ble-ness, } *s.* Capacity of having
Com-men'-su-ra-bil'-i-ty, } a common measure, or
of being measured by another.
To Com-men'-su-rate, *v. a.* To reduce to a common measure.
Com-men'-su-rate, *a.* Reduced to a common measure; equal, coextensive.
Com-men'-su-rate-ly, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by.
Com-men'-su-ra'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Reduction to some common measure; proportion.
To COMMEMORATE, **cōm-mēm'-b-rāte**, *v. a.* To call to remembrance by a solemn act.
Com-mem'-o-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to preserve remembrance.
Com-mem'-o-ra'-tion, *s.* An act of public celebration.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: **gāw'-wāy**: **chāp'-mān**: **pā-pā'**: **lāw**: **gōōd**: **j'wō**, *i. e. jew*, 55: *s, t, y*, &c. *mule*, 171.

COM

Com-mem'-o-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Worthy to be kept in remembrance.
Com-mem'-o-ra-tor-y, *a.* Preserving the remembrance.
To COMMENCE=*cōm-mēnce'*, 18: *v. n.* and *a.* To begin.
Com-mence'-ment, *s.* Beginning; date; the first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, on which day, degrees being completed, new graduations commence.
To COMMEND=*cōm-mēnd'*, 18: *v. a.* To represent as worthy; to recommend; to praise.
Com-mend', 82: *s.* Commendation. [Shaks. Obs.]
Com-men'-der, 36: *s.* A praiser.
Com-men'-da-ble, 101: *a.* Laudable; worthy of praise.
Com-men'-da-bly, 105: *ad.* Laudably.
Com-men'-da-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Favourably representative; containing praise; delivering up with pious hope. (See also lower:—) *s.* A eulogy.
A few years ago, Commendable and Commendably were accented by the higher grade of speakers on the first syllable: a better taste has restored, or nearly restored, the more consistent accentuation.
Com'-men-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Recommendation; praise; ground of praise; message of love.
Com-MEN'-DAM, 18, 12: *s.* The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied; so named as being commended to the care of the holder: also the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose.
Com-men'-da-tor-y, *a.* Holding in commendam.
Com-men da-tar-y, 129, 12: *s.* One who holds in commendam. He is sometimes called a Commendator.
COMMENSAL=*cōm-mēn'-sāl*, 18, 12: *a.* Eating at the same table with another. See Co.
Com'-men-sal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Fellowship of table.
Com'-men-sa'-tion, *s.* An eating at the same table.
COMMENSURABLE, &c.—See under Commensurable.
To COMMENT=*cōm-mēnt'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To annotate; to write notes on; to expound; to explain; to make remarks:—*act.* [Obs.] To explain; to feign.
Com'-ment, *s.* Annotation; note; explanation; exposition; remark.
Com-men-ter, 36: *s.* He that writes or makes comments.
Com'-MEN-TER'-TOR, *s.* An expositor or annotator.
To Com'-men-tate, *v. n.* To annotate.
Com'-men-tar-y, *s.* An exposition; a book of annotations; a memoir; a series of memoranda.
COMMENTITIOUS, *cōm-mēn'-tish'-ūs*, 147, 180: *a.* Invented; feigned; imaginary.
COMMERCE=*cōm-merce*, *s.* Intercourse for trade; trade; traffic; intercourse. See Co.
To Com'-merce, *v. n.* To traffic; to hold intercourse. In Milton's *Pemierose*, the present participle, by poetic licence, accents the second syllable.
Com-mer'-cial, (*-shāl*, 147) 18: *a.* Relating to commerce or traffic.
Com-mer'-cial-ly, 105: *ad.* In a commercial view.
COMMERE, *cōm'-māre*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Gossip; gossipy.
To COMMIGRATE, *cōm-mē-grāt*, 105: *v. n.* To migrate in a body. See Co.
Com-mi'-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* A migrating together.
COMMINATION, *cōm-mē-nā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A threatening concerning many things; (see Co.): a denunciation; the recital of divine threats on stated days.
Com-min'-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Denunciatory.
To COMMINGLE, *cōm-ming'-gl*, 18, 158, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To mix together into one mass; (see Co.): to blend:—*acc.* To run into a mixture.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

COM

To Com-mix', (*-micks*, 154) *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle; to blend:—*acc.* To unite.
Com-mix'-ion, (*-mick'-shūn*, 154, 147) *s.* Mixture. [Obs.]
Com-mixt'-ion, (*-mickst'-yūn*, 146: *colloq.* -*mickst'-shūn*, 147) *s.* Mixture.
Com-mix'-ture, (*-tūre*, 147) *s.* The act of mingling; state of being mingled; composition; compound.
To COMMUNITE, *cōm-mē-nūte*, 105: *v. a.* To pulverise; to grind.
Com'-mi-nu'-ted, *a.* Pulverized.
Com'-mi-nu'-tion, 89: *s.* Pulverisation; attenuation.
To Com-MIN'-U-ATE, *v. a.* To comminute. [Obs.]
Com-min'-u-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Reducible to powder; frangible.
To COMMISERATE, *cōm-miz'-ēr-āt*, 151: *v. a.* To pity.
Com-mis'-er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of compassion.
Com-mis'-er-a-tive, 105: *a.* Compassionate.
Com-mis'-er-a-tive-ly, *ad.* Compassionately.
Com-mis'-er-a-tor, *s.* He who pities.
Com-mis'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Pity; compassion.
COMMISSARIAT, COMMISSION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To COMMIT=*cōm-mit'*, 18: *v. a.* Literally, to send or thrust together; (see Co.): to throw, or lay upon; appropriately, to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to perpetrate; to expose.
Com-mit'-ment, *s.* The act of committing.
Com-mit'-tal, *s.* Commitment.
Com-mit'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to be committed.
Com-mit'-ter, 36: *s.* He who commits.
Com-mit'-tee, *s.* A body of persons selected to examine or manage any matter.
COM-MIT-TEE', 177: *s.* The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed, the lord chancellor being the *com-mit-tor*.
COM-MIS'-SION, (*cōm-mish'-ūn*, 18, 90) *s.* The act of committing; that which is committed; a trust; a warrant; charge; office; employment; perpetration; management by committee or substitute.
To Com-mis'-sion, *v. a.* To empower; to appoint.
Com-mis'-sion-er, *s.* One included in a warrant of authority.
Com-mis'-sion-al, 12: } *a.* Appointed by
Com-mis'-sion-ar-y, 129, 105: } a warrant.
COM'-MIS-SAR-Y, (*cōm-mis-sār'-ēy*, 129, 105) *s.* Generally, the same as commissioner; appropriately, one who acts for the bishop in a remote part of the diocese; also, an officer attending the army who regulates provisions or ammunition.
Com-mis-sar-y-ship, *s.* The office of a commissary.
Com-mis-sar'-i-at, (*cōm-mis-sār'-ē-d*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The whole body of officers attending an army under the commissary-general.
COM-MIS-SURE, (*cōm-mish'-oor*, 147) *s.* Literally, a sending or thrusting of parts together; it is used in architecture, in anatomy, &c. to signify a juncture, a joint, a seam, a suture.
To COMMIX, &c.—See under To Commingle.
COMMODOUS, *cōm-mō-dē-ūs*, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Convenient; suitable; useful.
Com-mo'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Conveniently; suitably.
Com-mo'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Convenience; advantage.
Com-mod'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Interest; advantage; profit; convenience; wares; merchandise.
COM'-MODS, (*cōm-mōd*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Generally, some convenient article; hence, specially, a head-dress always ready to be put on, such as ladies wore in Addison's days; a chest of drawers, &c.
COMMODORE=*cōm-mō-dōrē*, 85: *s.* The captain of a squadron of ships on a particular enter-

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vizh-ūn*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

prise; a title, by courtesy, to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are in company; the leading ship of a fleet of merchantmen.

COMMULATION, cōm-mōd-ū-lā'-shūn, 85: *s.* Mutual agreement or measure. See Co-.

COMMON=cōm-mōn, *u. ad.* and *s.* Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had; of no rank; of little value; not scarce; public, general, serving the use of all; frequent; usual, ordinary; in grammar, signifying both actively and passively,—both masculine and feminine:—*ad.* Frequently; usually; jointly:—*s.* An open ground equally used by many persons: *In common*, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally or in like manner with another; indiscriminately; in law, a distinct tenure, but with unity of possession.

To Com-mon, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground; to eat in company.

Com-mōn, 143: *s. pl.* The common people; the lower house of parliament; food provided at a common table: *Doctors' Commons* is a college for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians common together.

Com'-mon-ly, 105: *ad.* Frequently; usually.

Com'-mon-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being common.

Com'-mon-a-ble, 101: *a.* Held in common.

Com'-mon-age, 99: *s.* The right of feeding on a common.

Com'-mon-al-ty, 12, 105: *s.* The common people.

Com'-mon-er, 36: *s.* One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the House of Commons; one having a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at Oxford; a prostitute.

Com'-mon-coun'-cil, *s.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. Their place of meeting is called the *common hall*.

Com'-mon-law, *s.* The unwritten law, as it was generally held before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same, and therefore distinguished from statute law.

Com'-mon-plea, 151: *s.* One of the king's courts, now held at Westminster, though formerly moveable. All civil cases are or were tried in it, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the crown, and common pleas are all pleas that are not such.

Com'-mon-place, *s.* and *a.* This name arises from the common topics laid down by the ancient rhetoricians, from which matter might be found for any discourse; an ordinary topic; a memorandum:—*a.* Trite; ordinary.

Com'-mon-place'-book, 118: *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

Com'-mon-weal, 85: *s.* The public good.

Com'-mon-weal-th, (-wēlth) *s.* The commonweal; an established form of civil life; the public; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people.

COMMUNE, *s.* The French word answering to Common in English. It frequently occurs as the name of the lowest subdivision of the country introduced at the Revolution. A commune is sometimes a single town, and sometimes a union of several villages. All the considerable cities are divided into several communes.

Com-mu'-ni-ty, 18, 105: *s.* Common possession; the commonwealth; the body politic.

To Com-mune, 81: *v. n.* To impart sentiments, or make them common to two or more; to converse; to talk together.

Com-mu'-nion, (cōm-mūn'-yūn, 146) *s.* Fellowship; intercourse between two or more persons; common possession; interchange of transactions; union in the common worship of any church; the body of people who so unite. See also lower under Communica-tion.

To Com-mu'-ni-cate, 18, 105: *v. a.* To impart;

to participate; to reveal:—*new.* To have something in common with another; to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Com-mu'-ni-ca-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may become of common possession; that may be imparted.

Com-mu'-ni-ca-ble-ness, } *s.* The quality of being }
Com-mu'-ni-ca-bil'-i-ty, } communicable; capa- }
bility of being imparted.

Com-mu'-ni-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge.

Com-mu'-ni-ca-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being communicative.

Com-mu'-ni-ca-tor-y, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

Com-mu'-ni-cant, *s.* A partaker; (see the neuter sense of the verb Communicate;) especially, a partaker of the Lord's Supper.

Com-mu'-ni-on, *s.* The celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNITION, cōm-mō-nish'-ūn, 89: *s.* Advice with warning; (see Co-;) instruction.

Com-mon'-i-tive, 18, 105: *a.* Advising; warning.

COMMORANT=cōm-mō'-rāt, 12: *a.* Dwelling with fixed residence; (see Co-;) ordinarily residing.

Com-mo'-rance, or Com-mo-ran-cy, *s.* Residence.

Com-mo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A staying or tarrying.

COMMORIENT, cōm-mōr'-ē-ēt, 47, 105: *a.* Dying at the same time with. See Co-.

COMMOTION, cōm-mō'-shūn, 89: *s.* Motion of parts with parts; (see Co-;) agitation; tumult; disorder.

Com-mo'-tion-er, 36: *s.* An exciter of commotion.

To Com-mov-, (cōm-mōv', 107) *v. a.* To put in motion; to agitate; to unsettle. [Thomson.]

To COMMUNE, COMMUNICATE, &c.—See under Common.

To COMMUTE=cōm-mūt', 18: *v. a.* and *n.* To exchange; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another; (see Co-):—*new.* To bargain for exemption.

Com-mu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Relating to exchange.

Com-mu'-ta-tive-ly, *ad.* In the way of exchange.

Com-mu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be exchanged.

Com-mu'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capability of exchange.

Com-mu'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Change; alteration; ransom.

COMMUTUAL, cōm-mū'-tū-āl, 18, 147: *a.* Jointly mutual; (see Co-;) reciprocal.

COMPACT=cōm-pāct, *s.* A mutual contract; (see Co-;) an accord; an agreement; anciently, structure, compacture. Originally, the noun, as well as all the following words, was accented on the second syllable.

To Com-pact', 18, 83: *v. a.* To join together with firmness; to consolidate; to league.

Com-pact', *a.* Firm; solid; close; held together.

Com-pact'-ly, 105: *ad.* Closely; densely; neatly.

Com-pact'-ness, *s.* Firmness; close completeness.

Com-pac'-ted-ly, *ad.* Closely.

Com-pac'-ted-ness, *s.* Firmness; density.

Com-pac'-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* Structure.

Com-pa'-ges, (cōm-pā'-gēs, [Lat.] 169) *s.* A system or structure of many parts united.

Com-pag'-i-na'-tion, 64, 89: *s.* Union; structure.

COMPANY, cūm-pā-nēy, 116, 98, 105: *s.* Persons assembled together; fellowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; subdivision of a regiment, (this is said to be the parent sense): *To bear company*, *To keep company*, to associate with: the latter phrase also signifies to frequent assemblies.

To Com-pa-ny, *v. a.* and *n.* [Obs.] To accompany; to be companion to:—*new.* To associate one's self with; to be gay; to have sexual intercourse with.

Com'-pa-na-ble, *a.* Companionable. This word is obs. and its derivatives are therefore omitted.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

COM-PAN'-ION, (côm-pân'-yôn, 18, 92, 146) *s.* One with whom a man frequently keeps company; a partner; an associate; in old authors, it is often a word of contempt in the sense of a companion for any body; a term applied to some knights as a distinction from the knights commanders of the same order.

Com-pan'-ion-a-ble, (côm-pân'-yôn-d-bl) *a.* Social; agreeable.

Com-pan'-ion-a-bly, *ad.* In a social manner.

Com-pan'-ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Sociableness.

Com-pan'-ion-ship, *s.* Company; fellowship.

To COMPARE=côm-par', 18: *v. a.* To set things together materially or in contemplation in order to ascertain for one's self or show to others how far they agree or disagree; in Spenser this word is found in the Latin sense of To get, to procure; and also as a neuter verb.

Com-pare', *s.* The state of being compared; comparison; simile, similitude.

Com-pa'-rer, 41, 36: *s.* He who compares.

Com-par'-a-tive, (côm-pâr'-d-tiv, 129, 98, 105) *a.* Estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in grammar, expressing more or less, as distinguished from positive and superlative.

Com-par'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* In a state of comparison.

Com-par'-i-son, (-sôn, *colloq.* sn, 114) *s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; the formation of an adjective in its degrees, as strong, stronger, strongest.

COM'-PAR-A-BLE, (côm'-pâr-d-bl, 86) *a.* That may be compared; being of equal regard.

Com'-par-a-bly, *ad.* Of equal regard.

Com'-pa-rates, *s. pl.* In logic or rhetoric, the two things compared with one another.

To COMPART=côm-part', 18, 33: *v. a.* To divide into parts; to mark out a general design into various parts and subdivisions.

Com-part'-i-ment, or **Com-part'-ment**, *s.* Division; separate part of a design.

Com'-part, 81: *s.* A member. [Obs.]

Com'-par-ti'-ion, (-tish'-iû, 89) *s.* The act of dividing; a part divided off.

To COMPASS, côm-pâss, *v. a.* To encircle, to environ; to walk round; to besiege; to grasp, to enclose in the arms; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to go about to perform, but in mind only, to contrive.

Com'-pass, *s.* A circle; grasp; space; enclosure; extent of key in singing; the magnetic apparatus for steering ships by; the instrument for describing circles, generally called compasses.

COMPASSION, côm-pâsh'-iûn, 18, 90: *s.* A suffering with another; (see Co.) pity; commiseration.

To Com-pas'-sion, *v. a.* To compassionate. [Obs.]

Com-pas'-sion-a-ble, *a.* Deserving of compassion.

To Com-pas'-sion-a-te, *v. a.* To pity; to commiserate.

Com-pas'-sion-a-te, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.

Com-pas'-sion-a-te-ly, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.

Com-pas'-sion-a-te-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, côm-pâ-ter'-nê-têty, 105: *s.* The state of being a godfather or father with another. See Co.

COMPATIBLE, côm-pât'-ê-bl, *a.* That may exist with; (see Co.) suitable; fit; consistent; agreeable.

Com-pât'-i-bly, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

Com-pât'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Consistency; the quality

Com-pât'-i-ble'-i-ty, *s.* or power of coexisting with something else.

COMPATIENT, côm-pâ'-sh'ênt, 18, 90: *a.* Suffering together.—See Co.

COMPATRIOT, côm-pâ'-trê-ôt, 18, 105: *s.* and *a.* One of the same country.—*a.* Of the same country.—See Co.

COMPEER, côm-pê-er', 18: *s.* An equal; a mate.—See Co.

To Com-peer', *v. a.* To match; to be equal with. [Shaks.]

To COMPEL=côm-pêl', 18: *v. a.* To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain.

Com-pel'-ler, 36: *s.* He that compels.

Com-pel'-la-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be compelled.

Com-pel'-la-bly, *ad.* By compulsion.

COM'-PEL-LA'-TION, 89: *s.* Literally, a calling out with emphasis or distinction; (See Co.) a ceremonious appellation; as Sir, Sir, Madam, &c. The four preceding words have lost their primary signification, and hence the strangeness of meaning which this word seems to carry in company with those and its following relations.

COM-PUL'-SION, (côm-pul'-shûn, 18, 90) *s.* The act of compelling; force; violence suffered.

Com-pul'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) } *a.* Having the

Com-pul'-sa-tive, 98, 105: } quality of com-

elling. [The latter is little used.]

Com-pul'-sive-ly, 98: } *ad.* By force; by violence.

Com-pul'-sa-tive-ly, } [The latter is the least used.]

Com-pul'-sive-ness, *s.* Force; compulsion.

Com-pul'-sor-y, 129: } *a.* Having the power or

Com-pul'-sa-tor-y, } quality of compelling. [The latter in least use.]

Com-pul'-sor-i-ly, *ad.* By violence.

COMPENDIOUS, côm-pên'-dê-us, 18, 105, 146, 130: *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive.

Com-pen'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Shortly; summarily.

Com-pen'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Shortness; brevity.

Com-pen'-di-um, } *s.* An abridgement; a sum-

Com'-pend, 81: } mary; an epitome; a work con-

taining the general principles of a larger work.

† *Compendious*, *a.*, *Compendiousity*, *s.*, and *To Compendiate*, *v. a.*, are found only in old authors.

To COMPENSATE=côm-pên'-sâ-te, 18: *v. a.* and *s.* To recompense; to make amends for:—*new.* To make amends.

Com-pen'-sa-ble, *a.* Susceptible of recompense.

Com-pen'-sa-tive, 105: *a.* Making amends.

Com-pen'-sa-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Serving to compensate.

To Com-pense', *v. a.* To compensate. [Obs.]

Com'-pen-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* Recompense; amends.

To COMPERENDINATE, côm'-pêr-ên'-dê-nâ-t, *v. a.* To delay.

To COMPETE=côm-pê-tê', 18: *v. n.* To seek or strive for a thing with another.—See Co.

Com-pet'-i-tor, 92, 101, 38: *s.* A rival; an opponent.

Com-pet'-i-tor-y, *a.* Pursuing the same object.

Com'-pe-ti'-ion, 89: *s.* Rivalry; contest; double claim.

COM'-PE-TENT, *a.* Fit, suitable, adapted, convenient; which meaning has been derived from that of the foregoing words by considering fitness to be a *compe-tition* of means to some one end.

Com'-pe-tent-ly, *ad.* Adequately; suitably.

Com'-pe-tence, } *s.* Fitness, suitability; but

Com'-pe-ten-cy, } this primary meaning is giving way to one derived from it—sufficiency, &c. or such a fit quantity as may furnish the conveniences of life without superfluity; power or capacity of a judge or court to take cognizance of an affair.

COM-PET'-I-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Suitable to; consistent with. This is now written compatible.

Com-pet'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Suitableness; fitness.

To COMPILE, côm-pîl', *v. a.* To form literary

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshîn, 166: thên, 166.

works by collecting parts or passages from various authors; to write; to c.compose.

Com-pi'-ler, s. He that compiles; in old language, Compiler.

Com-pile'-ment, s. The act of compiling.

Com-pi-la''-tion, 105, 89: s. A collection from various authors; a book made up by the scissors.

COMPLACENT=côm-plâ'-cënt, 18: *a.* Civil; affable.

Com-pla'-cent-ly, ad. In a soft or easy manner.

Com-pla'-cence, } s. Pleasure, satisfaction; civility; **Com-pla'-cen-cy, } complaisance; mildness.**

Com-pla-cen''-tia, (-sh'äl, 147) 2: a. Accommodating.

Com-plai-sant''-sant', (côm-plä'-zânt', 100, 151) a. Seeking to please by exterior manners; civil, courteous, polite.

Com''-plai-sant'-ly, 85: ad. Civilly.

Com''-plai-sant'-ness, s. Complaisance. [Little used.]

Com-plai-sance'', s. Civility; courtesances.

To COMPLAIN=côm-plän', 18: *v. n.* and *a.* To utter expressions of grief; of censure; of uneasiness; to lament; to charge; to murmur; to inform against;—*act.* [Unusual.] To lament; to bewail.

Com-plain'-er, 36: s. One who complains generally.

Com-plain'-ant, 12: s. One who complains in a legal sense; one who urges a suit.

Com-plain'-a-ble, 101: a. That may be complained of.

Com-plain'-ful, 117: a. Full of complaint. [Obs.]

Com-plain'-ing, s. Expression of grief or injury.

Com-plaint', s. Representation of pains or injuries; the cause of complaint; a malady; remonstrance against; information against.

COMPLAISANCE, &c.—See under Complacent.

To COMPLANATE=côm-plä'-nät', } *v. a.* To
To COMPLANE=côm-plän', 18: } level part
with part.—See Co.

To COMPLETE=côm-plê't', 18: *v. a.* Literally, to fill up; (See Co.); to perfect; to finish.

Com-plet'e', a. Full; perfect; finished; ended.

Com-plet'e'-ly, ad. Fully; perfectly.

Com-plet'e'-ment, s. The act of completing.

Com-plet'e'-ness, s. Perfection.

Com-plê'-tion, 89: s. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; utmost height; perfect state.

Com-plê'-tive, 105: a. Making complete.

Com-plê'-tor-y, 129, 105: a. Fulfilling.

COM-PLÉ'-MENT, s. That which completes something else, as 25 with respect to 65, 90 being the number to be completed; also the full number; as a ship's complement; that is the full number required to man her.

Com''-plé-men'-tal, a. That fills up; that completes a quantity or number.

Com'-plé-tor-y, s. The last or complementary prayer of a breviary or set service.

COM-PLINE, (-plîn, 105) s. The completory.

COMPLEX, côm-plê'cks, 154: a. and *s.* Intricate, complicated; of many parts; not simple;—[Obs.] Assemblage; complication.

Com-plex'-ly, 105: ad. In a complex manner.

Com-plex'-ness, s. Complexity.

Com-plex'-ed-ness, 18: s. Complication; involution of many parts in one integral.

Com-plex'-ity, 105: s. The state of being complex.

Com-plex'-ure, (-plê'ck-sh'oor, 154, 147) s. The involution or complication of one thing with another.

Com-plex'-ion, (-plê'ck-shün, 154, 147) s. Complication; particularly that complication of parts

or elements, out of which arise the temperament, habitude, or disposition of the body, and with it the colour of the skin.—See the next word.

COM-PLÉX'-ION, s. The colour of the skin; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body.

Com-plex'-ion-al, a. Depending on the complexion or temperament.

Com-plex'-ion-al-ly, ad. By complexion.

Com-plex'-ion-ar-y, 129, 105: a. Pertaining to the complexion, or the care of it.

To COM-PLI-CATE, 105: v. a. Literally, to interweave, to fold and twist together; to entangle; to join; to involve.

Com-pli'-cate, a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts; complex.

Com-pli'-cate'-ly, ad. In a complicated manner.

Com-pli'-cate'-ness, s. Intricacy; perplexity.

Com-pli-ca''-tion, 89: s. The involving of one thing into another; the state of being involved; the integral of many things involved.

COM-PLICE, (-pliss, 105) s. One involved with another in crime: now written Accomplice. [Shaks.]

COMPLIANCE, &c.—See under To Comply.

To COMPLIATE, &c.—See above under Complex.

COMPLIMENT, côm-plê'-mënt, s. An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. This word is etymologically the same as complement, but it comes to us from the French, and has now a distinct meaning.

To Com-pli'-ment, v. a. and *s.* To praise; to flatter; to congratulate; to manifest kindness or respect for by a present;—*new.* To pass compliments.

Com-pli-men''-tal, 12: a. Expressive of respect.

Com-pli-men''-tal-ly, ad. In the nature of a compliment.

Com''-pli-men'-ter, 36: s. One who compliments.

COMPLINE—See under To Complete.

To COMPLORE=côm-plô're', 18, 47: *v. n.* To lament together.—See Co.

COMLOT=côm-plôt', s. A plotting together; a joint plot.—See Co.

To Com-plot', 18, 83: v. n. To form a plot.

Com-plot'-ter, 36: s. A conspirator.

Com-plot'-ment, s. A conspiracy.

To COMPLY=côm-plÿ', 18: *v. n.* To yield accord; to yield performance.

Com-pli'-ance, s. The act of yielding; submission.

Com-pli'-ant, a. Yielding; bending; civil.

Com-pli'-a-ble, a. That can bend or yield.

Com-pli'-er, 36: s. One of yielding temper.

COMPONENT—See under To Compose.

To COMPORT, côm-pôrt', 18, 130, 47: v. n. and *a.* To agree; to suit; to bear;—*act.* To endure; to behave.

Com-port'-a-ble, 101: a. Consistent.

Com-port'-ance, 12: s. Behaviour; bearing.

Com-port'-ment, s. Mien; demeanour.

Com-port, 81: s. Behaviour; conduct.

COM-PO'-ra''-tion, 89: s. A bringing together; (See Co.) an assemblage.

☞ This word exhibits the original *literal* meaning of the whole class.

To COMPOSE, côm-pô'ze', 18, 137: v. a. Literally, to put together; (See Co.) to form a compound; to join part to part as a literary author; as a musical author; as a printer; &c.—See also below Component.

Com-po'-ser, 36: s. Generally, he that composes; specially and usually, a musical author.

Com-pos'-i-tor, 38: s. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

Com-pos'-i-tive, (-tîv, 105) a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy; cháp'-mân; pâ'-pâ; lâ'u; gööd; j'ö'ö, i, e, few, 55: a, e, &c. mute, 171

Com'-po-si'-tion, (cōm'-pō-zīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Generally, the act of composing; the thing composed; specially, the arrangement of various figures in a picture; a literary work; a musical work; the act of setting types in the composing stick; a mixture or mass employed by workmen in the arts; synthesis as opposed to analysis in logic, in mathematics, in chemistry, &c.; among the old writers, orderly disposition, congruity.—See also lower under **To Compose**.

Com-po-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Among the old writers, the same as composition: see its modern sense lower.

Com-po-sure, (cōm-pōz'-it, 105) *a.* Compounded, applied especially to the last of the five orders in architecture, which is compounded of the Ionic and Corinthian; and to such numbers as are compounded of other numbers than unity; as 6, which is compounded of two, or of three.

Com'-post, (cōm'-pōst, 18) *s.* A mixture for manuring the ground; any mixture or composition, particularly one used for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called **Com-po**.

To Com-post, *v. a.* To manure; to plaster.

Com-po-sure, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Soil; manure. [Shaks.]

Com-po-nent, *a.* and *s.* That goes to constitute the compound body:—*s.* An elementary part of a compound.

To Com-pose, (cōm-pōz'-e) *v. a.* To put *disturbed* parts together, or in order; to settle, to quiet, to allay, to adjust.—See also above.

Com-posed, 114: *part. a.* Calm; serious.

Com-po-sed-ly, *ad.* Calmly; sedately.

Com-po-sed-ness, *s.* Sedateness; tranquillity.

Com-po-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Sedateness.—See also above.

To Com-pownd, (cōm-pownd', 18) 31: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle; to combine; to adjust: the old authors also use it in many of the other senses of **To Compose**.—*nes*. To come to terms of agreement; to bargain in the lump.

Com-pound-a-ble, *a.* That can be compounded.

Com-pound-er, 36: *s.* One who makes a compound; one who compounds for a debt; one who compounds a felony, that is, agrees with a felon to let him escape; one who brings parties to terms; one who, at a university, pays extraordinary fees proportioned to his estate for the degrees he takes.

Com'-pound, 83: *a.* and *s.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple; composed of two or more words:—*s.* The mass or whole formed of many ingredients or parts.

Com'-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* An agreement to receive or pay a debt in part in lieu of the whole; the part so accepted.—See its other senses above.

COMPOSSIBLE, cōm-pōs'-sē-bl, 18, 105, 101: *a.* That can exist with another thing.—See **Co**.

COMPUTATION, cōm'-pō-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A drinking or tipping together.—See **Co**.

Com'-po-ta'-tor, or **Com-po-tor**, *s.* A fellow tippler.

To COMPREHEND=cōm'-prē-hend', 85: *v. a.* Literally, to hold as with one grasp; (See **Co**;) to comprise; to include; to contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Com'-pre-hen'-si-ble, (-cē-bl, 105, 101) *a.* That may be comprehended; intelligible.

Com'-pre-hen'-si-bly, *ad.* With great embrace of comprehension, or signification.

Com'-pre-hen'-sive, (-cīv, 105) *a.* Embracing much; capacious.

Com'-pre-hen'-sive-ly, *ad.* With comprehension.

Com'-pre-hen'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of including, or of understanding much.

Com'-pre-hen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion; summary; epitome; knowledge; capacity.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mision*, 166: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Com'-pre-hen'-sor, *s.* One perfected in knowledge. [Obs.]

To Com-prise, (-prīze, 137) " *a.* To contain; to include.

Com-pri'-sal, (-zāl, *s.* The act of comprising.

To COMPRESS=cōm'-prēs', 18: *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to condense; to embrace.

Com-pres'-si-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be compressed; yielding to pressure.

Com-pres'-si-ble-ness, } *s.* Capability of being com-
Com-pres'-si-bil'-i-ty, } pressed.

Com-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Able to compress.

Com-pres'-sure, (-prēsh'-oor, 147) *s.* The act or force of bodies pressing together.—See **Co**.

Com-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of compressing.

COM-PRESS, *s.* A bolster of soft linen cloth used in surgery.

COMPRINT=cōm'-prīnt, *s.* A surreptitious printing of another bookseller's copy. (See **Co**.) If used as a verb, the accent is on the last syllable. Principles, 81.

To COMPRISE.—See under **To Comprehend**.

To COMPROBATE=cōm'-prō-bāt, *v. n.* To concur in proof.—See **Co**.

Com'-pro-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Full proof; attestation.

COMPROMISE, cōm'-prō-mīz, 151: *s.* A mutual promise (See **Co**;) of parties at difference to refer their controversies to arbitrators; a compact in which concessions are made on each side.

To Com'-pro-mise, *v. a.* and *n.* To adjust by mutual concessions; to pledge or engage by some act or step, and hence, to put to hazard,—an application of the word borrowed from French usage:—*nes*. [Unusual.] To accord; to agree.

Com'-pro-mi-ser, (-zer, *s.* One who compromises.

Com'-pro-mis-si'-ri-al, (-sōr'-ē-āl, 90, 47) *a.* Relating to a compromise.

To Com'-pro-mit, *v. a.* To pledge; to promise. See the second sense of **To Compromise**, which sense ought perhaps to be expressed only by the verb in this latter form; and such is the usage of American, but not generally of English writers.

COMPROVINCIAL, cōm'-prō-vīn'-sh'āl, 90: *a.* Belonging to the same province.—See **Co**.

COMPT, cōmt, 156: *a.* Neat; spruce. [Obs.]

Compt'-ly, *ad.* Neatly. **Compt-ness**, *s.* Neatness. [Obs.]

COMPT, **To COMPT**, &c.—See **To Count**, &c., the latter being always the pronunciation, and in modern books, the spelling also. The same remark applies to the following word.

To COMPTROL, &c.—See **To Control**, &c.

COMPULSIVE, &c.—See under **To Compel**.

COMPUNCT, cōm-pūnkt', 18, 158: *a.* Pricked, stimulated. [Obs.]

Com-punc-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Causing remorse.

Com-punc-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pricking; remorse.

Com-punc-tious, (-shūs, *a.* Repentant; sorrowful.

CMPURGATION, cōm'-pur-gā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A joint purifying or clearing; (See **Co**;) the practice, in law, of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

Com'-pur-ga'-tor, 38: *s.* One that by oath justifies another's innocence; a conjurer.

To COMPUTE=cōm-pū'te', 18: *v. a.* To reckon; to calculate; to count.

Com-pu'-ter, *s.* A reckoner. **Compu'tist** is obs.

Com-pu'-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be computed.

To COMPUTE=cōm-pū'te', *v. a.* To Compute. [Obs.]

Com'-pu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reckoning; estimate.

COMRADE, côm'-râdê, 116, 99: *s.* A companion.

CON: An abbreviation of Contra, against; quite distinct from the prefix Con-, which see at Co-. To dispute *pro* and *con*, is to dispute *for* and *against*.

To CON=côn, *v. a.* To know; [Obs.] to study; to commit to memory.

CON-AMORE, côn-â-môre'-ây, [Ital.] 170: *ad.* With predilection; with inclination.

To CONCAMERATE=côn-câm'-êr-ât, *v. a.* To arch over.—See Co-, and Camerate.

To CONCATENATE, côn-cât'-ê-nât, *v. a.* To link together.—See Co-.

Con-ca'-e-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A series of links; an uninterrupted succession.

CONCAVE, côm'-câv, 158: *a.* Hollow without angles, opposed to convex; hollow, generally:—*s.* A hollow; a cavity.

Con'-cave-ness, *s.* Hollowness.

Con'-ca-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making concave.

Con-ca'-vous, 120: *a.* Concave; hollow.

Con-ca'-vous-ly, 105: *ad.* With hollowness.

Con-cav'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Con-ca'-vo-Con'-cave, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-ca'-vo-Con'-vex, 154: *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

To CONCEAL=côn-seal', *v. a.* To hide; to secrete.

Con-ceal'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be concealed.

Con-ceal'-ed-ness, *s.* Privacy; obscurity.

Con-ceal'-er, 36: *s.* He that conceals.

Con-ceal'-ing, *s.* A hiding or keeping close.

Con-ceal'-ment, *s.* The act of hiding; privacy; hiding place; retreat.

To CONCEDE=côn-sêd', *v. a.* and *n.* To yield; to admit; to grant.

CON-CESS-IVE, 105: *a.* Implying concession.

Con-ces'-sive-ly, *ad.* By way of concession.

Con-ces'-sion, (cêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* A granting or yielding; a grant; the thing yielded.

Con-ces'-sion-ar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCEIT, &c.—See under the next word.

To CONCEIVE=côn-sêv', 103: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to receive into, to take and retain; appropriately, to receive into the womb and breed; hence, figuratively, to form an idea in the mind or imagine; to receive a suggested thought into the mind, or understanding:—*new.* To become pregnant; to think; to have an idea of.

Con-ceiv'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-ceiv'-a-bly, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-ceiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEP'-TA-CLE, *s.* A receptacle; a follicle.

Con-cep'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of conceiving; the thing conceived; notion; image in the mind; purpose; thought.

Con-cep'-tions, (-shûs, 90) *a.* Fruitful; pregnant. [Obs.]

CON-CEIT', (côn-sête') *s.* Conception; fancy; imagination; opinion; idea; pleasant fancy; fantastical, affected, or forced allusion; for which the Italian word Concetto, *pl.* Concetti, is oft. *n.* used. To be out of conceit with, to be no longer pleased with. See also lower.

To Con-ceit', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-ceit'-ed, *a.* Endowed with fancy. [Obs.] See lower.

Con-ceit'-ed-ly, *ad.* Whimsically. [Obs.]

CON-CEIT', *s.* Opinionative pride. See also above.

Con-ceit'-ed, *a.* Ridiculously opinionative.

Con-ceit'-ed-ly, *ad.* With foolish vanity.

CON-CEIT'-ED-NESS, *s.* Pride; opinionativeness.

CONCENT=côn-sên't, *s.* Harmony; consistency.

Con-cen'-tu-al, (-tû-âl, 147) *a.* Harmonious.

To CONCENTRATE=côn-sên'-trât, 18: *v. a.* To drive into the centre, or into a narrow compass; to bring into closer union, including often the effect produced of increased power.

Con-cen-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated.

To CON-CEN'-TRE, (-tur, 159) *v. n.* and *a.* To tend to a common centre:—*act.* To direct to a centre. See Co-.

Con-cen'-tric, 88: } *a.* Having a common centre.

Con-cen'-tri-cal, }

CONCEPTACLE, CONCEPTIBLE, &c.—See under To Conceive.

To CONCERN=côn-cern', 35: *v. a.* To belong to; to affect; to interest.

Con-cerned', 114: *part. a.* Interested; anxious; moved at heart.

Con-cern', 81: *s.* Business; affair; interest; care.

Con-cern'-ing, *prep.* Relating to.

Con-cern'-ment, *s.* Concern; care; business; interposition; emotion of mind.

To CONCERT=côn-sert', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to strive in union or for one purpose; (see Co-:) to settle; to contrive; to adjust:—*new.* To consult; to contrive.

Con-cer'-ted, *part. a.* Planned. See also lower.

Con'-cert, *s.* Communication of designs; accordance.

CON'-CERT, *s.* A symphony of musical parts or players; an entertainment which consists of a concert.

Con-cer'-to, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A piece of music of which the harmonies or parts are essential, as distinguished from melody alone.

Con-cer'-ted, *a.* Composed with a view to harmony of parts, and not to melody alone.

CON'-CERT-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* A mutual striving: not exactly the literal sense of the rest of the class, because this word signifies striving *against* each other. [Obs.]

Con-cer'-ta-tive, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

CONCESSION, CONCESSIVE, &c.—See under To Concede.

CONCH, côm'k, 158, 161: *s.* A shell.

Con-chol'-i-ous, *a.* Belonging to shells.

CON-CHOL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The doctrine or science of shells.

Con-chom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring shells.

Con'-chy-la'-ceous, (côm'-kê-lâ'-sh'ûs) *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

CON'-CHOID, *s.* A mathematical curve of curious properties, suggested by the curve line of certain shells.

CON'-CHITE, *s.* A petrified shell.

CONCILIABLE, CONCILIAR.—See under Council, with which they are in meaning connected, though etymologically also with the following words.

To CONCILIATE, côn-sil'-ê-ât=côn-sil'-yât, 146: *v. a.* To win; to gain; to reconcile.

Con-cil'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* A peacemaker.

Con-cil'-ia-tor-y, 146, 98, 129, 105: *a.* Tending to reconciliation.

Con-cil'-i-a'-tion, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCINNOUS, côn-sîn'-nûs, 120: *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây: cháp'-mân: pâ'-pâ': lîâ: gôôd: j'ô, i, e, jew, 55: a, e, y, &c. mute, 171.

Con-cin'-ni-ty, *s.* Fitness, neatness. It has been used to signify a jingling of words.

CONCIONATOR, cōn-shē-ō-nā'-tor, 147, 38: *s.* A preacher.

Con'-ci-o-na'-tor-y, (-tōr-ty, 129) *a.* Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies.

CONCISE=cōn-sic', 152: *a.* Brief; short.

Con-cise'-ly, 105: *ad.* Briefly; shortly.

Con-cise'-ness, *s.* Brevity; shortness.

CON-CIS'-ION, (cōn-sizh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Cutting off; excision: the literal meaning of the whole class is included in the meaning of this word.

→ The *s* would be sounded *sh* if the unvocalized *s* of the previous words were regarded; but the pronunciation properly regards the relationship to incision, decision, &c.

To CONCITE=cōn-sit', *v. a.* To excite. [Obs.]

Con'-ci-ta'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* A stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, cōng'-clā-mā'-shūn, 158, 89: *s.* An outcry, or shout of many together. See Co.

CONCLAVE, cōng'-clāve, 158: *s.* Literally, that which is shut up with a key, a hall or place in which an affair that concerns the public is privately discussed and determined; particularly, the place in which the cardinals elect the pope.

To CONCLUDE, cōn-clū'-dā, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To shut; to include; to collect or infer from premises; to determine; to end; to stop or restrain as by a final determination:—*adv.* To end; to infer; to determine.

Con-clu'-der, *s.* One that concludes.

Con-clu'-dent, *a.* Decisive.

Con-clu'-dence, *s.* Inference; logical deduction.

Con-clu'-ding-ly, *ad.* Conclusively.

Con-clu'-si-ble, *a.* Determinable.

Con-clu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Final; decisive; regularly consequential.

Con-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* Decisively; unanswerably.

Con-clu'-sive-ness, *s.* Power of determining the opinion; state of being conclusive.

CON-CLU'-SION, (cōn-cl'w'-zhūn, 147) *s.* The end or close; the determination; consequence or inference; event; in Shakespeare, seclusion of thought.

To CONCOAGULATE, cōng'-cō-āg'-ū-lāte, 158: *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. See Co.

CON-co-ag'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* A coagulation in which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT=cōn-coct', *v. a.* To digest; to purify or refine by heat; to ripen.

Con-coct'-tive, 105: *a.* Having a concocting power.

Con-coct'-tion, 89: *s.* Digestion in the stomach, or the turning of food to chyle; maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, cōn-cūl'-or, 116, 38: *a.* Agreeing in colour with others of the kind. See Co.

CONCOMITANT, cōn-cōm'-tānt, 12: *a.* and *s.* Accompanying; concurrent; (see Co.):—*a.* A person or thing collaterally connected.

Con-com'-i-tant-ly, 105: *ad.* Concurrently.

Con-com'-i-tance, } *s.* State of subsistence or con-

Con-com'-i-tan-cy, } nection with something else.

To Con-com'-i-tate, *v. n.* To be concomitant. [Obs.]

CONCORD, cōng'-cārd, 158, 38: *s.* Agreement; peace; union; a compact; harmony; grammatical agreement of words which relate to each other.

Con-cor'-dant, 12: *a.* Agreeable; agreeing.

Con-cor'-dan-cy, *s.* Agreement.

Con-cor'-dance, *s.* Concordancy; formerly the same as concord in grammar; appropriately and commonly, a dictionary which brings all the passages of the bible together that contain the words alphabetically arranged in it.

Con-cor'-dat, *s.* A compact; a convention.

To CONCORPORATE=cōn-cor'-pō-rāt, *v. a.* and *n.* To unite in one mass or body. See Co.

Con-cor'-po-ral, 12: *a.* Of the same body.

Con-cor'-po-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, cōng'-cōurse=cōng'-cōurse, 158, 47: *s.* The confluence of many; the multitude assembled; the point of junction.

CONCREMATION, cōng'-crē-mā'-shūn, 158, 89: *s.* The act of burling many things together. See Co.

CONCREMENT, CONCRESCENCE, &c.—See in the next class.

To CONCRETE=cōn-crēt', *v. n.* and *a.* To coalesce into one mass; to grow with inherent qualities. (see Co.) or be so united with them as one thing, that no separation can be made except mentally; this sense belongs to the verb neuter, and extends only to some of the related words:—*act.* To form by concretion.

Con-crēte'-ness, *s.* Congulation.

Con-crē'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A mass formed by concretion.

Con-crē'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of concreting; the mass formed by the coalition of separate particles.

CON-CRET', (cōng'-crēt, 81, 158) *a.* and *s.* Formed by concretion; not abstract, not mentally separated, as a quality not separated from its subject:—*s.* A mass concreted; a compound; the whole subject with all that inheres in it; as a man; or the inherent taken with that in which it inheres; as the reason of man, in distinction from what is abstract; as reason when stated or thought of separately from man.

Con-crē'-ment, *s.* A mass formed by concretion.

CON-CRES'-CENCE, *s.* The act of growing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.

Con-cres'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of concreting.

CONCUBINE, cōng'-cū-bīne, 159: *s.* A woman kept by a man for cohabitation, but not his wife.

Con-cu'-bi-nage, 105, 99: *s.* The act or state of living together as man and wife without being married.

Con-cu'-bi-nate, *s.* Fornication. [Obs.]

To CONCULCATE=cōn-cūl'-cāt, *v. a.* To tread or trample under foot.

Con-cul'-ca'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A trampling upon.

CONCUPISCENT=cōn-cū'-pis-cent, *a.* Li-

bidulous.

Con-cu'-pis-cence, *s.* Lust; carnal appetite.

Con-cu'-pi-cen'-tial, (-shāl, 105) *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

Con-cu'-pi-sci-ble, 105, 59, 101: *a.* Inclining to the enjoyment of pleasure.

To CONCUR=cōn-cur', 39: *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree; to contribute with joint power. (See Co.)

Con-cur'-rent, 129: *a.* and *s.* Acting in conjunction; uniting:—*s.* A joint or contributory cause.

Con-cur'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* Unitedly.

Con-cur'-rence, } *s.* Union; combination; joint

Con-cur'-ren-cy, } action; help; equal claim.

CONCUSSION, cōn-cūsh'-ūn, 90: *s.* The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.

Con-cus'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Having the power of shaking.

Con-cus'-sa'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* Violent agitation.

To CONDEMN, cōn-dēm', 156: *v. a.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.

Con-demn'-ed, (-dēmd, 114) *a.* Adjudged; blamed.

Con-dem'-na-ble, (-dēm'-nā-bl, 105) *a.* Culpable.

Con-dem'-na-tor-y, *a.* Implying condemnation.

Con-dem'-ner, 36: (colloq. Cōn-dēm'-ēr, 105) *s.* A blamer; a censurer.

Con-dem'-na'-tion, *s.* Sentence of punishment.

To CONDENSE=cōn-dēnc', 153: *v. a.* and *n.* To make dense by pressing the elements together; (See Co.):—*adv.* To grow dense.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Con-dense', *a.* Thick; compact; close.
 Con-den'-ser, 36: *s.* He, or that which condenses.
 Con-den'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Condensation; denseness.
 Con-den'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be condensed.
 Con-den'-sa-tive, 105: *a.* That can condense.
 To Con-den'-sate, *v. a. and n.* To Condense.
 Con-den'-sate, *a.* Condensed. [Obs.]
 Con'-den-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making or becoming more dense or compact as opposed to rarefaction or expansion.
 CONDER, cōn'-der, *s.* One employed to direct herring-fishers: see *Balker*; also, one who directs a helmsman, from *To Cond*, that is, to conduct.
 To CONDESCEND=cōn'-dē-sēnd', *v. n.* To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
 Con'-de-sce'nd'-hug, *a.* Yielding; courteous.
 Con'-de-sce'nd'-ing-ly, *ad.* By way of concession.
 Con'-de-sce'n'-dence, *s.* A voluntary yielding.
 Con'-de-sce'nt', *s.* Condescension. [Obs.]
 Con'-de-sce'n'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Courteous.
 Con'-de-sce'n'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Descent from superiority; voluntary humiliation.
 CONDIGN, cōn'-dīn', 115, 157: *a.* Deserved; merited.
 Con-dign'-ly, 105: *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit.
 Con-dign'-ness, *s.* Suitableness to deserts.
 CON-DIG'-NI-TY, (-dig'-nē-tēy, 105) *s.* Equality of actions and of merit ascribed; (See *Co.*) desert.
 To CONDITE=cōn'-dīt', *v. a.* To pickle; to preserve.
 Con'-dite, 83: *a.* Preserved with sugar or salt, &c.
 Con'-dite-ment, 105: *s.* A preservative; seasoning.
 Con'-di-ment, 105: *s.* Seasoning; sauce.
 CONDISCIPLE, cōn'-dē-sī'-pl, *s.* A school-mate.—See *Co.*
 CONDITION, cōn'-dīsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* State, quality; temper; rank; stipulation; terms of compact.
 To Con-di'-tion, *v. n. and a.* To contract; to make terms; to stipulate;—*act.* To agree upon.
 Con-di'-tion-al, 12: *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute; expressing a condition or supposition.
 Con-di'-tion-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Not absolutely.
 Con-di'-tion-al'-i-ty, *s.* Limitation by terms.
 Con-di'-tion-ar-y, 129: *a.* Stipulated.
 Con-di'-tion-ate, *a.* Conditional. [Obs.]
 To Con-di'-tion-ate, *v. a.* To qualify. [Obs.]
 CONDITORY, cōn'-dē-tōr-ēy, 105, 129, 38: *s.* a receptacle; a repository.
 To CONDOLE=cōn'-dōl', *v. n. and a.* To lament with; (See *Co.*)—*act.* To bewail with another.
 Con-dole'-ment, *s.* Grief; sorrow with others.
 Con-dol'-ler, 36: *s.* One who condoles.
 Con-dol'-lence, *s.* Grief for another's sorrow.
 Con-dol'-la-tor-y, *a.* Expressing condolence.
 CONDONATION, cōn'-dō-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of pardoning; forgiveness.
 CONDOR=cōn'-dōr, 38: *s.* The largest of birds.
 To CONDUCE=cōn'-duc', *v. n.* To lead or tend; to contribute. As an active verb for *To Conduct*, it is obsolete.
 Con-duce'-ment, *s.* A leading to; a tendency.
 Con-du'-cent, *a.* Contributing; tending.
 Con-du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Promoting; tending to.
 Con-du'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of promoting.
 Con-du'-cive, 105: *a.* That may forward or promote.
 Con-du'-cive-ness, *s.* The quality of conducting.
 Con'-duct, *s.* Management; guidance; an act or

warrant of convoy; the convoy itself; economy; regular life.
 To Con-duct', 83: *v. a.* To lead; to direct; to manage.
 Con-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* A leader; a director; he who attends as overseer or manager of a public travelling carriage; a surgical instrument; any substance capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.
 Con-duc'-tress, *s.* A directress.
 Con-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of training up. [Obs.]
 Con'-duc-ti'-ous, (-tish'-ū, 147) *a.* Employed for wages,—hired as at statute-session, and conducted to employment. It is to ancient Roman customs, however, that the word owes this peculiar meaning.
 CON-DURY, (cūn'-dit, 116, 120) *s.* A water pipe; a vessel of any kind for conducting fluids.
 To CONDUPLICATE, cōn'-dū-plē-cāte, *v. a.* To fold together.—See *Co.* [Obs.]
 Con-du'-pli-cate, *a.* Doubled.
 Con-du'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A folding; a duplicate.
 CONDYL=cōn'-dil, *s.* The protuberance at the joint of a bone.
 Con'-dy-loid, *a.* Like to or of the nature of a protuberant joint or knuckle.
 CONE=cōne, *s.* A solid of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point; fruit in the shape of a cone, as of the fir-tree, and a species of strawberry.
 Co-nif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Bearing cones all the fir.
 Co'-ni-form, 105, 38: *a.* Shaped like a cone.
 Co'-noid, 30: *s.* That which resembles a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.
 Co-noid'-i-cal, *a.* Approaching to a conic form.
 CON-IC, 93, Con'-i-cal, *a.* Having the form of a cone.
 Con'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of a cone.
 Con'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The state of being conical.
 Con'-ic-Sec'-tions, 89, 143: or Con'-ics, *s. pl.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves formed by its sections.
 CONEY.—See *Cony*.
 To CONFABULATE=cōn-fāb'-ū-lāt', *v. n.* To talk easily together; (See *Co.*) to chat.
 Con-fab'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to talk.
 Con-fab'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Cheerful careless talk.
 CONFARREATION, cōn-fār-rē-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The solemnizing of marriage by eating bread together.—See *Co.*
 To CONFECT=cōn-fēct', *v. a.* Generally, to compound; to form; specially, to make up into sweet meats.—See *Co.* [Obs.]
 Con-fec'-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to making sweetmeats.
 Con-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* A sweetmeat; a mixture.
 Con-fec'-tion-er, 36: *s.* A maker of sweetmeats.
 Con-fec'-tion-ar-y, *s.* Formerly, a confectioner; at present, sweetmeats in general, or the place where they are kept.
 CON-FECT, 83: *s.* A confection or sweetmeat.
 CON-FI-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A confection.
 Con'-fi-ture, (cūm'-fē-tūre, 116, 147) *s.* A confection.
 Con'-fit, *s.* A confection; generally of small size and dry.
 To CONFEDERATE=cōn-fēd'-ēr-āte, *v. a. and n.* To join in a league.
 Con-fed'-er-ate, *a. and s.* United in a league:—*s.* an ally; an accomplice.
 Con-fed'-er-a-cy, 98, 105: *s.* A league; federal compact.
 Con-fed'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* League; alliance.
 To CONFER=cōn-fer', 35: *v. n. and a.* I. literally, to bring together; (See *Co.*); to bring opinions together, or discourse on a stated subject; to consult:—*act.* To compare; [this, the original sense, is obs.] to conduce to; [obs.] to give or bestow.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

*wels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Con-fer'-er, 129: *s.* A converser; a bestower.

CON-FER-RENCE, 81, 129: *s.* Formal discourse; oral discussion; an appointed meeting for debate; among old authors, comparison.

CONFERVA, cōn-fer'-vā, 2: *s. sing. and pl.* River-weed, or sponge of the river. [Lat.]

CONFESS=cōn-fēss', *v. s. and n.* To acknowledge; to own; to avow; to open the conscience to a priest; to hear the avowal of the conscience as a priest:—*acc.* To make confession.

Con-fessed, (-fēst, 114, 143) *part. a.* Open; known; acknowledged. It is often written as well as sounded Confest.

Con-fes'-sed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.

Con-fes'-sion, *s.* One that confesses a fault.

Con-fes'-sion, (-fēsh'-ūn, 89, 12) *s.* Avowal; acknowledgement; profession; the act of confessing as a priest or penitent.

Con-fes'-sion-al, *s.* The seat or box in which a priest confesses a penitent.

Con-fes'-sion-ar-y, 129, 105: *s. and a.* A confessional:—*adj.* Belonging to auricular confession.

Con-fes'-sion-ist, *s.* One who professes his faith.

Con-fes'-sor, 81, 38: *s.* One who, in the face of whatever danger, professes the christian faith; a priest who hears and absolves a penitent.

Con-fi-tent, 105: *s.* One who confesses his sins.

CONFIDANT, CONFIDANTE.—See in the ensuing class.

To CONFIDE=cōn-fīd', *v. n. and a.* To trust.

Con-fi'-der, 36: *s.* One who trusts.

Con-fi'-dent, (cōn'-fē-dēnt, 105) *a. and s.* Having full belief, relying; positive; daring; bold; impudent:—*s.* One trusted with secrets; a bosom friend. Compare with Confidant below.

Con-fi'-dent-ly, *ad.* Without doubt or fear.

Con-fi'-dent-ness, *s.* Confidence.

Con-fi-den'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Trusty; private; admitted to special confidence.

Con-fi-den'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a confidential manner.

Con-fi-dence, *s.* Firm belief; reliance; boldness; unwarranted assurance.

Con-fi-dant', *s. mas.* } A person entrusted with
Con-fi-dante', *s. fem.* } matters pertaining to the
lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry,
and fashion. The masculine and feminine are pro-
nounced alike as English words.

To CONFIGURE=cōn-fīg'-ūr, *v. a.* To dispose or form with a certain relation of the parts.—See Co-.

To Con-fīg'-u-rate, *v. a.* To dispose as with the relationship of different planetary aspects.

Con fīg'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Form depending on the relationship of distinct parts; the form of the horoscope arising out of the aspects of the planets to each other.

CONFINE=cōn'-fīne, *s. and a.* A joint limit, or that at which two regions or districts finish; (See Co-) border; edge:—*adj.* Bordering on.

To Con-fīne, *v. n.* To border upon.

☞ The noun was originally accented on the last syllable, and of course the verb. The accent of the noun being now on the first, the neuter verb, as retaining the meaning of the noun (Prin. 82), is, by the best speakers, made to follow its parent.

Con-fi'-ner, 6: *s.* A borderer.

To Con-fīne, *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison; to restrain; to tie up.

Con-fī-ner, *s.* A shutter up; a restrainer.

Con-fīne'-less, *a.* Boundless; without end.

Con-fīne'-ment, *s.* Imprisonment; restraint.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

CON-VIN'-I-TY, (-fīn'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Nearness; neighbourhood.

To CONFIRM=cōn-ferm', 35: *v. a.* To make firm, or more firm; to put past doubt; to settle; to establish; to fix; to strengthen; in a more particular sense, to admit fully into the christian communion.

Con-firm'-er, 36: *s.* One that confirms.

Con-fir'-ma-ble, *a.* Capable of being established.

Con-fir'-ma-tive, *a.* Having power to confirm.

Con-fir'-ma-tor-y, *a.* Giving additional testimony; relating to the rite of confirmation.

Con-firm'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being confirmed.

Con-firm'-ing-ly, *ad.* Corroboratively.

Con-fir'-ma'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* An attestor.

Con-fir'-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of establishing; convincing testimony; an ecclesiastical rite.

To CONFISCATE=cōn-fis'-cate, 81: *v. a.* To adjudge the forfeiture of private property to the prince or public as a penalty for an offence.

Con-fis'-cate, *a.* Adjudged as forfeited.

☞ Shakspeare accents this on the first.

Con-fis'-ca-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

Con-fis'-ca-tor-y, *a.* Consigned to forfeiture.

Con-fis'-ca'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* One who is concerned in confiscating property.

Con-fis'-ca'-tion, *s.* The act of transferring the goods of criminals to public use.

CONFITENT.—See under To Confess.

CONFITURE.—See under To Confect.

To CONFIX, cōn-ficks', 154: *v. a.* To fix down.

Con-fix'-ure, (-fick'-sh'oor, 154) *s.* The act of fastening.

CONFLAGRANT=cōn-fla'-grant, 12: *a.* Burning together; (See Co-) involved in a general fire.

Con-fla'-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* A general fire.

CONFALION, cōn-fla'-shūn, 89: *s.* A blowing together; (See Co-) as of many instruments in a concert; or many fires in the casting of metals.

CONFLEXURE, cōn-fleck'-sh'oor, 154, 147: *s.* A joint bending or turning. (See Co-)

To CONFLICT=cōn-flikt', *v. n.* To strive; to contest; to fight.

CON-FLICT, 83: *s.* A violent collision of two substances; a combat; contest; strife; struggle.

CONFLUENT=cōn-fl'oo-ēnt, 109: *a.* Running into each other; (See Co-) meeting.

Con-flu'-ence, *s.* The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; collection; concurrence.

Con-flux, (-flux, 154) *s.* A confluence.

Con-flu'-i-bil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The tendency of fluids to run together.

To CONFORM=cōn-fāwrm', 37: *v. a. and n.* To make the same form with; (See Co-) —*new.* To assume a form suitable; to comply with.

Con-form', *a.* Made to resemble; resembling. [Obs.]

Con-form'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Having the same form; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant.

Con-form'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.

Con-form'-er, } *s.* One that conforms; particularly

Con-form'-ist, } as regards religious doctrine, or the established church.

Con-form'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Resemblance; consistency.

Con'-for-ma'-tion, *s.* The form of things as relating to each other; structure; the act of conforming.

CONFORTATION.—See under To Comfort.

To CONFOUND=cōn-fownd', 31: *v. a.* To mingle so that the things are no longer distinguishable; to perplex; to astonish; to stupefy; to destroy; to overthrow.

Con-foun'-ded, *part. a.* Mingled; abashed; but both this word and *Confoundedly*, *ad.*, are often used colloquially to express the notion of hateful excess; as a confounded prodigal.

Con-foun'-ded-ness, *s.* State of being confounded.
 Con-foun'-der, 36: *s.* He who confounds.
 CONFRATERNITY, cōn'-frā-ter'-nē-tēy, 105: *s.* A brotherhood, generally a religious one.—See Co.
 CONFRICATION, cōn'-frē-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A mutual rubbing; (See Co-;) the act of rubbing against something.
 To CONFRONT, cōn'-frūnt', 116: *v. a.* To stand in presence of, front to front; (See Co-;) to face; to oppose; to compare.
 Con'-frou-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bringing two persons face to face for the discovery of truth.
 To CONFUSE, cōn'-fuzē', 137: *v. a.* To disorder; to disperse irregularly; to mix; to perplex; to confound.
 Con-fu'-sed-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly; tumultuously.
 Con-fu'-sed-ness, *s.* Want of distinctness.
 Con-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; overthrow; astonishment.
 CON-FUSE, (-fūcē, 137) *a.* Mixed; confounded. [Obs.]
 Con-fuse'-ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely. [Obs.]
 To CONFUTE=cōn'-fūtē', *v. a.* To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.
 Con-fu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be disproved.
 Con-fu'-tant, Con-fu'-ter, *s.* One who confutes.
 Con-fute'-ment, *s.* Disproof. [Milton.]
 Con'-fu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of confuting.
 CONGE=cōn'-jēy, 170: *s.* An act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell; also, a sort of quarter round moulding in architecture.
 Con'-ge-d'e-lire'', (cōn'-jēy-dē-lēre'', 104) *s.* The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.
 To Con'-ge, *v. a.* [Con'-geed, (cōn'-jēd, 114) *pret.* and *part.*] To take leave. In our old authors, both noun and verb are often written *Congie*, and as our language has long adopted the word, it is a pity their practice is not followed.
 To CONGEAL=cōn'-jēl', *v. a.* and *n.* To change from a fluid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to fix as by cold.—*new.* To concreate by cold, or as by cold.
 Con-geal'-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of congelation.
 Con-geal'-ment, *s.* The mass formed by congelation.
 Con'-ge-la'-tion, *s.* The act or state of congelation.
 CONGENER=cōn'-jē-ner, 36: *s.* He or that which has a common origin.—See Co.
 Con-gen'-er-ous, 81, 120: *a.* Of the same kind.
 Con-gen'-er-ous-ness, } *s.* The quality of having a
 Con-gen'-er-a-cy, } common origin.
 Con'-ge-ner'-ic, 88: *a.* Being of the same kind.
 CON-GE-NI-AL, 90, 12: *a.* Cognate; partaking of the same nature; kindred; allied in genius.
 Con-ge'-ni-al-ness, } *s.* Cognition; state
 Con-ge'-ni-al'-i-ty, 84: } of being congenial.
 CON-GEN'-J-UAL, 105, 12: } *a.* Of the same birth;
 Con-gen'-ite, (-it, 105) } like as to manner of production.
 CONGER, cōng'-guer, 158, 77: *s.* The sea-eel.
 CONGERIES.—See in the ensuing class.
 To CONGEST=cōn'-jēst', *v. a.* To heap up.
 Con-ges'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be heaped up.
 Con-ges'-tion, (-yūn, 146, 147) *s.* A gathering together, particularly of humors or of blood in the body, and forming a tumor.
 CON-GE'-RI-ES, (-gērē-ē-tēz, 43, 101) *s.* A collection of particles or small bodies into one mass. [Lat.]
 CONGIARY, cōn'-jē-ār-ēy, *s.* A gift to the Roman

people, at first of corn and wine measured in a *Con-gius*; afterwards of money.
 CONGLACIATE, cōn-glā'-shē-āt, 90: *v. n.* To become ice.
 Con-glā'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The state of being changed into ice.—See Co.
 To CONGLOBE=cōn-glōbē', *v. a.* and *n.* To gather into a round mass.—See Co.
 To CON'-GLO-BATE, (cōng'-glō-bātē, 158) *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.
 Con'-glo-bate, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.
 Con'-glo-bate'-ly, *ad.* In a spherical form.
 Con'-glo-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Collection into a round mass.
 To CON-GLOB'-U-LATE, *v. n.* To gather into a small mass.
 To CONGLOMERATE=cōn-glōm'-ēr-ate, 92: *v. a.* To gather into a ball, as of thread.—See Co.
 Con-glōm'-er-ate, *a.* and *s.* Gathered together or twisted as a ball of thread.—*s.* A sort of sandstone.
 Con-glōm'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Collection into a ball; intertexture.
 To CONGLUTINATE, cōn-gl'ūtē-tē-nāt, 109, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To cement:—*new.* To coalesce.—See Co.
 Con-glut'-ti-nant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Gluing; uniting:—*a.* A medicine that heals wounds.
 Con-glut'-ti-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to unite.
 Con-glut'-ti-na'-tor, 38: *s.* That which joins or heals.
 Con-glut'-ti-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of uniting or healing; junction; union.
 CONGO, cōng'-gō, 158: *s.* A fine sort of black tea.
 To CONGRATULATE=cōn-grāt'-ū-lātē, 92, 147: *v. a.* and *n.* To compliment on any happy event:—*new.* [Obs.] To rejoice in participation.
 Con-grat'-u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.
 Con-grat'-u-la'-tor, *s.* He who congratulates.
 Con-grat'-u-la'-tory, 129, 18: *a.* With congratulation.
 Con-grat'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of congratulating; the form in which joy is expressed.
 To CONGREE=cōn-grē', *v. n.* To agree. [Shak.]
 To CONGREET=cōn-grēt', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.—See Co. [Obs.]
 To CONGREGATE, cōng'-grē-gātē, 158: *v. a.* and *n.* To collect together:—*new.* To meet together.—See Co.
 Con-gre-gate, *a.* Collected; compact.
 Con'-gre-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A collection; an assembly, particularly of persons for divine worship.
 Con'-gre-ga'-tion-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; also, to the sect of independents; public.
 Con'-gre-ga'-tion-u-list', *s.* One who belongs to an independent or congregational church.
 CON-GRESS, (cōng'-grēss, 158) *s.* A meeting; a shock or conflict; a meeting of ambassadors or deputies; the legislature of the United States.
 Con-gres'-sive, (cōn-grēs'-siv, 105) *a.* Meeting; encountering; coming together.
 Con-gres'-sion, (-grēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A company; an assembly; a meeting together. [Little used].
 Con-gres'-sion-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to a congress.
 To CONGRUE, cōn-grū', 109: *v. n.* To agree; to suit.—See Co. [Obs.]
 Con-grū'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Suitableness; consistency; fitness; apt relation between things.
 CON'-GRU-ENT, (cōng'-grū-ēnt, 81) *a.* Agreeing.
 Con'-gru-ence, *s.* Agreement; consistency.
 Con'-gru-ous, 120: *a.* Agreeable; fit; meet.
 Con'-gru-ous-ly, *ad.* Suitably; pertinently.
 Con'-gru-ment, *s.* Fitness; adaptation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāu: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 171.
 120

CONIC, CONIFEROUS, &c.—See under Cone.
 To CONJECT=con-ject', *v. a.* To cast together; (see Co-) to throw. [Obs.]

Con-ject'-or, 38: *s.* One who casts or throws together, particularly his thoughts. [Obs.]

To CON-JEC-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *v. a.* To guess.

Con-jec'-ture, *s.* Guess; imperfect knowledge.

Con-jec'-tu-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be guessed.

Con-jec'-tu-ral, 12: *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Con-jec'-tu-ral-ly, *ad.* By guess.

Con-jec'-tu-rer, 36: *s.* One who forms opinions without proof; a guesser.

To CONJOIN=con-join', 29: *v. a. and n.* To unite; to associate:—*see*. To league.—See Co.

Con-join', *a.* United.

Con-join'-ly, *ad.* In union.

Con'-JUG-AL.—See lower in this class.

To CON-JUG-ATE, (cōn-'j'oo-gāte,) *v. a.* To yoke or join together.—See also lower.

Con'-ju-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of uniting; a couple; a pair.—See also below.

Con'-ju-gal, 12: *a.* Matrimonial.

Con'-ju-gal-ly, *ad.* Matrimonially.

To CON-JUG-ATE, *v. a.* To connect by repetition all the inflections of a verb with its theme or first person indicative; to exhibit in any similar way the original connecting principle of derivatives.

Con'-ju-gate, *a. and s.* United by some principle or part; as leaflets by a common pinnace; cross lines by the point in which they intersect; &c.—*s.* A word agreeing in derivation; as Merciful is a conjugate of Mercy.

Con'-ju-ga'-tion, *s.* The form of inflecting verbs.

CON-JUNCT, (-jūngkt, 158) *a.* Conjoined; concurrent.

Con-junct'-ly, 105: *ad.* Jointly.

Con-junct'-tive, 105: *a.* Closely united; subjunctive; connecting together, as a conjunction.

Con-junct'-tive-ly, *ad.* In union.

Con-junct'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of joining.

Con-junct'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A joining together; mode of union; occasion; critical time.

Con-junct'-tion, 89: *s.* Union; congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac; part of speech used to join sentences and sometimes words.

To CONJURE, cōn-jūr', 109, *v. a. and n.* To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity; among the old authors, to bind many by an oath to some common design:—*see*. [Obs.] To conspire.

Con-jur'-er, 36: *s.* He who enjoins: See also lower.

Con-jur'-or, 38: *s.* He who is bound by oath with others.

Con-jure'-ment, *s.* Serious injunction.

Con'-ju-ra'-tion, *s.* Conjurement; conspiracy. [Obs.]

To CON-JURE, (cūn'-jur, 116, 109,) *v. a. and n.*

To produce an apparently supernatural effect upon:—*see*. To practise the arts of a conjuror.

Con'-jur'-er, 36: *s.* An enchanter; a juggler, or exhibitor of legerdemain; in banter, a shrewd fellow.

Con'-jur'-a'-tion, *s.* The art of performing feats as by supernatural means.

CONNASCENCE=cōn-nās'-sencē, 59: *s.* Common birth; (See Co-) the act of growing together.

CON-NATE', *a.* Born with another; united in origin.

CON-NAT'-U-RAL, (-nāt'-ū-rāl=nāt'-shoo-rāl, 147) *a.* Connected by nature; participant of the same nature.

Con-nat'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* By nature; originally.

Con-nat'-u-ral-ness, } *s.* Participation of the

Con-nat'-u-ral'-i-ty, 84: } same nature; natural union.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

To CON-nat'-u-ral-ize: *v. a.* To connect by nature; to make natural.

To CONNECT=cōn-nect', *v. a. and n.* To join; to link; to unite:—*see*. To cohere.

Con-nec'-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Having the power of connecting:—*s.* That which connects; a conjunction.

Con-nec'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In conjunction.

Con-nec'-tion, 89: *s.* Union; junction; relation.

To CON-NEX', *v. a.* To connect. [Obs.]

Con-nex'-ive, (-nēcks'-iv, 154, 105) *a.* Connective.

Con-nex'-ion, (-neck'-shūn, 147) *s.* Connection.

CONNECTION, See in the ensuing Class.

To CONNIVE=cōn-nivē', *v. n.* To wink; to close the eyes in a figurative sense; to allow by pretending blindness or ignorance.

Con-ni'-vance, 12: *s.* The act of conniving.

Con-ni'-vent, *a.* Forbearing to see; also, formed like, or winking like the eye-lids.

Con-ni'-ver, 36: *s.* One who connives at.

CON-NIC-IT-ATION, 89: *s.* The act of winking.

CONNOISSEUR, cōn'-nās-sur', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A judge in the arts; a critic.

Con'-nois-seur'-ship, *s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

To CONNOTE=cōn-nōt', *v. a.* To make known together; (See Co-) to imply; to betoken; to include.

To CON-NO-TATE, *v. a.* To imply; to betoken.

Con'-no-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Implication of something more.

CONNUBIAL, cōn-nū'-bē-āl, *a.* Matrimonial.

CONNUMERATION, cōn-nū'-mēr-ē'-shūn, 89: *s.* A reckoning together. See Co.

CONNUSSANCE, See Cognissance (legal) under Cognition.

CONOID, &c. See under Cone.

To CONQUASSATE, cōn-kwās'-sāte, 76, 145, 149: *v. a.* To shake; to disorder. See Co.

Con'-quas-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* Concussion; agitation.

To CONQUER, cōng'-ker, 158, 76, 145: *v. a. and s.* To gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue:—*see*. To overcome.

Con'-quer-a-ble, 129, 98, 101: *a.* That may be conquered.

Con'-quer-or, 38: *s.* He who conquers.

CON-QUEST, (cōng'-kwēst) *s.* The act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; in old writers the same as acquisition, or the acquirement of property by purchase, or otherwise than by inheritance.

CONSANGUINEOUS, cōn'-sāng-gwīn'-ē-ūs, 158, 146, 190: *a.* Of the same blood; (See Co-) near of kin.

Con'-san-gwīn'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Relation by blood.

CONSAECRATION, cōn-sar'-cē-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of patching together. See Co.

CONSCIENCE, &c. See under the next word.

CONSCIOUS, cōn'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.* Literally, knowing jointly. (See Co-) involving the notion of holding converse with one's-self; endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

Con'-scious-ly, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own thoughts or actions.

Con'-scious-ness, *s.* The knowledge which an individual possesses of the sentient state, or of the sentient and intellectual state, in which he is actually existing, a knowledge necessarily involving a reminiscence of other states of the same kind; a merely sentient state does not of necessity include consciousness; it would be an abuse of the term to say a creature is *conscious* of pleasure or pain when we are supposing it merely existing in such a state without a reminiscence of any other: we know only by comparison, and in this case we suppose none: conscience.

CON-SCIENCE, (cǒn'-sh'ěncē, 147) *s.* Generally, consciousness; specially, the knowledge of one's thoughts and of one's actions committed or premeditated with reference to some rule or standard of right and wrong; justice, equity; private thoughts; scruple; difficulty. *Court of Conscience*, a court for the recovery of small debts.

CON-sci-en'-tious (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; in an obsolete sense, conscientious.

CON-sci-en'-tiously, *ad.* According to conscience.

CON-sci-en'-tious-ness, *s.* Tenderness of conscience; exactness of justice or equity.

CON-SCION-A-BLE, (cǒn'-sh'ūn-ā-bl, 147, 98, 101) *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

CON-scion-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Reasonably; justly.

CON-scion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Reasonableness; equity.

CONSCRIPT=cǒn-skript', *a.* and *s.* Written down or enrolled with others. (See Co.) a term applied originally to the enrolled members of the Roman senate.—*s.* An enrolled soldier, particularly in France.

CON-scrip-tion, 89: *s.* An enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE=cǒn-sē-crāte, *v. a.* To declare sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to canonize; to set apart; to render venerable.

CON-sē-crāte, *a.* Consecrated, sacred, devoted.

CON'-sē-crā-tor, 38: *s.* One that consecrates.

CON'-sē-crā-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Making sacred.

CON-sē-crā'-tion, 89: *s.* A dedication to sacred use or purpose; canonization.

CONSECTARY, CONSECUTIVE. See under Consequent.

To CONSEMINATE, cǒn-sēm'-ē-nāte, *v. a.* To sow different seeds together. See Co.

CONSENESCENCE=cǒn-sē-nēs'-sēncē, 59: *s.* A decay throughout with age. See Co.

CONSESSION. See in the class following.

CONSENT=cǒn-sēnt', *s.* A yielding to something proposed; concord; agreement; joint operation.

To Con-sent', *v. n.* To be of the same mind; to co-operate to the same end; to yield.

CON-sent'-er, 36: *s.* He that consents.

CON-sen-ta'-ne-ous, *a.* Accordant, suitable.

CON-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* Accordantly.

CON-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Agreement; consistency.

CON-sen-tient, (-sh'ěnt, 147) *a.* Agreeing.

CON-sen-SION, (-shūn, 90) *s.* Concord; agreement. [Bentley.]

CONSEQUENT, cǒn-sē-kwěnt, 76, 145: *a.* and *s.* Following as joined with something that precedes; (See Co.) specially as joined with a cause; and as joined with premises in reasoning.—*s.* An effect; an inference.

CON'-sē-quent'-ly, *ad.* By consequence; necessarily; in consequence; pursuant.

CON'-sē-quent'-ness, *s.* Regular connection.

CON-sē-quence, *s.* An event; an effect; the last proposition of a syllogism; a rational deduction or inference, generally; concatenation of causes and effects; hence, importance or moment.

CON-sē-quen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Produced by the connection of effects with causes; conclusive; important. See also lower.

CON-sē-quen'-tial-ly, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; in the order of events.

CON-sē-quen'-tial-ness, *s.* Consecution.

CON-sē-QUEN'-TIAL, *a.* Assuming the airs of a person of consequence; pompous.—See also above.

CON-sē-QUEN'-tial-ly, *ad.* Pompously. Also above.

CON-sē-QUO'-TAR-y, (-sē'-tār-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* and *s.* Consequent.—*s.* Deduction; corollary.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i, e, j'ew, 55: a, e, i, &c, mātē, 171.

CON-SEC'-U-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Following in train.

CON-sec'-u-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of consequence or succession: not antecedently; not casually.

CON'-se-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Train of consequences; succession. Month of consecution is the lunar month as reckoned from conjunction with the sun to the next conjunction.

CONSERTION, cǒn-ser-shūn, *s.* Junction; adaption.

To CONSERVE=cǒn-serve', *v. a.* To preserve; particularly fruit by sugar or salt.

CON-ser-ver, 36: *s.* One that conserves.

CON-ser'-va-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Preservable.

CON-ser'-vant, 12: *a.* Preserving.

CON-ser'-van-cy, *s.* Preservation, particularly of fish in the river Thames; for which the Lord Mayor holds Courts of Conservancy.

CON-ser'-va-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having power to oppose diminution or injury.—*s.* One opposed to changes in the state, a Tory.

CON-ser'-va-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having a preservative quality.—*s.* A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature.

CON-SERVE, 83: *s.* That which is conserved, particularly fruit by means of sugar.

CON-ser'-va-tor, 38: *s.* A preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping from detriment.

CON-ser'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of preserving; the state of being preserved.

CONSESSION, cǒn-sēsh'-ūn, 90: *s.* A joint sitting for inquiry or judgement. See Co.

CON-sē'-sor, (-sēs'-sor, 38) *s.* He who sits with others.

To CONSIDER=cǒn-sid'-er, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To think upon; to ponder; to have regard to; to require.—*n.* To think maturely; to deliberate with doubt.

CON-sid'-er-er, 129: *s.* He who ponders.

CON-sid'-er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be considered; hence, important, valuable; not unworthy to be considered, and hence, with a sort of negative meaning, more than a little, though not great.

CON-sid'-er-a-bly, *ad.* In a considerable degree.

CON-sid'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Importance; moment.

CON-sid'-er-ance, 12: *s.* Consideration.

CON-sid'-er-ate, *a.* Thoughtful; prudent; quiet.

CON-sid'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Calmly; prudently.

CON-sid'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Calm deliberation.

CON-sid'-er-a'-tive, *a.* Considerate. [Little used.]

CON-sid'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compensation; in law, the material cause of a compact, without which no compact binds.

To CONSIGN, cǒn-sinc', 157, 115: *v. a.* and *n.* To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer; to commit; to intrust.—*n.* [Obs.] To yield; to sign; to consent.

CON-sign'-er, 36: *s.* He who consigns. See lower.

CON-sign'-ment, *s.* The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-sig-NEE, (cǒn-sē-nē', 105, 177) *s.* A person to whom something is consigned.

CON-sig-nor, 177: *s.* A consigner with special reference to legal forms.

CON'-sig-NA'-TION, *s.* Consignment. [Obs.]

CONSIGNIFICATION, cǒn-sig-nīf'-ē-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Joint signification. See Co.

CONSIMILAR, cǒn-sim'-ā-lar, 105, 34: *a.*

Having one common resemblance. See Co.

CON-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Joint resemblance.

To CONSIST=cǒn-sist', *v. n.* (Compare with Constant and Constitu.) To stand together; (See

CON

Co-;) to continue fixed; to be comprised; to be contained; to be composed; to co-exist; to be compatible.

Con-sis'-tent, *a.* Firm, not fluid; standing or agreeing together, not opposed to, not contradictory.

Con-sis'-tent-ly, *ad.* In a consistent manner.

Con-sis'-tence, } *s.* That state in which the parts

Con-sis'-ten-cy, } of a body remain fixed; a degree of density; substance; durable or lasting state; congruity; uniformity.

CONSISTORY, cōn'-sis-tōr'-ēy, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the court itself; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

Con'-sis-to'-ri-al, 90, 47, 105: *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

Con'-sis-to'-ri-an, *a.* Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

To CONSOCIATE, cōn-sō'-shē-āte, 90: *v. a.* and *a.* To unite, to join, with; (See Co-;) to cement; —*adv.* To coalesce.

Con-so'-ci-ate, *s.* A confederate; a partner.

Con-so'-ci-a'-tion, *s.* Alliance; union.

To CONSOLE=cōn-sōl', *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer.

Con-so'-ler, 36: *s.* One that gives comfort.

Con-so'-la-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That admits of comfort.

Con-so'-la-tor-y, 92, 98, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Tending to give comfort;—*s.* A consolatory discourse.

To CON-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To console. [Obs.]

Con'-so-la-tor, 38: *s.* A comforter.

Con'-so-la-tion, *s.* Comfort; alleviation of misery.

CONSOLE=cōn-sōl', *s.* A bracket, or sort of coin in architecture; or an ornament on the key of an arch with a projecture. [Fr.]

To CONSOLIDATE, cōn-sōl'-ē-dāte, *v. a.* and *a.* To firm into a compact body; to harden; to unite or combine into one;—*adv.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

Con-sol'-i-date, *a.* Formed into a compact body.

Con-sol'-i-dant, 12: *a.* and *s.* That has the quality of consolidating;—*s.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

Con-sol'-i-da-tive, 105: *a.* Consolidant.

Con-sol'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of consolidating.

CON-SOLS, 143: *s. pl.* Certain funds in the British stock market bearing 3 per cent. interest.

CONSONANT=cōn'-dō-nānt, 12: *a.* and *s.* Sounding with something else; (See Co-;) accordant; agreeing; consistent;—*s.* That which is sounded with a vowel, being of itself only an obscure sound of breath or voice; a letter standing for a consonant.

Con'-so-nant-ly, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.

Con'-so-nant-ness, *s.* Consistency.

Con'-so-nance, } *s.* Accord of sounds; consistency;

Con'-so-nan-cy, } congruence; agreement; concord.

Con'-so-nous, 120: *a.* Symphonious.

To CONSOPIATE, cōn-sō'-pē-āte, 90: *v. a.* To hush asleep.

Con-so'-pi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A lulling asleep.

To Con'-so-pite, *v. a.* To consopiate. [Obs.]

CONSORT=cōn'-sōrt, 39: *s.* A companion; a wife or husband; an accompanying ship; concurrence; in old authors, an assembly; a company of musicians; a concert.

Con'-sōrt-ship, *s.* Fellowship; partnership.—See Co-.

To CON-SORT, 83: *v. n.* and *a.* To associate;—*act.* To join; to mix; to marry; to accompany.

Con-sōrt'-a-ble, *a.* To be ranked with; suitable.

Con'-sōrt-ion, 89: *s.* Fellowship; society. [Obs.]

CONSPICUOUS.—See under CONSPICUOUS.

CONSPERSION, cōn-sper'-shūn, *s.* A sprinkling.

CON

CONSPICUOUS, cōn-spīck'-ū-ūs, 92, 120: *a.* Obvious to the sight; obvious to the mental sight, eminent; distinguished.

Con-spīc'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Remarkably; eminently.

Con-spīc'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Obviousness; eminence.

Con'-spī-cu'-i-ty, *s.* Conspicuousness. [Obs.]

CON-SPEC'-TION, *s.* A seeing; a beholding. [Obs.]

Con-spec'-ta-ble, *a.* Easy to be seen. [Obs.]

Con'-spec-tu'-i-ty, *s.* Sight; view. [Obs.]

To CONSPIRE=cōn-spīr', *v. n.* Literally, to breathe together, or to band together; (See Co-;) to plot; to hatch treason; to agree to indict an innocent person of felony; to concur to one end; to tend.

Con-spī'-rant, 12: *a.* Conspiring; plotting.

Con-spī'-rer, 36: *s.* A plotter.

CON-SPIR'-A-CY, (-spīr'-d-cēy, 129, 98, 105) *s.* A plot; a combination of persons for an evil purpose; a tendency of many causes to one event.

Con-spīr'-a-tor, 39: *s.* A man joined in a plot.

Con'-spī-ra'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Conspiracy.

CONSPISSATION, cōn'-spīs-sā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A thickening.

CONSPURCATION, cōn'-spur-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Pollution.

CONSTABLE, cūn'-stā-bl, 116, 101: *s.* Originally, a master of the horse, or commander of cavalry; thence applied to other officers, at first of high grade, and subsequently to a peace officer generally. To outrun the constable, is to outrun the bounds of income.

Con'-sta-ble-ship, *s.* The office of a constable.

Con'-sta-ble-wick, } *s.* The district over which the

Con'-sta-ble-ry, } authority of a constable extends.

CON-STAB'-U-LAR-y, *a.* Pertaining to constables.

CONSTANT=cōn'-stānt, 12: *a.* (Compare with Consist and Constitute.) Literally, whose parts consist or stand firm in union; firm, not fluid; (a sense almost obsolete;) fixed; unvaried; unchanged; unchanged in affection; determined; certain.

Con'-stant-ly, *ad.* Firmly; perpetually; patiently.

Con'-stan-cy, *s.* Firmness; lasting affection.

CONSTELLATION, cōn'-stēl-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of exoallencies.

To CON-STEL-late, *v. n.* and *a.* To shine with united radiance;—*act.* To unite in one splendor.—See Co-.

CONSTERNATION, cōn'-ster-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Astonishment; amazement; surprise; terror.

To CONSTIPATE, cōn'-stē-pāte, 105: *v. a.* To crowd; to condense; to stop up; to make costive.

Con'-sti-pa'-tion, *s.* Condensation; costiveness.

To CONSTITUTE, cōn'-stē-tūte, 105: *v. n.* (Compare Consist and Constant.) To set or fix; to form or compose; to appoint, depute, or empower.

Con'-sti-tu'-ter, 36: *s.* He that constitutes.

Con'-sti-tu'-tive, 105: *a.* That enters into or forms a part of the nature of something; that has power to enact or establish.

CON-STIT'-U-ENT, *a.* and *s.* Elemental; essential; constituting or forming;—*s.* The person or thing that constitutes; an elemental part; he that deposes another.

CON-STI-TU'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of constituting; the thing constituted; as the corporeal frame; the temper of body or mind; a form of government, but particularly that form or that part of a form, which is constituted by the people; a system of laws and customs; a particular law; an established usage.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-ist, *s.* An adherent to the constitution. [Bolingbroke.]

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al, 12: *a.* Inherent in, consistent with, the constitution; legal.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Legally.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al-ist, *s.* A framer or favourer of new constitutions; [Burke;] also, a constitutionist.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **CONSTRAIN**=côn-strain', *v. a.* To urge by force; to confine by force; to necessitate; to press; to constringe.

Con-strain'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be constrained.

Con-strain'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* By constraint.

Con-strain'-er, 36: *s.* He that constrains.

Con-straint', *s.* Compulsion; confinement.

Con-strain'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to compel.

To **CON-STRINGE'**, *v. a.* To compress; to contract.

Con-strin'-gent, *a.* Binding or compressing.

Con-stric'-tion, 89: *s.* Compression; contraction.

To **Con-strict'**, *v. a.* To bind; to contract; to cramp.

Con-strict'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which compresses.

To **CONSTRUCT**=côn-struc't', *v. a.* To build; to conform; to compile: to constitute.

Con-struct'-ter, 36: *s.* He that constructs.

Con-struct'-tive, 105: *a.* Created by construction; not expressed but inferred.

Con-struct'-tive-ly, *ad.* By construction.

Con-struct'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Edifice. [Obs.]

Con-struct'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of building; fabrication; the form of building; the act of forming a sentence grammatically; the form itself; the drawing of schemes, figures, &c., in geometry: *Construction of equations* is the reducing of algebraic equations to geometric forms. —See other senses under the next word.

To **CON-STRUE**, (côn-strôo, 109) *v. a.* Primarily, to put into order; to put into such order as may render intelligible; hence, to interpret, to explain.

Con-struct'-tion, *s.* The act of interpreting; the interpretation itself; the sense, the meaning. —See its other senses above.

Con-struct'-tion-al, *a.* That respects the meaning or interpretation.

To **CONSTUPRATE**=côn-stû-prât', *v. a.* To violate; to debauch; to defile.

Con-stup'-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Violation.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, côn-sûb-stân'-sh'âl, 147: *a.* Having the same essence or substance. —See Co-

Con'-sub-stan'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 85, 105: *s.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To **Con'-sub-stan'-ti-ate**, *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'-TI-AL'-TION, 89: *s.* The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist together with the substance of the bread and wine, according to the doctrine of the Lutherans.

To **Con'-sub-stan'-ti-ate**, *v. n.* To profess the doctrine of Consubstantiation. [Dryden.]

Con'-sub-stan'-tial-ist, *a.* He who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUETUDE, côn-swê-tûdê, 145: *s.* Custom.

Con'-sue-tu'-di-nar-y, *a.* and *s.* Customary: —*s.* A ritual of customary devotions.

CONSUL. —See under the next word.

To **CONSULT**=côn-sult', *v. n.* and *a.* To take counsel: —*act.* To ask advice of; to seek information of; to regard; in a sense now obsolete, to plan, to contrive.

Con-sult', 82: *s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting; a council. [Obs. except in poetry.]

Con-sul'-ter, 36: *s.* One that asks counsel.

Con-sul'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Having the privilege of consulting; relating to consultation.

Con'-sul-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of consulting; secret deliberation; a council.

Con'-sul, *s.* One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation and protect their commerce. Bacon has used the word for an adviser.

Con'-su-lar, 34: *a.* Relating to the consul.

Con'-su-lage, *s.* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce in a foreign place.

Con'-su-late, } *s.* The office or jurisdiction of a
Con'-sul-ship, } consul; the term of his office.

To **CONSUME**=côn-sum', *v. a.* and *n.* To waste; to spend; to destroy: —*neu.* To waste away.

Con-suf'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may waste away.

Con-suf'-mer, 36: *s.* He that wastes or destroys.

Con-sump'-tion, 156, 89: *s.* The act of consuming; the state of being consumed; a wasting away, particularly through a diseased state of the lungs; the disease itself.

Con-sump'-tive, 105: *a.* Destructive; wasting; diseased by consumption.

Con-sump'-tive-ness, *s.* Tendency to consumption.

To **CONSUMMATE**, côn-sûm'-mâte, 81: *v. a.* To complete; to perfect.

Con-sum'-mate, 82: *a.* Complete; perfect.

Con-sum'-mate-ly, *ad.* Completely; perfectly.

Con-sum'-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Completion; perfection; the end of the present system of things; end of life.

CONSUMPTION, &c. —See under To Consume.

CONSUTILE, côn-sû-til, 105: *a.* Stitched together.

To **CONTABULATE**=côn-tâb'-û-lât', *v. a.* To floor with boards. *Contabulation*, *s.* A boarding.

CONTACT=côn-tâct', *s.* Touch; close union.

Con-tac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of touching.

CON-TA'-TION, (côn-tâ'-j'ûn, 146) *s.* The communication of disease, strictly, by contact; as infection is a communication either by actual contact, or by the *miasmata* which one body gives out and the other receives. This strictness, however, is seldom regarded; and contagion is usually defined as infection; pestilence; venomous emanation; propagation of mischief generally.

Con-ta'-gious, (-j'ûs, *a.* Caught by actual contact; caught by approach, infectious. Though *infectious* and *contagious* are confounded, they must be distinguished from *epidemic*, which refers to disease caught through a general predisposition either of the human body at particular seasons to receive it, or of the air to give it.

Con-ta'-gious-ness, *s.* The quality of being contagious.

To **CONTAIN**=côn-tain', *v. a.* and *n.* To hold as a vessel; to comprehend; to comprise as a writing; to restrain, to withhold: —*neu.* To live in continence.

Con-tain'-a-ble, *a.* That can be contained.

CON-TENT', *s.* (Often used in the plural *Contents*.) That which is contained; the thing or things held within limits, as of a vessel, of boundaries, of lines, &c.; the power of containing. *Content*, in the sense of satisfied or quiet, is also identical with this word originally; for *To be content* means, literally, to be restrained as to the mind within certain limits.

CON-TI-NENT, 105: *a.* That is restrained as to appetite, or that restrains appetite; chaste; temperate; in old authors, continuous or connected.

Con-ti-nent'-ly, *ad.* Chastely; temperately.

Con-ti-nence, } *s.* Restraint generally; specially

Con-ti-nen'-cy, } and usually, restraint of the sexual appetite; moderation; temperance: in old authors, continuity.

CON-TI-NENT, *s.* That which contains many countries; a large extent of land not disjoined by a sea.

Con-ti-nen'-tal, *a.* Relating to the continent, particularly that of Europe.

To **CONTAMINATE**, côn-tâm'-lê-nât', 105: *v. a.* To defile; to pollute; to corrupt.

Con-tam'-i-nate, *a.* Polluted; defiled.

Con-tam'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Pollution; defilement.

CONTECK, [Spenser]. —See under To Contend.

CONTECTION, côn-têck'-shûn, 89: *s.* A co vering.

To **CONTEMN**, côn-têm', 156: *v. a.* To despise; to consider mean and worthless.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: cháp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lîw: gôôd: j'w, *i. e. few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

CON

Con-tem'-ner, (*Colloq.* **Côn-têm'-er**) *s.* One that contemns; a scorner.

Con-tem'-ing-ly, *ad.* With contempt or alight.

CON-TEMPT', (**côn-têm't**, 156:) *s.* The act of despising; state of being despised; scorn; villainess; disobedience to a court of law.

Con-temp'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Worthy of contempt; despised; scorned.

Con-temp'-ti-bly, 105: *ad.* Meantly.

Con-temp'-ti-ble-ness, *s.* Meanness; baseness.

CON-TEMP'-TU-ous, (-têm'-tû-ûs, 147, 120) *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; insolent.

Con-temp'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* With contempt.

Con-temp'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Disposition to contempt.

To CONTEMPER=**côn-têm'-per**, 36: *v. a.*

To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree.—See **Co-**

Con-tem'-per-a-ment, *s.* Temperament.

To Con-tem'-per-ate, *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.

Con-tem'-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of moderating; proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE=**côn-têm'-plât**, 81: *v. a.* and *s.* To consider with continued attention; to study.—See **To muse**.

Con-tem'-pla-tive, 98, 105: *a.* Addicted to, or employed in thought; having the power of thought.

Con-tem'-pla-tive-ly, *ad.* Thoughtfully.

Con'-tem-pla'-tor, 38: *s.* One employed in study.

Con-tem-pla'-tion, 89: *s.* Meditation; studious thought; study as opposed to action.

CONTEMPORARY, **côn-têm'-pô-râ-rêy**, *a.* and *s.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.—*s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

To Con-tem'-po-rise, (-rîz, 137) *v. a.* To place in the same age.—See **Co-**. [Little used.]

CONTEMPT, &c.—See under **To Contemn**.

To CONTEND=**côn-tênd'**, *v. n.* and *a.* To strive; to struggle; to vie; to act in emulation; *act.* To dispute, to contest.

Con-ten'-dent, *s.* An opponent; an antagonist.

Con-ten'-der, 36: *s.* A combatant; a champion.

CON-TEN'-TION, 89: *s.* Strife; debate; contest.

Con-ten'-tious, (-sh'ûs, 147) *a.* Quarrelsome.

Con-ten'-tious-ly, *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsomely.

Con-ten'-tious-ness, *s.* Proneness to quarrel.

CON-TREK, *s.* Quarrel; contention. [Obs.]

CONTENTEMENT=**côn-tên'-d-mênt**, *s.* That which is held with a tenement, as its credit, contiguous land, &c.

CONTENT=**côn-tênt'**, *a.* and *s.* (Compare **Content** under **To** 'contain.) Satisfied, so as not to reprove or oppose.—*s.* Rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction; acquiescence.—See the other senses under **To Contain**.

Con-ten'-tful, 117: *a.* Full of content. [Little used.]

Con-ten'-less, *a.* Discontented.

Con-ten'-ly, *ad.* Contentedly. [Obs.]

To Cont-ent, *v. a.* To satisfy; to appease without complete gratification; to please; to gratify.

Con-ten'-ted, *a.* Content; satisfied.

Con-ten'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a satisfied manner.

Con-ten'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being content.

Con-ten'-ment, *s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.

CONTENTION, **CONTENTIOUS**, &c.—See under **To Contend**.

CONTERMINOUS, **côn-ter'-mê-nûs**, 105, 120: *a.* Bordering upon.—See **Co-**.

Con-ter'-mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.

Con-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CONTERRANEOUS, **côn-têr'-rân'-nê-ûs**, 90, 120: *a.* Of the same country.—See **Co-**.

CON

To CONTEST=**côn-têst'**, *v. a.* and *s.* To dispute; to litigate.—*new.* To strive; to contend; to vie.
Con-tes'-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be contested.

Con-tes'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility of contest.

Con-tes'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of contesting; debate.

CON-TEST, 83: *s.* Dispute; difference.

To CONTEX, **côn-têcks'**, *v. a.* To weave together. [Obs.]

CON-TEXT, 154: *s.* The series of sentences that make up a discourse; the parts that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

To Con-text', *v. a.* To knit together. [Out of use.]

Con-text', *a.* Knit or woven together.

Con-text'-ture (-tûr, 147) *s.* The disposition of parts one amongst others; the system.

Con-tes'-tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to texture.

CONTIGNATION, **côn-tîg-nâ'-shûn**, 89: *s.* A frame of beams; act of framing a fabric. See **Co-**.

CONTIGUOUS, **côn-tîg'-û-ûs**, 120: *a.* Meeting so as mutually to touch; (See **Co-**;) bordering upon. Compare **To Continge**, from which this word originates.

Con-tîg'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Without space between.

Con-tîg'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of contact; nearness.

Con'-ti-gu'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Contact; nearness.

CONTINENT, **CONTINENCE**, &c. See under **To Contain**.

To CONTINGE=**côn-tîng'**, *v. n.* To touch; to happen.

Con-tin'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Touching or dependent on something else, so as to be uncertain; falling out by chance.—*s.* That which is in the hands of chance; that which reaches a person on a division, his proportion or quota.

Con-tin'-gent-ly, *ad.* Dependently; casually.

Con-tin'-gent-ness, *s.* Accidentalness.

Con-tin'-gence, { *s.* The act of reaching to, or touch-

Con-tin'-gen-cy, } ing; accidental possibility.

CONTINUAL, &c.—See under the following.

To CONTINUE=**côn-tîn'-û**, 189: *v. n.* and *a.*

To remain in the same state or place; to last; to be durable; to persevere.—*act.* To protract; to repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm or intervening substance.

Con-tîn'-u-ed-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

Con-tîn'-u-er, 36: *s.* One who continues.

Con-tîn'-u-al, 12: *a.* Incessant; uninterrupted;

repeated from time to time within every year or day.

Con-tîn'-u-al-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

Con-tîn'-u-al-ness, *s.* Permanence.

Con-tîn'-u-ance, *s.* Duration; permanence; abode; progression; in law, prorogation, as Continuance till the next assizes, that is, putting off the trial.

To Con-tîn'-u-ate, *v. a.* To join closely, together.

Con-tîn'-u-ate, *a.* Unbroken; uninterrupted.

Con-tîn'-u-a'-tive, *a.* and *s.* That continues.—*s.*

An expression noting permanence or duration.

Con-tîn'-u-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He that carries on what is begun.

Con-tîn'-u-a'-tion, *s.* Protraction; continuity.

Con-tîn'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Joined together without chasm or interposition.

Con'-ti-nu'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Uninterrupted connection.

To CONTORT=**côn-tort'**, 37: *v. a.* To twist.—See **Co-**.

Con-tort'-tion, 89: *s.* A twist; a drawing awry.

CONTOUR, **côn-tôor'**, 125, 51: *s.* The outline; the lines by which a figure is defined. [Fr.]

CONTRA, **CONTRABAND**.—See after **To Contract**, &c.

To CONTRACT=**côn-trâct'**, *v. a.* and *s.* To draw together or nearer; to draw the parts together so

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

as to shorten; to abridge; to epitomise; to draw towards one, so as to acquire; as "To contract a habit"; to draw or bring parties together in order to covenant; to bargain for; to betroth, to affianc;—*new*. To draw together or shrink up; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement.

Con-trac'-ted, *part. a.* Shrunk up; abridged; also bargained, affianced, in which sense contract is now obsolete.

Con-trac'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a contracted manner.

Con-trac'-ted-ness, *s.* Contraction; narrowness.

Con-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of drawing together; an abridging; a shrinking; the shortening of a word by an omission; abbreviation; in old writers, a contract.

Con-trac'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be contracted.

Con-trac'-ti-ble-ness, } Possibility of being
Con-trac'-ti-bil'-i-ty, } contracted; quality of
suffering contraction.

Con-trac'-tile, (-tīl, 105) *a.* Having the inherent power of contraction.

Con-trac'-til'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of shrinking.

CONTRACT, 83: *s.* Originally, a drawing together for the purpose of a mutual covenant; now, the covenant or bargain itself; also, the writing which contains the stipulations. In our old poetry this word is often accented on the second syllable.

Con-trac'-tor, 38: *s.* One of the parties to a bargain or contract.

CONTRA-. A Latin preposition or prefix signifying Against, In opposition, &c. Compare Counter and its compounds.

CON'-TRA-BAND', *a. and s.* Contrary to *ban* or edict; prohibited from importation or exportation.—*s.* Illegal traffic: *Contrabandist*, *s.* a smuggler.

CON'-TRA-DANCE', *s.* A dance in opposite lines.

To CON'-TRA-DICT', *v. a.* To oppose verbally; to deny.

Con'-tra-dic'-ter, 36: *s.* One who contradicts.

Con'-tra-dic'-tion, 89: *s.* Verbal opposition; opposition; incongruity; contrariety in thought or effect.

Con'-tra-dic'-tion-al, *a.* Inconsistent. [Milton.]

Con'-tra-dic'-tious, (-shūn, 147) *a.* Filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict; opposite to.

Con'-tra-dic'-tious-ness, *s.* Inconsistency.

Con'-tra-dic'-tor-y, (-tōr-ēy, 129, 105) *a. and s.* Opposite to; inconsistent with.—*a.* A proposition opposed throughout to another.

Con'-tra-dic'-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a manner opposed to somebody or something.

To CON'-TRA-DIS-TIN'-GISH, (-dis-tīng-'gwish, 188, 145) *v. a.* To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

Con'-tra-dis-tinct', *a.* Contradistinctive.

Con'-tra-dis-tinct'-tive, *a.* Contradistinguishing.

Con'-tra-dis-tinc'-tion, 89: *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

CON'-TRA-VIS'-SURE, (-fīsh'-oor, 147) *s.* A fracture opposite to that side which receives the blow.

To CON'-TRA-IN'-DI-CATE, *v. a.* To indicate some symptom or cure contrary to the general tenor of the malady.

Con'-tra-in'-di-ca'-tion, 89: } *s.* A symptom that
Con'-tra-in'-di-cant, 12: } forbids to treat a
disorder in the usual way.

CON'-TRA-MURE', *s.* A counter or outward wall.

CON'-TRA-NAT'-U-RAL, 147: *a.* Opposite to nature.

CON'-TRA-NI'-TEN-CY, *s.* Resistance against pressure.

To CON'-TRA-POSE', (-pōz, 137) *v. a.* To place opposite.

Con'-tra-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* A placing over against.

CON'-TRA-PUN'-TIST, *s.*—See under Counterpoint.

CON'-TRA-RY, (cōn-trā-rēy, 105) *a. and s.* Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse; in an

opposite direction.—*s.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition opposite to some other; *On the Contrary*, in opposition, on the other side. In the plural *Contraries*, things of opposite natures or qualities; propositions which destroy each other.

CON'-tra-ri-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary.

CON'-tra-ri-ness, *s.* Opposition.

CON'-tra-ri-wise', (-wīz) *ad.* Conversely.

CON'-tra-ri'-e-ty, 84: *s.* Repugnance; opposition.

CON'-tra-ri-ant, (cōn-trā-rē-ānt, 90, 41, 105, 19) *s.* Opposing; inconsistent; contradictory. [Little used.]

CON'-tra-ri-ous, 120: *s.* Opposite; repugnant.

CON'-tra-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Contrarily; oppositely.

CON'-TRAST, *s.* Opposition and dissimilitude of things, by which those parts that are different in each are set off and heightened.

To CON'-trast', 83: *v. a.* To oppose so as to set off.

CON'-TRA-TEN'-OR, *s.*—See Countertenor.

CON'-TRA-VAL-IA'-TION, 89: *s.* A counter-fortification against the sallies of the besieged.

To CON'-TRA-VENE', *v. a.* To oppose; to hinder.

CON'-tra-ve'-ner, 36: *s.* An opposer of something.

CON'-tra-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* Opposition; obstruction.

CON'-TRA-VEN'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A turning to the opposite side. Literally, it is the same word as *Controversy*, and has the same relationship to the verb *Controvert*, &c., but the latter have acquired a peculiar application.—See *To Controvert*, &c.

CON'-TRA-YEN'-VA, *s.* A species of birthwort that has been reckoned a counterpoison.

CONTRIBUTATION, cōn-trēck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A touching or handling.—See *Co.*

To CONTRIBUTE=cōn-trib'-ūt, *v. a. and s.*

To give to some common stock;—*new*. To bear a part.

Con-trib'-u-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to promote any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

Con-trib'-u-tor, 38: *s.* He that contributes.

Con-trib'-u-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Contributing to, or promoting the same end.

Con'-tri-bu'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of contributing; the thing contributed; that which is given by several hands for a common purpose; that which is exacted by an army for its support in a foreign country.

CON-TRIB'-U-TAR-Y, *a.* Yielding tribute as to a chief.

To CONTRISTATE=cōn-tris'-tāte, *v. a.* To sadden.

Con'-tris-ta'-tion, *s.* A making sad.—[See *Co.*]

CONTRITE=cōn-trīt', *a.* Literally, worn or bruised; worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent.

☞ This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the last.

Con-trite'-ly, *ad.* In a penitent manner.

Con-trite'-ness, *s.* Contrition; repentance.

CON-tri'-tion, (-trīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of rubbing; penitence; sorrow for sin. It is distinguished by some divines from *Attrition*, which see.

To CONTRIVE=cōn-triv', *v. a. and s.* To plan out; to devise;—*new*. To form or design.

Con-tri'-ver, 36: *s.* An inventor; a schemer.

Con-tri'-va-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be planned.

Con-tri'-vance, 12: *s.* The act of contriving; the thing contrived; scheme; plot; artifice.

CON-trive'-ment, *s.* Contrivance; invention.

CONTROL, cōn-trōl', 116=cōn-trōul, 108: *s.* Originally, a counter-roll or check against another account; at present, check, restraint, power, superintendence.

To CON-trol', *v. a.* To check by a counter reckoning; to govern; to restrain; to overpower.

Con-trol'-la-ble, 101: *a.* Subject to control.

Con-trol'-ler, 36: *s.* Generally, one who has the

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōd: j'ōō, i, e, *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

power of governing or restraining; specially, a director or supervisor appointed to an office and receiving its profits; in this special sense often unnecessarily spelled Comptroller.

Con-trol'-ler-ship, *s.* The office of a controller.

Con-trol'-ment, *s.* The act of controlling; control.

To CONTROVERT=**côn'-trô-ver't**, *v. a.* (Compare Contravention under Contra.) To turn against with opposition of mind, to debate, to dispute, to oppose by reasoning.

Con'-tro-ver'-ter, **Con'-tro-ver'-tist**, *s.* A disputant.

Con'-tro-ver'-ti-ble, 105, 101 : *a.* Disputable.

CON'-TRO-VER'-sY, (-cēy, 152) *s.* Dispute; debate; agitation of opinions.

Con'-tro-ver'-sial, (sh'āl, 147) *a.* That is meant to controvert; disputatious.

Con'-tro-ver'-sial-ist, *s.* A Controvertist.

→ *Controversie* for Controversy, and *Controversor* for Controvertist, are found only in old authors.

CONTUMACIOUS, **côn'-tū-mā'-sh'ūs**, 90 : *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible.

Con'-tu-mā'-cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately; perversely.

Con'-tu-mā'-cious-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.

Con'-tu-mā'-cy, *s.* Obstinacy; wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, **côn'-tū-mē'-l'ē-ūs**, 105, 146, 120 : *a.* Reproachful; rude; insolent; in some old writers, ignominious, shameful.

Con'-tu-mē'-li-ous-ly, *ad.* Contumeliously.

Con'-tu-mē'-li-ous-ness, *s.* Contempt; reproach.

Con'-tu-mē-ly, *s.* Rudeness; insolence; reproach.

To CONTUND=**côn-tund'**, *v. a.* To Contuse. [Obs.]

To CONTRUSE, **côn-tūz'**, 137 : *v. a.* To beat together; (See Co-) to bruise; to bruise without breaking.

Con-tru'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of bruising; the state of being bruised; a bruise.

CONUNDRUM=**cō-nūn'-drum**, *s.* A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike: a quibble, a low jest.

CONUSANCE, &c. See Cognizance (legal) under Cognition.

CONVALESCENT=**cōn-vā-lēs'-sēnt**, *a.* Recovering strength after sickness, &c. See Co-

Con'-va-lēs'-cence, **Con'-va-lēs'-can-cy**, *s.* Recovery.

To CONVENE=**cōn-vēnē'**, *v. n* and *a.* To come together; to associate; to assemble for a public purpose:—*act.* To call together; to assemble; to summon judicially.

Con-ve'-ner, *s.* One of an assembly; a summoner.

Con-ve'-na-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be convened.

Con-ve'-ni-ent, 146 : *a.* Literally, meeting, or coming together with the occasion; hence, fit; suitable; commodious.

Con-ve'-ni-ent-ly, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.

Con-ve'-ni-ence, **Con-ve'-ni-en-cy**, *s.* Fitness; propriety; commodiousness; ease; accommodation.

CON-VENT, *a.* An assembly of religious persons; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery; a religious house.

Con-ven'-tu-al, (-tu-āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a convent:—*s.* A monk.

To CON-VERT, 83 : *v. a.* and *n.* To call before a judge. [Obs.] *see* To meet; to censure. [Little used.]

CON-VEN'-TI-CLE, 105, 101 : *s.* An assembly; particularly for schismatical worship.

Con-ven'-ti-cle, *s.* A frequenter of conventicles.

CON-VEN'-TION, 89 : *s.* The act of coming together; an assembly, generally for settling political questions; the contract or agreement formed at a Convention.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : mīn, 166 : tshēn, 166.

Con-ven'-tion-al, *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact; tacitly understood.

Con-ven'-tion-ary, 129 : *a.* Acting upon contract.

Con-ven'-tion-er, *s.* A member of a convention.

Con-ven'-tion-ist, *s.* One who makes a contract.

To CONVERGE=**cōn-vergē'**, *v. n.* To tend to a point. It is opposed to Diverge.

Con-ver'-gent, } *a.* Tending to one point from dif-
Con-ver'-ging, } ferent places.

Con-ver'-gence, *s.* Tendency to a common point.

To CONVERSE=**cōn-verse'**, 153 : *v. n.* Originally, to keep company, to associate, to cohabit; to have sexual commerce; at present, or usually, to talk familiarly; to converse thought reciprocally.

Con-ver'-sa-ble, *a.* Qualified for conversation.

Con-ver'-sa-bly, *ad.* In a conversable manner.

Con-ver'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Sociableness; fluency.

Con-ver'-sive, **Con-ver'-sive**, *a.* Chatty.

CON-VERSE, 83 : *s.* Familiar acquaintance; conversation; cohabitation.—See also under To Convert.

Con-ver'-sant, *a.* Acquainted by keeping company; acquainted by study or practice; (in these senses followed by *with*;) concerning, having concern; (in this sense followed by *about*.)

Con-ver'-sa-tion, 89 : *s.* Familiar discourse; easy talk; chat; a particular act of discourse; commerce; intercourse; behaviour; practical habits; in the New Test., Phil. iii. 90, citizenship.

Con-ver'-sa-tion-al, *a.* Relating to conversation; conversable.

Con'-ver-saz'-i-on'-ne, (-sā't-zē-ō'-nēy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A meeting of company. In the plural, *Conversazioni*, (&c.)

To CONVERT=**cōn-vert'**, 35 : *v. a.* and *n.* To turn or change to another form, substance, state or purpose; to change or turn to another religion; or to a better course of life; in an unusual but literal sense to turn towards a point:—*new.* To undergo a change.

Con-ver'-ter, 36 : *s.* One that makes converts.

Con-ver'-ti-ble, 105, 101 : *a.* Susceptible of change; interchangeable.

Con-ver'-ti-bly, 105 : *ad.* Reciprocally.

Con-ver'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Possibility of being converted; of being interchanged.

Con-ver'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Change from one state to another; change to a holy life; change to another religion; interchange of term in an argument, as, "No virtue is vice, no vice is virtue;" the change or reduction of a fractional equation to an integral one.

Con-verse'-ly, *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally.

CON-VERT, 83 : *s.* A person converted.

Con'-ver-tite, *a.* A convert. [Shaks.]

Con'-verse, *a.* and *s.* Opposite reciprocally:—*a.* Opposite reciprocal proposition.—See other senses of this word under To Converse.

CONVEX, **cōn-vēcks**, 154 : *a.* and *s.* Rising or swelling externally into a spherical form, opposed to concave:—*s.* A convex body.

Con-vex'-ly, 105 : *ad.* In a convex form.

Con-vex'-ness, *s.* Convexity.

Con-vexed, (-vēckst, 114, 143) *a.* Made convex.

Con-vex'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a convex form.

Con-vex'-i-ty, *s.* Spheroidal protuberance.

Con-vex'-o-con'-cave, 158 : *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Con-vex'-o-con'-vex, *a.* Convex on both sides.

To CONVEY=**cōn-vāy'**, 100 : *v. a.* To carry; to hand from one to another; to remove secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver; to impart.

Con-vey'-a-ble, *a.* That may be conveyed.

Con-vey'-er, 36 : *s.* He or that which conveys.

Con-vey'-ance, 12 : *s.* The act of removing; the thing removed; the means by which it is removed;

the act of transferring property; the deed which transfers.

Con-vey'-an-cer, s. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Con-vey'-an-cing, s. The business of a conveyancer.

CONVICINITY, cōn-vē-cin'-ē-tēy, s. Neighbourhood.

To CONVICT.—See under the next word.

To CONVINC=cōn-vinc', *v. a.* Literally to vanquish or subdue; appropriately, to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth; to force the acknowledgement of a contested proposition; its literal sense will be found in old authors; also, to evince, to prove, (a sense likewise obs.) and frequently in the bible, to convict.

Con-vin'-cer, s. He or that which convinces.

Con-vin'-ci-ble, a. Capable of conviction.

Con-vin'-cing-ly, ad. So as to compel assent.

Con-vin'-cing-ness, s. The power of convincing.

Con-vince'-ment, s. Conviction. [Obs.]

Con-vic'-tion, 89: s. The act of convincing; state of being convinced; confutation.—See also lower.

Con-vic'-tive, a. Having the power of convincing.

To CON-VICT', v. a. To subdue the opposition to truth by proving a charge against one, or to prove him guilty; to show by proof or evidence; in old authors, to convince.

Con-vic'-tion, s. A finding guilty.—See also above.

Con-vic'-tive, a. Having the power of convicting.

Con-vict', 83: s. One found guilty of crime; a felon.

CONVITIOUS, cōn-vīsh'-ūs, a. Reproachful. [Obs.]

To CONVIVE=cōn-viv', *v. a.* To feast. [Obs.]

Con-viv'-i-al, 146: a. Festive; social.

Con-viv'-i-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Festivity.

To CONVOKE=cōn-vōk', *v. a.* To call together.

To Con'-vo-cate, v. a. To convoke; to summon.

Con'-vo-ca'-tion, 89: s. The summoning of an assembly; an assembly, particularly of the clergy, or of the members or heads of a university.

To CONVOLVE=cōn-vōlv', *v. a.* To roll together.

Con'-vo-lu'-ted, 109: a. Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Con'-vo-lute* is also used.

Con'-vo-lu'-tion, 109, 89: s. The act of rolling together; the state of being rolled into; a twisting.

Con-vol'-vu-lus, s. The flower bindweed.

To CONVOY=cōn-voy', *29: v. a.* To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defending. (If persons only are to be defended, *To escort* is specially used.)

Con'-voy, 81: s. An attendant force on a voyage or journey for the purpose of defence; the act of conveying; and in old authors, conveyance, *To Convey*, and *To Convey*, being originally related.

To CONVULSE=cōn-vuls', *v. a.* To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by spasms; to shake by any strong irregular action.

Con-vul'-sive, 105: a. Tending to convulse.

Con-vul'-sive-ly, ad. In an agitated manner.

Con-vul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. Tumult; disturbance; an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles by which the body and limbs are distorted.

CONY, cō'-nēy, s. A rabbit. It is familiarly pronounced cūn'-ēy; (116) the former or regular pronunciation is that proper for solemn reading.

Con'-y-bur'-row, 108: s. Rabbit holes.

To COO=cō, v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

Coo'-ing, s. Invitation, as the note of the dove.

To COOK=cōok, 125: v. n. To cry as the cuckoo.

To COOK, cōok, v. a. To boil, to bake, to roast,

or otherwise dress for eating; to prepare for any purpose.

Cook, s. One whose business is to cook.

Cook'-er-y, s. The art or practice of cooking.

Co- Among the compounds are *Cook'-room*, (in a ship.) and *Cook -maid*.

COOL=cōl, *a. and s.* Approaching to cold; temperate; not zealous; not ardent; not fond.—*s.* Freedom from heat.

To Cool, v. a. and n. To make cool; to allay heat; to quiet passion:—*new*. To grow less hot; to lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become indifferent.

Cool'-ly, ad. Without heat or sharp cold; indifferently; calmly.

Cool'-ish, a. Rather cool.

Cool'-ness, s. A moderate degree of cold; indifference; disinclination.

Cool'-er, 36: s. That which cools; a medicine for cooling the body; a vessel for cooling fluids, &c.

COOLY=cōl'-lēy, s. An Indian road-porter.

COOM=cōm, s. Soot that gathers over an oven; dust or dirt that works out of a machine.

COOMB, cōm, 156: s. A measure of four bushels.

COOP=cōp, s. Originally, a cask or barrel; hence, a wooden enclosure generally; a pen for small animals; a tumble or close cart. In old authors, *Cub* and *To Cub* are found (pronounced no doubt *coob*, see 118) with nearly the same sense as *Coop* and *To Coop*.

To Coop, v. a. To put in a coop; to confine in a narrow compass; to straiten.

Coop'-er, 118, 36: s. One that makes barrels.

Coop'-er-age, 129, 99: s. The work or workshop of a cooper; allowance or pay for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE=cō-ōp'-ēr-āt, v. n. To labour jointly; (see *Co-*) to concur in the same effect.

Co-op'-er-a'-tor, 38: s. A joint operator.

Co-op'-er-a'-tive, 105: a. Promoting a common end.

Co-op'-er-a'-tion, 89: s. Joint operation.

To CO-OP-TE=cō-ōp'-tāt, v. a. To choose jointly.

Co-op-ta'-tion, 89: s. Choice; adoption.

CO-ORDINATE, cō-ōr'-dē-nāt, 105: a. Holding the same rank; not subordinate. It is used as a noun plural, *Co-ordinates*, in conic sections, to signify the absciss and its ordinates taken in conjunction.

Co-or'-di-nate-ly, ad. In the same rank.

Co-or'-di-nate-ness, s. Equality of rank.

Co-or'-di-na'-tion, s. The state of holding equal rank with regard to what is higher or lower.

COOT=cōt, s. A small black water fowl.

COP=cōp, s. The head or top of any thing. [Obs.]

Cop'-a-tain, 98, 99: a. High-raised; pointed.

Copped, (cop, 114, 143) Cop'-pled, a. Rising conically.

Cop'-land, s. Ground terminating in a cop.

COPAL=cō-pāl, s. A name applied to various resins or gums of Mexico.

Co-Pai'-sā, s. A balsam; also, Copayva, Copivi, &c.

CO-PARCENER=cō-par'-cē-ner, s. One who has equal share with others in a patrimonial inheritance.

Co-par'-ce-nar-y, (-nār-ty) s. Joint heirship.

Co-par'-ce-ny, s. An equal share of an inheritance.

CO-PARTMENT.—See *Compartment* under *To Compartment*.

CO-PARTNER=cō-part'-ner, 36: s. A sharer.

Co-part'-ner-ship, s. Joint concern in business.

COPE=cōpe, s. (Compare *Cop*.) A cover for the head; a vestment worn in sacred ministrations; any thing spread or extended over the head. In old

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

authors it may be found for Cop in literal and figurative senses.

To Cope, *v. a.* To cover as with a cope.—See other senses in the next class.

Cop-ping, *s.* The top of a wall, which comes over it as a partial shelter.

To COPE=*cōp*, *v. n.* To contend, to strive, to deal emulatively; properly followed by *with*, which, in Shakespeare and other old writers, suffers ellipsis in many passages, but is always understood except when the meaning is that assigned to the verb in the preceding class.

Cope'-men, *s.* A dealer; a chapman. [Obs.]

Copes'-mate, *s.* A striver in friendship; a companion. It is less likely to mean one living under the same cop or roof. [Obs.]

COPERNICAN, *cō-per-nē-căn*, *a.* Relating to the modern solar system, or that of Copernicus.

COPHOSIS, *cō-fō-sis*, 163, 86: *s.* Dulness of any sense.

COPIER.—See under Copy.

COPING.—See under Cope.

COPIOUS, *cō-pē-ūs*, *a.* Plentiful; not concise.

Cō-pi-ous-ly, *ad.* Abundantly; not barrenly.

Cō-pi-ous-ness, *s.* Plenty; exuberance; diffusion.

COPLAND, COPPED.—See under Cop.

COPPOS=*cōp'-ōss*, *s.* Morbid lassitude.

COPPEL.—See Cupel.

COPPER, *cōp'-per*, 36: *s.* and *a.* A metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow; a vessel made with copper, particularly a large boiler; coin made of copper; in which last senses, it is liable to the plural number:—*a.* Consisting of copper.

To Cop'-per, *v. a.* To cover with copper.

Cop'-per-y, *a.* Containing copper; like copper.

Cōp'-PER-AS, *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol: this would seem the appropriate meaning; yet the name is more frequently used for the sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

Among the compounds are, *Cop'-per-bottomed*, *Cop'-per-nose*, (a burly nose,) *Cop'-per-plate*, (a plate for impressions—also an impression taken,) *Cop'-per-smith*, *Cop'-per-screw*, (that eats into the copper of ships,) &c.

COPPICE, *cōp'-piss*, 105: } *s.* A wood of small

COPOSE=*cōps*, 189: } growth, such as is often cut for fuel.

To Copse, *v. a.* To preserve underwood.

Cop'-sy, *a.* Abounding with copses.

COPPLE.—See under Cop.

COPPLE-DUST.—See Copel-dust.

COPPLE-STONES.—See Cob.

COPTIC=*cōp'-tic*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Copts or Egyptians:—*s.* The language of the Copts.

COPULA=*cōp'-ū-lā*, *s.* That which joins; in logic, that which joins the subject and predicate; in medicine, that which joins the bones, a ligament.

To Cop'-u-late, *v. a.* and *n.* To unite, to conjoin:—*acc.* To come together sexually.

Cop'-u-late, *a.* Joined. [Little used.]

Cop'-u-lā-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That unites or couples; in grammar, uniting the sense as well as the words:—*s.* A copulative conjunction.

Cop'-u-lā-tion, *s.* The act of joining; coition.

COPY=*cōp'-ē*, 105: *s.* That which is imitated from an original pattern; a transcript; one of a number of looks printed from the same original; a picture or statue formed from a pattern: also that which is to be copied, as a pattern to write from; the autograph or original after which the compositor sets his type.

To Cop'-y, *v. a.* and *n.* To transcribe; to write after an original; to imitate:—*acc.* To imitate.

Cop'-i-er, 36: *s.* One who copies.

Cop'-y-ist, *s.* A transcriber; a plagiarist.

Cop'-y-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls or enrolment made by the lord's court on his admission to any parcel of land.

Cop'-y-right, (-rit, 113, 162) *s.* The property which an author or his assignee has in a literary work.

COQUETTE, *cō-kēr'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A vain girl who attracts amorous advances, and rejects them for others.

Co-quet'-tish, *a.* Befitting a coquette.

Co-quet'-ry, *s.* Deceit in love.

To Co-quet', *v. a.* and *n.* To jilt:—*neu.* To trifle in love.

CORACLE, *cōr'-d-cl*, 101: *s.* A boat made by leather stretched on wicker-work.

CORACOID=*cōr'-d-coid*, *a.* Shaped as a crow's beak.

CORAL=*cōr'-āl*, 129, 12: *s.* and *a.* A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the ocean adhering to other substances, formerly supposed a vegetable, but now esteemed a congeries of animals; a piece of coral, generally set in gold or silver with small bells, which children wear about the neck:—*adj.* Made of coral.

Cor'-al-line, (-līn, 105) *a.* and *s.* Consisting of coral:—*s.* The general name of a number of submarine substances of a doubtful nature, under which Coral, the most prominent of the whole class, is included.

Cor'-al-li-form', 38: *a.* Formed as coral.

Cor'-al-loid, or **Cor'-al-loid'-al**, *a.* Like coral.

Cor'-al-la'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of coral.

Cor'-al-lite, *s.* A petrification like a coral.

Among the compounds are, *Cor'-al-tree*, and *Cor'-al-wool*, so named from slight resemblances of colour or shape.

CORANT=*cō-rānt'*, *s.* A word derived from a French verb signifying To run, and found in old authors as the name of a dance otherwise called *Coran'to*; and also used to signify a courier.

CORBAN=*cōr'-bān*, 12: *s.* Among the Jews, an offering which had life, in distinction from the *Mincha*, or an offering without life.—See also in the next class.

CORB=*cārb*, 37: *s.* A basket used in coaleries.

Cor'-ban, 12: *s.* An alms-basket.—See also above.

Cor'-BEL, (-bēl, 120) *s.* A little basket filled with earth, used in numbers on a parapet in a siege.

Cor'-bel, *s.* The representation of a basket in architecture; the vase of the Corinthian column; a niche in a wall for a figure or statue.

CORD=*cārd*, *s.* A rope, or thicker kind of string; a quantity of wood originally measured by the cord that bound it: it is a pile 8 feet long, 4 high, and 4 broad. *Cord'-wood* is wood piled up for fuel.

To Cord, *v. a.* To bind with cord.

Cor'-dage, 99: *s.* Cord and ropes collectively.

Cor'-ded, *a.* Bound with cord; ready to be measured with a cord; striped or furrowed as by cords.

COR'-DE-LIER', (-lē'r, 103) *s.* A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord worn as a girdle.

COR'-DON, *cōr'-dōn*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A row of stones in fortification; a line of military posts.

COR'-DU-ROY, *s.* Stout corded cotton cloth.

CORDATED, CORDIAL, &c.—See under Core.

CORDOVAN=*cōr'-dō-vān'*, *s.* A Spanish leather originally from Cordova in Spain: it is often called *Cord'-wain*.

COR'D-WAIN-ER, *s.* A shoemaker, though properly a worker in Cordovan: often shortened into *Cor'-di-ner*.

CORE=*cōre*, 47: *s.* The heart or inner part of any thing, particularly of fruit.

COR'-DA-TED, COR'-DI-FORM, 37: *a.* In the form of a heart.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consona : mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

→ The former word is not equivalent to the Latin *Cor-da-tus*.
COR'-DI-AL, (cor'-dē-āl, 146, 147) *a.* and *s.* Proceeding from the heart, hearty, sincere; giving force to the heart, cheering, invigorating.—*s.* A medicine or drink for quickening the spirits; any thing that comforts or exhilarates.
COR'-di-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.
COR'-di-al'-i-ty, 84, 85: *s.* Relation to the heart; warmth of manner; sincerity.
CORED=cō'urd, 47: *a.* In the herring fishery, cured to a certain degree.
CORICEOUS, cor'-ē-sh'ūs, 48, 147: *a.* Consisting of leather, or of a substance resembling leather.
CORIANDER, cor'-ē-ān'-der, 48: *s.* A plant; a hot seed from it used as a carminative.
CORINTH=cōr'-īnth, *s.* A city in Greece noted among other things for its fruits, its licentiousness, and architecture. It is the original word for what we now call a currant, which is a corruption of it.
COR-in'-thi-an, (cōr'-rīn'-thē-ān,) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Corinth; of the third kind of Grecian architecture, Doric and Ionic being the others; licentious:—*s.* A gay licentious person.
CORK=cōrk, 37: *s.* A glandiferous tree growing in Spain and Portugal whose bark is used for making stoppers; that which is made of cork, particularly a stopple.
COR'-ky, 105: *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork in colour or fungousness; tough.
To Cork, *v. a.* To stop with corks; to bung; to stop up or confine.
CORK'-SCREW, (-scroo, 109) *s.* A screw to draw corks.
CORK'-ING-PIN, *s.* A pin of large size, used formerly in attaching the female head dress to a cork mould.
CORMORANT=cor'-mō-rānt, *s.* A voracious bird, the water-raven, that preys on fish; perhaps a corruption of *Corvus corax*: a glutton.
CORN=cōrn, 3: *s.* The seeds that grow in ears, not in pods; grain unprepared, particularly wheat; more comprehensively, grain of all kinds; any minute particle. See also under Corneous.
To Corn, *v. a.* To form into grains, to granulate; to sprinkle with grains of salt, to cure by salting.
Corn'-bind, (-bind, 115) *s.* Climbing buckwheat.
Corn'-crake, *s.* A bird with a shrill cry that frequents corn-fields.
Corn'-floor, (-flōr, 132) *s.* A floor for storing corn.
Corn'-ing-house, *s.* A house where gunpowder is granulated.
Corn'-pipe, *s.* A pipe made by splitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
 → The other compounds are numerous; *Corn'-blade*, *Corn'-chandler*, *Corn'-field*, *Corn'-land*, *Corn'-lift*, *Corn'-meter*, and *Corn'-mill*, explain their own meaning; and *Corn'-flag*, *Corn'-flower*, *Corn'-marigold*, *Corn'-parsley*, *Corn'-racket*, *Corn'-rose*, *Corn'-sallad*, and *Corn'-violet*, are plants. *Corn'-beef* is properly *Cornead-beef*.
CORNELIAN, cor'-nē-lē-ān, 146: *s.* A stone of a deep red flesh colour, and hence often written Carnelian.
CORNEL, **CORNELIAN TREE**.—See under the following.
CORNEOUS, cor'-nē-ūs, 120: *a.* Horny.
Corn'-icle, 105, 101: *s.* A little horn.
Corn'-ic-u-late, *a.* Horned, a term applied to plants which produce many distinct horned pods.
Corn'-ni-form, *a.* Having the shape of horns.
Corn'-ig'-er-ous, (-nīd'-gēr-ūs) *a.* Having horns.
COR'-NY, *a.* Hard or strong like horn.
Corn, *s.* An indurated horny wart on the feet.
Corn'-cut-ter, *s.* One who professes to cure corns.

COR'-ne-a, *s.* The horny coat of the eye.
COR'-nel, or **COR'-ne'-li-an-tree**, *s.* A tree bearing the cornelian cherry, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood.
COR'-NET, *s.* An instrument made of horn: an instrument of a winding shape like a horn of the nature of a trumpet. See also lower, and likewise under Coronet.
COR'-net-er, or **COR'-nist**, *s.* A player on a cornet.
COR'-nage, *s.* A tenure which obliges the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
COR'-na-mute, *s.* A rustic flute or horn.
COR'-nu-co'-pi-a, *s.* The horn of plenty.
COR'-nu'-ro, *s.* He who wears horns, a cuckold.
To Cor-nute, *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.
COR'-NET, *s.* Anciently, a troop of horse, so many as had a cornet belonging to them; also a flag or ensign which the bearer was to move forward when the cornet sounded, the trumpet being the signal for the soldiers to move forward without the ensigns. Hence the modern signification of Cornet, namely, the officer that bears the standard of a cavalry troop.—See also above, and under Coronet.
COR'-net-cy, *s.* The commission of a cornet.
CORNER=cor'-ner, 36: *s.* An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.
COR'-nered, (-nerd, 114) *a.* Having corners.
COR'-ner-stone, *s.* The stone which unites the two stones at the corner; the principal stone.
COR'-ner-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad.* Diagonally.
CORNET, &c. **CORNETER**.—See under Cor-neous.
CORNICE.—See under Coronet.
CORNICLE, **CORNICULATE**, &c. **CORNY**, &c. **CORNUTO**, &c. **CORNUCOPIA**.—See under Corneous.
CORNISH, cor'-nīsh, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall.
CORODY.—See Corrody, under To Corrode.
COROLLARY, **CORONA**, &c.—See in the next class.
CORONAL=cōr'-ō nāl, 129: *s.* and *a.* A crown; a wreath; a garland. [Spenser].—*a.* Pertaining to the top of the head.
COR'-o-nar-y (-nār-ēy) *a.* Relating to a crown; placed as a crown; resembling a garland or wreath, in which sense it is often used in Anatomy.
COR'-o-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present.
COR'-o-ner, *s.* An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, to inquire into the manner of any sudden death.
COR'-o-net, *s.* A crown worn by the nobility; an ornamental head dress; something that surmounts.
COR'-net, *s.* A contraction of Coronet, used as the name of that part of a horse's hoof that circularly surmounts the rest.—See also under Corneous.
COR'-nice, (cor'-niss, 105) *s.* The highest projection of a wall or column.
COR'-o-nule, *s.* The coronet or downy tuft on seeds.
COR'-ro'-na, 2: *s.* The Latin word for crown, the parent of the preceding words, applied in architecture, to the large flat member of a cornice crowning the entablature.
COR'-on'-i-form, 92: *a.* Having the form of a crown.
CO'-ROI'-LA, 2: *s.* The Latin word for a little crown, applied in botany to the flower leaves or petals that surround the parts of fructification. It is often shortened into *Cor-al*.
COR'-ol-la'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to a coral.
COR'-OL-LAR-Y, (cōr'-ōl-lār-ēy) *s.* That which comes as a flourish or little crown to the rest, a conclusion or inference from a proposition that has been proved.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lān: gōd: j'ōō, i, e, jew, 55: a, e, i, &c, mute, 171.

CORPORAL—*cor'pō-rāl*, *s.* The lowest officer of infantry; a naval officer of similar degree. This word is a corruption of *Cap'oral*: Compare *Captain*.

CORPORAL—*cor'pō-rāl*, *a.* Relating to the body; belonging to the body; material not spiritual. In the last sense *Corporal* is now more commonly used.

Cor-po-ral, *s.* A linen cloth used in the Roman church to cover the sacred elements (the body and blood) in the eucharist; it was also called *Cor-po-ras*. Hence the expression, *Corporal oath*, from the ancient usage of touching the corporal while swearing.

Cor-po-ral-ly, *ad.* Bodily.

Co-po-ral'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being embodied.—See also *lower*.

COR-PO-RATE, *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual; general; united.

Cor-po-rate-ly, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

Cor-po-rate-ness, *s.* The state of a body corporate.

Cor-po-ral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Confraternity.

Cor-po-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A body politic chartered to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able by their common consent to grant or receive any thing within the compass of their charter.

Corps, (*cōrs*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A body of troops. The orthography is the same for the plural, but it is then pronounced as if written *cores*.

COR-PO-RE-AL, 90: *a.* Having a body, not spiritual. *Corporeous* is out of use.

Cor-po-re-al-ly, *ad.* In a material form or manner.

Cor-po-re-al-ist, *s.* A materialist.

Cor-po-re'-i-ty, *s.* The state of having a body.

COR-PO-SANT, (*-zānt*, 151) *s.* A volatile meteor sometimes seen about the riggings of ships: from the Italian *Corpo Santo*.

CORPSE, 189: *s.* A dead body, a *corpse*.

COR-PU-LENT, *a.* Fleishy; bulky.

COR-PU-LENCE, *Cor'-pu-len-cy*, *s.* Fleishiness.

COR'-PUS-CLE, (*cor'-pūs-sl*, 156, 101) *s.* A small body; a particle of matter.

Cor-pus-cu-lar, 38: *a.* Relating to or comprising *Corpuscles*; the corpuscular philosophy proposes to account for natural phenomena by the motion, figure, &c. of the minute particles of matter.

Cor-pus-cu-la'-ri-an, *a.* and *s.* *Corpuscular*:—*s.* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy.

Corps, *s.* Literally the body; appropriately, in poetic language, a *Corps*.

Corps'-let, *s.* Light armour for the forepart of the body.

Cor'-set, *s.* That which is worn round the body, a bodice, or stays.

To CORRADE—*cōr-rādē*, *v. a.* To scrape together; (See *Co.*) to rub off.

CORRADIATION, *cōr-rā-dē-ā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Conjunction of rays in one point.—See *Co.*

To CORRECT—*cōr-rēct'*, *v. a.* To amend; to rectify; to take away faults; to punish.

Cor-rect', *a.* Free from faults; accurate.

Cor-rect'-ly, *ad.* Accurately; without faults.

Cor-rect'-ness, *s.* Accuracy; exactness.

Cor-rect'-tive, *a.* and *s.* Having power to obviate any bad qualities:—*s.* That which has the power of correcting; limitation.

Cor-rect'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which corrects.

Cor-rect'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of correcting; punishment; discipline; amendment; reprehension.

Cor-rect'-tion-al, *a.* Tending, or intended to correct.

COR-RI-GI-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being corrected; punishable.

COR'-RI-GEN'-DA, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be corrected.

COR-REG'-I-DOR, (*-rēd'-gē-dor*, 105) *s.* The chief magistrate in a Spanish town.

To CORRELATE—*cōr'-rē-lātē*, *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—See *Co.*

Cor'-re-late, *s.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *Correlative* is now used.

Cor-rel'-a-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having a reciprocal relation:—*s.* He or that which stands in reciprocal relation.

Cor-rel'-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In a correlative manner.

Cor-rel'-a-tive-ness, *s.* The state of being correlative.

Cor'-re-la'-tion, *s.* Reciprocal relation.

CORREPTION, *cōr-rē-dōr'*, 89: *s.* Reproof.

To CORRESPOND—*cōr'-rē-spōnd'*, *v. n.* To suit; to answer; to keep up the interchange of letters.

Cor'-re-spon'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Suitable; adapted:—*s.* One who interchanges letters.

Cor'-re-spon'-dent-ly, *ad.* In an according manner.

Cor'-re-spon'-dence, } *s.* Relation; reciprocal

Cor'-re-spon'-den-cy, } adaptation; interchange of letters; or of civilities; friendship.

Cor'-re-spon'-sive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* Answerable.

CORRIDOR, *cōr-rē-dōr'*, 129, 105: *s.* An aisle or passage; the common way from many chambers, and passing round or through a building; in a fortification, the covert way lying quite round it.

CORRIGIBLE, **CORRIGENDA**.—See under *To correct*.

CORRIVAL—*cōr-rī'-vāl*, *s.* A fellow rival.—See *Co.*

Cor-rī'-val-ry, *s.* Competition.

To CORRIVATE, *cōr'-rē-vātē*, *v. a.* To unite into one stream.

Cor'-ri-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The running of waters into one stream.

To CORROBORATE—*cōr-rōb'-ō-rātē*, 129: *v. a.* To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.

Cor-rob'-o-rate, *a.* Corroborated. [Bacon.]

Cor-rob'-o-rant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Strengthening, confirming:—*s.* A medicine that strengthens.

Cor-rob'-o-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Tending to confirm or strengthen:—*s.* That which increases strength.

Cor-rob'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation.

To CORRODE—*cōr-rōdē*, 129: *v. a.* To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

To Cor-ro'-di-ate, *v. a.* To corrode. [Little used.]

Cor-ro'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Having the power of corroding:—*s.* That which corrodes.

Cor-ro'-di-ble, 105: *a.* Capable of corrosion.

Cor-ro'-di-bil'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being corroding.

Cor-ro'-sive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex:—*s.* That which has the quality of corroding.

Cor-ro'-sive-ly, 105: *ad.* With the power of corrosion.

Cor-ro'-sive-ness, *s.* Acrimony.

Cor-ro'-si-ble, *a.* Corrodible; which latter is the preferable word.

COR-RO'-SION, (*-zhūn*, 147) *s.* The state of being eaten into or worn away by degrees.

COR'-RO-DY, *s.* Literally, a joint consuming; (See *Co.*) a claim on a religious house by the king or another as due for the sustentation of his chaplains or others.

To CORRUGATE, *cōr-roo-gātē*, 109: *v. a.* To wrinkle, or purse up; to contract into little folds or rucks.

Cor'-ru-gate, *a.* Wrinkled. [Young.]

Cor'-ru-gant, 12: *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i, e*, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i, e*, vision, 165: ān, 166: thēn, 166.

CORⁿ-ru-ga'-tor, *s.* The muscle that contracts or wrinkles the forehead.
CORⁿ-ru-ga'-tion, *s.* Contraction into wrinkles.
To CORRUPT=**cōr-rūpt'**, *v. a. and n.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to deprave; to destroy integrity; to bribe;—*new.* To become putrid; to lose purity.
Cor-rupt', *a.* Tainted; unsound; vicious.
Cor-rupt'-er, 36: *s.* He that taints or vitiates.
Cor-rupt'-ly, *ad.* With corruption; viciously.
Cor-rupt'-ness, *s.* Putrescence; vice.
Cor-rupt'-less, *a.* Inausceptible of corruption.
Cor-rupt'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of vitiating.
Cor-rupt'-tion, 89: *s.* The principle by which bodies tend to a separation of their parts, putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; depravation, wickedness; the taint derived to a man and his issue by treason or felony.
Cor-rupt'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay; susceptible of depravation.
Cor-rupt'-ti-bly, *ad.* So as to be vitiated.
Cor-rupt'-ti-ble-ness, } *s.* Possibility to be corrupted.
Cor-rupt'-ti-bil'-i-ty, }
CORSAIR=**cor'-sair**, *s.* A pirate; or his vessel.
CORSE, **CORSELET**, **CORSET**.—See under **Corporal**.
CORSNED=**cors'-nēd**, *s.* The bread of execration, or ordeal mouthful used formerly by an accused person who wished, in swallowing it, that it might destroy him if guilty.
CORTEGE, **CORTES**.—See under **Court**.
CORTEGE=**cor'-tēcks**, 154: *s.* Bark or rind.
Cor'-ti-cal, *a.* Barky; belonging to the rind.
Cor'-ti-cate, **Cor'-ti-ca'-ted**, *a.* Resembling bark.
Cor'-ti-cose, (-cōcē, 152) *a.* Full of bark.
Cor'-ti-c-i-form (-tīs'-sē-fārm) *a.* Like bark.
Cor'-ti-cif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing bark.
CORUNDUM=**cō-rūn'-dūm**, *s.* A sort of adamantine earth.
To CORUSCATE=**cō-rūs'-cātē**, *v. a.* To glitter.
Co-rus'-cant, *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.
Cor'-us-ca'-tion, *s.* Flash; quick vibration of light.
CORVETTE, **cor-vēt'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An advice boat; a sloop of war.—See **Corvette** under **Curve**.
CORVUS=**cor'-vūs**: *s.* A military engine with a hook like a crow's beak, used by the ancient Romans in boarding an enemy's vessel; literally, a crow.
Cor'-vine, 105: *a.* Belonging to a crow or raven.
CORYBANTIC=**cūr'-ē-bān'-tīck**, *a.* Madly agitated or inflamed, like the Corybantes or priests of Cybele.
CORYMBUS=**cō-rīm'-būs**, *s.* Primarily, a head or cluster; a bunch of berries; a compounded discus flower, such as the daisy or common marigold. It is shortened into **Cor'-ymb**.
Co-rym'-bous, 120: *a.* Consisting of corymbes.
Co-rym'-bu-lous, *a.* Having little corymbes.
Co-rym'-bi-a-ted, *a.* Decked with ivy berries.
Co-rym'-bif'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing clusters.
CORYPHEUS, **cōr'-ē-fē'-ūs**, 163: *s.* The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus; a leader or chief.
COSCINOMANCY, **cōs'-sē-nō-mān'-cēy**, 87: *s.* Divination by a sieve.
COSECANT=**cō-sē'-cānt**, *s.* The secant of an arc which is the complement of another arc to make up 90 degrees. In the same manner **Co'-sine** is the sine, and **Co-tan'-gent** is the tangent, of an arc, which, in each case, is the complement of another arc.
COSIER, **cō'-zhē'-er**, 147: *s.* A butcher. [Obs.]

COSY, **cō'-zēy**, 151: *a.* (*Causeur*, Fr.) Chatty; comfortably pleased for chatting.
COSMETIC, **cōz-mēt'-ic**, 151: *s.* and *a.* A preparation for improving beauty;—*adj.* Beautifying.
COSMICAL, **cōz'-mē'-cāl**, 151: *a.* Generally, relating to the world; specially, rising or setting with the sun, as opposed to acronycal.
Cor'-mi-cal-ly, *ad.* Not acronycally.
COS-MOG'-O-NY, 151: *s.* The birth of the universe; the science which treats of the origin of the universe.
Cos-mog'-o-nist, *s.* One learned in cosmogony.
COS-MOG'-RA-PHY (-fēy, 163) 151: *s.* The science or art of describing the world with relation to the universe.
Cos-mog'-ra-pher, *s.* A professor of cosmography.
Cor'-mo-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to cosmography.
Cor'-mo-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner relating to the structure of the world.
COS-MO-LABE, 151: *s.* An ancient instrument for measuring distances of the terrestrial or of the celestial spheres.
COS-MOL'-A-TOR-r, 151, 129: *s.* The worship paid to the world and its parts by heathens.
COS-MOL'-O-GY, 151, 87: *s.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of the universe, its structure and its parts.
Cos-mol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in cosmology.
Cor'-mo-log'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to cosmology.
COS-MOM'-E-TRY, 151: *s.* The measurement of the world by degrees and minutes.
COS-MO-PLAS'-TIC, 151: *a.* World-forming.
COS-MO-POL'-I-TAN, **COS-MOP'-O-LITE**, 151: *s.* A citizen of the world.
COS-MO-RA'-MA, 151: *s.* A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting.
COSS=**cōs**, *s.* One and a half mile, nearly. [Hindoo.]
COSSACK=**cōs'-sāck**, *s.* One of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine.
COSSET=**cōs'-sēt**, *s.* A house-lamb.
COSSIC=**cōs'-sīck**, *a.* Relating to Algebra. [Obs.]
COST=**cōst**, 17: *s.* Price; charge; expense; luxury; loss. *Costs*; expenses incurred in a law-suit.
To Cost, } *v. a.* To be bought for; to be had at
I Cost, } the price of; to be obtained by;
Cost, } *v. e.* It is always active. "It cost me much labour;" i. e. "It cost much labour to me."
Cost'-ly, 105: *a.* Expensive.
Cost'-less, *a.* Attainable without expense.
Cost'-li-ness, *s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness.
COST=**cōst**, 17: *s.* A rib or ribe. [B. Jonson.]
Cost'-tl, *a.* Belonging to the ribs.
COSTARD=**cōs'-tārd**, 34: *s.* A head; [Obs.] an apple round and bulky like the head.
Cost'-tard-mon'-ger (-mūn'-guer, 116, 77) *s.* An apple-seller.
Cost'-ter-mon'-ger, *s.* (A corruption of the foregoing.) An itinerant seller of fruit or vegetables.
COSTIVE, **cōs'-tīv**, 105: *a.* Constipated or bound in body; close, hard; unpermeable; confined.
Cost'-tive-ness, *s.* The state of being costive.
COSTLESS, **COSTLY**, &c. See under **Cost**.
COSTMARY, **cōst'-mār'-ēy**, *s.* A kind of tansy.
COSTUME=**cōs-tūm'**, *s.* Style of dress; characteristic dress; in painting it includes something more, namely, the adaptation of the whole detail of a picture to characters, time, and place.
COT=**cōt**, *s.* A small house; a hut; a cottage. See also after this class.—See likewise **Cotaneau**.
Cote, *s.* A cot. [Obs.] a sheepfold; a dove-house.
Cot'-land, *s.* Land appendant to a cottage.
Cot'-ter, *s.* A cottager: **Cot'-ti-er**, is the same, but **Obs.**

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': tāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i* &c. *mute*, 171.

Cot'-wold (-wôld, 116) *s.* Sheepcotes in an open country.

Cot'-ragz, 99 : *s.* A hut; any small dwelling. A *Cottage ornée* (ot'-nay) is a small villa.

Cot'-ta-ger, *s.* One who lives in a cottage; specifically, one who lives rent-free on a common.

COT=côt, *s.* A little boat. [Spenser. Obs.]

COT=côt, *s.* A small bed; a cradle; a hammock.

To COTE=côt, *v. a.* To come up to, and pass by. [Obs.]

COTEMPORARY.—See Contemporary.

CO-TENANT=cô-tên'-ânt, *s.* A tenant in common.

COTERIE, cõt'-ër-ê', [Fr.] 170. *s.* A circle or club of fashionable, sometimes consisting only of ladies.

COTHURNUS=cô-thur'-nûs, *s.* A buskin.

Co-thur'-nate, **Co-thur'-na-ted**, *a.* Buskined.

COTICULAR=cô-tic'-û-lar, 34 : *a.* Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for, whetstones.

COTILLON, cõt'-tîl'-yông [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A lively dance, usually for eight persons; the tune played with it.

COTTAGE, COTTIER, COTSWOLD, &c. See under Cot.

COTQUEAN, cõt'-kwêen, 188 : *s.* A man who busies himself with affairs properly belonging to women. Cot. when a contraction of the same word, has the same meaning.

COTTON, cõt'-tn, 114 : *s.* and *a.* The soft downy substance growing in the pods of a shrub cultivated in warm climates, particularly in the East-Indies; the cloth made of the down.—*adj.* Made or consisting of cotton; pertaining to cotton.

Cot'-ton-y, *a.* Full of cotton; soft as cotton.

To Cot'-ton, *v. n.* To rise with a nap; *To cotton with any one*, to unite with him. [Swift.]

Among the compounds are, *Cot'-ton-grass*, *Cot'-ton-thistle*, *Cot'-ton-wood*, which are all plants; and *Cot'-ton-mill*, *Cot'-ton-machine*, used in preparing Cotton.

COTYLA=cõt'-ê-lâ, 5, 2 : *s.* A hollow, but particularly the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another.

Co-TYL'-e-DON, 92, 18 : *s.* The lobe that nourishes the seeds of plants, and then perishes.

Cot'-y-led''-e-nous, 92, 120 : *a.* Having a seed lobe.

To COUCH=cowtch, 31, 63 : *v. n.* and *a.* To lie down on a place of repose; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to lie down in secret, or in ambush; to stoop, to bend down;—*act.* To lay in a place of repose; to place close to, or within; to involve, include, or comprise; to fix the spear in the rest in the posture of attack; to depress a cataract or filmy humor obstructing vision, so as to leave the lens free from it.

Couch, *s.* A seat of repose; a bed; a layer, stratum, or lay.

Among the compounds are *Couch'-fellow*, a bed-fellow; and *Couch'-grass*, a weed.

Couch'-ant, 12 : *a.* Lying down; *lev'-ant* and *couchant*, with reference to beasts, signifies one complete day or night.

Couch'-er, 36 : *s.* One that couches' catracts; in old statutes, a factor resident in a place while trading.

Couch'-ing, *s.* The act of bending; the act of depressing the cataract.

Couch'-er, cõtsh'-êy, *s.* A word opposed to *Lev'-ee*; bed-time, or visits received about bed-time. [Fr.]

COUGH, cõt, 125, 162 : *s.* A convulsive effort of the lungs with noise to get rid of phlegm or other matter.

To Cough, *v. n.* and *a.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make the noise of a cough;—*act.* To eject by a cough.

Cough'-er, 36 : *s.* He that coughs.

COUHAGE, cow'-Agz, 99 : *s.* An Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle.

COULD.—See the verb Can.

COULTER.—See Colter.

COUNCIL=cown'-cîl, *s.* Literally, that which is called together, an assembly met for deliberation, or to give advice; an assembly of divines; the body of privy counsellors of the king.

Among the compounds are *Council-board* and *Council-table*, which have the same meaning, namely, the table round which a council sits, or the council itself. *Councillor* is sometimes used by a mistake for *Counsellor*. See the next class.

COUNSEL=cown'-sêl, 14 : *s.* Advice, direction; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; prudence; art; secrecy; scheme; purpose; the counsellors, collectively, that plead a cause, and hence a single counsellor when a party's counsel does not include more.

To Coun'-sel, *v. a.* To give advice; to advise.

Coun'-sel-la-ble, *a.* Willing to follow advice.

Coun'-sel-lor, 36, 194 : *s.* One that counsels; one whose province is to deliberate on public affairs; (such a one being generally the member of a council, the etymological relationship of the word in this sense is often misapprehended;) one who is entitled to plead in a court of law, a barrister.

Coun'-sel-lor-ship, *s.* The office of a counsellor.

To COUNT=cownt, 31 : *v. a.* To number; to tell; to reckon, to account, to esteem, to impute to;—*new.* To found an account or scheme; to rely.

Count, *s.* Number, reckoning; number summed; estimation; in law, a charge in an indictment; or a declaration in pleading.

Count'-a-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be counted.

Count'-less, *a.* Innumerable; infinite.

Count'-er, *s.* An imitation of a piece of money used as a means of counting; money in contempt; the table in a shop on which money is counted; in old authors, an officer whose duty was to audit or examine matters of account; a prison in London.

Count'-er-cast, *s.* A trick; a cheat.

Count'-er-cas'-ter, *s.* A reckoner in contempt.

Count'-ing-house, *s.* A room for accounts.

COUNT=cownt, 31 : *s.* A foreign title.

Count'-ess, *s.* A count's wife; an earl's wife.

COUNTENANCE=cown' tẽ nãnce, 12 : *s.* Form of the face, air, look; exterior appearance; patronage, support.

To Coun'-te-nance, *v. a.* To support; to encourage.

Coun'-te-nan-ter, *s.* One that countenances.

COUNTER=coun'-ter, *ad.* Contrary to; in a wrong way. As a substantive, see above under *To Count*. As a prefix, compare with Contra-

To Coun'-TER-act'', *v. a.* To hinder by counteraction.

Coun'-ter-ac'-tion, 89 : *s.* Opposite agency.

To Coun'-TER-BAL'-ANCE, *v. a.* To weigh against.

Coun'-ter-bal'-ance, *s.* Equivalent power.

COUN'-TER-BOND, *s.* A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

To Coun'-TER-BUFF, *v. a.* To repel; to strike back.

Coun'-ter-buff, *s.* A stroke producing recoil.

Counteract, &c.—See under *To Count*.

COUN'-TER-CHANGE, (-chãnge, 111) *s.* Reciprocal change.

To Coun'-ter-change, *v. a.* To exchange.

COUN'-TER-CHARM, *s.* That which breaks a charm.

To Coun'-ter-charm, *v. a.* To destroy enchantment.

To Coun'-TER-CHECK, *v. a.* To oppose; to check.

Coun'-ter-check, *s.* A rebuke; an opposite account.

COUN'-TER-CUR'-RENT, *a.* and *s.* Running in an opposite way;—*s.* An opposite current.

To Coun'-TER-DRAW, *v. a.* To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

To COY=coy, *v. a.* To allure. [Shaks.] See also above.

COYSTREL.—See Coistril.

COZ, cüz, 116: *s.* Cousin, familiarly.

To COZEN, cüz'-zn, 116, 114: *v. a.* To cheat.

Coz'-en-er, 36: *s.* A cheater, a defrauder.

Coz'-en-age, 99: *s.* Fraud, deceit, trick.

CRAB=cräb, *s.* A shell fish; a wooden engine with claws; a sign of the zodiac.—See also lower.

Crab'-eyes, 143, 106: *s. pl.* Concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish and used in medicine.

Crab'-louse, *s.* A body louse.

CRAB, *s.* and *a.* A wild apple; the tree producing it.—*adj.* Wild, sour, or degenerate as applied to fruit.

Crab'-bed, *a.* Peevish, morose; harsh, difficult.

Crab'-bed-ly, *ad.* Peevishness.

Crab'-bed-ness, *s.* Sourness of taste; asperity.

CRABER, crä'-ber, *s.* The water-rat.

To CRACK=cräck, *v. a.* and *n.* To rend or break into chinks; to break partially, or with some things, as a nut, completely; to break or rend with reference to the heart or intellect; to break, diminish, or destroy in a figurative sense; also, to use any thing (as a whip) so as to make the noise of an object that cracks; which meaning may become figurative, as to crack a joke:—*new.* To burst into chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a sharp sudden sound; to utter a loud sound; ludicrously, to boast.

Crack, *s.* A sudden disruption; chink, narrow breach, or flaw; any breach, injury, or diminution; he or she that is cracked in intellect; in purity, &c.; the noise made by a crack; a boast, or boaster; the time occupied by a crack or snap; any thing diminutive, as a boy or child.

Crack'-er, *s.* A boaster; a firework; a hard biscuit; that which cracks any thing.

Crack'-brained, 114: *a.* Crazed.

Crack'-hemp, *s.* One destined to crack or strain a halter; a hangdog [Shaks.]

To CRACK'-KLE, 101: *v. n.* To make the noise of cracking, slightly but repeatedly.

Crack'-ling, *s.* The noise of something that crackles; that which makes the noise.

CRACK'-NEL, *s.* A brittle cake or biscuit.

CRADLE, crä'-dl, 101: *s.* A moveable bed in which infants are rocked; figuratively, infancy; by analogy, any thing which receives or embeds what is designed to be placed in it, as a bed for a sick person; a case for a broken limb; a frame of timber for a ship, &c.

To Cra'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To lay or rock in a cradle:—*new.* [Shaks.] To lodge as in a cradle.

CRAFT=cräft, 11: *s.* Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small vessels, such as are generally used in trading.

To Craft, *v. n.* To play tricks. [Obs.]

Craft'-ty, *a.* Cunning; artful; skilful.

Craft'-ti-ly, *ad.* Artfully; cunningly.

Craft'-ti-ness, *s.* Craft, cunning, fraud, deceit.

Crafts'-man, *s.* An artificer, a mechanic.

Crafts'-mas-ter, *s.* One well skilled in his trade.

CRAG=cräg, *s.* A rough steep rock, or point.

Crag'-ged, (-güd, 77) *a.* Rugged; full of breaks.

Crag'-ged-ness, *s.* Full of rocky prominences.

Crag'-gy, (-güey, 77) *a.* Rocky, rugged, rough.

Crag'-gi-ness, *s.* Fullness of crags.

CRAG=cräg, *s.* The neck. [Obs.]

CRAKE=cräke, *s.* The corn-crake, a bird.

To CRAM=cräm, *v. a.* and *n.* To stuff with more than can conveniently be held:—*new.* To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO=cräm'-bö, *s.* A rhyme; a play at finding rhymes.

CRAMP=crämp, *s.* and *a.* A spasmodic contraction of the limbs: a restriction.—See also below:—*adj.* Knotty; difficult.

To Cramp, *v. a.* To pain with spasms; to restrain, to confine; to hinder from expansion.

Cramp'-fish, *s.* The torpedo.

CRAMP, *s.* A piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten two things together, called also a cramp'-iron.

To Cramp, *v. a.* To fasten with a cramp.

CRAM'-PIL, *s.* A piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a sword.

CRAM'-POONS', 143: *s. pl.* Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party.

CRANBERRY, crän'-bër-rëy, *s.* The bilberry.

To CRANCH.—See To Craunch.

CRANE=crâne, *s.* A bird with a long beak; a machine for raising weighty goods, so named from its overhanging shape and capacity to pick up its objects; a bent pipe or siphon.

Cra'-nage, 99: *s.* The liberty of using a crane; money paid for the use of a crane.

Cr.—Among the compounds are *Crane's-bill*, (the *geranium*; whose seed vessel has an appendage resembling a crane's bill;) and *Crane-fly*, (an insect.)

CRANIUM, crä'-në-üm, *s.* The skull.

Cra'-ni-og'-no-my, *s.* The doctrine that the characteristics of the mind may be known by the conformation of the skull.

Cra'-ni-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A discourse on, or the science of, the skull, as varying in form in different creatures and different individuals, in connection with the knowledge of their respective propensities and habits. It is now more commonly called *Phrenology*.

Cra'-ni-om'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the skull.

Cra'-ni-og'-co-py, *s.* The art or science of examining the skull, and endeavouring to ascertain by the prominences upon it the several organs of the brain. It is included in *Phrenology*.

CRANK, crängk, 158: *s.* A bend or turning out of the way; a turn in an axle with two angular elbows, the farthest part of which being joined to a piston or a saw, &c., moves it up and down when the axle goes round; a hook that turns a bell-wire into and out of a corner; a metal brace; figuratively, a twisting or turning in speech consisting in some conceit of the nature of a pun.

To Crank, *v. n.* To run in a winding course; to run, bend, or wind.

To Cran'-kle, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To crank:—*act.* To break into bends or angles.

Cran'-kle, *s.* A bend, turn, or crinkle.

CRANK, crängk, 158: *a.* Healthy; sprightly.

Cran'-ky has the same meaning.

Crank'-ness, *s.* Health; vigour.

CRANK, *a.* Infirm on her keel, liable to overset. This, namely, infirm, sick, is the original meaning of the word, which, by a fate not singular in language, is used by our old authors in the sense directly opposite to the sense assigned to the first word of the class.

Crank'-ness, *s.* Liability to overset.

CRANNY, crän'-nëy, *s.* A chink, a cleft, a crevice.

CRANTS=cränts, *s. pl.* Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave.

CRAPE=cräpe, *s.* A thin stuff loosely woven.

CRAP'E=cräp'-pl, *s.* A caw. [Spenser.]

Crap'-nel, *s.* A hook or drag.

CRAPULA=crä'-pü-ld, *s.* A surfeit [Lat.]

Crap'-u-lence, 92: *s.* Cropsickness; a surfeit.

Crap'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Intemperate; sick.

To CRASH=cräsh, *v. a.* To crush. [Obs.]

To CRASH, *v. n.* To utter a noise as of things crushed by falling.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pä': läw: göd: j'öö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Crash, } *s.* A loud noise as of many things.
Crash'-ing, } falling and breaking.
CRASIS=crā'-sis, *s.* Literally, a mixture; appropriately, that mingling of humors in the animal body which forms the temperament or constitution of the individual; also, the mingling of two vowels into one syllable, otherwise called *Synæresis*.
CRASS=crāss, *s.* Gross, thick, coarse.
Cras si-tude, **Crass'-ness**, *s.* Grossness, coarseness.
Cras sa-ment, *s.* The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part.
CRASTINATION, crās'-tē-nā'-shūn, *s.* Delay.
CRATCH=crāтч, *s.* A frame for hay to feed cattle.
CRATE=crātē, *s.* A wicker pannier, or sort of hamper, used especially for crockery ware.
CRATER=crā'-ter, *s.* A vent or aperture; the bowl or tunnel of a volcano.
To CRAUNCH, crānч, 122: *v. a.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.
CRAVAT=crā'-vāt', *s.* A neckcloth.
To CRAVE=crāve, *v. a.* To ask earnestly, submissively, or insatiably; to long for.
Cra'-ver, 36: *s.* One who craves.
Cra'-ving, *s.* An unreasonable desire.
CRAVEN, crā'-vn, 114: *s.* A judicial term in the ancient trial by battle by which one party did homage to the other as his superior, and so yielded his cause; hence, a coward, a recreant; a dunghill cock.
To Cra'-ven, *v. a.* To make cowardly. [Shaks.]
CRAW=crāw, *s.* The crop or first stomach of birds.
CRAWFISH=crāw'-fish, *s.* The river lobster.
To CRAWL=crāwl, *v. n.* To creep; to move as a worm; to move on hands and knees; to move slowly.
Crawl'-er, 36: *s.* Anything that crawls.
CRAWL=crāwl, *s.* A pen or enclosure for fish.
CRAWFISH.—See *Crawfish*.
CRAYON=crā'-ōn, 100, 18: *s.* A general name for pencils of various colours and substances; a drawing done with crayons.
To Cra'-yon, *v. a.* To sketch with a crayon; to sketch or plan generally.
To CRAZE=crāze, *v. a.* To break, crush, or shatter, generally; to shatter the intellect.
Cra'-zed-ness, *s.* The state of being broken down, or shattered; decrepitude.
Cra'-zy, *a.* Broken, decrepit; shattered in intellect; feeble; ailing; out of order.
Cra'-zi-ness, *s.* Weakness; disorder of mind.
To CREAK=crēck, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.
Creak'-ing, *s.* A sharp, continuing, harsh noise.
CREAM=crēm, *s.* The unctuous or oily part of milk; the best part of any thing.
To Cream, *v. n.* and *a.* To gather on the surface:—*act.* To skim off the cream; to take the best of any thing.
Cream'-y, 105: *a.* Having the nature of cream.
Cream'-faced, (-fāst, 114, 146) *a.* Pale; cowardly.
CREANCE=crē'-ānce, *s.* A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.
CREASE=crēice, 152: *s.* A mark left by a fold.
To Crease, *v. a.* To mark by doubling.
To CREATE=crē'-āt', *v. a.* To cause to exist by the force of original power; to cause by the agency of deputed power; to beget; to produce; to make.
Cre-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creatiou.
Cre-a'-tor, 36: *s.* A producer; a maker; distinctively, the Maker by the force of original power.
Cre-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

CREA'-TURE, (crē'-tūre, *colloq.* crēct'-sh'oor, 147) *s.* A being animate or inanimate creat-d by original power; an animate created being; man distinct from brute; brute distinct from man; something produced, improved, or sustained by a secondary power; sometimes a word of contempt; sometimes of petty tenderness.

CREBROUS, crē'-brūs, *a.* Frequent.
CREDENCE, &c.—See in the next class.
CREED=crēdt, *s.* That which is believed; a summary of the articles of faith.
Cre'-dent, *a.* Easy of belief; having credit.
Cre'-dence, *s.* Belief; credit; reputation.
Cre-den'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Giving a title to credit:—*s.* That which entitles to credit; in the plural, *Credentials*, the letters of commendation and power given to ambassadors and envoys.
Cre-den'-cia, *s. pl.* Things to be believed. [Lat.]
CRED'-I-BLE, 92: *a.* Worthy of credit.
Cre'd'-i-bly, *ad.* In a manner claiming belief.
Cre'd'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Just claim to belief.
Cre'd'-i-bil'-ity, 84: *s.* Probability.
CRED'-IT, *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, esteem, good opinion; faith, trust, repose; influence.
To Cred'-it, *v. a.* To believe, trust, or confide in; to do honour to; to enter on the credit side of an account.
Cre'd'-i-tor, 38. *s.* A believer; [Obs.] he to whom a debt is owed, the correlative to *debtor*.
Cre'd'-it-a-ble, *a.* Reputable; honourable.
Cre'd'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* Reputably; without disgrace.
Cre'd'-i-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Reputation; estimation.
CRED'-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Apt to believe; unsuspecting.
Cre'd'-u-ious-ly, *ad.* With easy belief.
Cre'd'-u-ious-ness, } *s.* Aptness to believe; liability
Cre-du'-li-ty, } to be deceived.
To CREEK.—See *To Creak*.
CREEK=crēkt, *s.* A small inlet, bay, or cove; any turn or winding; less properly, the prominence or jut that produces the creek.
Creek'-y, *a.* Full of creeks; winding.
To CREEP=crēcp, } *v. n.* To move as a worm or
1 CREPT=crēpt, } insect; to grow along the
CREPT=crēpt, } ground or on other supports;
to move slowly and feebly, secretly, timorously, or reverently; to slawn.
Creep'-er, *s.* That which creeps; a plant that grows on a support; an insect; a small bird; a grapnel used at sea.
Creep'-ing-ly, *ad.* Slowly; like a reptile.
Creep'-hole, *s.* A retreat; a subterfuge.
CREMATION, crē-mā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A burning.
CREMONA=crē-mō'-nā, *s.* A superior sort of violin, such as those originally made at Cremona.
CREMOR=crē'-mor, *s.* Any thing like cream.
CRENATE=crē'-nātē, *s.* Notched, indented. [Bot.]
CREOLE=crē'-ōle, *s.* A native of Spanish America or of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.
To CREPITATE=crēp'-ē-tātē, *v. n.* To make a small crackling noise.
Crep'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* A repeated snapping noise.
CREPT.—See *To Creep*.
CREPUSCULE=crē-pūs'-cūle, *s.* Twilight.
Cre-pus'-cu-lar, 34: } *a.* Glimmering; in a state
Cre-pus'-cu-lous, 120: } between light and dark-
ness. *Crepusculine* is obs.
CRESCENT=crēs'-sēnt, *a.* Increasing; growing.
Cre'-cive, (-siv, 105) *a.* Crescent. [Shaks.]
CRE'-CENT, *s.* The moon on the increase; the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166,

figure, a symbol of Mahometanism, which is in likeness of the new moon.

To Cres'-cent, *v. a.* To form into a crescent.

CRSS, *s.* A rapidly growing herb.

CRESSET=crēs'-sēt, *s.* A light set upon a beacon; a lamp or torch: Literally, a little cross.

CREST=crést, *s.* The feathers or other ornament on the top of the helmet; the helmet itself; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; a tuft: pride, spirit.

To Crest, *v. a.* To furnish with, or serve for a crest; to mark with streaks like the streaming hair of a crest.

Crest-ed, *a.* Having a crest or tuft.

Crest'-less, *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour.

Crest'-fallen, (-fāln, 112, 114) *a.* Dejected; sunk.

CRIS'-TA-TED, *a.* Created. [Botany.]

CRETACEOUS, crē-tā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky. Cre-tā'-ted, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRETIC=crē'-tick, *s.* Literally, of Crete: a foot, also called Amphimacer, one short between two long syllables.

Cre'-tism, 158: *s.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice.

CRETIN=crē'-tīn, *s.* An idiot of the Alps.

CREVICE, crēv'-is, 105: *s.* A crack, a cleft.

To Crev'-ice, *v. n.* To crack, to flaw.

CREW, crō, 110, 109: *s.* A company associated for any purpose; the company of a ship.

CREW.—See To Crow.

CREWEL, crō'-ēl, 110, 109: *s.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB=crib, *s.* An enclosure of small dimensions, as the rack or manger of a stable; the stall of an ox; a child's bed; a cottage.

To Crib, *v. a.* and *n.* To shut up; to confine:—*new.* To be confined as in a crib.

CRIBBAGE=crib'-bāge, 99: *s.* A game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself partly from the hand of his opponent.

To CRIB, *v. a.* To steal for a petty purpose.

CRIBBLE, crib'-bl, 101: *s.* A corn-sieve.

To Crib'-ble, *v. a.* To sit, or pass through a riddle.

CRIB'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of sifting.

Cri'-bri-form, 38: *a.* Resembling a sieve.

CRICK=crick, *s.* A creaking.—See to Creak.

CRICK=crick, *s.* A local spasm or cramp.

CRICKET=crick'-ēt, *s.* A chirping insect.

CRICKET=crick'-ēt, *s.* A play with bats and ball; with a different etymology, a low seat or stool.

Crick'-et-er, *s.* A player at cricket.

CRICKER.—See under To Cry.

CRIME=crīme, *s.* An infraction of law, but particularly of human law, and so distinguished from (not opposed to) sin; an offence; a great fault.

Crime'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of crime.

Crime'-less, *a.* Without crime; innocent.

CRIM'-I-NAL, *a.* and *s.* Offending law; guilty; tainted with crime: not civil or between individual citizens, but relating to laws, under the immediate safeguard of the highest powers of government:—*s.* A man guilty of a crime.

Crim'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* Guiltily.

Crim'-i-nal-ness, Crim'-i-nal'-i-ty, *s.* Guiltiness.

To Crim'-i-nate, *v. a.* To charge with crime.

Crim'-i-na'-tor-y, *a.* Accusing; censorious.

Crim'-i-na'-ti-on, 89: *s.* Accusation; charge.

CRIM'-I-NOUS, 120: *a.* Iniquitous; full of crime.

Crim'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* Heinously.

Crim'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Atrocity.

CRIMP=crimp, *a.* That crumbles easily; brittle; not to be depended on.

To CRIMP=crimp, *v. a.* To pinch up in ridges; to pinch the hair and so frizzle it; to crumple or cause to crumple, as the flesh of a live cod by gashing it; to catch or seize as by a sly gripe.

Crimp, *s.* In old authors, a game at cards; a sort of agent; one who decoys and catches up recruits for the army.

To Crimp, *v. a.* To decoy for the army.

To Crim'-PLE, 101: *v. a.* To contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to corrugate; to curl.

CRIMSON, crim'-zn, 151, 114: *s.* and *a.* Red darkened with blue: red in general.—*a.* Coloured as crimson.

To Crim'-son, *v. a.* and *n.* To dye with crimson:—*new.* To be tinged with red; to blush.

CRINCUM, crīng'-cūm, 158: *s.* A cramp; a contraction; a whimsy. [Ludicrous.]

To CRINGE=crīng, 64: *v. a.* and *n.* To draw together; to contract: [Little used].—*new.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter.

Crīng, *s.* A low bow; servile civility.

Crin'-ger, 36: *s.* One who cringes or flatters.

CRINGLE.—See lower, under To Crinkle.

CRINITE=crī'-nīte, *a.* Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Cri-nig'-er-ous, (-nīd'-gēr-ūs, 120) *a.* Bearing or having hair; hairy.

Cri'-nose, (-nōce, 152) *a.* Hairy, covered with hair.

Cri-nos'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Hairiness.

To CRINKLE, crīng'-kl, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To go in and out; to run in flexures: (Compare Crank and the words under it).—*act.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities.

Crin'-kle, *s.* A sinuosity; a wrinkle.

CRIN'-GLE, *s.* A ring made at the end of a rope to fasten it to another; an iron ring or hank.

CRINOSE, &c.—See under Crinite.

CRIPPLE, crīp'-pl, 101: *s.* A lame person.

To Crip'-ple, *v. a.* To lame, to make lame.

Crip'-ple-ness, *s.* Lameness.

CRISIS=crī'-ciss, *s. sing.* } *s.* Literally, the
CRISES, crī'-cēz, *s. pl.* 101: } forming of a judgement or determination: that point in a disease at which nature or the distemper gives way, and the issue, if nothing new intervenes, is decided; the point at which any affair is at its height.

Cri-te'-ri-on, 90: *pl.* Cri-te'-ri-a, 2: *s.* A standard by which a judgement or estimate can be formed.

Crit'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a crisis, or a decisive turn in a disease or any other event or business.—See also lower.

Crit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* At the exact point.

Crit'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Exactness.

CRIT'-IC, *s.* A judge of literary merit, or of merit in the fine arts generally; a carper or fault-finder.

Crit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Exact in discriminating the merits
Crit'-i-cal, } and faults of works of art; captious;
prone to see and expose faults.—See also above

Crit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a critic.

CRITIQUE, (crē'-tēk, 104, 121) *s.* A critical examination; criticism.

Crit'-ic, *s.* Critique. [Locke, Pope, Obs.]

To CRIT'-I-CIZE, *v. n.* and *a.* To play the critic; to judge; to animadvert on as faulty:—*act.* To censure.

Crit'-i-cism, (-cizm, 158) *s.* A standard of judging well in matters of taste; the art of judging well; animadversion.

CRISP=crisp, *a.* Curled; indented; winding; brittle; friable; brisk.

To Crisp, *v. a.* To curl, to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to indent; to make to wave.

Cris'-py, 105: *a.* Curled; short and brittle.

Crisp'-ness, *s.* The quality of being crisp.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāu: gōōd: j'ō, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171, 138

Crisp'-ing-pin, *s.* A curling iron.
Cris-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of curling; state of being curled.
CRISTATED.—See under **Crest**.
CRITERION, CRITIC, &c.—See under **Crisis**.
CRITHOMANCY, crī'thō-mān'-cēy, 87: *s.* Divination by barley meal.
CRIZZEL, criz'-zēl, 114: *s.* Roughness on the surface of glass rendering it dull.
To CROAK=crōak, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw as a raven or crow; to utter offensive or discontented murmurs.
Croak, *s.* The cry of a frog or raven.
Croak'-er, 36. *s.* A discontented murmurer.
Crōc'-i-tā'n'-tion, 92, 59, 89: *s.* A croaking.
CROATS=crō'-āts, *s. pl.* Troops, from Croatia.
CROCALITE, CROCEOUS.—See under **Crocus**.
CROCKERY, crōck'-ēr-ēy, *s.* Earthenware.
Crock, *s.* Any thing of earthenware. [Obs.]
CROCK=crōck, *s.* The black matter on kettles.
CROCODILE=crōc'-kō-dīle, *s. and a.* An amphibious voracious animal, of the lizard kind, sometimes sixteen or eighteen feet long, especially those of the Nile.—*adj.* Pertaining to a crocodile; of the nature of a crocodile's tears, hypocritical.
CROCUS=crōc'-ūs, *s.* An early flower, saffron; a yellow colour; a metal calcined to a deep reddish yellow colour.
Crō'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Like, or of saffron.
Crō'-ca-lite, *s.* An orange, or brick red mineral.
CROFT=crōft, 17: *s.* A little home field.
CROISADE, &c.—See under **Crusade**.
CROMLECH, crōm'-lēck, 161: *s.* Huge stones placed on others, supposed to have been druidical altars.
CRONE=crōne, *s.* An old woman; an old ewe.
Crō'-ny, *s.* A companion of long standing.
CRONET.—See **Coronet** under **Coronal**.
CRONYCAL, Acronyhal, which see.
CROOK=crōck, 118: *s.* A bent instrument; a shepherd's hook; a winding trick; a gibbet.
To Crook, *v. a.* To bend; to turn into a hook; to bend figuratively; to pervert. *To Crooken* was formerly used, but is obsolete.
Crook'-ed, *a.* Bent; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude.
Crook'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a crooked manner.
Crook'-ed-ness, *s.* Curvity; deformity; depravity; perverseness.
Crook'-back, *s.* A man with a crooked back.
Crook'-backed, 114, 143: *a.* Bent-shouldered.
CROOP=crōōp, *s.* A disease in the throat to which children are subject, attended with hoarse respiration.
CROP=crōp, *s.* A bird's crop; the belly.
Crop'-per, *s.* A pigeon with a large crop.
Crop'-ful, 117: *a.* Having a full belly.
Crop'-sick, *a.* Sick with repletion.
CROP=crōp, *s.* The highest part of any thing, as an ear of corn: [Obs.] the harvest, or what is gathered; that which is to be gathered; any thing that has been cut, as the hair.
To Crop, *v. a. and n.* To cut off the ends of; to mow; to reap; to gather before it fills:—*usu.* [Obs.] To yield harvest.
Among the compounds are Crop'-ear, *s.* (a horse,) and **Crop-eared**, *a.*
CROSSER, CROSLET.—See in the next class.
CROSS=crōss, 17: *s. a. and prep.* One straight body laid over another so as to form with it four interior angles; the cross especially on which Christ suffered; whatever is drawn or formed in fashion of a cross; whatever bears the image of a cross; the sufferings

of Christ; the Christian doctrine respecting his sufferings and death; misfortune, hindrance, vexation, trial of patience. *To take up the Cross* is to submit to afflictions with a Christian spirit:—*adj.* Transverse, oblique, lateral; interchanged; adverse, opposite, unfortunate; perverse, peevish, fretful, contrary, contradictory:—*prep.* Athwart so as to intersect; over; from side to side.

To Cross, *v. a. and n.* To lay one body or draw a line athwart another; to sign with a cross; to cancel by marking a cross; to pass over, or move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; to thwart, to embarrass, to obstruct, to hinder, to counteract or contravene:—*usu.* To lie athwart; to be inconsistent.

Cross'-ing, *s.* The act of crossing; a path across; opposition.

Cross'-ly, *ad.* In a cross manner.

Cross'-ness, *s.* Transverseness, interception; perverseness, peevishness.

Cross'-wise, (-wīzē, 151) *ad.* Across; transversely.

Among the compounds are Cross'-armed, (with arms across;) **Cross'-bar**, (a sort of lever;) **Cross'-barred**, (secured by transverse bars;) **Cross'-bar'-shut**, (shot with a bar of iron through the middle;) **Cross'-bill**, (a bill or complaint brought by a defendant against a plaintiff;) **Cross'-bow**, (a bow for shooting which acts by a stock placed across it;) **Cross'-breed**, (a term applied to animals when produced by parents of different breeds;) **Cross'-bun**, (a cake indented with a cross;) **Cross'-examination**, (the examination of a witness by the party opposite to that for whom the witness has been called;) **Cross'-grained**, (having the fibres crossed or irregular; and, figuratively, perverse, troublesome;) **Cross'-legged**, (having the legs crossed;) **Cross'-post**, (the post which goes by a cross-road;) **Cross'-purpose**, (a kind of enigmatical game; figuratively, a contradictory system;) **To Cross question**, (to cross examine;) **Cross'-road**, (one which crosses the country, and is not a direct high road;) **Cross'-row**, (the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning;) **Cross'-staff**, (an instrument used at sea for taking altitudes;) **Cross'-tree**, (timbers fastened to the masts of ships;) **Cross'-way**, (an intersection of roads;) **Cross'-wind**, (a side-wind;) **Cross'-wort**, (a plant.)

CROSS'-LET, *s.* A small cross.

CRO'-SIER, (crō'-zh'er, 147) *s.* The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has or had a cross on it.

CROI-SADE, 30: *s.* A crusade. [Obs.]

CROI'-ses, (crōy'-zēz, 151) *s. pl.* Pilgrims or soldiers belonging to the Crusades.

CRU-SADU, (crōo'-sādē, 109) *s.* An expedition against infidels; a romantic or enthusiastic undertaking; a piece of money stamped with a cross.

CRU-SA'-der, *s.* One employed in a crusade.

CRU'-CI-AL, (crōō'-shē-āl, 147) *a.* Transverse; intersecting.

To Cru'-ci-ate, *v. a.* To torture; to torment.

Cru'-ci-a'-tion, 89, 150: *s.* Torture.

CRU'-CI-BLE, *s.* A chemist or goldsmith's melting pot, so called because formerly marked with a cross.

CRU'-CI'-ER-ous, 64 } 87, 120: *a.* Bearing a cross.

CRU'-CI'-er-ous, 64 } 87, 120: *a.* Bearing a cross.

CRU'-CI-form, 38: *a.* Disposed in form of a cross.

To Cru'-ci-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright; figuratively, to subdue by the influence of a Christian spirit; to reject; to torment.

Cru'-ci-fi-er, *s.* One who crucifies another.

CRU'-CI-FIX'-ION, (-fīck'-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross; the last sufferings and death of Christ.

Cru'-ci-flx, (-fīcks, 188) *s.* An image or painting of Christ on the cross.

CRUTCH'-ED, *a.* Crossed, badged with a cross, as *Crutched friars*; in some old authors, *Crouched*, from the obsolete verb *To Crouch*, to mark with a cross.

CROTCH=crōtch, *s.* A fork or forking, the parting of two legs or branches; a hook or crook.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Crotch'-et, s. A book including words in printing, thus, []; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; a note in music probably so called from the original form of its character, it is equal to half a minim; a whim; a perverse conceit.

To CROUCH=crowth, *v. n.* To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.—See also **Crutched** at the end of the words under **Cross**.

CROUP, crōp, 125: s. The buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips; the rump of a sow.

↳ **Croup, a disease.**—See in its place.

CROC'-PADE', s. A higher leap than a curvet.

CRUP'-PER, s. The saddle-ties to the tail.

To Crup'-per, v. a. To put on a crupper.

CROUPIER, crō'-pē-er, 125: s. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-house; in Scotland, a vice-president.

CROUT.—See **Krout**.

To CROW=crōw=crō, 125:

I CREW=crōw', 109: (or **Crowed**) } *v. n.* Originally, to **CROWNED**, crōwd=crōdt, 114: } make a noise, generally, in the throat, or to croak; at present, to make that noise in particular which a cock utters in joy or defiance; figuratively, to boast, to bully.

CROW, s. A large black carnivorous bird that makes a croaking noise; the noise a cock makes; a beaked or pointed iron bar, used to force doors open.

↳ The compounds include, **Crow'-bar**, (see above); **Crow'-s'-bill**, (forceps used in surgery); **Crow'-foot**, (a caltrop); **Crow'-s'-feet**, (the wrinkles under the eye produced by age); and **Crow'-keeper**, (a keeper-off of crows, a scare-crow); also **Crow'-berry**, **Crow'-flower**, **Crow'-foot**, **Crow'-silk**, **Crow'-toe**, all of which are plants.

CROWD=crowd, 31: *s.* A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace.

To Crowd, v. a. and n. To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes:—*new*. To swarm, to be numerous, to gather together in a multitude.

CROWD, crowd, 31: s. A kind of saddle. [Obs.]

Crowd'-er, 36: s. A saddler.

CROWN=crown, *s.* A royal diadem; regal power, royalty; a garland, reward, honorary distinction; the top, top of the head, &c.; a five shilling piece anciently stamped with a crown; completion, accomplishment.

To Crown, v. a. To invest with a crown; to cover as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to finish.

Crown'-et, s. A coronet.

↳ The compounds include, **Crown'-glass**, (the finest sort of window glass); **Crown'-impe'-rial**, (a large daffodil); **Crown'-office**, (belonging to the court of king's-bench); **Crown'-post**, (that which in building stands between two rafters); **Crown'-wheel**, (the upper wheel of a watch); and **Crown'-works**, (bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some rising ground.)

CROYLSTONE=croil'-stōne, *s.* Crystallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, CRUCIATE, CRUCIBLE, CRUCIFIX, CRUCIFY, &c.—See under **Cross**.

CRUDE, crōd, 109: a. Raw, not subdued or changed by any process; harsh; unripe; not well-digested; unfinished, immature; having undigested notions.

Crude'-ly, ad. Unripe; without due preparation.

Crude'-ness, s. Unripeness, indigestion.

Crū'-di-ty, s. Inconcoction; immaturity.

CRUEL, crō'-ēl, 109, 14: a. Inhuman; hard-hearted, void of pity; bloody, barbarous.

Crū'-el-ly, ad. Inhumanly, barbarously.

Crū'-el-ness, Crū'-el-ty, s. Inhumanity.

Crū'-en-tate, a. Smeared with blood. [Little used.]

CRUET, crō'-ēt, 109, 14: s. A phial for sauces.

To CRUISE, crōz, 110, 109, 151, 189: v. a. To rove over the sea without any certain course in search of an enemy's ship for capture, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.

Cruise, s. A voyage for cruising.

Cruis'-ser, s. A person or ship that cruises.

CRUM=crūm, *s.* A small fragment or piece, usually of bread; the soft part of bread as distinguished from the crust.

↳ It is often unnecessarily spelled **Crumb**.

To Crum, v. a. To break into crum.

Crum'-my, a. Full of crumbs; soft.

Crum'-pet, 14: s. A soft crummy cake.

To CRUM'-BLE, 101: v. a. and n. To break into small pieces:—*new*. To fall into small pieces.

CRUMP=crūmp, *a.* Crooked.

To CRUM'-PLE, 101: v. a. and n. To draw into wrinkles; to rumple:—*new*. To contract, to shrink.

Crum'-pling, s. A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, crūngk, 158: v. n. To cry like a crane.

CRUOR, crō'-or, s. Gore, coagulated blood.

CRUPPER.—See under **Croup**.

CRURAL, crō'-rāl, 109: a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE.—See under **Cross**.

CRUSE, crōz, 109, 151, 189: s. A small cup; a bottle or cruet. It is sometimes spelled **Cruise**.

Cru'-set, s. A goldsmith's crucible.

To CRUSH=crush, *v. a. and n.* To squeeze, to press with violence; to beat down, to overwhelm, to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance:—*new*. To be condensed.

Crush, s. A collision; a rushing together.

Crush'-er, s. He or that which crushes.

CRUST=crūst, *s.* Any shell or external coat; an incrustation, or collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To Crust, v. a. and n. To envelop; to cover with a hard case, or with concretions:—*new*. To gather a crust.

Crus'-ty, a. Having much crust.—See also **lower**.

Crus'-ti-ness, s. The quality of being crusty.

CRUS'-TA-TEO, a. Coated with hard matter.

Crus'-ta'-tion, 89: s. Incrustation.

CRUS-TA'-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 90) a. Shelly with joints.

Lobster is crustaceous; *oyster*, testaceous.

Crus'-ta'-ce-ol'-o-gy, s. That part of zoology

Crus'-tal'-o-gy, 87: } which treats of crustaceous animals.

CRUS'-TRY, a. Surly, morose, snappish. In old authors **Crust** is used, which see.

Crus'-ti-ly, ad. Peevishly, snappishly.

Crus'-ti-ness, s. Morose. Compare **Crustness**.

CRUTCH=crūtch, *s.* A support used by cripples.

To Crutch, v. a. To support on crutches.—See also the last word under **Cross**.

To CRY=crŷ, *v. n. and a.* To speak with vehemence; to call importunately; to exclaim; to utter lamentations; to equal as an infant; to weep; to utter an inarticulate voice as an animal; to yelp as a hound on scent; to proclaim as a hawk; to call for vengeance or punishment: **To cry out**, to exclaim, to scream, to complain loudly:—*act*. To proclaim, to make public: **To cry down**, to blame, to depreciate, to overbear: **To cry up**, to applaud, to praise, to raise the price by proclamation.

Cry, s. Lamentation, shriek, weeping, clamour; call, proclamation; acclamation, popular favour; manner of utterance; yelping, a pack.

Cri'-er, s. One that cries; an officer whose business is to proclaim publicly.

Cry'-ing, a. and s. Notorious:—*s.* An outcry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171, 140

CUB

Cry'-at, 12: *s.* The heron.

Cry'-er, 36: *s.* The falcon-gentle, a kind of hawk.

CRYOPHORUS, cri-ôf'-ô-rûs, 163: *s.* Literally, a frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperature and the production of cold.

Cry'-o-lite, *s.* Frost-stone, a mineral.

CRYPTIC=crip'-tick, 88: } *a.* Hidden, secret,

CRYPTICAL=crip'-tê-câl, } occult.

Cryp'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

Crypt, *s.* A subterranean cell especially for interment under a church; a chapel under ground; a grave.

Cryp-tog'-a-mous, 120: *a.* Secretly married, applied to plants whose fructification is concealed.

Cryp-tog'-ra-phy, (-fêy, 163) *s.* The art of writing secret characters; secret characters or cipher.

Cryp-tol'-o-gy, *s.* Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL=cris'-tâl, *s.* and *a.* Literally, that which is set or fixed by frost, in the original application of the word, the hard and ice-like transparency of the substances included under it being chiefly considered; at present, the term is applied in chemistry and mineralogy to all inorganic bodies which, by the operation of affinity, have assumed the form of regular solids terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; in the manufactures, it is the name of a species of glass much superior in its composition and qualities to common glass; it is also applied to any thing having the form or clearness of a crystal, as to the glass of a watch-case, &c.—*adj.* Consisting of or like crystal; bright, transparent, pellucid.

Crys'-tâl-line, (-lin, 105) *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright, pellucid, transparent. *Crystalline heavens*, in ancient astronomy, were two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament. *The crystalline humor*, or *lens*, is a very white transparent firm substance, situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

↳ The rhythm of Milton's verse often requires the word to be read as a contraction of the Latin *Crystallinus*.

To Crys'-tal-lize, (-lîz) *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to form crystals:—*acc.* To unite, as being previously in separate particles, and to form, in uniting, a determinate and regular solid.

Crys'-tal-li-zâ-ble, *a.* That may be crystallized.

Crys'-tal-li-zâ'-tion, *s.* The act or process by which the parts of a solid body separated by a fluid or by fusion, again unite, and form a solid body; the mass formed by crystallizing.

CRYS'-TAL-LITE, *s.* Whinstone after it is fused.

CRYS'-TAL-LOG'-RA-PHY, (-fêy, 163) 87: *s.* The doctrine or science of crystallization.

CUB=cûb, *s.* The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.—See also Coop.

To Cub, *v. n.* To bring forth cubs.

CUBATION, cû-bâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* The act of lying down.

Cû-ba-tor-y, 98, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Recumbent.

Cû-BIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a bed-room.

Cû-bic'-u-lar-y, *a.* Fitted for a lying-down posture.

CUBATURE.—See in the next class.

CUBE=cûbe, *s.* A regular solid body with six equal sides, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, 3 x 3 x 3 = 27. *Cube root* is the number that produces the cube, as 3 is the cube root of 27.

Cû'-bic, Cû'-bi-cal, *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.

Cû'-bi-cal-ly, *ad.* In a cubical method.

Cû'-bi-cal-ness, *s.* The state of being cubical.

Cû'-bi-form, 38: *a.* In form of a cube.

CUI

Cû'-sa-rûs, (-tôr, 147) *s.* The sliding exactly the solid or cubic contents of any proposed body.

Cû'-BOID, Cû-BOID' AT, *a.* Like a cube.

CUBEB=cû'-bêb, *s.* A pungent berry.

CUBIT=cû'-bit, *s.* The fore-arm; the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; a measure, originally the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: the Roman cubit was nearly seventeen inches and a half; the Hebrew cubit, a little less than twenty-two inches; the English cubit, eighteen inches.

Cû'-hi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the fore-arm; containing a cubit. *Cubited* also occurs in the last sense.

CUCKING-STOOL=cûck'-ing-stool, *s.* A ducking-stool, called also a tumbrel, used anciently for punishment, particularly of unquiet women.

CUCKOLD=cûck'-ôld, 18: *s.* One whose wife is false to his bed.

To Cuck'-old, *v. a.* To wrong a husband by unchastity.

Cuck'-old-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor, mean; cowardly.

Cuck'-old-dom, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of being a cuckold.

Cuck'-old-ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes a cuckold.

CUCKOO, cûc'-koo, 117: *s.* A well-known bird named from its note in spring.

↳ The compounds include *Cuckoo-bud* or *Cuckoo-flower*, and *Cuckoo-pint*, which are plants; and *Cuckoo-spittle*, an exudation or moisture found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

CUCQUEAN, cûc'-kwêan, 118, 188: *s.* A vile woman. [B. Jon. Fr. Coquine.]

CUCULATE=cû-cûl'-lât, } *a.* Hooded;

CUCULATED=cû-cûl'-lâ-têd, } cowed; having the shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER=cû'-cûm-ber, 167: *s.* The name of a plant, and of its fruit.

CUCURBITACEOUS, cû-cur'-bê-tâ'-sh'ûs, 90: *a.* Resembling a gourd, as the melon and pomelon.

Cû'-CUR-BIT, *s.* A chemical vessel, the original shape of which is that of a gourd. It is used in distillation.

CUD=cûd, *s.* The food which ruminating animals bring from the first stomach to chew again.

Cûd'-weed, *s.* The plant goldy-locks.

CUDDEN, cûd'-dn, 114: *s.* A clown, a dolt. [Dryden.] *Cuddy* may be found in the same sense.

To CUDDLE, cûd'-dl, *v. n.* and *a.* To lie close or snug;—*act.* To press close to, so as to keep warm.

CUDDY, cûd'-dêy, *s.* An apartment in a ship.

CUDEL=cûd'-gêl, 14: *s.* A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole, thicker than a rod.

To Cûd'-gel, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

Cûd'-gel-ler, 36: *s.* One who cudgels.

CUE=cû, 189: *s.* The tail or end; the last words of a speech in an actor's part forming the intimation for the next speaker to proceed; a part to be acted; an intimation or hint, a short direction; humour, temper of mind; the straight rod used in billiards. In old authors it sometimes means *q*, that is *quadrans* or a farthing.

CUERPO, kwê'-pô, 145: *s.* Bodily shape; to be in *cuero*, is to be without cloak or upper coat.

CUFF=cûff, *s.* A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

To Cuff, *v. n.* and *a.* To fight, to scuffle:—*act.* To strike with the fist; in falconry, to strike with talons.

CUFF=cûff, *s.* The fold at the end of a sleeve.

CUI-BONO, kî-bô'-nô, 145: *ad.* For what end?

CUINAGE, kwîn'-âge, 145: *s.* The making of tin, &c., into pigs for carriage.

CUIRASS, kwê'-râss, 145, 104: *s.* A breast-plate.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîsh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

CUM

Cut-ras-sier', (kwé-rás-sēr', 103) *s.* A soldier armed with a breast-plate.

CUISSE, kwiss, 145: *s.* Armour for the thigh.

CULDEE=cūl-dē', *s.* Literally, (by contraction from Lat.) a worshipper of God; a monk in Scotland or Ireland.

CULICIFORM, cū-lis'-ē-fōrm, 81: *a.* In the shape of a gnat or a flea.

CULINARY, cū-lē-nār-ēy, 105, 12: *a.* Relating to the kitchen, or cookery.

To CULL=cūll, 155: *v. a.* To select from others.

Cul'-ler, 36: *s.* One who picks or chooses.

CULLENDER.—See Colander: also Cullis below.

CULLION, cūl-yōn, 146: *s.* A scoundrel, a mean wretch, a dastard.

Cul'-lion-ly, 105: *a.* Mean, base. [Shaks.]

Cul'-ler, *s.* One imposed on by low tricksters; the dupe of a trumpeter.

To Cul'-ly, *v. a.* To befool, to cheat.

☞ The derivatives *Culibility* and *Culiyism* are scarcely worth insertion.

CULLION, cūl-yōn, 146: *s.* A bulbous root.

CULLIS, cūl-lis, *s.* Broth or jelly strained.

CULM=cūlm, *s.* A species of coal.

CULM=cūlm, *s.* The stalk or stem of grasses.

Cul-mif'-er-ous, *a.* A term applied to plants having a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds in chaff husks.

To CULMINATE, cūl-mē-nāte, *v. n.* To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Cul'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The transit of a planet through the highest point for the day; top or crown.

CULPABLE, cūl'-pd-bl, *a.* Criminal, blameable.

Cul'-pa-bly, *ad.* Blameably.

Cul'-pa-ble-ness, *s.* Blame; guilt.

Cul'-pa-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Blame; guiltiness.

Cul'-prit, *s.* A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER.—See Colter.

Cul'-tra-ted, *a.* Formed like a knife.

To CULTIVATE, cūl-tē-vāte, 105: *v. a.* To till; to prepare for crops; to improve by husbandry; to raise by tillage; to foster; to correct or ameliorate by tuition; to search into by study.

Cul'-ti-va-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cultivated.

Cul'-ti-va'-tor, 38: *s.* He that cultivates.

Cul'-ti-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement by tillage; improvement by tuition or study.

CUL-TURE, (-tūr, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* The act of cultivating; cultivation.

To Cul'-ture, *v. a.* To cultivate. [Thomson.]

CULVER=cūl'-ver, *s.* A pigeon or dove.

☞ Its compounds are *Culver-house*, *Culver-tail*, *Culver-tailed*, and *Culver-key*. The last is a name Isaac Walton gives to a flower.

CULVERIN=cūl'-vēr-īn, *s.* A long cannon.

CULVERT=cūl'-vert, *s.* A tunnel or archway.

CUMBENT=cūm'-bēnt, *a.* Lying down.

To CUMBER=cūm'-ber, 36: *v. a.* To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve.

Cum'-ber, *s.* Vexation, embarrassment. [Obs.]

Cum'-ber-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Troublesome.

Cum'-ber-some-ly, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.

Cum'-ber-some-ness, *s.* Encumbrance; hindrance.

CUM-BRANCE, 12: *s.* Burthen; obstruction.

Cum'-brous, 120: *a.* Troublesome; oppressive; burthensome; jumbled; obstructing.

Cum'-brous-ly, *ad.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUMFREY=cūm'-frēy, *s.* A medicinal plant.

CUMIN=cūm'-īn, 94: *s.* An aromatic plant.

To CUMULATE=cū-mū-lāte, *v. a.* To heap.

CUR

Cur'-mu-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Consisting of parts heaped together.

Cur'-mu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of heaping.

CUNCTION, cūngk-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Delay.

Cum'-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* One given to delay.

CUNEAL=cū-nē-āl, *a.* Relating to a wedge.

Cur'-ne-a'-ted, *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

Cur'-ne'-i-form, } *a.* Having the form of a wedge.

Cur'-ni-form, }

CUNNING=cūn'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Skillful, knowing; wrought with skill; artfully deceitful, designing; subtle, crafty.—*s.* Art, skill, knowledge; fraudulent dexterity; artifice, deceit, slyness. A *Cunning* man, beside its general sense, signifies one who tells fortunes.

Cun'-ning-ly, *ad.* With cunning.

Cun'-ning-ness, *s.* Craftiness, slyness.

To CUN, To know. (This is the parent word of the class.) Compare *To CON*.

CUP=cūp, *s.* A small vessel to drink from; the liquor contained in it; that which is to be received and endured; any thing hollow like a cup; a vessel used for drawing blood; *Cups* in the plural, a merry drinking bout: *To be in one's cups*, to be drunk.

To CUP, *v. n.* To supply with cups. [Obs.] To fix a glass vessel on the skin, and draw blood by scarification.

Cup'-per, *s.* One who lets blood by scarifying.

Cup'-b'-ar-er, (-hā'r-er, 100, 41) *s.* An attendant who pours out and hands wine; an officer of state.

Cup'-board, (cūb'-bōrd, 143) *s.* A case with shelves originally for cups, now for any thing frequently wanted.

To Cup'-board, *v. a.* To treasure, to hoard up.

Cur'-a-ll, 112: *s.* A gall found on the leaves of oak, which contains the worm of a small fly.

Cup'-rose, (-rōz, 151) *s.* The poppy.

CUPEL=cū'-pēl, *s.* A little cup (compare the preceding class) used in refining gold and silver, the substance of the cup, usually phosphate of lime, in order to absorb the baser metals of the mass when the whole is in a fluid state.

Cur'-pel-dust, *s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

Cur'-pel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

CUPIDITY, cū-pīd'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Unreasonable or unlawful longing, particularly for wealth.

CUPOLA=cū'-pō-lā, *s.* A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER.—See under *Cup*.

CUPREOUS, cū'-prē-ūs, *a.* Coppery; of copper.

Cur'-prif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing copper.

CUR=cūr, 39: *s.* A degenerate dog; in reproach, a mean, or a snappish person.

Cur'-rish, *a.* Having the qualities of a cur; brutal, sour, quarrelsome.

Cur'-rish-ly, *ad.* In a currish manner.

Cur'-rish-ness, *s.* Moroseness, churlishness.

CURABLE, **CURACY**, &c.—See under *Cure*.

CURB=cūrb, *s.* Part of a bridle, consisting chiefly of an iron chain; restraint.

To CURB, *v. a.* To guide or restrain with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check, to bend.

Curb'-ing, *s.* A check.

CURB-STONE, *s.* A thick kind of stone at the edge of a pavement which keeps in the other stones.

CURB=cūrb, *s.* A tumor at a horse's hoof.

CURD=cūrd, 39: *s.* The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

To CURD, *v. u.* To turn to curds.

Cur'-dy, *a.* Coagulated; concreted.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e. few*, 55: a, ē, ī, &c. *mute*, 171.

To CUR'-DLE, 101: *v. n. and a.* To coagulate, to concreate:—*act.* To cause to coagulate.

CURE=cûre, *s.* Primarily and literally, care or tendance.—See the appropriated senses lower.

Cur'-tor, 38: *s.* One that has the care and superintendence of any thing; a guardian.

CURE, *s.* Tendence in the appropriated sense of remedy; healing; restoration of health.

To Cure, *v. a.* To heal; to restore to health.

Cur'-ter, 36: *s.* One who cures, a healer.

Cur'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cured.

Cur'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be healed.

Cur'-ra-tive, 105: *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases.

Cure'-less, *a.* That cannot be cured.

To CURR, *v. a.* To tend in the appropriated sense of preparing from corruption; to pickle; to salt.

Cur'-ter, *s.* One who pickles.

Cured, (e mute, 114) *a.* Preserved; pickled.

CURE, *s.* The tendance or care of souls; the district within which such tendance is required; the benefice or employment of a curate.

Cur'-rate, *s.* A parish priest; a clergyman hired to take part in or perform the duties of another; one who holds a perpetual curacy.

Cur'-ra-cy, *s.* The office or district of a curate. *Curate* is the same, but unusual.

CURIALITY, cû-rê-âl'-lê-té, 105: *s.* The privileges and retinue of a court. *Curia* is a place in which public affairs are transacted. Compare the previous class. [Obs.]

CURFEW, cur'-fû, 110: *s.* An evening bell; originally the signal that fires should be put out, and families go to bed; a cover for a fire.

CURIOLÓGIC, cû-rê-ô-lôd'-gick, 88: *a.* Properly speaking or designating, an epithet applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics.

CURIOUS, cû-rê-iûs, 120: *a.* Careful or solicitous for information; (compare Cure, &c.) inquisitive; attentive to, diligent about; accurate; difficult to please; exact, nice, elegant, neat; artful, laboured; rare, singular.

Cur'-ious-ly, *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively; elegantly; neatly; artfully; exactly.

Cur'-ious-ness, *s.* Curiosity, inquisitiveness, exactness, nicety.

Cur'-ri-ô'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Inquisitiveness; the object of inquisitiveness; a rarity; an act of curiosity.

Cur'-ri-ô'-so, (-zô, [Ital.] 170) *a.* A curious person, a virtuoso.

CURL=curl, 39: *s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.

To Curl, *v. a. and n.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to raise in undulations:—*nes.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations.

Cur'-ly, *a.* Having curls; full of ripples.

Cur'-li-ness, *s.* State of being curly.

CURLEW=cur'-lû, 39, 110: *s.* A water fowl; also a bird that frequents the cornfields in Spain.

CURMUDGEON=cur-mudgê'-ôn, *s.* An avaricious churlish fellow; a niggard; a churl.

Cur-mudge'-on-ly, *a.* Niggardly; churlish.

CURRENT=cûr-rânt, *s.* The fruit of a well-known shrub growing in our gardens with the varieties of red, white, and black; a small kind of dried grape imported from the Levant:—See Corinth.

CURRENT=cûr'-rënt, *a. and s.* Literally, running or flowing; hence, passing from person to person, circulating; common, general, or fashionable; passable; now passing, present:—*s.* A running stream; a progressive motion of the water of the sea at a certain place; course, progression.

Cur'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In a constant motion; popularly, generally, fashionably.

Cur'-rent-ness, *s.* Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

Cur'-ren-cy, *s.* Circulation; general reception; fluency; readiness of utterance; power of passing from hand to hand: the money of a country, or the paper passing as money.

CURRICLE, cûr'-rê-cl, 101: *s.* A course; a chariot; an open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast. It is allied to Course, to Current, to Cur-sive, &c.

CURRIER.—See lower under To Curry.

CURRISH, &c.—See under Cur.

To CURRY, cûr'-rê, 129: *v. a.* To dress after tanning leather by beating, rubbing, &c.; to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument so as to smooth his coat; to scratch in kindness, to rub down with flattery: To curry favour, to seek favour by officiousness and flattery.

Cur'-ri-er, *s.* A dresser of tanned leather.

Cur'-ry-comb, (-côm, 116, 156) *s.* An iron instrument for currying horses.

To CURSE=curc, 39, 153: *v. a. and n.* To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote to perdition; to torment:—*nes.* To imprecate; to execrate.

Cur'-ser, 36: *s.* One that utters curses.

Curse, *s.* Malediction; affliction; torment.

Cur'-sed, *a.* Cursed, *part.* 114, 143: Deserving a curse; hateful; unsanctified; blasted by a curse, vexatious.

Cur'-sed-ly, 105: *ad.* Miserably, shamefully.

Cur'-sed-ness, *s.* State of being under a curse.

CURST, *a.* Froward, shrewish; snarling. [Obs.]

Curst'-ness, *s.* Peevishness, malignity. [Obs.]

CURSITOR, cur'-sê-tor, 36: *s.* An officer belonging to the chancery that makes out original writs. There are twenty-four of them; and in the oath they take, they are called clerks of *Course*.—Compare Course.

CUR'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Primarily, running; hence, hasty. It is allied to the ensuing class.

CURSORY, cur'-sô-rê, 105: *a.* Primarily, going about, not stationary; appropriately, hasty, quick, inattentive.

Cur'-so-ri-ly, *ad.* Hastily; slightly.

Cur'-so-ri-ness, *s.* Slight attention.

Cur'-so-RAR-y, (-râr-ê), *a.* Cursory. [Out of use.]

CURST, &c.—See under Curse.

CURT=curt, 39: *a.* Short. [Little used.]

Cur'-ly, *ad.* Briefly. [Little used.]

Cur'-tal, *a.* Brief; abridged. [Milton.]—See also lower.

Cur'-tail-dog', *s.* A dog whose tail is cut off according to the forest laws, and hindered from coursing.

Cur'-tal, 12: *s.* A horse with a docked tail.

To CUR'-TAIL', 81: *v. a.* To cut short; to abridge.

Cur'-tail'-er, 36: *s.* He who curtails.

CUR'-TATE, *a.* A term applied to the distance from the sun of a point in the ecliptic which is met by a perpendicular line from a planet.

Cur'-ta-tion, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and its curtate distance.

CURTILAGE, cur'-tê-lâg, 99: *s.* A court-yard of a dwelling house. [Law.]

CURTAIN=cûr'-tên, 119: *s.* A hanging cloth drawn together or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, may be either to draw it over an object, or to withdraw it; To drop the curtain is to make an end, as at the conclusion of a play; A *Curtain-lecture*, is a lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband: in fortification, the curtain is that part of a wall that lies between two bastions.

To Cur'-tain, *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

CURTATE, &c.—See under Curt.

CURULE, cū'-rool, 109: *a.* Literally, belonging to a chariot, but appropriately, senatorial. The curule or magisterial chair was carried in a chariot.

CURVE=curve, 39: *a.* and *s.* Crooked; bent:—*s.* Any thing bent.

To Curve, *v. a.* and *n.* To bend, to inflect.

Cur'-va-ted, *a.* Bent, crooked.

Cur'-va-ture, (-tūrt, 147) *s.* Crookedness; curve.

Cur'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending or crooking; the state of being curved.

Cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness.

Cur'-vi-lin'-ear, (-yār, 146) *a.* Consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines.

To Cur'-vet, 14: *v. n.* To make curves in leaping; to leap, to bound, to frisk; to be licentious.

Cur'-vet, *s.* A particular leap in horsemanship; a bound; a frolick, a prank.

CUSHAT, cōōsh'-āt, 117: *s.* The wood pigeon.

CUSHION, cōōsh'-ūn, 117, 121, 18: *s.* A pillow or soft pad generally for a seat.

Cush'-ioned, (cōōsh'-ūnd, 114) *a.* Seated on a cushion; accommodated with cushions.

Cush'-ion-et, *s.* A little cushion.

CUSP=cusp, *s.* A point, appropriately of the horns of the moon or other luminary.

Cus'-pa-ted, 2: *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'-pi-da'-ted, *a.* Having a sharp end. [Bot.]

CUSTARD=cus'-tard, 34: *s.* A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

CUSTODY, cūs'-tō-dēy, 105: *s.* A keeping or guarding; hence, imprisonment; care, preservation, security.

Cus'-tō-di-al, 90, 146, 12: *a.* Relating to custody.

Cus'-tos, *s.* Keeper of a seal, or of documents.

CUSTOM=cūs'-tōm, 18: *s.* Frequent repetition of the same act; practice, or that which generates a habit; the habit acquired; usage, which, in law, constitutes the unwritten law, *a.* having had the consent of ancestors, and is still daily practised; practice of frequenting a shop or factory to buy goods or employ labour; the state of being frequented for such purposes.

Cus'-tomed, (-tōmd, 18, 114) *a.* Accustomed.

Cus'-tom-a-ble, *a.* Common, habitual, frequent.

Cus'-tom-a-ble-ness, *s.* Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

Cus'-tom-ar-y, *a.* Conformable to established custom; habitual; usual; wonted.

Cus'-tom-ar-i-ly, *ad.* Habitually, commonly.

Cus'-tom-ar-i-ness, *s.* Frequency.

Cus'-tom-er, *s.* An accustomed buyer at a shop or factory; a buyer.

Cus'-tu-MAR-y, *s.* A book of laws and customs.

CUSTOM=cūs'-tōm, *s.* Literally, cost or charge paid to the government, a tribute, toll, tax, or duty; it is restricted in this country to the tax or duties on goods exported or imported.

Cus'-tom-a-ble, *a.* Subject to the duties.

Cus'-tom-er, *s.* A collector of customs.

Cus'-tom-house, *s.* The place where the duties for exports and imports are collected.

CUSTOS—See under Custody.

CUSTREL=cūs'-trēl, *s.* A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT=cūt, } *v. a.* and *n.* To separate the parts

I CUT=cūt, } of a substance by an edged instru-

CUT=cūt, } ment either by hewing, by sawing, or by gashing. When an entire separation of the parts is meant, the verb is usually accompanied by *off, down, asunder, in two, or in pieces*; to cut, how, divide, or pierce in a figurative sense: out of these general meanings arise the particular applications: to

carve, to make by sculpture; to divide a pack of cards; to intersect or cross; to pierce with any uneasy sensation: To cut down, to fell; to overpower: To cut off, to separate from the other parts; to destroy; to put to death untimely; to rescind; to intercept; to put an end to; to take away; to withhold; to preclude; to abbreviate: To cut out, to shape; to form; to scheme, to contrive, to adapt; to debar; to excel: To cut short, to hinder by sudden interruption; to abridge: To cut up, to divide into convenient pieces; to eradicate:—*new.* To make way by dividing; to perform a surgical operation by the knife: To cut in, to divide and turn up cards for determining the players. Cut and dry, or ready cut, a metaphor from hewn timber, signifies ready for use. In old authors Cut sometimes signifies drunk.

Cut, *s.* The action of an edged instrument; the effect of the action; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off; a near passage; a carving or engraving; the impression taken; the dividing of a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape; in old authors, a fool, a cully; a gelding: Cut and long tail, in old authors, men of all kinds, a metaphor from dogs.

Cur'-ter, *s.* That which cuts; a light sailing vessel that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that cuts on the tallies the sums paid; a ruffian, a cut-throat.

Cut'-lass, 12: *s.* A broad sword. The Curtle-ax, an old weapon, is not the parent of this word, although both in form and name it has merged into it.

Cut'-ler, 36: *s.* One who makes or sells knives.

Cut'-ler-y, *s.* The articles made by cutlers.

Cut'-let, *s.* A slice of meat for cooking; a steak.

Cut'-ting, *s.* A piece cut off; a chop; incision; a caper, curvet.

Cut'-purse, *s.* A pickpocket; a thief.

Cut'-throat, *s.* and *a.* A ruffian; an assassin:—*adj.* Cruel, barbarous.

Cut'-wa-ter, (-wā-ter, 140) *s.* The fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water.

Cut'-work, 142: *s.* Work in embroidery.

CUTE=cūte, *a.* An abbreviation for acute, or a corruption of euth, which in Saxon is known, famous.

CUTICLE, cū'-tē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* The first and outermost covering of the body; a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

Cu'-tic'-u-lar, 38: *a.* Belonging to the skin.

Cu'-TA'-NE-ous, 90, 146: *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTLER, CUTTER, &c.—See under To Cut.

CUTTLE, cūt'-tl, 101: *s.* A fish which, when pursued, throws out a black liquor; a foul-mouthed fellow.

CYANOGEN=sī-ān'-jō-jēn, *s.* Carburet of nitrogen; literally, generator of sky-blue.

CY'-A-NITE, *s.* A mineral of a blue colour.

CYCLE, sī'-cl, 101: *s.* A circle; a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued: till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

Cy'-CLOID, 30: *s.* A geometrical curve.

Cy-cloid'-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cycloid.

Cy'-CLO-PÆ'-DI-A, (pē'-dē-d, 103, 146, 98) *s.* A circle of the sciences; a book of universal knowledge.

Cy'-CLO-GRAPH, 163: *s.* An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

CYCLOPEAN, sī-clō-pē'-ān, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast, terrific.

CYDER.—See Cider.

CYGNET=sīg'-nēt, *s.* A young swan.

CYLINDER=sīl'-īn-der, 36: *s.* A long circular body of uniform diameter, whose surface at each end is a circle parallel to that at the other end.

Cy-lin'-dric, 88: } *a.* Partaking of the nature of a

Cy-lin'-dri-cal, } cylinder.

Cy-lin'-droid, 40: *s.* A figure differing from the cylinder by having its bases elliptical.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171.

CYMA=sī'-mǎ, *s.* A moulding, commonly called Ogee; also, an aggregate flower composed of several florets. Literally, a wave.

CYMAR, sē-mar', 105, 33: *s.* A scarf.

CYMBAL=sim'-bāl, *s.* A musical instrument, like a brassen dish, and used in pairs. As an ancient instrument, its precise form is unknown.

CYMBIFORM, sim'-bē-fārm, 105: *a.* Formed like a boat.

CYNIC=sin'-ic, 88: } *a.* and *s.* Having the
CYNICAL, sin'-ē-cāl, } qualities of a dog; snarling, satirical:—*s.* A philosopher of a snarling satirical sect, a follower of Diogenes; a severe, morose man; a misanthrope.

CY-NAN'-THRO-PY, (sī-nān'-thro-pēy, *s.* A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CY-NE-GRI'-ICS, *s. pl.* The science or art of urging dogs, or hunting.

CY-RO-SURE, (-zūre=zh'oor, 147) *s.* The polar star in the tail of the dog, as the little bear is sometimes called; any thing which attracts attention.

CYON.—See Scion.

CYOPHORIA, sī'-bō-ro-ē-d, 163, 47, 90: *s.* The time of gestation, or carrying the fetus.

CYPHER.—See Cipher.

CYPRESS=sī'-prēs, *s.* A tree, anciently used at funerals, and hence the emblem of mourning.

CYPRIAN, sip'-rē-ān, *s.* A devotee of Venus; a prostitute.

CYPRUS, sī'-prūs, *s.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYRIOLOGIC, sī'-rē-bō-lōd'-gic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST=sist, *s.* A bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. The full word is *Cystitis*.

Cys'-tic, *a.* Contained in a bag.

Cys'-to-cele, 101: *s.* A hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cys-tot'-o-my, *s.* The art or practice of opening encysted tumors.

CYTISUS, sit'-ē-sūs, *s.* A flowering shrub.

CZAR, zar, 144, 33: *s.* The title of the emperor of Russia.

Cza-rī'-nd, (-rē'-nd, 104) *s.* The empress of Russia.

Czar'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Czar.

Czar'-o-witz, (-witz, 143) *s.* The title of the Czar's eldest son.

D.

D is the fourth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 79th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation it frequently stands for *doctor*, as D. D. doctor of divinity; S. T. D., doctor of sacred theology; M. D., doctor of medicine; L. L. D., doctor of laws. It also stands for *denarii*, pence.

DA CAPO, dā cā'-pō. [Ital.] 170: *ad.* Again, or repeat from the beginning: a direction in music.

To DAB=dāb, *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist; to slap.

Dab, *s.* A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown on one; a small flat fish.—See also lower.

DAB'-CHICK, *s.* A small water fowl.

To DAB'-BLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To smear, to daub, to spatter, to besprinkle.—*neu.* To play in water; to do any thing in a slight shallow manner; to tamper.

Dab'-bler, 36: *s.* One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i, e*, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i, e*, vision, 165: ōn, 166: thēn, 166.

DAB=dāb, *s.* An adopt at any thing. [Vulgar.] See also above.

Dab' ster, *s.* The same as dab. [Vulgar.]

DACE=dāca, *s.* A river fish like a roach.

DACTYL=dāc'-tīl, *s.* A poetic foot of one long syllable and two short ones, named from the analogy to the joints of a finger.

Dac'-ty-list, *s.* One who writes flowing verses

Dac'-tyl'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to the dactyl.

Dac'-tyl'-oi'-o-gr, 85, 87: *s.* The art of conversing by the fingers.

DAD=dād, } *s.* A child's way of express-
DADDY, dād'-dēy, } ing father.

To DADDLE, dād'-dl, *v. n.* To totter.—See To Toidle. As a suba. in low language, the foot or the hand.

DADO, dā'-dō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The plain part between the base and cornice of a column.

DÆDALIAN, dē-dāl'-yān, 90, 103, 146: *a.* Intricate; formed with art; maze-like: (Dædalus invented sails or wings, and made the Cretan labyrinth.)

DEW'-A-LO's, 120: *a.* Having a margin with various windings and turnings. [Bot.]

To DAFF=dāf, *v. a.* To lose aside. [Shaks.]

DAFFODIL=dāf'-fō-dīl, *s.* A yellow flower, a species of narcissus. It is also called *daffodilly*, and *daffdowndil*ly.

DAFT=dāft, 11: *a.* Silly, stupid. [Provin.]

DAG=dāg, *s.* A loose end of something; a leathern latchet; a slip or shred. [Obs.]

DAGGER, dāg'-guer, 77: *s.* A short sword; a poniard; a blunt blade of iron; the obelus, thus, †.

Dag'-gers-draw-ing, 36, 143: *s.* The act of drawing swords; approach to open violence; a quarrel.

To DAGGLE, dāg'-gl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To dip negligently in mire or water; to besprinkle.—*neu.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Dag'-gle-tail, *a.* and *s.* Bemired:—*s.* A slattern.

DAHLIA, dā'-lē-d, 56, 146: *s.* A flower originally from Mexico.

DAILY.—See under Day.

DAINTY, dān'-tēy, *a.* and *s.* Pleasing to the palate, delicious; delicate, nice; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; elegant; effeminately beautiful; affectively fine.—*s.* Something nice or delicate.

Dain'-ti-ly, *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly, nicely, ceremoniously, fastidiously.

Dain'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being dainty.

DAIRY, dā'-lē-y, 100, 41: *s.* The occupation of making various kinds of food from milk; more commonly, the place where milk is kept, and cheese and butter are made; a milk farm.

Dai'-ry-maid, *s.* She who manages the dairy.

DAISY, dā'-zēy, 100, 151: *s.* A spring flower.

Dai'-sied, (-zid, 114) *a.* Full of daisies.

DALE=dāl, *s.* A place between hills; a vale.

DALLOP=dāl'-lōp, *s.* A tuft or clump. [Provin.]

To DALLY, dāl'-lēy, 105: *v. n.* Literally, to delay; hence to trifle, to play idly or foolishly; to toy and wanton, to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport.

Dal'-li-er, *s.* A trifler; a fondler.

Dal'-li-ance, *s.* Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; delay, procrastination.

DAM=dām, *s.* Female parent; at present seldom used but in speaking of beasts.

DAM=dām, *s.* A mole or bank to confine water.

To Dam, *v. a.* To confine or shut up water by dams.

DAMAGE=dām'-āge, 99: *s.* Mischief, hurt, detriment, loss; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man suffers in his estate; compensation awarded by a jury for mischief done or loss sustained.

To Dam'-age, *v. a.* and *n.* To injure, to impair:—*neu.* To receive harm.

Dam'-age-a-ble, *a.* Able to receive damage; in some old authors, able to inflict damage.

Dam'-age-fea'-sunt, (-fā'-zānt, 100) *s.* A doing of hurt or damage. [Law.]

DAMASCENE=dām'-d-sēnt, *s.* That part of Syria of which Damascus was the capital, now used as the name of a plum originally brought from thence.—See the next word.

Dam'-son, (-zn, 151, 114) *s.* The name of a plum originally written damascene.

DAM'-ASK, *s.* Linen or silk invented at Damascus, which, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other subjects; also red colour, or that of the Damask rose.

To Dam'-ask, *v. a.* To form flowers, &c. on stuffs.

To Dam'-as-keen, *v. a.* To make incisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver ornament, according to patterns brought originally from Damascus.

Dam'-as-kin, *s.* A sabre so called.

DAM'-ASK-PLUM', *s.* A small black plum.

DAM'-ASK-ROSE', (-rōzē, 151) *s.* A red rose.

DAME=dāme, *s.* Originally, the title of honour for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family being by rank a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet; in its present more common use, the mistress of a family in humble life, of mature or advanced years; a matron generally; a woman generally.

DAMRS'-VI'-O-LET, 143: *s.* A fragrant plant, rocket.

To DAMN, dām, 156: *v. a.* To condemn; to doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to hiss or hoot down any public performance. In vulgar profane use it is an adverbial or interjectional expletive.

Damned, dāmd, 114: *part.* Condemned.

Dam'-ned, *adj.* Condemned; hateful, detestable.

Dam'-ning-ness, *s.* Tendency to procure damnation.

Dam'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving damnation; odious, pernicious.

Dam'-na-ble-ness, *s.* The state of being damnable.

Dam'-na-bly, 105: *ad.* In a damnable manner.

Dam'-na-tor-y, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Dam-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation.

To Dam'-ni-fy, (-fī, 6) *v. a.* To cause loss or damage to; to injure.

Dam-ni'-fic, 88: *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMP=dāmp, *a. and s.* Moist, inclining to wet, foggy; dejected, sunk, depressed;—*s.* Fog, moist air, vapour; dejection, depression of spirit. *Damps* in wells and pits are noxious exhalations, usually the carbonic acid gas, commonly called *chuke damp*, which instantly suffocates; or some inflammable gas called *fire damp*.

To Damp, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject; to weaken, to abate, to discourage.

Dam'-py, 105: *a.* Moist, damp; dejected, sorrowful.

Dam'-per, 36: *s.* That which damps; a valve in a furnace; a part in a musical instrument to deaden vibration.

Damp'-ness, *s.* Moisture, foggiess.

Damp'-ish, *a.* Inclining to moist.

Damp'-ish-ness, *s.* Tendency to moisture.

DANK, (dāngk, 158) *a. and s.* Damp, humid, wet;—*s.* Moisture; humidity. [Poetic.]

Dank'-ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

Dank'-ish-ness, *s.* Dampness; humidity.

DAMSEL, dām'-zēl, 151: *s.* Strictly, a young lady; a young female; a female attendant of the better rank; a country lass.

DAMSON.—See under Damascene.

DAN=dān, *s.* Master, Don, or Sir. [Obs.]

To DANCE=dānce, 11: *v. n. and a.* To move

with varied and regulated motions of the feet, generally in accord with music; *To Dance attendance*, is to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness;—*act.* To make to dance.

Dance, *s.* A regulated movement of the feet; a motion of many in concert.

Dan'-cer, *s.* One that practises dancing.

Dan'-cing, *s.* The art of moving with regulated steps in accord with music.

▷ Among the compounds are *Dan'-cing-mas'ter* and *Dan'-cing-school*.

DANDELION=dān'-dē-lī'ŏn, *s.* The name of a plant, literally, lion's tooth.

DANDIPRAT, dān'-dē-prāt, *s.* Originally, a small piece of money coined by Henry the Seventh; a little fellow, an urchin.

To DANDLE, dān'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To move an infant up and down on the knees or hands for the purpose of quieting; to fondle with the hands; to treat like a child; in old authors, to dally with.

Dan'-dler, *s.* One that dandles or fondles.

DANDRUFF=dānd'-rūf, 155: *s.* Scurf in the head.

DANDY=dān'-dēy, *s.* A top, a cockcomb. Compare *Dandiprat* and *Jackdandy*.

DANE=dāne, *s.* A native of Denmark.

Dā'-nish, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the Danes;—*s.* The Danish language.

Dane'-gelt, (-gēlt, 77) *s.* Danish money, a tax levied by the Danes on our Saxon ancestors.

Dane'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* The plant wall-wort.

DANGER, dān'-jer, 111: *s.* Risk, hazard, peril.

To Dan'-ger, 36: *v. a.* To endanger. [Little used.]

Dan'-ger-less, *a.* Without hazard or risk.

Dan'-ger-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Full of danger.

Dan'-ger-ous-ly, *ad.* Hazardously; with danger.

Dan'-ger-ous-ness, *s.* Danger, peril.

To DANGLE, dāng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n.* To hang loose and waving; to hang on any one; to be an humble follower.

Dan'-gler, *s.* One that dangles; it is spoken particularly of men who hang about women.

DANK, &c.—See under *Damp*.

To DAP=dāp, *v. n.* To let the bait fall gently into the water, to raise and sink it. [Angling.]

DAPATICAL, dā-pāt'-ē-cāl, *a.* Sumptuous as food.

Dap'-i-fer, *s.* One who serves food; a server.

DAPPER=dāp'-per, *a.* Little and active; lively without bulk; pretty; neat.

Dap'-per-ling, *s.* A dwarf, a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, dāp'-pl, *a.* Marked with various colours, or with lighter and deeper shades of a colour.

To Dap'-ple, *v. a.* To variegate, to spot, to streak.

DAR=dar, *s.* A fish of the Severn, otherwise *Dart*.

To DARE=dāre, 41: *v. n.* To have courage
I DURST=durst, } for any purpose; not to
DARED=dārd, 114: } be afraid; to venture.

To DARE, *v. a.* (In this use the verb is regular.) To challenge; to defy. *To dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glass.

Dare, *s.* Defiance; challenge. [Obs.]

Da'-rer, 41, 36: *s.* One who dares or defies.

Da'-ring, *a.* Bold, adventurous.

Da'-ring-ly, *ad.* Boldly, courageously.

Da'-ring-ness, *s.* Boldness.

Dare'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of defiance. [Shaks.]

DARK=dark, 33: *a. and s.* Not light, wanting light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; without the enjoyment of light; opaque; obscure; secret; ignorant; gloomy;—*s.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light; want of knowledge.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'tē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd: j'ōō, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 17'.

DAU

Dark'-ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely; biladly.
Dark'-ness, *s.* The quality of being dark; secrecy; ignorance, uncertainty; infernal gloom; wickedness.
Dark'-ish, *a.* Dusky, approaching to dark.
Dark'-ling, *a.* Being in the dark. [Milton.]
Dark'-some, (-süm, 107) *a.* Gloomy, obscure.
To DArk'-KEN, (-kn, 114) *v. a. and n.* To make dark; to cloud; to perplex; to foul:—*new.* To grow dark.
Dar'-ken-er, 36: *s.* That which darkens.
DARLING=dar'-ling, *a. and s.* Favourite, dear, beloved:—*s.* One much beloved.
To DARN=darn, 33: *v. a.* To mend holes by sewing in imitation of the original texture.
Dar'-ning, *s.* The act or the work of one that darns.
DARNEl=dar'-nēl, *a.* A field weed.
To DARRAIN=där'-rān', *v. a.* To range for battle; to prepare for combat; to prove. [Obs.]
DART=dart, 33: *s.* A missile weapon thrown by the hand; any missile weapon.
To Dart, *v. a. and n.* To throw offensively; to throw; to emit:—*new.* To fly as a dart; to fly with hostile purpose.
Dar'-ter, *s.* One who throws a dart.
Dar'-ting-ly, *ad.* Swiftly; as a dart.
To DASH=dāsh, *v. a. and n.* To throw or strike suddenly; to break by collision; to throw in flashes, to besprinkle; to mingle, to adulterate; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate, to confound; to surprise with shame or fear:—*new.* To fly from the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly; to strike as a ship on a rock.
Dash, *s. and ad.* Collision; infusion; a mark thus—in writing: a sudden stroke, blow, or act; flourish, parade:—*ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
Dash'-ing, *a.* Precipitate, rushing; striking with surprise by dress and air.
DASTARD=dās'-tard, *s.* A coward; a poltroon.
Das'-tar-dy, *s.* Cowardliness; timorousness.
Das'-tard-ly, *a.* Cowardly; mean.
Das'-tard-li-ness, *s.* Cowardice.
To Das'-tar-dize, *v. a.* To intimidate.
DATA, DATE, &c.—See under Datum.
DATE=dāt, *s.* The fruit of the date tree.
Date'-tree, *s.* A species of palm.
DATUM=dā'-tūm, *s.* A thing given; a proposition given and admitted: *pl.* dā'-ta.
DA'-TA-RY, *s.* An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes to the papal bulls *datum Romæ*, that is, given at Rome.
DATE, *s.* Originally, a memorandum of the time when a letter was given to the messenger; at present, the time at which a letter is composed signified in writing at the beginning or end of it; the writing itself which marks the time; the time of any event; a stipulated time; duration; conclusion.
To Date, *v. a. and n.* To note with the time any thing which is written or done:—*new.* To reckon; to have origin.
Dat'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dates writing.
DA'-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* That is given or appointed, as dative nobility, a dative executor; that pertains to giving, as the dative case in grammar, whose sign is *to*.
To DAUB=dāub, *v. a. and n.* To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly:—*new.* [Shaks.] To play the hypocrite.
Daub, *s.* A coarse painting.
Daub'-er, 36: *s.* One that daubs; a coarse low painter; a low flatterer.
Daub'-er-y, *s.* A daubing; any thing artful.
Daub'-ing, *s.* Plaster; any thing adhesive.

DEA

Daub'-y, *a.* Viscous, glutinous; smeary.
DAUGHTER, dāw'-ter, 162: *s.* The female offspring of a man or woman; generally, any female descendant; a term of tutelage or kindness: *daughter-in-law*, a son's wife.
Daugh'-ter-ly, *a.* Like a daughter; dutiful.
To DAUNT=dānt, 122: *v. a.* To discourage; to fright.
Daunt'-less, *a.* Fearless; not dejected.
Daunt'-less-ness, *s.* Fearlessness.
DAUPHIN, dāw'-fīn, 161: *s.* The title originally of the counts of Dauphiny, who bore a dolphin for their crest, and ceded with his dominions by count Humbert the second to the king of France on condition that the heir apparent of the crown should thenceforward bear it.
Dau'-phi-ness, *s.* The wife of the dauphin.
Deli'-PHINE, (-fīn, 105) *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin, as a delphine edition, that is, published for the use of the dauphin; pertaining to a dolphin.
DAVIT=dā'-vīt, *s.* A beam used in hoisting the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.
DAW=dāw, *s.* A bird.
To DAWDLE, dāw'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To waste time; to act slowly; to trifle.
Daw'-dler, 36: *s.* A trifler; a lingerer.
To DAWN=dāwn, *v. n.* To begin to show day or day-light; to glimmer; to begin yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre. Our old writers have *To Daw* in the same sense.
Dawn, *s.* The time between the first appearance of light, and the sun's rise; beginning; first rise.
Dawn'-ing, *s.* Break of day.
DAY=dāy, *s.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day; the time from noon to noon, or midnight to midnight, called the natural day; light as opposed to darkness or night; sunshine; a specified time; the age then passing, in which the plural is most frequent, as, These days, Those days; time or season in general, life. *To win the day*, to win the contest of the day; *From day to day*, without certainty of continuance; *Day by day*, every day; *Days of grace*, days granted by a court of law for delay; also those allowed by custom for the payment of a bill after it is due, which in England are three.
To-day, *ad.* On this day.
Day'-ly, *a. and ad.* Happening every day:—*ad.* Every day; very often.
☞ The compounds include *Day'-bed*, (a couch for repose in the day;) *Day'-book*, (a tradesman's journal;) *Day'-break*, or *Day'-spring*, (the dawn;) *Day'-dream*, (a reverie;) *Day'-light*, (light of day;) *Day'-rule*, or *Day'-writ*, (a rule or order of the court permitting a prisoner to go beyond the bounds for one day;) *Day'-star*, (the morning star;) *Day'-time*, (the opposite to night-time;) *Day'-work*, (work imposed by the day;) to which may be added the following word now obsolete.
DAYS'-MAN, 151, 12: *s.* An arbitrator or judge. Hence the word *day* in old authors may be found in the sense of judgement.
To DAZZLE, dāz'-zl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To overpower with light; to strike or surprise with splendor:—*new.* To have the sight overpowered or wavering.
Daz'-zling, *a.* Striking with splendor.
Daz'-zling-ly, *ad.* In a manner to dazzle.
Daz'-zle-ment, *s.* The act of dazzling. [Little used.]
To DAZE, *v. a.* To dazzle. [Obs.]
Daze, *s.* Among miners, a glittering stone.
DE-, a Latin prefix generally signifying a moving from: hence it often expresses a negative, as *To de-range*; it may also mean of or concerning; otherwise, it is merely intensive.
DEACON, dēa'-kn, 114: *s.* One of the lowest of the orders of the clergy, (see Diaconal;) in Scotland,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thān, 166: thēn, 166.

an overseer of the poor; the master of an incorporated company.

Dea'-con-ess, *s.* A female officer in the ancient church.

Dea'-con-ry, } *s.* The office, dignity, or ministry
Dea'-con-ship, } of a deacon.

DEAD, *déd*, 120: *a.* (Compare *To Die*.) Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; inactive; motionless; useless, unprofitable; dull, gloomy; unemployed; still; obscure; obtuse, not sprightly; frigid; tasteless, vapid, as a liquor; without the natural force or efficacy, as a dead fire; without the power of vegetation, as a dead bough; lying under the power of sin; unvaried.

The Dead, *s. pl.* Dead men.

Dead'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Destructive, mortal, implacable:—*ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.

Dead'-ness, *s.* Want of circulation or of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; frigidity; vapidity; loss of life; inactivity.

Dead'-li-ness, *s.* The state of being dead.

Dead'-li-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being dead.

To DEAF'-EN, (*děd'-dn*, 114) *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid or spiritless.

☞ The compounds include *Dead'-doing*, (destructive;) *Dead'-drunk*, (so drunk as to be quite helpless;) *Dead'-lift*, (a heavy weight, a hopeless exigency;) *Dead'-light*, (a frame of wood to keep the water from entering the cabin window in a storm;) *Dead'-reckoning*, (the estimation of a ship's place by the log-book without the observation of the heavenly bodies;) *Dead'-water*, (the water that closes in with a ship's stern;) *Dead'-nettle*, (a weed;) with *Dead'-ly-car'-rot*, and *Dead'-ly-night'-shade*, (poisonous plants.)

DEAF, *děf*, 120: *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of hearing; obscurely heard; unprofitable.

Deaf'-ly, *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely.

Deaf'-ness, *s.* Want of ability or of will to hear.

To DEAF'-EN, (*děf'-fn*, 114) *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

To DEAL=*děal*, } *v. a.* and *n.* To divide; to
I DEALT, *dělt*, 135: } divide in portions, to dis-

DEALT, *dělt*, } tribute, to scatter, to throw

about; to give gradually; to distribute as cards:—*new*. To transact business; to act between two persons; to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner: *To deal by*, to treat well or ill; *To deal in*, to be engaged in, to practice; *To deal with*, to treat in any manner, to contend with.

Deal, *s.* Literally, a division; a dole; (compare *Dole*;) a part or portion; hence an indefinite quantity; degree or extent; formerly, it was usual to qualify the word variously, as some deal, &c.; at present we say a deal or a great deal: the act of dealing cards.—See also lower.

Deal'-er, 36: *s.* One that has to do with any thing; a trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

Deal'-ing, *s.* Practice, action; intercourse; measure of treatment; traffic, business.

DEAL, *s.* The wood of the pine, so called because, more than any other sort of wood, it is put out in portions for various purposes; a plank of wood is a deal, which word is now restricted to the pine.

To DEALBATE=*dě-ăl'-bât*, *v. a.* To whiten.

De'-al-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* A whitening or bleaching.—See *De*.

To DEAMBULATE=*dě-ăm'-bū-lăt*, *v. n.* To walk abroad. [Little used.] See *De*.

De-am'-bu-la'-tor-y, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad:—*s.* A place to walk in.

De-am'-bu-la'-tion, *s.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAN=*dēan*, *s.* The second dignity of a diocese; also, an officer in each college at Oxford and Cambridge.

Dean'-er-y, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

Dean'-ship, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.

DEAC'-A-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.—See *De* canal under *Deac*.

DEAR=*děer*, 134: *a.* (From a Saxon verb signifying to hurt.) Hurtful; hateful. [Saks. Obs.]

DEAR=*děer*, 134: *a.* Scarce; not plentiful; high in price.—See also lower.

Dear'-ly, 105: *ad.* At a high price.

Dear'-ness, *s.* Scarcity; high price.

DEARTH, (*dērth*, 131) *s.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want, need, famine, barrenness.

DEAR, (*děer*) *a.* and *s.* Of a high value in estimation; precious; beloved.—See also above:—*s.* A word of endearment, darling; *Deary* is sometimes used in the same sense.

Dear'-ly, *ad.* With great fondness.—See also above.

Dear'-ness, *s.* Fondness; kindness.

Dear'-ling.—See *Darling*.

To DEARN.—See *To Darn*.

DEARN=*děarn*, *a.* Lonly, melancholy. [Obs.]

DEARTH.—See above under *Dea*.

To DEARTICULATE=*dě-ar-tick'-ū-lăt*, *v. a.* To disjoint, to dismember.—See *De*.

DEATH, *děth*, 120: *s.* (Compare *Dead*, and *To Die*.) The extinction of life; mortality; destruction: the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; the cause or instrument of death; damnation, eternal torments.

Death'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive.

Death'-ful-ness, *s.* Appearance of death.

Death'-less, *a.* Immortal; everlasting.

Death'-like, *a.* Resembling death.

Death'-s'-man, *s.* An executioner.

Death'-ward, 140, 38: *ad.* Toward death.

Death'-watch, 140, 18: *s.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, superstitiously thought to prognosticate death.

☞ Among the remaining compounds are *Death'-bed*, *Death'-boding*, *Death'-darting*, *Death'-s'-door*, *Death'-shadowed*, and *Death'-token*.

To DEAURATE=*dě-ăw'-răt*, *v. a.* To gild or cover with gold.—See *De*.

DEBACLE, *dă-bă'-cl*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The geological or pristine deluge.

To DEBAR=*dě-bar'*, *v. a.* To exclude.—See *De*.

To DEBARK=*dě-hark'*, *v. a.* To disembark.—See *De*.

De'-bar-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of disembarking.

To DEBASE=*dě-băc'*, 152: *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; (see *De*;) to make mean, to degrade, to sink; to vitiate with meanness; to adulterate.

De-ba'-ser, *s.* He that debases.

De-base'-ment, *s.* The act of debasing.

DEBATE=*dě-băt'*, *s.* Literally, a contention about or concerning; (see *De*;) a personal dispute; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest.

To De-bate', *v. a.* and *n.* To controvert; to dispute; to contend for:—*new*. To deliberate; to dispute; to engage in combat.

De-ba'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Disputable.

De-ba'-ter, *s.* A disputant; a controvertist.

De-bate'-ful, 117: *a.* Of persons, quarrelsome, contentious; of things, contested, occasioning quarrels.

De-bate'-ment, *s.* Controversy; deliberation; battle, combat.

To DEBAUCH=*dě-băwtch'*, 123, 63: *v. a.* To corrupt, to vitiate; to corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

De-bauch', *s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy; chăp'-măn; pđ-pđ'; lăx; gđđ; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

DEC

De-bauch'-er, 36: *s.* One who seduces to lewdness or intemperance.

De-bauch'-er-y, *s.* The practice of excess; lewdness.

De-bauch'-ment, *s.* Corruption.

De-bauch'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a profligate manner.

De-bauch'-ed-ness, *s.* Intemperance.

DEB'-A-CHER', (déb'-ô-shêr', 108, 161) *s.* A lecher; a drunkard. [Fr.]

To DEBEL=dê-bêl', } *v. a.* To con-
To DEBELLATE=dê-bêl'-lât', } quer; to wage war.—See De.

Deb'-el-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of debellating.

DEBENTURE.—See under Debit.

To DEBILITATE, dê-bîl'-ê-tât', 105: *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble, to make faint.

De-bil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of weakening.

Deb'-ile, (dêb'-îl, 105) *a.* Feeble; languid. [Shaks.]

De-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Weakness, feebleness, languor.

DEBIT=dêb'-it, *a.* That shows what debts are due, a term applied to that side of an account book which is opposite the credit side. As a substantive the word is contracted into *Debt*, which see lower.

To Deb'-it, *v. a.* To charge with debt; to enter an account on the debit side of a book.

Deb'-i-tor, 38: *s.* A debtor. [Shaks.]

DE-BEN'-TURE, (-tûr, 147) *s.* A writing acknowledging a debt; given by a public treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state; given by an officer of customs, it entitles the holder to a drawback of duties on exporting the goods for which duty had been paid. *Debentured goods* are such as are entitled to drawback.

DEBT, (dêt, 157) *s.* That which one man owes to another; that which is incurred, and is due to any tribunal.

Deb't-ed, *a.* Indebted. [Little used.]

Deb't-or, 38: *s.* and *a.* One that owes:—*adj.* Debit.

Deb't-ee, 177: *s.* A creditor. [Blackstone.]

DEBONAIR=dêb'-ô-nâir', *a.* Elegant; well-bred.

Deb'-o-nair'-ly, *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.

To DEBOUCH, dê-bôsh', 125, 161: *v. n.* To issue or march out of a narrow place, or defile. [Fr.]

DEBRIS, dêb'-rê, [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Fragments of rocks; ruins, rubbish.

DEBT, &c.—See under Debit.

DEBULLITION, dêb'-ül'-lish'-ün, 89: *s.* A bubbling or seething over.

DEBUT, dê-b'üt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.

DECA-, A Greek word signifying ten, occurring as a prefix in many adopted words.

DECEM-, The same word under a Latin form.

→ Words which begin with the letters *deca*, and are not found among the compounds of the Greek prefix, as *Decacuminated*, *Decadence*, *Decamp*, *Decant*, *Decapitate*, &c., must be sought for at the end of this class.

DEC'-A-CHORD, (dêc'-d-kârd, 161, 38) *s.* A musical instrument of the ancients having ten strings; something having ten parts.

DEC'-ADE, 99: *s.* The sum or number of ten.

DEC'-A-dal, *a.* Consisting of tens.

DEC'-A-GON, 18: *s.* A figure of ten sides.

DEC'-A-GRAM, *s.* A French weight of ten grains.

DEC'-A-GYN'-IAN, (-jîn'-yân, 146) *a.* Ten-fold feminine, applied to plants having ten pistils.

DEC'-A-HE'-DRON, *s.* A figure of ten bases or sides.

DEC'-a-he'-dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC'-A-LI'-TER, *s.* A French measure of ten liters.

DEC'-A-LOGUE, (-lôg, 107) *s.* The ten commandments.

DEC

De-cal'-o-gist, *s.* An expounder of the decalogue.

DE-CAM'-E-KON, *s.* The name of a book divided into parts corresponding to ten days.

DE-CAM'-E-TER, *s.* A French measure of ten meters.

DEC'-A-NAL, *a.* Set over ten canons or prebendaries; this was originally the appointment, and hence the name of a dean.

DE-CAN'-DRAN, *a.* Ten-fold masculine, applied to plants having ten stamens.

DEC'-AN'-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Having ten angles.

DEC'-APH'-YL-LOTS, (-âf'-yl-lûs, 163) *a.* Ten-leaved.

DEC'-A-STICH, (-stick, 161) *s.* A poem of ten lines.

DEC'-A-STYLE, (-stîle) *s.* In architecture, an assemblage of ten pillars.

DE-CEM'-BER, *s.* That which, among the early Romans, was the tenth month of the year, though now the twelfth.

DE-CEM'-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having ten teeth or points.

DE-CEM'-VID, *a.* Cleft ten fold.

DE-CEM'-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having ten cells for seeds.

DE-CEM'-FO-DAL, *a.* Ten feet long.

DE-CEM'-VIR, (-vêr, 36) *s.* One of the *De-cem'-viri*, (-vê-il), or ten governors of Rome.

De-cem'-vi-rate, *s.* The dignity and office of the *decemvir*.

DE-CEN'-NAR-Y, *s.* A period of ten years; a titling, which consisted of ten families.

De-cen'-ni-al, (-cên'-nê-âl, 146) *a.* Continuing for ten years; happening every ten years.

DE-CEN'-NO-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to the number nineteen.

DEC'-I-GRAM, *s.* Decagram.—See above.

DEC'-IL, (dês'-sîl) *s.* The aspect or position of two planets which are distant from each other the tenth part of the zodiac.

DEC'-I-MAL, (dês'-ê-mâl) *a.* and *s.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten; tenth:—*s.* A tenth.

DEC'-i-mul-ly, *ad.* By tens; by decimals.

To DEC'-i-MATE, *v. a.* To tithe, or take one in ten; to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man.

DEC'-i-ma'-tor, 38: *s.* He who decimates.

DEC'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of decimating.

DE-CIM'-E-TER, *s.* Decimeter.—See above.

DEC'-I-MO-SXX'-TO, (dês'-ê-mô-sêcks'-tô, 188) *s.* Sixteen-fold size or half that of octavo.

DEC'-U-PLE, 101: *a.* and *s.* Ten-fold:—*s.* A number ten times repeated.

DE-CU'-RY-ON, 90: *s.* An officer over ten men.

Dec'-u-ry, 81, 92: *s.* Ten men under a decurion.

→ Here end the words compounded with *Deca*- and *Decem*-.

DECACUMINATED, dê-câ-cû'-mê-nâ'-têd, *a.* Having the top cut off from.—See *De*-.

DECADE, &c., DECAGON, &c., DECA-LOGUE, &c.—See above under *Deca*-.

DECADENCE, &c.—See lower under *To Decay*.

DECAMERON, DECAMETER.—See above under *Decem*-.

To DECAMP=dê-câmp', *v. n.* To shift the camp; to remove from the field; to move off.—See *De*-.

De-camp'-ment, *s.* A marching or moving off.

DECANAL, DECANDRIAN, &c.—See under *Deca*-.

To DECAN'T=dê-cânt', *v. a.* Literally, to toss off from. (See *Can't*, a toss, and *De*-;) to pour off so as to leave the sediment behind.

De-can'-ter, 36: *s.* One who decants: the vessel which receives what is decanted.

De'-can-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The art of decanting.

DECAPIHYLLOUS.—See under *Deca*-.

To DECAPITATE, dê-câp'-ê-tât', *v. a.* To behead.—See *De*-.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166, 149

De-cap'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A beheading.
To DECARBONIZE=dê-car'-bô-nîz, *v. a.*
 To deprive of carbon.—See De.
DECASTICH,
DECASTYLE, } See under Deca..

To DECAY=dê-cây', *v. n. and a.* To lose excellence, to decline:—*act.* To impair, to bring to decay.
De-cay', *s.* Decline; declension; corruption.
De-cay'-er, *s.* That which causes decay.
De-cay'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being impaired.
DE-CA'-DENCE, } *s.* Decay; fall.—See Decidence
De-ca'-den-cy, } and Deciduous.
DECEASE=dê-cê-âs, 152: *s.* Departure; death.
To De-cause', 152: *v. n.* To depart; to die.
De-ceased', (-cêst, 114, 143) *a.* Dead.
DE-CE'-DENT, *s.* A deceased person. [Little used.]
DE-CE'-SION, (-shûn, 90) *s.* Departure. [Little used.]
DECEIT, &c.—See in the next class.

To DECEIVE=dê-cêv', 103, 189: *v. a.* To cause to mistake; to delude by stratagem; to cut off from expectation; to fail; to deprive by stealth.
De-cêiv'-er, 36: *s.* One that deceives.
De-cêiv'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deceptible.
De-cêiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Liability to deception.
DE-CEIT', *s.* Fraud; a cheat; stratagem; artifice.
De-cêit'-ful, 117: *a.* Fraudulent; full of guile.
De-cêit'-ful-ly, *ad.* Fraudulently.
De-cêit'-ful-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.
De-cêit'-less, *a.* Free from deceit.
DE-CEP'-TI-BLE, 101: *a.* That may be deceived; subject to fraud or imposition.
De-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Liability to fraud.
De-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Deceiving; misleading.
De-cep'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Tending to deceive.
De-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or means of deceiving; cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.
De-cep'-tious, (-sh'ûs, 147) *a.* Deceitful.

DECEMBER,
DECEMENTATE, &c. } See under Deca..
DECEMPEDAL, &c. }
DECEMVIR, &c. }
DECENNARY, &c. }
DECENT=dê-cênt, *a.* Becoming, fit, suitable; grave, not gaudy; modest, not wanton.
De-cent-ly, *ad.* Properly; suitably, modestly.
De-cent-ness, *s.* Becomingness; decency.
De'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Propriety of form; becoming ceremony; suitability; modesty. *Decence* is obs.
DECEPTIBLE, &c. } See under To Deceive.
DECEPTION, &c. }
DECEPT=dê-serpt', *a.* Cropped.—See De.
 [Obs.]

De-cep'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be plucked.
De-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* A pulling or plucking off.
DECERTATION, dê'-cer-tâ"-shûn, 89: *s.* Strife; contest for mastery.—See De..
DECESSION.—See under To Decease.
To DECHARM=dê-charm', *v. a.* To counteract a charm, to disenchant.—See De..
To DECHRISTIANIZE, dê-crîst'-yân-ize, 146, 147: *v. a.* To turn from Christianity.—See De..
To DECIDE=dê-cide', *v. a. and n.* To fix the event of; to determine:—*new.* To come to a conclusion.
De-ci'-ded, *a.* Determined, clear, unequivocal.
De-ci'-ded-ly, *ad.* Fixedly; indisputably.
De-ci'-der, 36: *s.* One who determines.
De-ci'-da-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.

DE-CIL'-SIVE, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Having the power of determining; having the power of settling or fixing.
De-ci'-sive-ly, *ad.* Conclusively.
De-ci'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being decisive.
De-ci'-sory, *a.* Able to determine or decide.

DE-CIS'-ION, (dê-cîzh'-ûn, 90) *s.* Determination of a difference, of a doubt, or of an event; report of a determination or judgment in a court of law; the mental quality of firmness; also in the literal sense of the word now obsolete, a cutting off from, a separation.—See De..
DECIDENCE=dêz'-sê-dênce, 92, 105: *s.* A falling off or from; a fall. It is the classical orthography of Decadence. (see under To Decay,) bearing a more literal meaning.

DE-CID'-U-OUS, 120: *a.* Falling every season, not perennial or permanent. [Bot.]
De-cid'-uous-ness, *s.* Aptness to fall.

DECIGRAM, **DECIL**, **DECIMAL**, &c., **DECIMATE**, &c., **DECIMO-SEXTO**.—See under Deca..

To DECIPHER, dê-cî'-fer, 163: *v. a.* To explain what is written in ciphers or secret characters; to unfold, unravel, or explain generally; in a sense now obsolete, to write or mark down in characters; to stamp, to characterize.

De-cî'-pher-er, *s.* One that deciphers.

DECISION,
DECISIVE, &c. } See under To Decide.

To DECK=dêck, *v. a.* Primarily, to cover, to put on, or overspread; hence, to dress, to array, to adorn, to embellish.

DECK, *s.* A covering, but seldom used except for the covering or floor of a ship. A deck of cards is a pack of cards regularly piled.

Deck'-er, 36: *s.* One who dresses or adorns; of a ship, we say a two-decker, or a three-decker, that is, having two decks or three decks.

Deck'-ing, *s.* Ornament.

To DECLAIM=dê-clâm', *v. n. and a.* To speak with a sustained tone of voice, as distinguished from a colloquial manner, which is adapted to short sentences, and is therefore unsuitable when the style is raised; to harangue; to speak set orations; to "speak with a vicious, inflated tone:—*act.* To speak with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone to speak in public; to advocate; as *To declaim a cause*: but this last use is obs.

De-claim'-er, *s.* One that declaims.

De-cla'-ma"-tion, 89: *s.* A declaiming or speaking aloud for the exercise of the voice; the speech or composition used for the purpose; a speech of a sustained style, that is full of well-connected long sentences: style or manner of declaiming without the sense that should accompany it; a public harangue.

De-cla'-ma"-tor, 85, 92, 38: *s.* A declaimer.

De-clam'-a-tor-y, 129: *a.* In the style or manner of a declaimer.

To DECLARE=dê-clâr', 41: *v. a. and n.* To make known; to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to show in open view, or in plain terms:—*new.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion.

De-cla'-red-ly, *ad.* Avowedly.

De-cla'-rer, 36: *s.* One that declares.

De-cla'-ring, *s.* Publication; declaration.

De-cla'-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of proof.

De-clare'-ment, *s.* Declaration. [Unusual.]

De-clar'-a-tive, (-clâr'-d-tiv, 92, 129, 105) *a.* Making declaration; explanatory.

De-clar'-a-tor-y, *a.* Affirmative; not decretory; not promissory. A declaratory law is a new act confirming a former law.

De-clar'-a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In the form of a declaration, not in a decretory form.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wâ; chăp'-măn; pô-pâ': lăw: gôôd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171

Dec-la-ra-tion, 89: *s.* A proclamation or affirmation; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, a legal specification on record of the cause of action by the plaintiff against the defendant.

DECLENSION, &c.—See in the next class.

To DECLINE=*dē-clīn'*, *v. n.* and *a.* Literally, to lean downward, or from a right line; hence, to deviate both in a literal and figurative sense; to run into obliquities; to shun; to avoid doing; to sink; to decay: *act.* To bend downward; to bring downward; to shun, to avoid, to turn off from; and hence, to refuse.—See also lower.

De-cline', *s.* State of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay.

De-cli-na-ble, *a.* That may be refused.—See also lower.

De-cli-na-tory, *a.* That turns from or is not liable to: applied to a plea before trial or conviction that the party is exempt from the penalty of the law, or the jurisdiction of the court.

Dec-LI-na-TION, 92, 105, 89: *s.* A leaning down, or bending from a right line; variation from rectitude; variation from a fixed point; descent; change to a worse state; variation of the needle from the north; variation or distance of a star from the equator; variation or extent of an arc of the horizon which meets a plane and the meridian.—See also lower.

Dec-li-na-tor, 36: *s.* An instrument for taking the declination of the stars.

De-clin-a-tory, 92: *s.* An instrument used in dialling for taking the declination of planes.

DE-CLIN-SION, (-shūn, 90) *s.* Tendency to fall; tendency to a less degree; declination; descent.—See also lower.

To DE-CLINE', *v. a.* To change or vary a word through all the forms it is liable to *fall into*: (Compare Case.)

De-cli-na-ble, *a.* That can be grammatically declined.—See also above.

Dec-li-na-tion, 89: *s.* The act of declining a word.—See also above.

De-clen-sion, 90: *s.* A manner or form of inflexion to which certain words are liable when declined.—See also above.

DE-CLIV-VORS, 120: *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous.

De-cliv-i-ty, 92: *s.* Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, as *acclivity* is reckoned upwards: gradual descent.

To DECOCT=*dē-cōck't*, *v. a.* To prepare by boiling; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil in water so as to draw the strength of.

De-coc-ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being decocted.

De-coc-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to decoct.

De-coc-tion, 89: *s.* The act of boiling so as to extract the virtues of the thing boiled; the water in which the extract remains.

De-coc-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* A substance drawn by decoction; a decoction. [Little used.]

To DECOLLATE=*dē-cōl'-lāt*, *v. a.* To behead.

Dec-ol-la-tion, 92, 89: *s.* The act of beheading.

DECOLORATION, *dē-cūl'-ō-rā'-shūn*, 116, 92, 89: *s.* Absence of colour.

To DECOMPOSE, *dē-cōm-pōzē'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate the constituent parts of a body; to dissolve; to decompose:—*new.* To resolve into elementary particles.

De-com-po-si-a-ble, *a.* That may be decomposed.

De-com-po-si-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Resolution or separation of parts; it differs from mechanical division, as the latter separates but does not otherwise change the properties of a body, while the former reduces it to elements very different from its original substance; the word also signified re-composition, a sense now obs.

To DE'-COM-POUND', *v. a.* To reduce to simple parts by mechanical division; (See Decomposition.)

to re-compound, or compound of things already compounded.

De'-com-pound', *a.* Compounded a second time.

De'-o-m-pound'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be decomposed.

DE'-COM-POS'-ITE, (-pōz'-it, 105) *a.* Compounded a second time; decomposed.

To DECORATE=*dēck'-ō-rāt*, *v. a.* To adorn, to embellish, to deck.

Dec'-o-ra-tor, 38: *s.* An adorning.

Dec'-o-ra-tion, 89: *s.* Ornament, embellishment.

DE-co'-RUM, *s.* Grace arising from fitness or suitableness; propriety of speech and behaviour; decency.

De-co'-rous, 86, 120: *a.* Decent; suitable.

De-co'-rous-ly, 105: *ad.* In a becoming manner.

To DECORTICATE, *dē-cor-tē-cāt*, 105: *v. a.*

To divest of the bark or husk; to peel, to strip.

De-cor-ti-ca-tion, 89: *s.* The act of peeling.

To DECOY=*dē-cōy'*, 29: *v. a.* To lure into a net; to entrap.

De-cōy', *s.* Allurement to mischief; temptation.

De-cōy'-duck, *s.* A duck that allures others.

To DECREASE=*dē-crēc'*, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To grow less; to be diminished:—*act.* To make less; to diminish.

De-crease', 82: *s.* Decay; the state of growing less; the wane of the moon.

DE-CRESC-ENT, *a.* Decreasing.

DE-CRE-TION, 89: *s.* State of growing less.

Dec'-re-ment, 92: *s.* Gradual decrease; diminution.

To DECEE=*dē-crēc'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To doom or assign by a decree:—*new.* To make an edict.

De-crec', *s.* An edict, a law, an established rule; a determination of a suit: in canon law, an ordinance enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals.

DE-CRE-TAL, 12: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a decree:—*s.* A book of decrees or edicts, particularly those of the papacy.

De-cre-tist, *s.* One who studies the decretal.

Dec'-re-tor-y, 92, 129, 105: *a.* Judicial, official; definitive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

Dec'-re-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a definitive manner.

DECREPIT=*dē-crēp'-it*, *a.* Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

De-crep'-i-tude, *s.* The broken state of body produced by age. *Decrepitness* is rarely used.

To DECREPITATE, *dē-crēp'-ē-tāt*, *v. a.* and *a.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat with continual bursting or crackling. It is etymologically allied to the last words, with which it agrees in the general sense of breaking:—*new.* To crackle.

De-crep'-i-ta-tion, 89: *s.* The act of roasting so as to make a continual crackling noise.

DECREPITUDE.—See above under Decrepit.

DECRESCENT, *s.* See above under To Decrease.

DECRETION, &c. } See above under To Decrease.

DECRETAL, *s.* See above under To Decrease.

DECRETORY, &c. } See above under To Decrease.

DECRIAL, &c.—See lower under To Decry.

To DECROWN=*dē-crown'*, *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

DECRUSTATION, *dē-crūs-tā'-shūn*, *s.* An encrusting.

To DECRY=*dē-crī'*, *v. a.* To cry down.

De-cri'-al, *s.* A clamour against; censure.

De-cri'-er, 36: *s.* A hasty clamorous censurer.

DECURBENT=*dē-cūm-bēnt*, *a.* Lying or leaning; in botany, declined or bending down.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: āh'n, 166: thēn, 166.

De-cum'-bence, } *s.* The act of lying down.
De-cum'-ben-cy, }
De-cum'-bi-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The time at which a patient takes to his bed; the aspect of the heavens from which an astrologer draws prognostics of recovery or death.
DEC'-U-BA'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of lying down.
DECUPLE, } See under Deca-.
DECURION, &c. }
DECURRENT=dē-cūr'-rēnt, 129: *a.* Running or extending downwards.—See De-
De-cur'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Running down.
De-cur'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of running down.
To DECURT=dē-curt', *v. a.* To shorten. [Obs.]
De'-cur-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A shortening.
To DECUSSATE=dē-cūs'-sāt, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles; to intersect generally.
De'-cus-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of crossing.
DEDALOUS.—See under Dædalian.
To DEDECORATE=dē-dēck'-ō-rāte, *v. a.* To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.
De-dēc'-ō-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A disgracing; disgrace.
De-dēc'-ō-rows, 120, 86: *a.* Disgraceful.
DEDENTITION, dē-dēn'-tish'-ūn, 89: *s.* A loss or shedding of teeth.
To DEDICATE, dēd'-ē-cāt, 105: *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to consecrate to sacred uses; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.
Ded'-i-cate, *a.* Consecrate, devoted, dedicated.
Ded'-i-ca'-tor, *s.* One who inscribes to a patron.
Ded'-i-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Comprising a dedication.
DEDITION, dē-dēsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* A giving up.
DEDOLENT=dē-dō-lēnt, *a.* Feeling no sorrow.
To DEDUCE=dē-dūc', *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order; to subtract; to deduct; to lend forth. The last is the literal though now an unusual meaning.
De-du'-ci-ble, 101: *a.* Collectible by reason.
De-du'-cive, 105: *a.* Performing a deduction.
De-duce'-ment, *s.* That which is deduced.
To De-duc't, *v. a.* To subtract, to take away; to separate; to dispart; to reduce; to bring down.
De-duc'-tive, *a.* Deducible; pertaining to deduction or the deriving of necessary consequences from admitted premises.
De-duc'-tive-ly, *ad.* By regular deduction.
De-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Consequential collection; proposition drawn from principles premised; that which is deducted.—See Induction.
DEED, &c.—See under To Do.
To DEEM=dēm, *v. n.* and *a.* To judge, to think, to estimate.—*act.* To judge, to determine, to suppose.
Deem, *s.* Judgement, opinion. [Obs.]
Deem'-ster, *s.* A judge in the Isle of Man.
DEEP=dēp, *a. s.* and *ad.* Having length downwards; measured downwards; profound; low in situation; entering or piercing far; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance; politic; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; depressed, sunk; bass, grave in sound; applied to soldiers arranged in rank and file, it signifies the extent of the file, as two deep, that is, two ranks one before the other.—*s.* The sea, the main, the ocean.—*ad.* Deeply, to a great depth.
Deep'-ly, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly.
Deep'-ness, *s.* Depth, profundity; cunning.
To Deep'-en, (dēp'-pn, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface; to darken.

to cloud; to make sad or gloomy.—*acc.* To descend gradually, to grow deep.
Def' The compounds of **Deep**, include **Deep'-mouthed**, or **Deep-throated**, (having a hoarse loud voice;) **Deep'-musing**, (contemplative;) **Deep'-read**, (profoundly versed;) **Deep'-toned**, (having a very low tone;) **Deep'-vaulted**, (formed like a deep vault,) &c.
DEPTH, s. Deepness; a deep place, opposed to a shoal; the middle of one season opposed figuratively to the height of another, as the depth of winter or of night; abstruseness; obscurity; sagacity; depth of a squadron is the number of men in the file.
DEER=dear, *s. sing.* and *pl.* A genus of animals whose flesh is called venison.
DÉESIS=dē-ē'-cis, *s.* In rhetoric, an invocation or entreaty to the supreme powers.
To DEFACE=dē-fāc', *v. a.* To raze; to disfigure.
De-fa'-cer, 36: *s.* A destroyer, an abolisher.
De-fa-ce'-ment, *s.* Violation, rature, injury.
DEFAULTANCE.—See under Default.
To DEFALCATE=dē-fāl'-cāt, 142: *v. a.* To cut off, to lop, to take away part.
De'-fal-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of cutting off; the part removed; abatement, diminution.
To DEFAME=dē-fām', *v. a.* To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to libel, to calumniate.
De-fa'-mer, *s.* One that defames or libels.
De-fam'-a-tor-y, 92: *a.* Calumnious, libellous.
Def' a-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* A malicious utterance of falsehood to impair any one in his reputation.
To DEFATIGATE, dē-fāt'-ē-gāt, *v. a.* To weary.
De-fat'-i-ga-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to be wearied.
De-fat'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Weariness. [Little used.]
DEFAULT=dē-fāult', *s.* Omission of a duty; crime, failure, fault, want; in law, non-appearance in court.
To De-fault', v. n. and *a.* To fail of appearing; to fail in performing a contract.—*act.* [Obs.] To offend.
De-fault'-er, *s.* One in default; a speculator.
DE-FAIL'-ANCE, *s.* Failure; miscarriage. [Obs.]
DEFEASANCE, &c.—See in the next class.
DEFEAT=dē-fēat', *s.* Literally, an undoing; overthrow; loss of battle; act of destroying, deprivation, frustration.
To De-feat', v. a. To undo; to frustrate; to abolish; to change, to alter; to overthrow.
De-fea'-ture, 147: *s.* Defeat.—See also lower. [Obs.]
DE-VEA'-SANCE, (-zāncē, 151) *s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void: It differs from the common condition of a bond in not being inserted in the bond itself, but drawn separately; also, defeat generally, but in this wide sense obs.
De-fea'-ri-ble, (-zē-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.
DEFEATURE, dē-fē'-tūre, 147: *s.* Change of feature.—See also above under Defeat. [Obs.]
To DEFEATE=dēf'-ē-cāt, 81, 92: *v. a.* To purge from lees or foulness; to purify from any extraneous mixture; to clear, to brighten.
Def'-e-cate, *a.* Purged from lees or foulness.
Def'-e-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Purification.
DEFECT=dē-fēct', *s.* Want of something necessary; imperfection; fault; mistake; error; blemish; failure.
De-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Full of defects; imperfect; wanting in the usual parts; faulty, blamable.
De-fec'-tive-ly, *ad.* With defect.
De-fec'-tive-ness, *s.* State of being defective.
De-fec'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Imperfect; liable to defect.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

For gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

De-fec'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of failing.
De-vuc'-tion, 89: *s.* Want, failure; a falling away; apostasy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.
De-fic'-ient, (-fīsh'-ent) *a.* Failing, wanting, defective: *Deficient numbers* are such as being added together do not make up the integer whose parts they professedly are.
De-fic'-ient-ly, *ad.* In a defective manner.
De-fic'-ience, } *s.* Want; something less than is
De-fic'-ien-cy, } necessary; defect; imperfection.
Def'-i-cit, 92: *s.* Want; deficiency.
DEFENCE, &c.—See in the next class.
To DEFEND=dē-fēnd', *v. a.* Primarily, to drive or ward off; hence, to oppose, to resist, to repel a charge or accusation; to vindicate; to uphold; to fortify; to secure; to maintain a place or cause.
De-fen'-der, 36: *s.* One that defends.
De-fen'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be defended.
De-fen'-dant, *a. and s.* Defensive, proper for defence: [Little used.]—*s.* A defender; in law, the person accused or sued.
De-fence, *s.* Guard; protection; vindication; justification; apology; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply; in fortification, the part that flanks another work: *Science of defence*, military skill, fencing.
De-fence-less, *a.* Naked, unguarded, unarmed; impotent; unable to make resistance.
De-fence-less-ly, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.
De-fence-less-ness, *s.* State of being unprotected.
De-fen'-sa-tive, 105: *s.* Guard, defence, defensive; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.
De-fen'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.
De-fen'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a. and s.* Serving to defend; proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence:—*s.* Safeguard; state or posture of defence.
De-fen'-sive-ly, *ad.* In a defensive manner.
To DEFER=dē-fer', 33: *v. a. and n.* Literally, to carry or bear further; (See De-;) hence, to delay, to put off; to carry or refer to the opinion of another.
De-fer'-er, 129: *s.* One who puts off.
De-fer'-ment, *s.* Delay.
De-fer'-ent, *a. and s.* Bearing:—*s.* That which carries or conveys. [Little used.]
De-f'er-en-cie, *s.* The act of deferring to the opinion of another regard, respect, submission.
De-f'er-en'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Expressing difference.
DEFIANCE, &c.—See under To Defy.
DEFICIENT, &c., **DEFICIT**.—See under De-fect.
To DEFIGURE=dē-fīg'-ūre, *v. a.* To delineate.
De-fig'-u-ra'-tion, (See De-;) *a.* A disfiguring. [Obs.]
To DEFILE=dē-fīl', *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity; to taint.
De-fil'-er, *s.* One who defiles; one who violates.
De-file'-ment, *s.* State of being defiled; pollution.
To DEFILE=dē-fīl', *v. n.* To go off file by file.
De-fil'-er, 86: *s.* A narrow passage or way in which troops can march only in file.
To DEFINE=dē-fīn', *v. a. and n.* Literally, to ascertain or fix the limits; to give the definition; to explain by qualities and circumstance; to circumscribe, to bound:—*new*. [Obs.] To decide.
De-fī'-ner, 36: *s.* One that defines.
De-fī'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of definition.
De-fī'-n-er, (-nīt, 105, 81, 92) *a. and s.* Certain; limited, bounded; exact, precise:—*s.* Thing defined.
De-fī'-n-ite-ly, *ad.* In a definite manner.
De-fī'-n-ite-ness, *s.* Certainty; limitedness.
De-fī'-n-iti'-on, 89: *s.* An explanation in words,

which separates or distinguishes the thing explained from other things: a nominal definition explains only the meaning of the term by some equivalent expression supposed to be better known; a real definition explains the nature of the thing; again, a real definition is essential or accidental; essential when it explains the constituent parts of the essence or nature of the thing; accidental or descriptive when it merely enumerates its properties or accidents; moreover, an essential definition is either physical or logical; physical, as when a plant is explained by the leaves, stalks, roots, &c., of which every plant is composed; logical, as when it is called "an organized being destitute of sensation," the former expression denoting its *genus*, the latter its *differentia*, of which parts a logical definition always consists.

De-fīn'-i-tive, 105: *s. and s.* Determinate. positive, express:—*s.* That which ascertains or defines.

De-fīn'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* Positively; decisively.

De-fīn'-i-tive-ness, *s.* State of being defined.

To DEFIX=dē-fīcks', 188: *v. a.* To fix. [Unusual]

To DEFILAGRATE=dēf'-lā-grāt', 81, 92: *v. s.* To set fire to.

De-fī'-la-gra-ble, 101: *a.* Having the quality of taking fire and burning away

De-fī'-la-gra-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Combustibility.

De-fī'-la-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* Rapid combustion.

To DEFLECT=dē-flekt', *v. n. and a.* To turn aside; to deviate from a true course:—*act.* To bend.

De-flec'-tion, 89: *s.* Deviation; a bending.

De-flec'-ure, (-fleck'-sh'oor, 154, 147) *s.* A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

To DEFLOUR=dē-flōw'-er, 134: *v. a.* Literally, to take away the flower, the first beauty or grace; to ravish, to force away a woman's virginity; to deprive of flowers.

De-flōur'-er, *s.* A ravisher.

De-flō'-rate, 47: *a.* Having shed the pollen or fecundating dust. [Bot.]

De-flō'-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deflowering; rape; a selection of the flower, or of what is most valuable: the last sense is literal.

To DEFLOW, dē-flō', 125: *v. n.* To flow down. [Obs.]

De-flō'-r-ous, (dēf'-lōo-ūs, 92, 109, 120) *a.* That flows down; that falls off.

De-flux, (-flücks, 188) *s.* Defluxion. [Obs.]

De-flux'-ion, (-fluck'-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* A flowing downwards, particularly of the humors of the body.

DEFECATION, dēf'-ē-dā'-shūn, 85, 92, 103, 89: *s.* The act of making filthy; pollution.

DEFOLIATION, dē-fō'-lē-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The fall of the leaf; (see De-;) the season of the fall.

To DEFORCE, dē-fō'-urce, 130, 47: *v. a.* To keep out of possession by force.

De-force'-ment, *s.* A withholding by force from the right owner; in Scotland, resistance of an officer of law.

De-for'-ci-ant, (-shē-ānt, 146, 147) *s.* He who deforces; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery.

De-for'-sper, 38: *s.* One that casts out by force.

To DEFORM=dē-fōrm', 37: *v. a.* To disfigure, to spoil the form; to dishonour; to make ungraceful.

De-form, *a.* Ugly, deformed. [Milton.]

De-form'-er, *s.* One that deforms.

De-formed, 114: *a.* Disfigured, crooked; ugly; base, disgraceful.

De-for'-med-ly, *ad.* In a deformed manner.

De-for'-med-ness, *s.* Crookedness; ugliness.

Deff'-or-ma'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A disfiguring.

De-for'-mi-tiy, 105: *s.* Crookedness; ugliness; ill-favouredness; irregularity; odiousness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; āhn, 166; thēn, 166,

To DEFRAUD=dê-frâw'd, *v. a.* To rob or deprive of by a wile or trick; to cheat.
De-frau'-der, 36: *s.* A deceiver, a cheat.
De-fraud'-ment, *s.* Privation by fraud.
To DEFRAY=dê-frây', *v. a.* To bear the charges of.
De-fray'-er, *s.* One that discharges expenses.
De-fray'-ment, *s.* Payment of expenses.
DEFT=dêft, *a.* Neat; handsome; dexterous. [Obs.]
Deft'-ly, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously; nimbly; gently; lightly. Spenser uses *Defty*.
DEFUNCT, dê-fungkt', 158: *a. and s.* Having finished the occupations of life, dead;—*s.* A dead person.
De-func'-tion, 89: *s.* Death.
To DEFY=dê-fy', *v. a.* To call to combat, to challenge; to dare, to brave, to set at nought, to slight.
De-fy', *s.* A challenge. [Obs.]
De-fi'-er, 36: *s.* A challenger; a contemner.
De-fi'-ance, 12: *s.* A challenge to fight; a challenge to make an impeachment good; a setting at nought.
To DEGARNISH=dê-gar'-nish, *v. a.* To unfurnish; (see *De-;*) to strip.
To DEGENERATE=dê-gên'-êr-ât, *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to fall from a nobler state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild.
De-gen'-er-ate, *a.* Unlike the ancestors; base.
De-gen'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Unworthily; basely.
De-gen'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Degeneracy.
De-gen'-er-a-cy, *s.* Departure from ancestral virtue; desertion of goodness; meanness.
De-gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Degeneracy; the thing which has degenerated from its primitive state.
De-gen'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Degenerate.
De-gen'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Degenerately.
To DEGLUTINATE, dê-gl'ô'-tê-nât, 109, 105: *v. a.* To unglue; to undo; (see *De-;*) to slacken.
DEGLUTITION, dêg'-l'oo-tish'-ûn, 85, 92, 109, 89: *s.* The act or power of swallowing.
To DEGRADE, &c.—See lower under Degree.
DEGRAVATION, dêg'-râ-vâ'-shûn, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of making heavy.
DEGREE=dê-grê', *s.* A step; a portion in progression; one of the divisions in ascent towards a whole; hence, the state of progress in which any thing is; distinctively, a high state, station, rank; a step or preparation to another step; state of relationship; order of lineage; rank or title at a university; one of the 360 portions into which a circle is divided; an interval in music: *By degrees*, by little and little.
To De-GRADU', *v. a.* To move to a lower degree; to deprive of rank or title; to reduce to a lower state; to lessen.
De-gra'-ding, *a.* Dishonouring; debasing.
De-gra'-ding-ly, *ad.* With depreciation.
De-grade'-ment, *s.* Deprivation of dignity.
De-gra-da'-tion, 92: *s.* Deprivation of rank, diminution from office; degeneracy, baseness, diminution.
DEGUSTATION, dê-gûs-tâ'-shûn, *s.* A tasting.
DEHISCENT=dê-his'-sênt, *a.* Gaping or opening, as the capsule of a plant.
De-his'-cence, *s.* A gaping or opening.
To DEHORT=dê-hâwt', 37: *v. a.* To dissuade.
De-hor'-ter, 36: *s.* A dissuader.
De-hor'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to dissuasion.
De-hor-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Dissuasion.
To DEIGN=dân, 100, 157: *v. n. and a.* To vouchsafe—*act.* To grant, to permit, to allow; to consider worth notice.

To DEINTEGRATE=dê-in'-tê-grât, *v. a.* To take from the whole; (see *De-;*) to spoil.
DEIPAROUS, DEISM, &c.—See under the next class.
DEITY, dê-ê-têy, 105: *s.* Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god or goddess; the supposed divine qualities of a pagan god.
De-ist, *s.* One who acknowledges the existence of a God, but disbelieves revealed religion.
De-is'-tic, **De-is'-ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to deism.
De-ism, 158: *s.* The doctrine or creed of a deist.
De-i'-cide, *s.* The murder of a divine being, applied particularly to the crucifixion.
De-i'-form, *a.* Of a god-like form.
To De-i'-fy, (-fÿ, 6) *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore as a god; to praise excessively.
De-if'-ic, *a.* Making divine; divine.
De-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deifying.
De-iz-a'-rous, 120: *a.* That brings forth a God, an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.
DEIPNOSOPHIST, dêp-nôs'-sô-flist, 106, 163: *s.* One of the ancient philosophers who discoursed at meals.
To DEJECT=dê-jêct', *v. a.* To cast down; to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.
De-ject', *a.* Cast down; afflicted; dejected.
De-jec'-ted, *a.* Cast down; afflicted.
De-jec'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a dejected manner.
De-jec'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being dejected.
De-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; the act of casting down; in medicine, a stool.
De-jec'-ture, (-tûre, 147) *s.* That which is cast out; the excrement.
DEJEUNE, dê-zhûn-ây', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A breakfast.
To DEJERATE=dêd'-gêr-ât, 64: *v. a.* To swear deeply.
Dej'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The taking of an oath.
DE JURE, dê-j'ô'-rêy, *ad.* By right; by law. [Lat.]
DELACERATION, dê-lâss'-êr-â'-shûn, 59, 89: *s.* A tearing to pieces.
DELACHRYMATION, dê-lâck'-rê-mâ'-shûn, 161, 89: *s.* A falling down of the humors, or waterishness of the eyes.
DELACTATION, dê-lâck-tâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* A weaning.
To DELAPSE=dê-lâps', 189: *v. n.* To slide down.
De-lap'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A falling down of some part of the body from disease.
To DELATE=dê-lât', *v. a.* To bear or carry; to convey; to bear a charge against. [Obs.]
De-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A carrying, a conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment. [Little used.]
De-la'-tor, 38: *s.* An accuser.
To DELAY=dê-lây', *v. a. and n.* To defer or carry to a future time; (compare the previous class;) to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to detain or retard the course of:—*neu.* To stop.
De-lay', *s.* A deferring; a stay; a stop.
De-lay'-er, 36: *s.* One that delays; a deferrer.
De-lay'-ment, *s.* Hindrance. [Obs.]
DELEBLE, dê-lê-bl, 101: *a.* That may be effaced or hurt.
De'-le, [Lat. verb imperative.] Blot out; erase.
To De-lete', *v. a.* To blot out. [Little used.]
De-le'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of blotting out.
De-l'e-tor-y, 92: *s.* That which blots or hurts.
De-LE-ter'-ri-ous, 85, 90, 120: *a.* Having the quality of destroying; poisonous; injurious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lâw; gôd: j'ô, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

DELECTABLE, dē-lěck'-tə-bl, 101: *a.* Pleasing; delightful.

De-lect'-ta-bly, 105: *ad.* Delightfully.

De-lect'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Delightfulness.

De-lect'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Pleasure; delight.

To DELEGATE = dēl'-ē-gātē, 92: *v. a.* To send away; to send upon an embassy; to entrust; to commit to another's power.

Del'-ē-gate, *s.* and *n.* A deputy, a commissioner; any one sent to act for another: *Court of delegates*, an ecclesiastical court of appeal:—*adj.* Deputed.

Del'-ē-ga'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A sending away; a putting in commission; the assignment of debt to another; a number of persons delegated; in this last sense, *Delegacy*, formerly used, is now almost obsolete.

To DELETE, &c., **DELETERIOUS**, &c.—See under *Delebia*.

DELF=dēlf, *s.* A mine; a quarry.

DELF=dēlf, *s.* Earthenware, or counterfeit China-ware made at Delft.

To DELIBATE=dēl'-r'-bātē, *v. a.* To sip.

Del'-li-ba'-tion, 85, 6, 89: *s.* A taste; an essay; an attempt.

To DELIBERATE=dēl'-līb'-ēr-ātē, *v. n.* and *a.* To weigh in the mind; to think in order to determine; to hesitate:—*act.* To balance in the mind; to consider.

De-lib'-er-ate, *a.* Circumspect, wary, slow.

De-lib'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Advisedly; slowly.

De-lib'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Circumspection.

De-lib'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider:—*s.* A discourse, or the kind of oratory, in which questions are *deliberated*.

De-lib'-er-a'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a deliberative manner.

De-lib'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deliberating; thought in order to determine; slowness.

DELICATE, dēl'-ē-cātē, 105: *a.* Nice, pleasing to the taste; nice or discriminating in taste literally or figuratively: pleasing to the eye by fineness, and nicety of small parts; not coarse; dainty, choice, select; of polite manners; soft, effeminate, unable to bear hardships; pure, clear:—As a substantive plural, *Delicates*, it signifies niceties, delicacies; for which our old authors sometimes use *Del'-ices*.

Del'-i-cate-ly, *ad.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to others' feelings; daintily.

Del'-i-cate-ness, *s.* The state of being delicate,

Del'-i-ca-cy, *s.* That which is pleasing, by its fineness, flavour, or softness, to a nicely-discriminating sense; also the quality of nice discrimination; daintiness; pleasantness; nicety; feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance; politeness; indulgence; tenderness; scrupulousness; weakness of constitution; smallness; tenuity.

DE-LIC'-ious, (-līsh'-ūs, 147) *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense; delightful.—See with its progeny under *Delight*, to which, as well as to the present class of words, it is related.

DELIGATION, dēl'-ē-gā'-shūn, *s.* A binding up.

DELIGHT, dēl'-itē, 115, 162: *s.* Pleasurable emotion of mind, either pure or mingled with some pleasure of sense; great satisfaction; pleasure of sense; that which gives delight.

To De-light', *v. a.* and *n.* To please so as to move the mind with joy or satisfaction; to afford pleasure to; to content:—*see.* To have delight or extreme pleasure.

De-light'-ter, *s.* One who takes or gives delight.

De-light'-ful, 117: *a.* Pleasant; charming.

De-light'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a delightful manner.

De-light'-ful-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being delightful; pleasure, satisfaction.

De-light'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Delightful.

To DE-LIC'-itate, (-līsh'-ātē, 146, 147) *v. n.* To take delight; to feast. [Obs.]

De-lic'-ious, (-līsh'-ūs, 120) *a.* That delights any sense, but especially the taste; sweet; delicate.

De-lic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly.

De-lic'-ious-ness, *s.* Exquisite pleasure.

To DELINEATE=dēl'-līn'-ē-ātē, 146: *v. a.* To draw lines so as to exhibit the form or shape of; to design; to represent by lines and colours; to describe.

De-līn'-e-a-ment, *s.* A delineation. [Little used.]

De-līn'-e-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A drawing; a representation; a description.

DELINIMENT, dēl'-lī'-nē-mēnt, 105: *s.* A mitigating or assuaging.

DELINQUENT, dēl'-līng'-kwēnt, 158, 76, 145: *a.* and *s.* Leaving duty; failing in duty:—*s.* Literally, one who leaves his duty; an offender; a culprit.

De-līn'-quen-cy, *s.* A failure in duty; a fault.

To DELIQUATE, dēl'-ē-kwātē, 92, 105, 76, 145: *v. n.* To melt or be dissolved.

Del'-i-qua'-tion, 89: *s.* A melting.

To DE-LI'-quasce', (-kwēss, 59), *v. n.* To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

Del'-i-ques'-cent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.

Del'-i-ques'-cence, *s.* Spontaneous liquefaction.

To DE-LI'-q'-ui'-ate, (-līk'-wē-ātē) *v. n.* To deliquesce.

De-liq'-ui-a'-tion, *s.* Deliquescence.

DE-LI'-q'-ui'-um, *s.* A melting by attracting moisture from the air; the body which has melted when in a liquid state; in medicine, a fainting, the same as syncope.

To DELIRATE=dēl'-lī'-rātē, *v. n.* To dote, to rave, to talk idly. [Out of use.]

De-lī'-ran-cy, *s.* Folly, dotage. [Obs.]

De-lī'-ra-ment, *s.* A wild foolish fancy.

DE-LIR'-i-um, (dēl'-lī'-ē-ūm, 90, 129, 105) *s.* A disorder of the intellect, or alienation of mind connected with fever; it is dependent on some temporary disease, and thus distinguished from *mania* or madness.

De-līr'-i-ous, *a.* In a state of delirium.

De-līr'-i-ous-ness, *s.* State of being delirious.

DELITESCENCE, dēl'-ē-tēs'-sēnce, 105, 59: *s.* Retirement; obscurity.

To DELITIGATE, dēl'-lī'-ē-gātē, *v. a.* To scold or chide vehemently.

To DELIVER=dēl'-līv'-er, 36: *v. a.* To set free, to release; to save, to rescue; to surrender, to put into one's hands, to give; to disburthen of a child; to speak or utter as an oration, to relate: *To deliver over*, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand, to transmit: *To deliver up*, to surrender.

De-līv'-er-er, 129: *s.* A savior, a rescuer, a relator.

De-līv'-er-ance, *s.* The act of setting free, rescue; the act of giving to another; the act of bringing forth children; in old authors it is used in other senses, for which *delivery* is now more usual.

De-līv'-er-y, *s.* The act of delivering, release, rescue, saving; a surrender; utterance, pronunciation, speech childbirth.

DELL=dēll, *a.* A hollow place; a little valley.

DELPH.—See *Delf*, earthenware.

DELPHIAN, dēl'-fē-ān, } 163: *a.* Relating to
DELPHIC, dēl'-fīc, } Delphi, or its oracle;
oracular.

DELPHINE.—See under *Dauphin*.

DELTOID=dēl'-toid, *a.* and *s.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ. It is applied, substantively, to a muscle of the shoulder.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshn, 166: tshn, 166.

To DELUDE=dè-l'ood', 109: *v. a.* To beguile, to cheat; to disappoint, to frustrate.
De-lu'-der, 36: *s.* A beguiler, a deceiver.
De-lu'-da-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to be deceived.
De-lu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Apt to deceive.
De-lu'-sive-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.
De-lu'-sor-y, 129: *a.* Delusive.
De-lu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* The act of deluding; a cheat; guile, deceit; the state of being deluded; error.
DEI'UGE=dèi'-üge, 69: *s.* A general inundation; a laying entirely under water; a large overflowing of a river's bounds; any sudden resistless calamity.
To Del'-uge, *v. a.* To inundate, to overwhelm.
Di-lu'-vi-um, (dè-l'oo'-vé-üm, 109, 105) *s.* A deposit of superficial loam, sand, &c., caused by the deluge. [Lat.]
Di-lu'-vi-al, **Di-lu'-vi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a flood; effected by the deluge.
 ☞ See the etymological relations of this class under **To Dilute**.
DELUSIVE, &c.—See above under **To Delude**.
To DELVE=delv, 189: *v. a.* To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom.
Delve, *s.* A ditch; a pit; [Obs.] a certain quantity of coals immediately from the mine.
Del'-ver, 36: *s.* A digger.
DEMAGOGUE, dëm'-d-gög, 107: *s.* A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.
DEMAIN or **DEMESNE**, dë-mēn', 103, 157: *s.* That land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to feudum or fee, which signifies lands held of a superior lord; more commonly, the manor-house and lands adjacent which a lord keeps in his own occupation as distinguished from his tenemental lands, called book-land, charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which spring copyhold estates: copyhold estates, however, have been accounted demesnes, because the tenants are judged to have their estate only at the will of the lord: estate in land generally. It is often used in the plural, *Demeses*.
To DEMAND=dë-mänd', 11: *v. a.* To claim, to ask for with authority; to question; to prosecute in a real action.
De-mand', *s.* A claim, a challenging; a question; requisition; the asking of what is due in a real action.
De-man'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be demanded.
De-man'-der, *s.* One that demands generally.
De-man'-dent, *s.* The actor or plaintiff in a suit for the recovery of real property.
DEMARICATION, dë-mar-cä"-shün, 89: *s.* Division; separation of territory.
To Demean=dë-mēn', *v. a.* To behave, to carry, (with a reciprocal pronoun;) to lessen, to debase, to undervalue.
De-mean', *s.* Demeanour; mien. [Obs.]
De-mean'-our, 120, 40: *s.* Carriage, behaviour.
To DEMENTATE, dë-mēn'-tät, *v. a.* To make mad.
De-men'-tate, *a.* Infatuated; insane.
De'-men-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of making frantic.
To DEMEPHITIZE, dë-mëf'-ë-tize, 163, 105: *v. a.* To purify from mephitis, or unwholesome air.—See **De**.
DEMERIT=dë-mër'-it, *s.* The opposite to merit, ill-desert. In old authors it means merit, the prefix being merely intensive.—See **De**.
To De-mer'-it, *v. a.* To deprive of merit.
DEMERSED, dë-mer'st, 114, 143: *part. a.* Plunged in; drowned.
De-mer'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* A drowning; the putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMESNE.—See **Demain**.

DEMI-, A prefix signifying half.

DEM"-I-CAN'-NON, *s.* A large sized gun or small sized cannon.

DEM"-I-DEV'-IL, (-dëv'-vl, 115) *s.* A wicked wretch.

DEM"-I-GOD, *s.* A deified hero.

DEM"-I-GORGE, *s.* Half of the gorge or vacant entrance into a bastion. [Fortif.]

DEM"-I-LUNE, 109: *s.* A half moon; a small flanked bastion placed to strengthen another.

DEM"-I-QUA'-VER, (-kwä'-ver, 76, 145) *s.* A half quaver. *Dem'-i-sem'-i-qua'-ver*, is the half of this.

DEM"-I-REF, *s.* A woman of demi-reputation, not living as a courtesan but suspected to be one.

To DEMIGRATE, dëm'-ë-grät, *v. a.* To emigrate.

DEMISE, dë-miz', 151: *s.* Literally, a laying down, or removing from; death, decease.

To De-mis', *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to bequeath.

To De-mit', *v. a.* To let fall; to depress. [Obs.]

De-miss', or **De-mis'-sive**, 105: *a.* Humble.

De-mis'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Degradation; depression.

DEMOCRACY, dë-möck'-ră-cëy, 105: *s.* A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people: our old authors call it *Democracy*.

Dem'-o-crat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to a popular
Dem'-o-crat'-i-cal, } government.

Dem'-o-crat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a democratical manner.

Dem'-o-crat, 92: } *s.* One devoted to democracy.

To DEMOLISH=dë-möl'-ish, *v. a.* To throw down buildings; to rare; to destroy.

De-mol'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One that demolishes.

De-mol'-ish-ment, *s.* Ruin; destruction.

Dem'-o-li'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dë'-mön, 18: *s.* A spirit, generally an evil one.

De-mo'-ni-ac, 90: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a demon; influenced by an evil spirit:—*s.* One possessed by an evil spirit.

De-mo'-ni-an, 90: *a.* Demoniac.

Dem'-o-ni'-a-cal, 85, 92, 81: *a.* Demoniac.

Dem'-on-oc'-tra-cy, *s.* The power or government of demons.

Dem'-on-ol'-a-try, *s.* The worship of demons.

Dem'-on-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A treatise on evil spirits.

De-mon'-o-mist, *s.* One who lives in subjection to a demon; one who obeys the laws of the devil.

To DEMONSTRATE=dë-mön'-strät, *v. a.* Literally, to show fully; (See **De**;) to show as a necessary consequence; to show experimentally.

De-mon'-stra-ter, 36: *s.* One who demonstrates.

☞ See also lower.

De-mon'-stra-ble, *a.* That may be fully proved.

De-mon'-stra-bly, *ad.* Evidently.

De-mon'-stra-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being demonstrable.

De-mon'-stra-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of demonstration; that is, or that may be proved to be a necessary deduction of something previously admitted, (this is the distinctive meaning;) that is, or may be made evident by sensible experiment.

De-mon'-stra-tive-ly, *ad.* With a demonstrative quality or manner.

De-mon'-stra-tor-y, *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEM'-ON-STRAT'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of demonstrating; a deduction of which each step is necessarily

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te-wäy: chäp-män: pö-pä': läu: gööd: j'w. i. e. Jew, 55: a. e. &c. mule, 171.

DEN

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consequent on the foregoing; (this is the distinctive meaning; an exhibition of facts to the senses in such order as to warrant the induction from them of that which is to be proved. (See Induction.) The first is called a *priori* demonstration; the other, demonstration *a posteriori*, or from effects.

DEMⁿ-on-strat^r-tor, 38: *s.* One who gives a demonstration: a mathematical or physical demonstrator.

To DEMORALIZE=*dē-mōr'-ā-l-ize*, *v. a.* To deprive of moral qualities; (See *De*;) to render corrupt.

De-mor'-al i-zaⁿ-tion, *s.* Destruction of morals.

To DEMULCE=*dē-mūlc'*, *v. a.* To soothe. [Obs.]

De-mul'-cent, *a.* and *s.* Softening, mollifying:—*s.* A medicine to soften or mollify.

To DEMUR=*dē-mur'*, 39: *v. n.* and *a.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to have scruples.—*act.* [Milton.] To doubt of.

De-mur', *s.* Doubt; hesitation.

De-mur'-rage, 129, 19, 99: *s.* An allowance to masters by merchants for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

De-mur'-rer, 36: *s.* A kind of pause in a point of difficulty in an action at law; one who pauses.

DEMURE=*dē-mūr'*, 49: *a.* Sober, decent, grave; affectedly modest. *To demure*, for *To look demure* may be met with, but should not be imitated.

De-mure'-ly, *ad.* With demureness.

De-mure'-ness, *s.* Modesty; soberness; pretended gravity; affected modesty.

DEMY=*dē-mŷ'*, *s.* (See *Demi*.) Demi-sized paper, by which is a degree smaller than medium, and two degrees than royal; a demi-fellow at Magdalen, Oxford.

DEN=*dēn*, *s.* A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity into the earth, or horizontally into a hill; the cave of a wild beast.

To Den, *v. n.* To dwell as in a den.

DENARY, *dēn'-ār-ēy*, *a.* and *s.* Containing ten:—*s.* The number ten.

To DENATIONALIZE, *dē-nāsh'-ūn-āl-īz*, 96: *v. a.* To deprive of national rights.—See *De*.

To DENAY.—See under *To Deny*.

DENDROLOGY, *dēn-drōl'-ō-gēy*, 87, 105: *s.* The natural history of trees.

Den'-drite, *s.* A mineral in which are the figures of shrubs or trees.

Den'-droid, *a.* Resembling a tree or shrub.

Den'-dro-lite, *s.* A petrified shrub.

Den-drom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

To DENEGATE,

DENIAL, &c. } See under *To Deny*.

DENIER, *dē-nē-ār*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A penny; the twelfth of a shilling.

To DENIGRATE, *dēn'-ē-grāte*, *v. a.* To blacken.

Den'-i-graⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* A blackening.

DENIZEN, *dēn'-ē-zn*, 114: *s.* A freeman; one enfranchised; a stranger made free; a citizen or inhabitant, but not a native, nor naturalized.

To Den'-i-zn, *v. a.* To enfranchise.

Den'-i-zaⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of enfranchising.

To DENOMINATE, *dē-nōm'-ē-nāte*, *v. a.* To name; to give a name to.

De-nom'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be named.

De-nom'-i-na-tive, 85, 105: *a.* That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.

De-nom'-i-na^r-tor, 38: *s.* The giver of a name; the number below the line in a vulgar fraction, as the 4 in $\frac{1}{4}$.

De-nom'-i-naⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of naming; an appellation chiefly of a general kind.

To DENOTE=*dē-nōt'*, *v. a.* To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

De-nō'-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being denoted.

De-note'-ment, *s.* Sign, indication. [Shaks.]

De'-no-taⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of denoting.

DENOUEMENT, *dēn'-ōo-mōng'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The unravelling or discovery of the plot in a drama or other poem.

To DENOUNCE=*dē-nownc'*, 31: *v. a.* To threaten by proclamation; to threaten by some outward sign; to give information against; to accuse publicly.

De-noun'-cer, 36: *s.* One that denounces.

De-nounce'-ment, *s.* The act of proclaiming a menace.

To DE-NUN'-ci-ATE, (*-shē-āt*, 146, 147) *v. a.* To denounce.

De-nun'-ci-a^r-tor, 33: *s.* A denouncer.

De-nun'-ci-aⁿ-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The act of denouncing; the threat proclaimed.

DENSE=*dēnc*, 153: *a.* Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

Den'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Closeness; compactness.

DENT=*dēnt*, *s.* Literally, a tooth or projecting point; but commonly, a mark made as by a tooth or the hard pressure of a blunted point.

To Dent, *v. a.* To make a dent; to indent.

Den'-ted, *a.* Notched; indented.

DEN'-TATE, **DEN'-TA-TED**, 2: *a.* Having points like teeth.

DEN'-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the teeth; sounded chiefly by the aid of the teeth, as dental consonants.

Den'-tist, *s.* An operator on the teeth.

Den-tifⁿ-ion, (*-tish-un*, 89) *s.* The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.

Den-ti-frice, (*-friss*, 105) *s.* Something to rub the teeth with; tooth powder.

Den'-ti-form, *a.* Formed as a tooth.

Den'-toid, *a.* Like a tooth.

To Den'-tize, *v. n.* To renew the teeth. [Obs.]

DEN-TEL'-LI, (*-lēy*, [Ital.] 170) *s. pl.* Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; modillions.

DEN'-TI-CLE, *s.* A small projecting point or tooth.

Den-tic'-u-la-ted, 2: *a.* Notched.

Den-tic'-u-laⁿ-tion, *s.* The state of being notched or set with small teeth.

DEN'-TIL, *s.* A denticle; a modillion.

To DENUDATE=*dē-nū-dāt*, *v. a.* To strip.

Den'-u-daⁿ-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A divesting.

To DE-NUDE, *v. a.* To strip; to divest.

To DENUNCIATE, &c.—See under *To Denounce*.

To DENY=*dē-nŷ'*, *v. a.* To contradict, opposed to *Affirm*; to refuse, not to grant; to disown, to renounce; to disregard.

De-nŷ'-er, 36: *s.* One that denies.

De-nŷ'-al, *s.* Negation, the contrary to affirmation; negation, the contrary to confession; refusal, the contrary to granting; abjuration, the contrary to acknowledgement of adherence.

De-nŷ'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being denied.

To DE-NAY, *v. a.* To deny. [Obs.]

De-nay, *s.* A denial. [Obs.]

To DEN-E-GATE, *v. a.* To deny. [Unusual.]

Den'-e-gaⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* A denial.

To DEOBSSTRUCT=*dē-ob-struckⁿ*, *v. a.* To remove obstructions.—See *De*.

De-ob'-stru-ent, (*-stroo-ēnt*, 109) *a.* and *s.* Having power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages:—*s.* A medicine to remove obstructions and open the natural passages for the fluids of the body.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

DEODAND=dē-ō-dānd, *s.* Literally, a forfeiture to God; the forfeiture of any personal chattel which has been the instrument of the death of a rational creature. The chattel or its value is appointed, by law, to go to the king in order to be distributed in alms, or for pious uses, by his high almoner.

To DEOPILLATE, dē-ōp'-pē-lāte, *v. a.* To clear from obstructions.—See *De-*. [Little used.]

To DEOSULATE=dē-ōs'-cū-lāte, *v. a.* To kiss. *De-ōs'-cū-lā'-tion*, 89: *s.* A kissing.

To DEOXYDATE, dē-ōck'-sē-dāte, 188: *v. a.* To reduce from the state of an oxyde. *To Deoxydise* is used in the same sense.

De-ox'-y-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of deoxydating.

To DE-ox'-y-gē-nāte, *v. a.* To deprive of oxygen. *De-ox'-y-gē-nā'-tion*, 89: *s.* The act or process of deoxygenating.

To DEPAINT=dē-pānt', *v. a.* To picture; to describe. Spencer writes it *Depeinct*.

To DEPART, dē-pārt', 33: *v. n.* and *a.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to desert, to revolt, to apostatize; to die or decess:—*act*. To quit, to leave, to retire from.

De-part, *s.* The act of going away; death.—See also lower.

De-par'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A going away; death, decess; a forsaking, an abandoning.

To De-part', *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

De-par'-ter, 36: *s.* One that refines metals by separation.

De-part'-ment, *s.* Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person; a division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction.

Dep'-art-men'-tal, 85, 92: *a.* Belonging to a department or province.

DEPASCENT=dē-pās'-sēnt, 59: *a.* Feeding.

To De-pas'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *v. a.* and *n.* To eat up:—*new*. To feed; to graze.

To DEPAUPERATE=dē-pāw'-pēr-āte, *v. a.* To make poor; to impoverish.

DEPECTIBLE, dē-pēck'-tē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Tenacious and extensible, as thick hair in being combed.

To DEPEND=dē-pēnd', *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state influenced by some external cause; to be in a state of dependence; to be connected with any thing as with its cause: *To Depend upon*, to rely on.

De-pen'-der, *s.* One who depends; a dependant.

De-pen'-dent, *a.* Hanging down; relating to something previous; in the power of another.

De-pen'-dant, 12, 192: *s.* One who lives in subjection; a retainer.

De-pen'-dence, } *s.* The state of hanging down;

De-pen'-den-cy, } something hanging on another;

state of being subordinate; that which is subordinate; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons at another's disposal; concatenation, connection; trust, reliance.

DEPERDITION, dē-per-dish'-ūn, *s.* Loss.

De-per'-dit, *s.* That which is lost or destroyed.

To DEPHLEGMATE, dē-flēg'-māte, 163: *v. a.* To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirits or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. In the same sense *To De-phlegm'*, (dē-flēm', 157) is used by writers not of the modern schools, with its derivative *De-phlegm'-ness*.

De-phleg-ma'-tion, (-flēg-mā'-shūn, 89) *s.* The operation of separating water from spirits or acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

To DEPHLOGISTICATE, dē-flō-jis'-tē-cāte, *v. a.* To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle

of inflammability. The word, with the theory it belonged to, is abandoned. Dephlogisticated air is now called oxygen gas or vital air.

To DEPICT=dē-pict', *v. a.* To paint, to portray, to describe.

To DE-PICT'-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *v. a.* To represent in colours; to depict.

To DEPILATE, dēp'-ē-lāte, 92, 105: *v. a.* To strip of hair.

Dep'-i-la'-tion, *s.* The act of pulling the hair off.

Dep'-i-lous, 120: *a.* Without hair.

De-pil'-a-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Taking away the hair:—*s.* An application for removing hair.

DEPLANTATION, dē-plān-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of taking up plants from the bed. See *De-*.

DEPLETION, dē-plē'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of emptying, particularly of the animal vessels by medicine.

To DEPLORE=dē-plōre', 47: *v. a.* To lament, to bewail, to mourn.

De-plō'-rer, 36: *s.* A lamenter, a mourner.

De-plō'-ra-ble, *a.* Sad; calamitous; deplacable.

De-plō'-ra-bly, *ad.* Lamentably, miserably.

De-plō'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* State of being deplorable.

DE-PLō'-RATE, *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. [Obs.]

Dep'-lo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deploring.

To DEPLOY=dē-ploy', 29: *v. a.* To unfold, to display, to extend. [Military.]

To DEPLUME, dē-pl'ōm', 109: *v. a.* To strip of feathers. See *De-*.

Dep'-lu-ma'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of plucking; a fall of the eye-brows from swelled eye-lids.

To DEPOLARIZE=dē-pō'-lār-ize, *v. a.* To deprive of polarity.

To DEPONE=dē-pōne', *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to depose. [Out of use.]

De-po'-nent, *a.* and *s.* That lays aside its passive meaning, applied to Latin verbs which have a passive form:—*s.* One that deposes his testimony, an evidence, a witness; a verb deponent.

To DE-POS', (dē-pōz', 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To lay down; to let fall; to displace from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest; to lay aside; to give as testimony:—*new*. To bear witness.

De-po'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One who deposes.

De-po'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be deposited.

De-po'-sal, *s.* The act of depositing.

To DE-POS'-IT, (dē-pōz'-it, 105) *v. a.* To lay up; to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place at interest; to lay aside.

De-pos'-it, *s.* Any thing committed to the care of another; a pledge, a pawn; the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

De-po-si'-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of giving public testimony; the act of deposing, whether of a king from his throne, or of an ecclesiastic from his clerical orders.

De-pos'-i-tar-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

De-pos'-i-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The place where any thing is lodged.

DE-POS'-I-TUM, [Lat.] *s.* That which is entrusted; a deposit.

DE-POT', (dā-pō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A military depository for army stores.

To DEPOPULATE=dē-pōp'-ū-lāte, *v. a.* and *s.* To unpeople; to lay waste:—*new*. To become depopulated.

De-pop'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A waster of inhabited countries.

De-pop'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Havoc, destruction; waste of people.

To DEPORT, dē-pō'urt, 130, 47: *v. a.* To carry, to demean, to behave.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

DEP

De-port', *s.* Deportment. [Milton.]

De-perf'-ment, *s.* Conduct; management; bearing; demeanour.

DEPORTATION, dē'-pōr-tā'-shūn, 130, 89: *s.* Transportation; exile to a remote part of the dominion; exile.

⚠ This word has the literal signification, which those in the preceding class have lost

To DEPOSE,

DEPOSIT, } See under To Oespose.

DEPÔT,

To DEPRAVE=dē-prāve', *v. a.* To vitiate, to corrupt, to contaminate.

De-pra'-ver, 36: *s.* A corrupter.

De-prave'-ment, *s.* Vitiated state; corruption.

De-praved'-ly, 114: *ad.* Corruptedly.

De-praved'-ness, *s.* Corruption.

DE-PRAY'-i-ty, 92: *s.* A vitiated state; corruption.

DEPR-RA-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of making any thing bad; corruption; degeneracy; depravity.

To DEPRECATE=dēp'-rē-cāte, 92: *v. a.* To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer; to implore mercy on.

Dep'-re-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that deprecates.

Dep'-re-ca'-tor-y, } *a.* That serves to depre-

Dep'-re-ca'-tive, 105: } cate; apologetic.

Dep'-re-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Prayer against evil; entreaty, petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē-shē-āte, 146, 147: *v. a.* and *a.* To bring down to a lower price; to undervalue:—*nes.* To fall in value.

De-prē'-ci-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He that depreciates.

De-prē'-ci-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Undervaluing.

De-prē'-ci-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A lessening or undervaluing of the worth or value.

To DEPRDATE=dēp'-rē-dāte, 92: *v. a.* To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.

Dep'-re-da'-tor, 38: *s.* A robber, a devourer.

Dep'-re-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.

To DEPREHEND=dēp'-rē-hēnd', 92, 85: *v. a.* To take unawares; to discover.

Dep'-re-hen'-si-ble, 101: *a.* That may be discovered.

Dep'-re-hen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.

Dep'-re-hen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A discovery; a seizing.

To DEPRESS=dē-prēs', *v. a.* To press or thrust down; to let down; to humble; to deject; to sink.

De-pres'-sor, 38: *s.* He that keeps or presses down; an oppressor; a muscle that depresses.

De-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Able or tending to depress.

De-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; a lowering, as of the terms of an equation; or of the polar star in moving from it. The depression of a star is also its distance below the horizon.

To DEPRIVE=dē-prive', *v. a.* To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed, followed by of; to hinder, to debar; to release.

De-priv'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which deprives.

De-priv'-ement, *s.* The state of losing.

De-priv'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to deprivation.

Dep'-ri-va'-tion, 85, 92, 105, 89: *s.* The act of depriving; state of bereavement; it is applied, particularly, to the deposition of an ecclesiastic from his benefice, or from his orders.

DEPTH.—See under Deep.

DEPULSORY, dē-pūl'-sōr-ē, 129, 18, 105 *a.* Putting away; averting.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

DER

De-pul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A driving or thrusting away.

To DEPURATE=dēp'-ū-rāte, 92: *v. a.* To purify; to clear from heterogeneous matter.

Dep'-u-rate, *a.* Depurated. [Glanvil.]

Dep'-u-ra'-tor-y, *a.* Tending to cleanse or free.

Dep'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The separating of the pure from the impure part; removal of the matter from a wound.

To DE-PURGE, *v. a.* To depurate. [Obs.]

To DEPUTE=dē-pūte', *v. a.* To appoint as a substitute or agent; to send with a special commission.

Dep'-u-ta'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of deputing; the person or persons deputed; viceregency.

Dep'-u-ty, 105: *s.* One appointed or elected to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroi.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwōn'-tē-tāte, 148, 140, 105: *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.—See De.

To DERACINATE, dē-rāse'-ē-nāte, 59, 105: *v. a.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to extirpate, to destroy.

To DERAIGN, dē-rāin', 157: *v. a.* To prove;

To DERAINE=dē-raun', } to justify. [Law.]

To derange. [Obs.]

De-raign'-ment, *s.* The act of proving; derangement; a discharge from a profession; a departure out of religion.

To DE-RANGE, (dē-rānge', 111) *v. a.* To turn out of the proper course; to disorder.

De-range'-ment, *s.* Disorder; discomposure of the intellect, insanity.

DE-RAY', *s.* Tumult; jollity; solemnity. [Obs.]

DERELICT=dē-rē-lict, 92, 129: *a.* and *s.* Willfully relinquished;—a tract which is left or abandoned by its owner; a tract of land left by the sea and fit for use.

Der'-e-lic'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forsaking or leaving; the state of being left.

To DERIDE=dē-rīde', *v. a.* To laugh at, to mock.

De-ri'-der, 36: *s.* A scoffer.

De-ri'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a jeering manner.

DE-Rİ'-sIVE, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Mocking, scoffing.

De-ri'-sive-ly, *ad.* In a derisive manner.

De-ri'-sory, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

DE-RİS'-ION, (-rīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt; scorn.

To DERIVE=dē-rīve', *v. a.* and *n.* To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; hence, to take or receive from a source or origin; to trace from a primitive or root; also, (with a different sense of the prefix,) to turn from its natural course, to divert; hence, to communicate from one to another by descent; to spread in various directions; to cause to flow:—*nes.* [Unusual.] To come from; to owe its origin to.

De-ri'-ver, 36: *s.* One that derives.

De-ri'-va-ble, 101: *a.* Attainable by derivation; deducible as from a root or cause.

DE-RİV'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Derived or taken from another:—*s.* The thing or word deduced from another.

De-ri'-va-tive-ly, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

DER'-I-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* Deduction from a source; hence, the tracing of a word from its original; the word so traced; also, diversion from a natural or prime channel; hence, the drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; any thing derived.

DERMAL=der'-māl, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

DERNIER, der'-nē-er, *a.* The last, the only remaining, as Dernier resort.

To DEROGATE, dēr'-ō-gāte, 92, 129: *v. a.* and *n.* To lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from Abrogate; to diminish, to disparage:—*nes.* To detract; to lessen reputation; to degenerate.

Der'-o-gate, *a.* Degraded, damaged.

Comments: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

Der-o-gate-ly, *ad.* Derogatively. [Shaks.]

Der-o-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of diminishing the extent of a law; the act of destroying or lessening the power or effect of any thing; a defamation; detraction.

De-ro-ga'-tive, 98, 105: *a.* Detracting; lessening the honour or value of.

De-ro-g'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* In a derogative manner.

De-ro-g'-u-tor-y, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking from.

De-ro-g'-a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

De-ro-g'-a-tor-i-ness, *s.* The act of derogating; the state of being detracted from.

DERVIS=**der'-viss**, *s.* A Turkish monk.

DESCANT=**děs'-cānt**, *s.* A song or tune composed in parts; a disquisition branched into several heads; a discourse.

To DE-SCANT', 83: *v. n.* To run a division or variety with the voice on a musical ground; to comment on variously; to animadvert upon freely; to harangue.

To DESCEND=**dě-sěnd'**, 59: *v. n.* and *a.* To move from a higher place, to come down; to come or fall suddenly, as on an enemy; to invade; to enter; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to pass from general to particular considerations; to come down in a figurative sense; to come to a lower sound:—*act.* To move one's self down.

De-scen'-dant, *s.* The offspring of an ancestor.

De-scen'-dent, 192: *a.* Coming down; sinking; proceeding as from an original or ancestor.

De-scen'-di-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may descend.

De-scen'-di-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The capability of being transmitted from ancestors. [Blackstone.]

DE-SCEN'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of going downwards; declension; degradation; in astronomy, the calculation of the setting of a body with relation to a right sphere, and then called right ascension, or to an oblique sphere, and then called oblique ascension.

De-scen'-sion-al, *a.* Relating to descent.

De-scen'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Descending; having a descending quality or propensity.

DE-SCENT', *s.* The act of descending; progress downwards; hostile attack or invasion; transmission by succession or inheritance; birth, extraction; a single step in the order of genealogy; a rank in the order of being.

To DESCRIBE=**dě-scribē**, *v. a.* To delineate or mark out; to define by properties or accidents; to how or represent by words or other signs; to draw a plan; to distribute into divisions.

De-scri'-ber, 36: *s.* He that describes.

De-scri'-ba-ble, *a.* That may be described.

DE-SCRIPT'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of describing; the passage in which the thing is described; a definition by the mere properties, accidents, or characteristics of the individual; sort according to individual characteristics.

De-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* That describes.

De-scrip'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a descriptive manner.

To DESCRIFY=**dě-scrif'**, *v. a.* To spy out at a distance; to detect; to discover; to perceive by the eye.

De-scrif', *s.* Discovery. [Shaks.]

De-scri'-er, 36: *s.* One that discovers.

To DESECRATE=**děs'-sē-crāte**, 92: *v. a.* To profane by misapplication; to pervert from a sacred purpose.

Des'-e-cra'-tion, 89: *s.* The abolition of consecration; profanation.

To DESERT=**dě-zert'**, 151, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To forsake; to fall away from; to abandon; to leave:—*new.* To quit the army contrarily to the laws of the service.

De-ser't, *s.* See under To Deserve.

De-ser'-ter, *s.* He that abandons, particularly, he that abandons a military post.

De-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* A forsaking or abandoning.

DES'-ERT, (děz'-ert, 151, 36) 83: *s.* and *a.* Literally, that which is deserted; hence, a place originally wild; a waste; a solitude:—*adj.* Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERVE, **dě-zerv'**, 151, 35, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To be worthy of, with either good or ill as the object:—*new.* To be worthy of reward.

De-ser'-ver, *s.* One who merits reward.

De-ser'-ving, *a.* Worthy.

De-ser'-ving-ly, *ad.* Worthily.

De-ser'-ved-ly, *ad.* Justly, either as to good or ill.

DE-SERT', (dě-zert', 151, 35) 82: *s.* Degree of merit or demerit; proportional merit; claim to reward; excellence; right to reward; virtue.

De-ser't'-ful, 117: *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

De-ser't'-less, *a.* Without merit; worthless.

De-ser't'-less-ly, *ad.* Undeservedly.

DESHABILLE.—See Dishabille.

To DESICCATE=**dě-sic'-kāt**, *v. a.* and *n.* To dry up; to exhaust of moisture:—*new.* To grow dry.

De-sic'-cant, *s.* An application to dry a sore.

De-sic'-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of drying.

Des'-ic-ca'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

To DESIDERATE=**dě-cid'-ēr-āt**, 152: *v. a.* To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

De-sid'-er-a'-tum, } *s.* That which is wanted;

De-sid'-er-a'-ta, *pl.* } that which is desired. [Lat.]

DE-SIRE', (dě-zīr', 151, 45) *s.* Uneasiness of the mind from the absence of real or imaginary good, accompanied by the hope, more or less vivid, of possessing it; wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To De-sire', *v. a.* To wish for, to long for; to covet; to express wishes; to ask, to entreat; to require, to demand.

De-si'-rer, 36: *s.* One that desires.

De-si'-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be wished for with earnestness; pleasing; delightful.

De-si'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being desirable.

De-si'-rous, 120: *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after.

De-si'-rous-ly, *ad.* Eager; with desire.

De-si'-rous-ness, *s.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DESIDIOSE, **dě-cid'-ē-ōse**, 105, 152, 146: *a.* Idle; lazy; heavy.

To DESIGN, **dě-cīn'**, 115, 157: *v. a.* To propose, to intend; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project, to form in idea; to sketch the first draught of a picture.

De-sign', 82: *s.* An intention; a scheme; a plan; a scheme to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist works from; the art of drawing as distinguished from colouring; in music, the invention and conduct of a subject.

De-sign'-er, 36: *s.* One that designs or frames a plan; a plotter.

De-sign'-ed-ly, *ad.* Purposely, intentionally.

De-sign'-ing, *a.* Insidious; treacherous.

De-sign'-ing, *s.* The art of drawing.

De-sign'-a-ble, *a.* That may be designed.

De-sign'-ment, *s.* A purpose. [Little used.]

De-sign'-less, *a.* Without intention.

De-sign'-less-ly, *ad.* Inadvertently.

To DES-IG-NATE, (děs'-ig-nāt, 92) *v. a.* To point out; to distinguish.

Des'-ig-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Appointing; showing.

Des'-ig-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wáy: chāp'-mán: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171

DESINENT, dēs'-uē-nēnt, 92, 103 : *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

Des'-i-nence, *s.* A close; an ending.

DESIENT, dē-siē'-ēnt, 105, 146 : *a.* Trifling, foolish; playful.

DESIRE, &c.—See under *To Desiderate*.

To DESIST=dē-cist', *v. n.* To cease; to stop.

De-sis'-tive, 105 : *a.* Ending; concluding; final.

De-sis'-tance, *s.* The act of desisting; cessation.

DESK=dēsk, *s.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

To DESOLATE=dēs'-sō-lāt, 92 : *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

Des'-o-late, *a.* Without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary; afflicted; comfortless.

Des'-o-late'-ly, *ad.* In a desolate manner.

Des'-o-la'-ter, 36 : *s.* He or that which desolates.

Des'-o-la'-tor-y, 129 : *a.* Causing desolation.

Des'-o-la'-tion, *s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess; sadness; a place wasted and forsaken.

DESPAIR=dē-spāir', 41 : *s.* The expectation of a certain evil, hopelessness; despondence; loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To Des-pair', *v. n.* To be without hope; to despond.

De-spair'-er, 36 : *s.* One without hope.

De-spair'-ful, 117 : *a.* Hopeless. [Sir P. Sidney.]

De-spair'-ing, *a.* Given up to despair.

De-spair'-ing-ly, 105 : *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

DES'-PER-ATE, 129, 14 : *a.* Without hope; without care of safety; irremediable, insurmountable; mad, hotbrained, furious.

Des'-per-ate-ly, *ad.* Hopelessly; madly.

Des'-per-ate-ness, *s.* Madness; fury.

Des'-per-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Hopelessness; despair.

DES'-PER-a'-DO, *s.* One who is desperate; one who is reckless of risks and dangers. [Spanish.]

To DESPATCH=dē-spāch', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair.

De-spach', 82 : *s.* Hasty execution; conduct, management; an express or hasty messenger or message.

De-spach'-er, *s.* He that despatches.

De-spach'-ful, 117 : *a.* Bent on haste.

DESPECTION, } See lower under *To De-*
DESPICABLE, &c. } spise.

DESPERATE, &c.—See above under *To Despair*.

To DESPISE, dē-spiz', 137 : *v. a.* To scorn, to contemn.

De-spi'-ser, (-zer) *s.* A contemner, a scorner.

De-spi'-sa-ble, 98, 101 : *a.* Contemptible, despicable.

De-spi'-sed-ness, *s.* Despicableness. [Milton.]

DES'-PI-CA-BLE, (dēs'-pē-cā-bl, 105, 98, 101) *a.* Contemptible; vile; worthless.

Des'-pi-ca-bly, *ad.* Meanly; vilely.

Des'-pi-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Meanness, vileness, worthlessness.

DESPIC'-TION, (-spēck'-shūn, 89) } *s.* A looking
De-spic'-i-n-cy, (-spish'-ēn-cy) } down upon;
a despising. [Obs.]

DESPITE=dē-spīt', *s.* Malice, malignity; anger, defiance, unsolded opposition; act of malice.

To De-spite', *v. a.* To vex; to offend.

De-spite'-ful, 117 : *a.* Malicious; full of hate.

De-spite'-ful-ly, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

De-spite'-ful-ness, *s.* Malice; hate; malignity.

To DESPOIL=dē-spoi', 29 : *v. a.* To rob, to deprive; to divest, to strip.

De-spoi'-er, 36 : *s.* A plunderer.

DE-SPOL-LA'-TION, 89 : *s.* The act of despoiling; state of being despoiled.

To DESPOND=dē-spōnd', *v. n.* To be cast down; to be depressed in mind; to lose hope; to despair.

De-spon'-der, 36 : *s.* One who desponds.

De-spon'-dent, *a.* Despairing, hopeless.

De-spon'-den-cy, *s.* Despair, hopelessness.

De-spon'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

To DESPONSATE=dē-spōn'-sāt, *v. a.* To betroth; to affiancé. [Little used.]

De'-spon-sa'-tion, 89 : *s.* A betrothing.

DESPOT=dēs'-pōt, *s.* An absolute prince; a tyrant.

Des'-po-tism, (-tizm, 153) *s.* Absolute power.

De-spōt'-ic, 88 : } *a.* Absolute in power; unli-

De-spōt'-i-cal, } mited in authority; tyrannical.

De-spōt'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Arbitrarily.

De-spōt'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Arbitrary rule.

To DESPUMATE=dē-spū'-māt, *v. n.* To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to work.

De'-spu-ma'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQAMATION, dē'-skwā-mā'-shūn, 76, 145, 89 : *s.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.

DESSERT, dēz'-zer', 151 : *s.* That which is served when the substantial parts of a meal are de'-served, that is, removed.

To DESTINATE, dēs'-tē-nāt, *v. a.* To destine.

Des'-ti-nate, *a.* Destined. [Both words little used.]

Des'-ti-na'-tion, *s.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

To Des'-TINE, (dēs'-tīn, 105) *v. a.* To appoint unalterably to a state or condition; to appoint to any purpose; to devote; in Prior's poems, to doom to punishment or misery.

Des'-ti-ny, *s.* State or condition appointed or predetermined by human will and power; state or condition appointed or predetermined by Divine will and power; the latter notion is derived from the former, and is probably accompanied in most minds with no further considerations than those of strieter will and power unbounded; hence, fate unavoidable; invincible necessity; hence, among the heathens, the power or powers to whose decrees both men and gods were bound. Compare Fate, Free-Will, Foreknowledge &c.

DESTITUTE, dēs'-tē-tūt, 105 : *a.* Forsaken, abandoned; abject; friendless; in want of. *To destitute* is used by old authors in the sense of to forsake, to deprive.

Des'-ti-tu'-tion, 89 : *s.* Utter want.

To DESTROY=dē-stroy', 29 : *v. a.* To demolish; to raze; to ruin; to make desolate; to kill; to bring to nought.

De-stry'-er, 36 : *s.* One who destroys.

De-stry'-a-ble, *a.* Destructible. [Little used.]

DE-STRU'-TI-BLE, *a.* Liable to destruction.

De-estruc'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Liability to destruction.

De-estruc'-tor, 38 : *s.* A destroyer.

De-estruc'-tive, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; bringing to destruction;—*a.* A name given by their political opponents to men who call themselves radical reformers.

De-estruc'-tive-ly, *ad.* Ruinously.

De-estruc'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

De-estruc'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of destroying; the state of being destroyed; ruin; overthrow.

DESUDATION, dēs'-sū-dā'-shūn, 85, 92, 89 : *s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.—See *De-*.

DESUETUDE, dēs'-swē-tūd, 92, 145 : *s.* Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To DESULPHURATE, *dě-sũl'-fur-átz*, 163: *v. a.* To deprive of sulphur.—See *De*.

DESULTORY, *děs'-sũl'-tõr-éy*, 105: *a.* Literally, leaping from; hence, passing from one thing or subject to another; immethodical, wavering: *Desultorious*, with the same meaning, is out of use.

Des-ul-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a desultory manner.

Des'-ul-tor-i-ness, *s.* Unconnectedness.

To DESUME=*dě-sũm'*, *v. a.* To take from any thing; to borrow.—See *De*. [Little used.]

To DETACH=*dě-tách'*, 63: *v. a.* To separate; to disengage; to send out as a part.

De-tach'-ment, *s.* The act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL=*dě-tail'*, *v. a.* To relate particularly; to display minutely; to particularize.

De-tail'-er, 36: *s.* One that details.

De'-tail, 83: *s.* An account by particulars.

To DETAIN=*dě-tain'*, *v. a.* To keep another's; to withhold; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

De-tain'-der, *s.* A detainee, which see lower.

De-tain'-er, *s.* He that detains; a detaining or holding back what is another's; detention, confinement.

De-tain'-ment, *s.* The act of detaining; detention.

De-ten't, *s.* That which keeps back, being the name of one of the parts in a striking clock.

De-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of detaining; state of being detained; confinement, restraint.

De't-i-nur, *s.* A writ against a person that unlawfully detains.

To DETECT=*dě-těct'*, *v. a.* To discover; to find out any crime or artifice; to discover in general.

De-tect'-ter, *s.* The person or thing that detects.

De-tect'-tion, 89: *s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of anything hidden.

DETECTION, &c.—See under *To Detect*.

To DETER=*dě-ter'*, 35: *v. a.* To discourage by terror; to prevent by prohibition or danger.

De-ter'-ment, *s.* Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE=*dě-terg'*, 35: *v. a.* To cleanse, particularly a wound from foul matter.

De-ter'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Of power to cleanse:—*s.* A medicine for cleansing diseased parts or vessels.

De-ter'-sive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Detergent.

De-ter'-sion, (*-shũn*, 147) *s.* The act of cleansing.

To DETERIORATE, *dě-tě-r'-dě-rát'*, 90, 85, 43, 105: *v. a.* and *a.* To make worse, to impair:—*new*. To grow worse.

De-tě-ri-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making worse; the state of growing worse.

To DETERMINATE, *dě-ter'-mě-náte*, 105: *v. a.* To determine. [Out of use.]

De-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Definite; decisive, conclusive; fixed; limited.

De-ter'-mi-nate-ly, *ad.* Resolutely, certainly, unchangeably.

De-ter'-mi-nate-ness, *s.* The state of being determinate.

De-ter'-mi-na-tor, 38: *s.* One who determines.

De-ter'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; resolution taken; judicial decision; expiration; end.

To DETERMINE, (*-min*, 105) *v. a.* and *n.* To fix, to settle, to conclude; to fix ultimately; to bound, to confine, to adjust, to limit, to define; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to:—*new*. To conclude; to settle opinion; to come to an end; to make a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

De-ter'-mi-ner, 36: *s.* One who determines.

De-ter'-mi-na-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being certainly decided.

DETERRATION, *dě-tě-r-rā'-shũn*, 89: *s.* Discovery by digging up the earth.—See *De*.

DETERSION, &c.—See under *To Detergo*.

To DETEST=*dě-těst'*, *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

De-těs'-ter, *s.* One that hates or abhors.

De-těs'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Hateful, abhorred.

De-těs'-ta-ble-ly, *ad.* Hateful; abominably.

De-těs'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Hatefulness.

De-těs-ta'-tion, *s.* Hatred; abhorrence.

To DETHRONE=*dě-thrõn'*, *v. a.* To throw down from the throne; to divest of regality.—See *De*.

De-thrõ'-ner, *s.* One who helps to dethrone.

De-throne'-ment, *s.* The act of dethroning.

DETINUE.—See under *To Detain*.

To DETONATE=*dět'-d-nát*, 92: *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise like thunder:—*act*. To cause to explode; to inflame so as to produce explosion.

Det'-o-na'-tion, 89: *s.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

To Det'-o-nize, *v. n.* and *a.* To detonate.

To DETORT=*dě-tort'*, 37: *v. a.* To twist or wind; to wrest from the original import or design. [Dryden.]

De-tor'-sion, (*-shũn*, 147) *s.* A wresting or perversion.

De-tour', (*dā-tõr'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A winding; a turning; a circuitous way.

To DETRACT=*dě-tráct'*, *v. a.* To derogate; to take away by envy from the reputation of another; to take away; to withdraw. The latter are the literal senses.

De-trac'-ter, 38: *s.* One that takes away; a slanderer.

De-trac'-tress, *s.* A censorious woman.

De-trac'-tor-y, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

De-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to draw away; disposed to derogate.

De-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking off from anything; depreciation; scandal.

De-trac'-tious, (*-sh'ús*, 147) *a.* Lessening the honour of; detractory. [Little used.]

DETRIMENT=*dět'-rě-měnt*, 92, 105: *s.* Literally, a part worn off, loss, damage, mischief.

Det'-ri-men'-tal, *a.* Mischievous; harmful.

De-trit'-ion, (*dě-trish'-ũn*, 89) *s.* The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE, *dě-trũd'*, 109: *v. a.* To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

De-trũ'-sion, (*-zhũn*, 147) *s.* The act of thrusting down; state of being thrust down.

To DETRUNCATE, *dě-trũng'-cát*, 158: *v. a.* To lop; to cut off; to shorten.—See *De*.

De'-trun-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of lopping.

To DETURPATE=*dě-tũr'-pát*, *v. a.* To defile. [Obs.]

DEUCE=*dũcz*, 110: *s.* A demon; the devil.

Deu'-ced, *a.* Devilish. [Vulgar.]

DEUCE=*dũcz*, *a.* A *deux* or two in cards, &c.

DEUTEROGAMY, *dũ-ter-õg'-d-měy*, 87: *s.* A second marriage.

Deu'-ter-õg'-a-mist, *s.* He who marries again.

Deu'-ter-on'-o-my, 87: *s.* The second book of the law, being the last of the pentateuch.

Deu'-ter-os'-co-py, *s.* The second view or meaning, namely, that beyond the literal meaning.

Deu'-ter-ox'-ide, *Deu'-tox'-ide*, (*-dũ-tõcks'-ide*, 188, 105) *s.* A substance oxidized in the second degree.

DEVAPORATION, *dě-váp'-d-rā'-shũn*, 89: *s.* A change of vapour into water, as in generating rain.—See *De*.

To DEVAST, *dě-vást'*, 11: *v. a.* To devastate. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: *gāt'-wáy*: *cháp'-măn*: *pđ-pá'*: *láu*: *gõd*: *j'w*, i. e. *few*, 55: *o*, *e*, *y*, &c. *mule*, 171.

To De-vas'-tate, 81: *v. a.* To lay waste.

Dev'-as-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Waste, havoc, destruction.

To DEVELOP=dē-vēl'-ōp, *v. a.* To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

De-vel'-op-ment, *s.* An unfolding; an unravelling; act of exposing what was unknown.

To DEVEST. [Law.].—See under To Divest.

DEVERGENCE=dē-ver'-jence, *s.* A tending downward. [Not *Divergence*.—See *De*. Not used.]

DEVEX, dē-věcks', *a.* Declivous. [Little used.]

De-vez'-ity, 188, 105: *s.* Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dē-vē-āt, 90, 146: *v. n.* To wander from the way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

De'-vi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of quitting the right way; variation from rule; offence; obliquity.

Dev'-i-ous, (dē'-vē-ūs, 120) *a.* Out of the common track, wandering, roving, rambling, erring.

DEVILE, &c.—See under To Devise.

DEVIL, dēv'-vl, 115: *s.* A being described in the Scriptures as a fallen angel, whose occupation is to tempt and accuse man; (compare Diabolic;) figuratively, a very wicked person; mischief in a great degree: it is also used adverbially and interjectionally with much looseness of meaning, or as a mere expletive.

Dev'-il-ing, } *s.* A young or little devil.

Dev'-il-kin, }

Dev'-il-ish, *a.* Diabolical; mischievous, malicious; communicating with evil spirits; excessive, enormous; in profane or vulgar language it is applied in the last sense to the most incongruous qualities, as "devilish good."

Dev'-il-ish-ly, *ad.* In a devilish manner.

Dev'-il-ish-ness, *s.* The qualities of the devil.

Dev'-il-ism, 158: *s.* The state of devils.

Dev'-il-ty, *s.* Extreme wickedness.

To Dev'-il-ize, *v. a.* To place among devils.

[Bp. Hall.]

To Dev'-il, *v. a.* To pepper excessively.

DEVIOUS.—See under To Deviate.

To DEVIRGINATE, dē-ver'-jē-nāte, *v. a.* To deflower, to deprive of virginity.—See *De*.

To DEVISE, dē-vīz', 137: *v. a.* and *n.* To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to plan; to scheme; in law, to bequeath, applied to real property:—*new*. To consider; to contrive.

De-vice', *s.* Primarily, a bequeathing or division; hence the act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.

De-vice', 36: *s.* He who devises, generally.

Dev'-i-er, 38, 177: *s.* One who devises by will.

Dev'-i-see', (dēv'-ē-zē') *s.* The person to whom a devise is made, or real estate bequeathed.

De-VICE', 137: *s.* A contrivance; a stratagem; a design; a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield, the ensign armorial; invention; a spectacle, a show.

De-vice'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of contrivances; inventive; full of speculation.

DEVITABLE, dēv'-ē-tā-bl, *a.* Avoidable. [Obs.]

DEVOCATION, dēv'-ō-cā'-shun, 89: *s.* A calling away; a seduction.

DEVOID=dē-void', 29: *a.* Empty, void; destitute; free from.

DEVOIR, dūv-wāw', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Service; act of civility or of obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE=dē-vōlv', 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another:—*new*. To roll down; to fall in succession into new hands.

Dev'-o-lu'-tion, 85, 92, 109, 89: *s.* The act of rolling down; successive removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE=dē-vōt', *v. a.* To appropriate by vow, to dedicate; to addict as to a sect or study; to resign to ill; to exsecrate.

De-vote', *a.* and *s.* Devoted:—*s.* A devotee. [Obs.]

De-vo'-ter, 36: *s.* One who devotes; one who worships. *Devo'tor* is used by some old authors.

De-vote'-ment, *s.* Act of devoting. [Unusual.]

De-vo'-tar-y, *s.* A votary. [Out of use.]

De-vo'-ted-ness, *s.* Consecration; addictness.

Dev'-o-tee', *s.* One given up to superstitious rites; a bigot; Spenser, with the same meaning, uses *Devo'-to*.

De-vo'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being consecrated; state of mind under a strong sense of dependence on God; piety, devoutness; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; an oblation devoted to charitable or pious use; an act of reverence or ceremony; strong affection, earnestness, ardour, eagerness; state set apart to some service, dependence.

De-vo'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

De-vo'-tion-ist, *s.* One outwardly devout.

De-vout', 31: *s.* Pious, religious; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

De-vout'-ly, *ad.* Piously, religiously.

De-vout'-ness, *s.* Piety.

De-vout'-less, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

To De-vow', *v. a.* To devote. [B. Jonson.]

To DEVOUR=dē-vow', 53: *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up; to enjoy with avidity.

De-vour'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which devours.

De-vour'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a consuming manner.

DEVOUT, &c.—See above under To Devote.

DEW=dū, 110: *s.* The moisture, generally in drops, on or near the surface of the earth, which collects by the escape of heat that held the water in solution.

To Dew, *v. a.* To wet as with dew; to moisten.

Dew'-y, 105: *a.* Partaking of dew; moist with dew; like dew.

Dew'-lap, *s.* The flesh about the throat of oxen, &c., that laps the dew in grazing; also, from its resemblance, a lip flaccid with age.

Among the other compounds are *Dew'-besprent*, (sprinkled with dew); *Dew'-bent*, (bent with dew); *Dew'-drop*; *Dew'-bespangled*; and *Dew'-imppearled*; also *Dew'-berry*, (a kind of raspberry;) and *Dew'-worm*, (otherwise called lob-worm.)

DEXTER=dēck'-ater, 188: *a.* Right as opposed to left, a term applied particularly to the right side of the shield in heraldry, or that which is to the left of the spectator.

Dex'-tral, 12: *a.* Right, not left.

Dex'-tral-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being on the right side.

Dex'-tror'-sal, *a.* Rising from right to left as a spiral line.

Dex'-ter-ous, 120: *a.* Adroit in the use of the limbs, handy, expert in manual acts; hence, figuratively, expert in mental contrivance; subtle.

Dex'-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* Expertly, skillfully.

Dex'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* Skill.

Dex'-ter-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: *s.* Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness of contrivance; quickness in expedients.

DEY=dāy, 100: *s.* The title of the governor of Barbary who is called Dey at Algiers and Bey at Tunis.

DI-, DIF-, DIS-, The same prefix under different forms. It is immediately from the Latin, but originally from the Greek *dis* or *dicha* in some words, and *dia* (see below) in others. It signifies separation, and hence two or twofold in some instances, manifold, different, or various, in others; sometimes, as tantamount to the particle *un*, it expresses negation, and at others increases the positive meaning of the word by being merely intensive.

DIA-, dī-dī, A prefix in words originally Greek, which signifies through, by, or throughout, in some words; in others, division or diversity; while in others it is merely intensive.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ſhūn, 166: thēn, 166.

DI'-A-BA-TE''-RI-AL, 98, 90, 43: *a.* Passing through or beyond the borders of a place.

DI'-a-be''-tes, (-bē'-tēz, 101) *s.* That which passes excessively through, a morbid copiousness of urine.

DI'-a-be''-ic, 93: *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DI'-A-BOL''-IC, 88: } *a.* Primarily, spreading or
DI'-A-BOL''-I-CAL, } casting [evil] throughout; ca-
 deminating, accusing: hence, devilish.

DI'-a-bol''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Devilishly.

DI'-a-bol''-i-cal-ness, *s.* Devilishness.

DI-ab''-o-lism, 158: *s.* Possession by the devil.

DI'-A-CAU''-STIC, 25: *a.* Proceeding from rays that burn or shine in a diverted or bent course, an epithet applied to curves formed by refraction.

DI-ACH''-Y-LON, (-äck'-ē-lōn, 161, 105) *s.* Emollient by or through its juicy qualities, the name of a plaster.

DI'-A-CO''-DI-UM, 90: *s.* A sirup by means of, that is, made of, poppy heads.

DI-AC''-O-NAL, *a.* Administering by assiduous offices, pertaining to a deacon.

DI'-A-COU''-STIC, 31: *a.* and *s.* Relating to sounds that take a diverted or bent course: in the plural as a substantive, *Diacoustics*, the science of refracted sounds, called also *Diaphonics*.

DI'-A-CRIT''-I-CAL, *a.* Distinguishing or separating from; applied to a point or mark which separates a letter from its ordinary use or signification.

DI'-A-DEL''-PHI-AN, *a.* Brother-like, having the stamens united into two bodies by their filaments. In this word, the first element is rather *Di-* (see *Di-*) than *Dia-*.

DI'-A-DEM, *s.* That which *quite* encircles or binds, originally, a fillet, at present, a crown significant of royalty; figuratively, empire.

DI'-a-demed, (-dēmd, 114) *a.* Wearing a diadem.

DI'-A-DROM, 18: *s.* A complete course as of the pendulum, the time in which a vibration of the pendulum is performed.

DI-ER''-E-SIS, (-ēr'-ē-cis, 120) *s.* A separation, particularly of one syllable into two; also, the mark which signifies a division, as in aërial.

DI'-AG-NOS''-TIC, *a.* and *s.* By which, or that by which something is known; symptomatic; a symptom.

DI-AG''-O-NAL, *a.* and *s.* That passes through, or that which passes through the corners, or from angle to angle.

DI-ag''-o-nal-ly, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DI'-A-GRAM, *s.* That which is *quite* delineated, a mathematical figure or scheme prepared for demonstration.

DI'-a-graph''-i-cal, (-gräf'-ē-cāl, 163) *a.* Descriptive.

☞ See *Dial*, &c., after the compounds of *Dia-*.

DI'-A-LECT, *s.* A diversity or variety in the form of a language, or a mode of speaking or writing it peculiar to a province; also, style or language, generally.

DI'-a-lect''-tic, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect.—See also *lower*.

DI'-A-LEC''-TICS, *s. pl.* Originally, argumentation in dialogue; thence, the methods pursued in argumentation laid down in scientific order, of which methods, each of the ancient sects had its own; distinctively, the method by mood and figure laid down by Aristotle in his *Organon*; logic generally.

DI'-a-lect''-tic, *a.* Pertaining to logic.—See also *above*.

DI'-A-LOGUE, (-lōg, 107) *s.* A discourse which divides or branches off to two or more speakers.

DI-al''-o-gist, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

DI-al''-o-gis''-tic, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

DI-al''-o-gis''-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In manner of a dialogue.

To Di-al''-o-gize, *v. n.* To discourse in dialogue.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: göd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171

DI-AL''-I-SIS, (-äl'-ē-cis, 105) *s.* A loosening throughout, particularly the resolving of a diphthong into two distinct sounds otherwise called *diaseresis*, which see; it is also used in the same sense as *Asyndeton*: in medicine, debility.

DI-AM''-E-TER, *s.* That which passes, or is a measure through the centre of a curvilinear figure, and is terminated at both ends by the circumference.

DI'-a-met''-ri-cal, *a.* Describing a diameter; in the direction of a diameter, direct. *Diametral* may be met with, but is little used.

DI'-a-met''-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a diametrical direction: directly. *Diametrally* may be met with.

☞ See *Diamond*, &c., after the compounds of *Dia-*.

DI-AN''-DRI-AN, *a.* Doubly masculine, or having two stamens.—See *Di-*. [Botany.]

DI'-A-PASM, 158: *s.* That which sprinkles diversely or about: a powder or perfume.

DI'-A-PA''-SON, (-zōn, 151, 18) *s.* A chord which includes all tones, the octave: also a scale by which instrument makers adjust the bore of pipes, &c.

DI'-A-PEN''-TE, *s.* The complete fifth in music; in medicine, that which is compounded by five ingredients.

☞ See *Diaper*, &c., after the compounds of *Dia-*.

DI-aph''-a-nous, (-äf'-ä-nūs, 163, 120) *a.* Appearing through, transparent. *Diaphan* is little used.

DI'-a-pha-ne''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Transparency.

DI'-A-PHON''-IC, 163: *a.* Diacoustic.

DI'-A-PHO-RET''-IC, 163: *a.* and *s.* That, or that which, carries humors through the body; sudorific.

DI'-a-pho-re''-sis, *s.* Augmented perspiration.

DI'-A-PHRAGM, (-frām, 163, 157) *s.* That which breaks off or divides; the midriff, a muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen; a dividing substance generally.

DI'-A-PO-RE''-SIS, *s.* A division of the mind or doubt how to proceed expressed by the speaker. [Rhet.]

DI'-AR-RHGE''-A, (-rē'-d, 164, 103) *s.* A flux or flowing through, a purging.

DI-ar-rhœ''-ic, (-rē'-tck, 93, 120) *a.* Purgative.

☞ See *Diary* after the compounds of *Dia-*.

DI'-A-STAL''-TIC, *a.* Having the means of dilating an epithet applied by the Greeks to certain intervals in music.

DI-as''-to-le, (dī-äss'-tō-lēy) *s.* Literally, a sending out; among physicians, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; among prosodists, a dilatation of a syllable by making a short one long; in both cases it is opposed to *synstole* or contraction.

DI'-A-STEM, *s.* That by which the next [note] is attained, a simple interval in music.

DI'-A-STYLE, (-stīle) *s.* That which has a regular division of its columns, a building in which each column stands with the distance of the diameter of three from the next.

DI'-A-TES''-SA-RON, *s.* In music, that which chords by being a perfect fourth; the harmony of the four gospels; the four gospels.

DI-ATTI''-E-SIS, *s.* The state of the body, good or bad, through any influencing cause.

DI'-A-TON''-IC, *a.* In music, that proceeds by [common] tones as distinguished from Chromatic.

DI'-A-TRI''-BE, *s.* A dwelling on each particular throughout; a continued discourse; a dwelling or amplification on some one point.

DI'-A-ZEU''-TIC, 110: *a.* In ancient music, that disjoins [tones], namely two fourths, one on each side, either of which being joined to the diazeugma tone made a fifth.

☞ Other words compounded with *Dia-*, will occur in their alphabetical places; namely, *Diesis*, *Diacese*, &c., *Dioptric*, &c., *Diorama*, *Diortic*, &c., *Diorthosis* and *Diortie*.

DIAL=dī'-äl, *s.* A plate constructed with lines and figures, so that a hand or shadow may show the hour.

DI'-a-ling, *s.* The art of constructing dials.

Di'-a-list, *s.* One skilled in dialing.

☞ See all compounds of *Dia*- above.

DIAMOND=*dī'-d-mōnd*, *colloq.* *dī'-mōnd*, *s.* and *a.* The most valuable of all the gems: it consists of carbon, and being heated to 14° Wedgewood is gradually but completely combustible: a very small printing type: the figure otherwise called a rhombus: —*adj.* Resembling a diamond; constructed with a diamond.

DIAPER=*dī'-d-per*, 36: *s.* Linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures, but inferior in quality to damask; a napkin.

To Di'-a-per, *v. a.* To variegate as on cloth.

☞ See all the compounds of *Dia*- under that head.

DIARY, *dī'-d-rēy*, 105: *s.* An account of every day's transactions, a journal.

Di'-a-rist, *s.* One who keeps a diary.

Di-a'-ri-an, 90, 41: *a.* Pertaining to a diary.

☞ See all the compounds of *Dia*- under that head.

DIBBLE, *dib'-bl*, 101: *s.* A pointed instrument to make holes in the ground for seeds, &c.

To Dib'-ble, *v. a. and n.* To plant with a dibble; —*adv.* To make holes; to dip as in angling.

DICE, &c.—See under *Die*.

DICACITY, *dē-cās'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Sarciness.

DICHOTOMY, *dī-cōt'-ō-mēy*, 6, 161: *s.* A division into two; (see *Di*-) hence, a distribution of ideas by pairs; the half phase of the moon.

Di-cho'-o-mosa, 120: *a.* Regularly divided by pairs. [Botany.]

To Di-cho'-o-mize, *v. a.* To cut into two parts.

DICKENS, *dīc'-knz*, 114, 143: *interj.* Devil. [Vulg.]

DICKER=*dīck'-er*, *s.* Ten in quantity. [Obs.]

DICOCOUS, *dī-cōck'-ūs*, *a.* Two-grained.—See *Di*.

DICOTYLEDON=*dī'-cō-tī'-lē-dōn*, *s.* A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.—See *Di*.

Di-DICTATE=*dīc'-tāt*, *v. a.* To tell with authority; to command; to order what is to be said or written.

Di'-tate, *s.* Authoritative maxim; precept.

Di'-tum, *s.* A positive assertion. [Lat.]

Di-ctā'-tōn, 89: *s.* The act or practice of dictating; that which is written from one dictating.

Di-ctā'-tōr, 38: *s.* One who dictates; in ancient Rome, a magistrate invested for a season with absolute power; hence, an absolute magistrate generally.

Di-ctā'-tōr-ship, *s.* The office of a dictator, also called *Dictature*; authority, insolent confidence.

Di-ctā'-tō'-rī-al, 90: *a.* Authoritative; dogmatical; overbearing. Milton uses *Dictatory*.

DICTION, *dīck'-shūn*, *s.* Style, language, expression.

Di'-cīōn-ar-y, *s.* A book containing the words of a language arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon, a vocabulary, a word book.

DID.—See *To Do*.

DIDACTIC=*dē-dāck'-tīck*, 88: *a.* Preceptive;

DIDACTICAL, *dē-dāck'-tē-cāl*, } intended to instruct.

Di-dac'-tī-cāl-ly, *ad.* In a didactic manner.

Diō'-as-cā'-īc, 85, 92, 88: *a.* Didactic.

DIDACTYLOUS, *dī-dāck'-tē-lūs*, 6, 120: *a.* Having two toes.—See *Di*.

DIDAPPER=*dīd'-āp-per*, 92, 36: *s.* A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALIC.—See under *Didactic*.

To DIDDLE, *dīd'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* To totter: To cheat. *To Toddle*. As a verb active, in low language, to cheat.

DIDUCTION, *dī-dūck'-shūn*, 6, 89: *s.* A double drawing, so as to pull one part from another.—See *Di*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh'-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh'-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166,

DIDYNAMIAN, *dī-dē-nā'-mē-ān*, 90, 146: *s.* Of double powers, having two pairs of stamens, one pair shorter than the other.

To DIE, &c. To tinge.—See *To Dye*, &c.

To DIE=*dēy*, 106: } *v. a.* To lose life to expire;
I DIED=*dīd*, 114: } to pass into another state of
DEAD, *dēd*, 120: } existence; to perish, to come to nothing; to sink; to faint; to vanish; to wither as a vegetable; to grow rapid as liquor. Compare with the present class the relations *Dead*, &c., *Death*, &c.

Dy'-ing, *part.* and *s.* Expiring; pertaining to the time of dying:—*s.* Death.

DIE=*dēy*, 106, } *s.* A small cube used in gaming;
DICE=*dīc*, *pl.* } hazard, chance; any small cubic body.

DIE=*dēy*, 106: (the plural is regular:) *s.* A stamp for giving the impress to coin, &c.

DIECIAN, *dī-ē-sh'ān*, 6, 90: *s.* That which has two dwellings, (see *Di*-) one of a class of plants whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species.

DIESIS=*dī-ē-cīas*, *s.* A division, a part cut off from, and therefore less than a semitone.—See *Dia*.

DIET=*dī'-ēt*, *s.* Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To Di'-et, *v. a. and n.* To feed or eat by the rules of medicine; to supply with diet; to eat.

Di'-et-er, *s.* One who prescribes for eating.

Di'-e-tar-y, *a. and s.* Pertaining to rules of diet:—*s.* A medicine of diet.

Di'-e-tet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to diet; belonging
Di'-e-tet'-ī-cal, } to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

Di'-et-drink, 158: *s.* Medicated liquors.

DIET=*dī'-ēt*, *s.* An assembly of princes or estates.

Di'-e-tine, 105: *s.* A subordinate or local diet.

DIFFARRATION, *dīf-fār-rē-ā'-shūn*, 89: *s.*

The parrying of a cake, (see *Di*-) a sacrifice between man and wife at a divorce among the Romans.

To DIFFER=*dīf'-fer*, *v. n.* To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same; to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

Di'-fer-ent, 129: *a.* Distinct, not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

Di'-fer-ent-ly, *ad.* In a different manner.

Di'-fer-ence, *s.* State of being distinct from; the qualities by which one differs from another; disproportion caused by qualities not the same in each; dispute, quarrel; distinction; point in question; ground in controversy; logical distinction; evidences of distinction.

To Di'-fer-ence, *v. a.* To cause a difference or distinction.

Di'-fer-en'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quality, and to the *calculus* or method of comparing such quantities with their whole quantities.

DIFFICILE, *dīf'-lē-cīl*, 105: *a.* Difficult. [Obs.]

Di'-fi-cīle-ness, *s.* Difficulty; incompliance. [Obs.]

Di'-fi-cūl-t, *a.* Hard to be done, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

Di'-fi-cūl-ty, *ad.* Hardly, with difficulty.

Di'-fi-cūl-ty, *s.* Contrariety to easiness or facility, that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE=*dīf'-fīd'*, *v. n.* To have no confidence in. [Little used.]

Di'-fi-dent, *a.* Not confident; doubtful of one's self.

Di'-fi-dent-ly, *ad.* With diffidence.

Di'-fi-dence, *s.* Want of confidence; doubt; want of confidence in one's self.

To DIFFIND=*dīf'-fīnd'*, *v. a.* To cleave in two.

Di'-fīn-ion, (-fīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A cleaving. See *Di*.

DIFFLATION, dīf-flā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A blowing or blasting to different parts.—See Di-.

DIFFLUENT, dīf-flū'-ēnt, 109: *a.* Flowing every way; (see Di-) not consistent, not fixed.

Dif-flu-ence, } *s.* The quality of falling away on
Dif-flu-en-cy, } all sides.

DIFFORM=dīf'-fārm, 38: *a.* Having inconsistencies of form; (see Di-) dissimilar; unlike; irregular.

Dif-for-mi-ty, *s.* Diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT.—See To Disfranchise, &c.

To DIFFUSE, dīf-fūz', 137: *v. a.* To pour out so that the liquor may run every way; (see Di-) to spread abroad; to scatter.

Dif-fused', 114: *a.* Spread widely; flowing; loose; wild.

Dif-fu'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a diffused manner.

Dif-fu'-sed-ness, *s.* The state of being diffused.

Dif-fu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who disperses.

Dif-fu'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being diffused.

Dif-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Dispersion; the act of pouring abroad; copiousness, exuberance.

Dif-fuse', (-fūce) 137: *a.* Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

Dif-fuse'-ly, *ad.* Widely; extensively; copiously.

Dif-fu'-sive, (-cīv, 152) *a.* Having the quality of scattering every way; scattered, dispersed; in full extension.

Dif-fu'-sive-ly, *ad.* Widely, extensively.

Dif-fu'-sive-ness, *s.* Diffusion; want of conciseness.

To DIG=dīg, } *v. a.* and *n.* (It also has the re-
Dug=dūg, } gular forms of the preterit and

Dug=dūg, } participle, though these are almost
obsolet.) To pierce with a spade or sharp point; to form by digging; to cultivate the ground by using the spade; to pierce with a sharp point: *To dig up*, to procure by digging.—*new.* To work with the spade in turning the ground.

Dig'-ger, (-gver, 77) *s.* One that digs.

DIGAMMA=dī-gām'-mā, *s.* An Eolic letter having the power of F, but called digamma or double G (i. e. F) from its form.

DIGASTRIC=dī-gās'-trick, *a.* Double-bellied; an epithet applied to the muscle of the lower jaw.—See Di.

To DIGEST, dā-jest', *v. a.* and *n.* Primarily, to carry to various places of destination; (see Di-) specifically, to distribute or arrange methodically; to separate and dissolve in the stomach, so as to make fit for nourishing the body; to soften by heat as in a boiler; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to a plan or method; to receive without repugnance; to dispose a wound to generate its cure:—*new.* To be prepared by the functions of the stomach, or by heat; to suppurate.

Dig-es'-ter, *s.* He that digests; a medicine to assist digestion; a strong vessel for reducing bony substances by heat to a fluid state.

Dig-es'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be digested.

Dig-es'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; methodizing, adjusting.—*s.* A preparation to aid digestion; also one to procure suppuration.

Dig-es'-tion, (-jest'-yūn=jest'-shūn, 147) *s.* The act or process of digesting; the state of being digested; preparation by digesting.

Dig-es'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Digestion. [Harvey.]

Dig'-est-r, (dī-jest, 83) *s.* Generally, that which has been methodized; appropriately, the pandects of the civil law; also an arrangement of decisions in the English courts of law, methodized under their respective heads.

DIG-E-RENT, (dīd'-jē-rēnt) *a.* Digestive. [Obs.]

To DIGHT, dīt, 115: *v. a.* To deck. [Obs.]

Dight, *part. a.* Dressed out, adorned. [Milton.]

DIGIT=dīd'-jīt, *s.* Literally, a finger or finger's breadth; accurately, three quarters of an inch; also, the twelfth of the diameter of the sun or moon; also, any number whose indication is a single figure, viz. 9, and the numbers below it.

Dig'-i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a finger.

Dig'-i-ta-ted, *a.* Branched as fingers. [Botany.]

To DIGLADIATE, dī-glād'-ē-āte, *v. n.* To fight.

Di-glād'-i-a"-tion, *s.* A using of swords.—See Di-

To DIGNIFY, dīg'-nē-fy, 105, 6: *v. a.* To invest with honour; to advance, to prefer, to exalt; to give lustre to.

Dig'-ni-fied, 114: *a.* Invested with some dignity.

Dig'-ni-fi-ca"-tion, *s.* Exaltation.

DIG-NI-TRY, 105: *s.* Elevation of rank; grandeur of aspect; advancement, preferment; among ecclesiastics, a preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Dig'-ni-tar-y, 129: *s.* A clergyman of rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGONOUS, dīg'-ō-nūs, 92: *a.* Having two angles.—See Di. [Botany.]

DIGRAPH, dī-grāf', 163: *s.* A double mark, (see Di-) two or more letters for one sound, as *ca* in *pen*.

To DIGRESS, dē-grēs', 105: *v. n.* To step aside or part off into a new road; (see Di-) to depart from the main design of the discourse or argument; to wander, to expatiate, to deviate.

Dig-res'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to digress.

Dig-res'-sive-ly, *ad.* In the way of digression.

Dig-res'-sion, (-grēs'-ūn, 147) *s.* A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse; deviation.

Dig-res'-sion-al, *a.* Deviating from the main purpose.

DIGYNIAL, dī-gin'-ē-ān, 146: *a.* Doubly feminine; (see Di-) having two pistils. [Botany.]

DIHEDRAL=dī-hē'-drāl, *a.* Having two sides.

To DIJUDICATE, dī-jū'-dē-cāte, *v. a.* To distinguish between in the capacity of a judge.—See Di.

Di-jū'-di-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE=dikē, *a.* A channel to receive water, a ditch; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DIKE, *v. a.* To surround with a dike.

To DILACERATE=dī-lās'-sēr-āte, *v. a.* To tear asunder; (see Di-) to rend; to separate by force.

Di-lac'-er-a"-tion, *s.* A rending asunder.

To DILANIATE, dī-lān'-ē-āte, *v. a.* To tear.

Di-lān'-i-a"-tion, *s.* A tearing to pieces.

To DILAPIDATE, dē-lāp'-ē-āte, *v. n.* and *a.*

To go to ruin; to decay:—*act.* To pull down; to waste.

Di-lap'-i-da"-tion, 89: *s.* Ruin or decay, especially as regards the edifices of an ecclesiastical living.

Di-lap'-i-da'-tor, *s.* One who causes decay.

To DILATE=dī-lāt', *v. a.* and *n.* To extend, to spread out; to enlarge, to tell diffusely and copiously:—*new.* To widen; to speak largely and copiously.

Di late, *a.* Expanded, dilated.

Di-la'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dilates.

Di-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A muscle that dilates.

Di-la'-tion, *s.* An extending; delay.

Di-la'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of extension.

Di-la'-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of extension.

Dil'-a-ta"-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act or state of dilating; expansion.

Dil'-a-tor-y, (dīl'-d-tōr-ēy, 92) *a.* Drawing out or extending the time in which anything is done; hence, slow, tardy.

Dil'-a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* With procrastination.

Dil'-a-tor-i-ness, *s.* Slowness; sluggishness.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā'. lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

DILECTION, dī-lěck'-shun, 89: *s.* The act of loving; kindness.

DIL-ET-TAN'-TE, (dē-lēt-tān'-táy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A lover of the fine arts. In the plural *Dilettanti*, (-téc.)

DILEMMA=dī-lēm'-mă, *s.* A double assumption leading to a proof either way; (see Di:) a situation in which no course free from objection is open.

DILIGENT, dīl'-ē-gěnt, 105: *a.* Constant in application, assiduous; constantly applied.

Dil'-i-gent-ly, *ad.* With assiduity.

Dil'-i-gence, *s.* Industry, assiduity.

DILL=dill, *s.* A plant with pungent seeds.

DILUCID, dī-l'ŭ'-cid, *a.* Lucid. [Little used.]

To dilu'-ci-date, *v. a.* To elucidate.

To DILUTE, dē-l'ŭ'-tē, 109: *v. a.* Literally, to wash, but appropriately to make liquid or thin; to attenuate by the admixt. of other parts; to make weak.

Di-lute, *a.* Thin, attenuated, diluted.

Di-lu'-ter, *s.* That which dilutes.

Di-lu'-tion, *s.* A making of any thing weak or thin; a weak liquid.

Dil'-u-ent, (dīl'-ŭ-ěnt, 92, 69) *a.* and *s.* Having the power to attenuate other matter:—*s.* That which thins other matter.

Di-lu'-vi-um,
Di-lu'-vi-at, &c. } See under Deluge.

DIM=dim, *a.* Not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; obscure, not luminous, somewhat dark; dull of apprehension.

To Dim, *v. a.* To cloud, to make less bright, to obscure.

Dim-ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

Dim-ly, *ad.* Not with quick sight; obscurely.

Dim-ness, *s.* Dullness of sight; obscurity.

DIMBLE, dīm'-bl, 101: *s.* A dingle. [Obs.]

DIMENSION, dē-mě'n'-shūn, 90: *s.* That which, being measured, is a certain length, or a certain length and breadth, or a certain length, breadth, and thickness; all these together are the *dimensions* of a body; extent; capacity.

Di-men'-sion-less, *a.* Boundless.

Di-men'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Marking boundaries.

Di-men'-sity, *s.* Extent, capacity.

DIMETER=dī-mē'-ter, 36: *a.* Containing two measures, each of two poetic feet: hence, a dimeter has four feet.

To DIMIDIATE, dī-mīd'-ē-āt, 146: *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.

Di-mid'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dē-mīn'-ish, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To make less by any means; to impair; to lessen; to degrade:—*adv.* To grow less; to be impaired.

Di-min'-ish-a-ble, *a.* That may be diminished.

Di-min'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* In a manner to diminish.

Di-min'-u-ent, *a.* Lessening. [Little used.]

Di-min'-u-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Small, little:—*s.* That which has the property of diminishing; a word formed to express littleness; as *manikin*, a little man.

Di-min'-u-tive-ly, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

Di-min'-u-tive-ness, *s.* Smallness, littleness.

DIM'-u-nu'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit, loss of dignity, degradation; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.

DIMISH, &c.—See under Dim.

To DIMIT, dē-mīt', *v. a.* To allow to go; also to grant to farm. [Out of use.]

Di-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn) *s.* Leave to depart.

DIM'-i-sor-y, (-sōr-ēy) *a.* Dismissing to another jurisdiction; giving leave to depart.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

DIMITY, dīm'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* A fine kind of fasten, or cloth of cotton.

DIMPLE, dīm'-pl, 101: *s.* A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

To Dim'-ple, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.

Dim'-pled, 114: *a.* Set with dimples.

Dim'-ply, 105: *a.* Dimpled, full of dimples.

DIN=din, *s.* A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

To Din, *v. a.* To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE=dīn, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat the chief meal of the day:—*act.* To give a dinner to; to accommodate for dining.

DIN'-NEE, 36: *s.* The chief meal of the day.

Din'-ner-time, *s.* The time of dining.

DINETICAL, dē-nēl'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING=ding, *v. a.* and *n.* To dash with violence; to impress with force:—*adv.* To bluster.

☞ This verb is regular; *Dang* for the present being obsolete.

DING-DONG=dīng'-dōng, *s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dīng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A hollow between hills; a dale.

DINGLE-DANGLE, dīng'-gl-dāng'-gl, 158, 101: *a.* Carelessly pendent.

DINGY, dīn'-jēy, *a.* Dark; dim; soiled, foul.

Din'-gi-ness, *s.* The quality of being dingy.

DINNER, &c.—See under To Dine.

DINT=dīnt, *s.* A blow, but in this sense almost obsolete; the mark or dent made by a blow; (compare Dent:) violence, force; in which last application it is worn down by frequent use into the adverbial phrase, *by dint of*, meaning by force of.

To Dint, *v. a.* To mark by a blow; to dent.

DINUMERATION, dī-nŭ'-mēr-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of numbering out one by one.

DIOCESE=dī'-o-cēcē, *s.* Literally, a residence throughout, (see Dia-) the circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Di-oc'-e-san, (dī-ōss'-ē-zān, 81, 92, 105, 151) *s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock:—*adj.* Pertaining to a diocese.

DIOPTRIC, dī-ōp'-trick, 83: } *a.* Affording a
DIOPTRICAL, dī-ōp'-trē-cāl, } medium for the
sight; (see Dia-) pertaining to dioptries.

Di-op'-trics, *s. pl.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as air, water, or glass.

DIORAMA, dī-ō-rā'-mă, *s.* That which is seen as through an opening, or which unfolds a landscape as when the clouds break, (see Dia-) the name of an exhibition.

DIORISTIC, dī-ō-ris'-tīck, *a.* Limiting or defining throughout; (see Dia-) distinguishing.

Di-o-rism, 153: *s.* Refinition.

DIRTHOSIS=dī'-or-ā'-sis, *s.* A making straight throughout the parts. (See Dia-)

To DIP=dip, *v. a.* and *n.* To immerge, to put into any fluid, to wet; to engage in:—*adv.* To sink, to immerge; to enter slightly; to choose by chance.

Dip, *s.* A depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface; a candle made by dipping.

Dip'-per, *s.* One who bathes another or himself; a ladle.

Dip'-ping-nee'-dle, *s.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet.

Dip'-chick, *s.* A small bird that dives.

DIPETALOUS, dī-pēt'-ā-lūs, 120: *a.* Having two flower leaves.—See Di-

DIPHTHONG, dip'-thōng, 143: *s.* A double

sound, (see Di-), or two vowels so uttered that they are comprehended in one syllable.

Diph'-thou-gal, (-thōng-gāl) *a.* Having the nature of a diphthong.

DIPHYLLOUS, dī-fīl'-lūs, 163: *a.* Two-leaved.

DIPLOMA=dē-plō-mā, *s.* Literally, that which is doubled or folded up, a letter; a writing conferring some privilege on the person to whom it is directed.

To Di-plō'-mate, *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.

Di-plō'-ma-cr'y, *s.* The art or practice of treating with foreign states by diplomas, or letters interchanged between the contracting parties; the customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors; a body of envoys; political cunning.

Di-plō'-ma-tist, *s.* One skilled in diplomacy.

Di-p'-lo-ma'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, &c.

Di-p'-lo-mat'-ic, *a.* Relating to diplomatics; pertaining to diplomacy; having the character or quality of diplomacy.

DIPPER, &c.—See under **To Dip**.

DIPSAS=dīp'-sās, *s.* A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

DIPTERAL=dīp'-tēr-āl, *a.* Having only two wings.—See **Di-**. [Entomol.]

DIPTOTE=dīp'-tōtē, *s.* A noun with two cases only. All nouns in English are diptotes.

DIPTYCH, dīp'-tick, 161: *s.* Literally, that which is double-folded; a public register of men who have held high offices, or have become celebrated as saints or martyrs.

DIRADIATION, dī-rā'-dē-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The diffusion of rays from a luminous body.

DIRE=dīrē, 45: *a.* Dreadful, dismal, mournful.

Dire'-ness, *s.* Dismalness, heinousness.

Dire'-ful, 117: *a.* Terrible, calamitous.

Dire'-ful-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, terribly.

Dire'-ful-ness, *s.* Dreadfulness, horror.

DIRECT=dē-rēckt', *a.* Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not retrograde; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To Di-rect', *v. a.* To aim or drive in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measures; to order, to command.

Di-rect'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which directs.

Di-rect'-ly, *ad.* In a straight line; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

Di-rect'-ness, *s.* Straightness; tendency to a point.

Di-rect'-tive, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

Di-rec'-tion, 89: *s.* Aim at a certain point; tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription, adjustment.

Di-rec'-tor, 38: *s.* A director, one appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company; one consulted in cases of conscience; an instructor.

Di-rec'-tress, **Di-rec'-triz**, *s.* A female director. The latter word also signifies a dirigent.

Di-rec'-tor-y, *a. and s.* Guiding, commanding:—*s.* A rule to direct; a book with the directions or addresses of individuals; a book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of religious worship; a board of directors; the supreme council in the French revolutionary government.

Di-rec-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Giving direction; pertaining to a directory.

DIRE'-T-GENT, (dīr'-ē-jēnt, 129) *a. and s.* Directive:—*s.* The line along which the line descript is carried in the generation of any figure.

DIREFUL, &c.—See under **Dire**.

DIREMPTION, dī-rēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* Separation.—See **Di-**.

DIRECTION, dī-rēp'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of snatching from, or plundering.—See **Di-**.

DIRGE=dergē, 35: *s.* A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

DIRIGENT.—See under **To Direct**.

DIRK=derk, 35: *s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRK=dark, *a.* Dark. **To dirk**, to darken. [Spenser.]

DIRT=derk, 35: *s.* Filth, excrement, mud, mire; meanness, sordidness.

To Dirt, *v. a.* To foul, to bemoir.

Dir'-ty, *a.* Foul, nasty, filthy, sullied, mean.

Dir'-tu-ly, *ad.* In a dirty manner.

Dir'-ti-ness, *s.* Nastiness; meanness; sordidness.

To Dir'-ty, *v. a.* To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DISRUPTION, dī-rūp'-shūn, 89: *s.* A bursting or breaking asunder.—See **Di-**.

DIS-, A prefix etymologically the same as **Di-**, which see. It commonly signifies privation or negation, but not uniformly. Among the words which begin with this prefix, those will stand distinguished which seem to receive from it a peculiar meaning, as well as those which happen to stand at the head of several others. As to the pronunciation of this prefix, the *s* is unvoiced if the accent primary or secondary is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented, and begin with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced; for in such case the derivative follows its principal.

To Dis-a'-ble, 151, 101: *v. a.* To deprive of force, to weaken; to hinder from action; to impair; to diminish; to deprive of usefulness; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

Dis-a'-ble-ment, *s.* Disability. [Bacon.]

Dis-a'-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of power, weakness; want of qualifications for a purpose; legal impediment.

To DISABUSE, dīs'-d-būz', 137: *v. a.* To undeceive; to set from a mistake; to set right.

To DISACCOMMODATE=dīs'-āc-cōm'-mō-date, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience.

Dis'-ac-com-mo-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To Dis'-ac-com-mo-d', 37: *v. a.* To refuse consent. [Spenser.]

To Dis-a'-cus'-tom, 18: *v. a.* To destroy a habit.

DISADVANTAGE=dīs'-ād-vān'-tāgē, 99: *s.* Loss; injury to interest; diminution; unpreparedness.

To Dis'-ad-van'-tage, *v. a.* To injure in interest.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-geous, (-jūs, 147, 120) 90: *a.* Contrary to interest or convenience; unfavourable.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-geous-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or convenience.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-geous-ness, *s.* Contrariety to profit; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS, dīs'-ād-vēn'-tū-rūs, 147: *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. [Obs.]

To DISAFFECT=dīs'-āf'-fēct', *v. a.* To fill with discontent; to dislike; to disdain; to disorder.

Dis'-af-fēc'-ted, *a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection; not disposed to view favourably.

Dis'-af-fēc'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a disaffected manner.

Dis'-af-fēc'-ted-ness, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

Dis'-af-fēc'-tion, 90: *s.* Dislike; want of zeal for the government; disorder; bad constitution.

To Dis'-af-firm, (-fērm, 35) *v. a.* To deny.

Dis'-af-firm'-mance, *s.* Confutation; negation.

To Dis'-af-firm'-ment, 129: *v. a.* To throw open or reduce a forest to common ground.

To DISAGREE=dīs'-ā-greē', *v. n.* To differ, not to be the same; to differ in opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

Dis'-a-gree'-ment, *s.* Difference; dissimilitude.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lā:ā: gōōd: j'ōw, i. e. j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Dis'-a-gree'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasant; offensive.
Dis'-a-gree'-a-bly, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.
Dis'-a-gree'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.
To DISALLIEGE, *dis'-äl-léjé'*, 103: *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance. [Milton.]
To DIS-AL-Low', 31: *v. a. and n.* To refuse permission; to deny the authority of; to consider as unlawful; to censure by a posterior act:—*new.* To refuse permission, not to grant.
Dis'-al-low'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Not allowable.
Dis'-al-low'-ence, *s.* Prohibition.
To DIS-AL-Ly', *v. a.* To disjoin. [Milton.]
To DIS-AN'-CHOR, (*diz-äng'-cor*, 151, 158, 161, 38) *v. a.* To drive from her anchor.
To DIS-AN'-I-MATE, 151: *v. a.* To deprive of life, to discourage, to deject.
Dis-an'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Privation of life.
To DISANNUL, *dis'-än-nül'*, *v. a.* To annul. The prefix is merely intensive.—See *Di*.
Dis'-an-nül'-ment, *s.* Annulment.
To DISAPPAREL = *dis'-ap-pär'-ël*, *v. a.* To strip of raiment.
To DIS-AP-PEAR', 103, 41: *v. n.* To be lost to view; to vanish from sight; to fly; to go away.
Dis'-ap-pear'-ence, *s.* An end of appearance.
To DISAPPOINT = *dis'-äp-point'*, 29: *v. a.* To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive or bereave of.
Dis'-ap-point'-ment, *s.* Defeat of hopes.
To DISAPPROVE, *dis'-äp-prööv'*, 107: *v. a.* To dislike, to censure; not to confirm by concurrence; to reject.
Dis'-ap-pro'-val, *s.* Disapprobation, dislike.
Dis-ap'-pro-ba'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.
Dis-ap'-pro-ba'-tion, *s.* Censure, condemnation.
To DIS-ARM, 151, 35: *v. a.* To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of any thing injurious.
To DIS-AR-RANGE', (*-rängé*, 111) *v. a.* To unsettle; to put out of order.
Dis'-ar-range'-ment, *s.* Disorder, confusion.
To DIS-AR-RAY', *v. a.* To undress; to discomfit, to rout, to overthrow.
Dis'-ar-ray', *s.* Disorder, confusion; undress.
DISASTER = *diz-äs'-ter*, 151, 11, 36: *s.* The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; mishap; misery.
To DIS-AS'-ter, *v. a.* To blast, to afflict.
Dis-as'-trous, 120: *a.* Unlucky; calamitous.
Dis-as'-trous-ly, *ad.* Calamitously.
Dis-as'-trous-ness, *s.* Calamitousness.
To DISAUTHORIZE, *diz-äw'-thör-izé*, 151: *v. a.* To deprive of credit or authority.
To DIS-A-VOUCH', 31, 63: *v. a.* To retract profession.
To DIS-A-VOW', *v. a.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
Dis'-a-vow'-al, *Dis'-a-vow'-ment*, *s.* Denial.
To DIS-BAND', 151: *v. a. and n.* To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss from service:—*new.* To retire from military service; to be dissolved.
To DIS-BARK', 151: *v. o.* To strip off the bark. Pope uses it for *To Debar* or *Disembark*.
To DIS-BE-LIEVE', (*-léév*, 103, 189) *v. a.* Not to credit, not to hold true.
Dis'-be-liev'-er, *s.* One who refuses belief.
Dis'-be-lief', *s.* Refusal of credit.
To DIS-BENCH', 151, 63: *v. a.* To drive from a seat.
To DIS-BRANCH', *v. a.* To break off, as a branch.

To DIS-BUD, 151: *v. a.* To take away buds.
To DIS-BUR'-DEN.—See four words lower.
To DIS-BURSE', 151, 153: *v. a.* To take from the purse; to pay out as money, to spend.
Dis-bur'-ser, *s.* One that disburses.
Dis-burse'-ment, *s.* Act of disbursing; the sum disbursed.
To DIS-BUR'-THEN, (*-thin*, 114) *v. a. and n.* To ease of a burthen, to unload; to disencumber or clear; to throw off as a burthen:—*new.* To ease the mind.
 ☞ It is very commonly but less properly spelled *Dis-burden*.
To DIS-CAL'-CE-ATE, (*-shé-äte*, 147) *v. a.* To put off the shoes or sandals.
Dis-cal'-ce-a'-tion, 150: *s.* A pulling off the shoes.
To DIS-CAN'-DY, *v. n.* To dissolve, to melt.
To DIS-CARD', *v. a.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; hence, to dismiss from service or employment.
DIS-CAR'-NATE, *a.* Stripped of flesh.
To DIS-CASE', (*-cäcä*, 152) *v. a.* To strip, to undress.
DIS-CERP'-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* A dispute.
Dis'-cep-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* A decider, an umpire.
To DISCERN, *diz-zern'*, 151: *v. a. and n.* To discern, to see; to judge; to have knowledge by comparison, to distinguish:—*new.* To make distinction; to have judicial cognizance.
Dis-cer'-ner, 36: *s.* One that discerns; a judge.
Dis-cern'-ing, *a. and s.* Judicious, knowing:—*s.* the power of distinguishing.
Dis-cern'-ing-ly, *ad.* Judiciously.
Dis-cern'-ment, *s.* Judgement; power of distinguishing.
Dis-cern'-i-ble, *a.* Discernable, perceptible.
Dis-cern'-i-bly, *ad.* Perceptibly; apparently.
Dis-cern'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Visibleness.
To DISCERP = *dis-serp'*, 35: *v. a.* To tear in pieces, to break; to separate, to select. [Little used.]
Dis-cerp'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pulling to pieces.
Dis-cerp'-ti-ble, *a.* Frangible, separable.
 ☞ This word and its derivative, *Discernibility*, ought to have been *Discerptible*, &c., that is, they ought to have been derived from the verb and not the noun.
DISCESSION, *dis-sesh'-ün*, 147: *s.* Departure.
To DISCHARGE = *dis-charge'*, *v. a. and n.* To disburthen, to unload; to disembark; to give vent to, to let fly, to let off; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform, to execute; to put away; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss; to release; to emit:—*new.* To dismiss itself; to break up.
Dis-charge', *s.* Vent; explosion; dismissal; release; ransom; payment; execution.
Dis-char'-ger, *s.* He that discharges.
DIS-CINCT', (*-singkt*, 158) *a.* Ungirded.
To DIS-CIND', (*-ainnd*) *v. a.* To divide, to cut.
DISCIPLE, *dis-si'-pl*, 101: *s.* A scholar, one that professes to receive instruction from another; a follower in doctrine.
To DIS-ci'-ple, *v. a.* To teach, to bring up. Spenser and Milton use it in the contracted form *To Dis'-ple*.
Dis-ci'-ple-ship, *s.* The state or function of a disciple.
Dis-ci'-pline, (*dis'-sé-plin*, 103) *s.* Education, instruction; rule of government; order; military regulation; a state of subjection; any thing taught, art, science; punishment, chastisement, external mortification.
To Dis'-ci-pline, *v. a.* To educate; to regulate; to punish; to advance by instruction.
Dis'-ci-plin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of instruction.
Dis'-ci-plin-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of instruction.
Dis'-ci-plin-ant, *s.* One of a strict religious order.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *thin*, 166: *then*, 166.

Dis'-ci-plin-a"-ri-an, 90, 41 : *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to discipline. — *s.* One who rules or teaches with strictness; a puritan or presbyterian.
 Dis'-ci-plin-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
 To DISCLAIM=dis-clām', *v. a.* To disown, to deny any knowledge of; to renounce.
 Dis-claim'-er, 36 : *s.* One that disclaims; in law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.
 To DIS-CLOSE', (clōz', 137) *v. a.* To uncover, to open; to reveal, to tell; to hatch. It may be met with as a noun.
 Dis-clo'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One that discloses.
 Dis-clo'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Discovery; a revealing.
 Dis-clu'-sion, (-cl'ŭ-zhūn, 109) *s.* Emission.
 DISCOID.—See under Disk after all words in Dis-.
 To DISCOLOUR, dis-cūl'-ur, 116, 120, 140 : *v. a.* To change from the natural hue, to stain.
 Dis-col'-or-a"-tion, 191, 89 : *s.* The act of changing the colour; change of colour; stain, dye.
 To DISCOMFIT, dis-cūm'-fit, 116 : *v. a.* To rout, to defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.
 Dis-com'-fit, *s.* Rout, defeat, overthrow.
 Dis-com'-fi-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Defeat.
 DISCOMFORT, dis-cūm'-fort, 116, 38 : *s.* Uneasiness, sorrow, melancholy.
 To Dis-com'-fort, *v. a.* To grieve, to sadden.
 Dis-com'-for-ta-ble, *a.* Uncomfortable; discom-forting. [Little used.]
 To DIS-COM-MEND, (-cōm-mend', 18) *v. a.* To blame.
 Dis-com-meh"-der, 36 : *s.* A censurer.
 Dis-com-men"-da-ble, *a.* Censurable.
 Dis'-com-men"-da-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.
 Dis'-com-men-da"-tion, 89 : *s.* Blame, reproach.
 To Dis-com-mode", 18 : *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest. To *Discommode*, which would have been a better word, is met with only in old authors.
 Dis'-com-mo"-di-ous, 90, 105, 120 : *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. [Not in good modern use.]
 Dis'-com-mod"-i-ty, *s.* Inconvenience. [Bacon.]
 To Dis-com-mo"-v, *v. a.* To deprive of the right of common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.
 To Dis'-com-POSE", (-cōm-pōz', 18, 137) *v. a.* To disorder, to unsettle, to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend.
 Dis'-com-po"-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Disorder; perturbation; disagreement of parts.
 To Dis'-con-CERT", 35 : *v. a.* To unsettle the mind; to disturb; to break as a scheme, to defeat a machination.
 Dis'-con-FORM"-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Want of agreement.
 Dis'-con-GRU"-i-ty, 109 : *s.* Inconsistency.
 To Dis'-con-NECT", *v. a.* To break the ties of.
 Dis'-con-nec"-tion, 89 : *s.* Separation.
 DISCONSOLATE=dis-cōn'-sō-lāt, *a.* Void of comfort, hopeless, sorrowful, melancholy.
 Dis-con'-so-late-ly, *ad.* Comfortlessly.
 Dis-con'-so-late-ness, *s.* The state of being disconsolate. *Disconsolation* is found only in old authors.
 DISCONTENT=dis'-con-tēnt', *s.* and *a.* Want of content; uneasiness; one who is discontented : — *a.* Discontented.
 To Dis'-con-tent", *v. a.* To dissatisfy.
 Dis'-con-ten"-ted, *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy.
 Dis'-con-ten"-ted-ly, *ad.* In a discontented manner.
 Dis'-con-ten"-ted-ness, *s.* The quality of discontent.
 Dis'-con-tent"-ment, *s.* The state of discontent.
 To Dis'-con-TIN"-ue, 109 : *v. n.* and *a.* Orig-

nally, to lose the cohesion of parts; more commonly, to cease : — *act.* To leave off; to make an end of.
 Dis'-con-tin"-u-ance, *s.* A ceasing; discontinuity.
 Dis'-con-tin"-u-ous, *a.* Broken off; separated.
 Dis'-con-ti-nu"-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Disunity of parts.
 Dis'-con-tin"-u-a"-tion, *s.* Disruption of parts.
 DISCORD=dis'-cōrd, 37 : *s.* Disagreement, opposition, mutual anger; difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds; a combination of disagreeing sounds.
 To Dis-cord', 83 : *v. n.* To disagree; not to suit with.
 Dis-cor'-dant, *a.* Inconsistent; inharmonic.
 Dis-cor'-dant-ly, *ad.* In a discordant manner.
 Dis-cor'-dance, 12 : *s.* Disagreement; opposition;
 Dis-cor'-dan-cy, } inconsistency.
 DISCOUNT=dis'-cōunt, *s.* That which is counted back, or refunded in a bargain; a deduction according to the rate or interest for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a debt not yet due in order to receive the money for the same.
 To Dis-count', 83 : *v. a.* To count back; to allow discount; to advance money on, with the deduction of a discount.
 The accent is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun. (82.)
 Dis-count'-er, *s.* One that lends on discount.
 Dis-count'-a-ble, *a.* That may be discounted.
 To Dis-coun"-te-nance, *v. a.* To discourage; to abash; to put to shame.
 Dis-coun"-te-nance, *s.* Cold treatment.
 Dis-coun"-te-nan-er, *s.* One who discourages.
 To Dis-coun"-age, (-cūr'-āge, 120, 129, 99) *v. a.* To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.
 Dis-cour'-ager, 2, 36 : *s.* One that discourages.
 Dis-cour'-age-ment, *s.* The act of deterring or depressing; the cause of depression or fear.
 DISCOURSE, dis-cōurs, 47, 153 : *s.* The act of the understanding by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language; effusion of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation.
 To Dis-course', *v. n.* and *a.* To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason : — *act.* [Shaks.] To treat of; to discuss; to utter.
 Dis-cour'-ser, 36 : *s.* A speaker, a dissertator.
 Dis-cour'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Discursive. [Milton.]
 Dis-cur'-sive, *a.* Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative; moving here and there; roving; desultory.
 Dis-cur'-sive-ly, *ad.* By due gradation of argument.
 Dis-cur'-sive-ness, *s.* Due gradation of argument.
 Dis-cur'-sor-y, 129, 18 : *a.* Argumental.
 DISCOURTEOUS, dis-cōurt'-jus, 47, 146, 147 : *a.* Uncivil, uncomplaisant.
 Dis-cour'-teous-ly, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely.
 Dis-cour'-tship, *s.* Discourtesy. [Obs.]
 Dis-cour'-te-ous, (-cūr-te-sē, 120, 152) *s.* Incivility; rudeness.
 DISCOVER.—See under Disk after all words in Dis-.
 To DISCOVER, dis-cūv'-er, 116, 36 : *v. a.* Literally, to uncover; to show, to disclose, to bring to light; to make visible; to make known; to reveal; to espy; to detect.
 Dis-cov'-er-er, *s.* One that finds out something which existed, but was not known; also, a spy.
 Dis-cov'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be discovered; apparent, exposed to view.
 Dis-cov'-er-y, *s.* The act of finding any thing hidden; the thing discovered; the act of revealing.
 Dis-cov'-er-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* State of being released, or of being free from coverture, that is, of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels : gāu-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā' : lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55 : a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

DIS-

DIS-

being a spinster or a widow; [Law:] discovery; de-nouement

DISCREDIT=dis-créd'-it, *s.* Want of credit; ignominy, reproach, disgrace.

To **Dis-cred'**-it, *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to make less reputable; to distrust; not to credit.

Dis-cred'-it-a-ble, 101: *a.* Disreputable.

DISCREET=dis-crét', *a.* Literally separate, but appropriately in this mode of spelling, wary, prudent, cautious; modest, not forward.—Compare Discrete lower.

Dis-creet'-ly, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.

Dis-creet'-ness, *s.* Discretion.

Dis-CRET'-ION, (-crěsh'-ün, 89, 92) *s.* Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure; literally, disjunction, separation, but in this sense little used.

Dis-cret'-ion-al, *a.* Left to discretion or choice.

Dis-cret'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* At pleasure, at choice.

Dis-cret'-ion-ar-y, *a.* Left to discretion.

DISCREPANT=dis-crě-pánt, *a.* Jarring, disagreeing; different.

Dis'-cre-pan-ce, 12: } *s.* Difference, disagreement;
Dis'-cre-pan-cy, } contrariety.

DISCRETE=dis-crét', *a.* Separate, distinct, not concrete; not continued; disjunctive.

Dis-cret'-ive, 105: *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition; a disjunctive proposition is that which is opposed to another by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c., which are called disjunctive conjunctions.

Dis-cret'-ive-ly, *ad.* In a disjunctive manner.

DIS-CRET'-ION, &c.—See above under Discreet.

To **DISCRIMINATE**, dis-crim'-ě-nâte, 105: *v. a. and n.* To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens; to select or separate:—*new*. To make a distinction.

Dis-crim'-i-nate, *a.* Distinguished. [Bacon.]

Dis-crim'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Distinctly.

Dis-crim'-i-nate-ness, *s.* Marked difference.

Dis-crim'-i-na-tive, *a.* That makes a mark of distinction, characteristic; that observes distinction.

Dis-crim'-i-na-tive-ly, *ad.* With discrimination or distinction.

Dis-crim'-i-na-tion, 89: *s.* The faculty of distinguishing: the state of being distinguished; distinction; the marks of distinction.

Dis-crim'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

Dis-CRIM'-I-NOUS, 120: *a.* Having nice differences between safety and danger, hazardous. [Harvey.]

DISCUBITORY, dis-cũ'-bě-tŏr-ē-y, 105, 129, 18: *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning.

Dis-cum'-ben-cy, *s.* The act of leaning at meat.

To **DISCULPATE**=dis-cũ'-pâte, *v. a.* To exculpate, which is in better use.

To **Dis-CUM'-BER**, 36: *v. a.* To disencumber.

DISCURSION, dis-cur'-shũn, *s.* A running or rambling in different ways.

Dis-CUR'-SIVE, &c.—See under Discourse.

Dis-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Not current. [Obs.]

DISCUS.—See under Disk after all words in Dis-.

To **DISCUSS**=dis-cũs', *v. a.* Literally, to shake in pieces, or separate by shaking; hence, in medicine, to disperse or scatter; but appropriately and commonly, to examine or clear by discussion.

Dis-cus'-ser, 36: *s.* He that discusses.

Dis-cus'-sive, 105: *a. and s.* Having the power to discuss, or disperse tumors:—*s.* A medicine to disperse tumors, a discutient.

Dis-cus'-tient, (-sh-ěnt, 147) *a. and s.* Dispersing morbid matter:—*s.* A medicine to disperse tumors.

To **DISDAIN**, dĭz-dān', 151: *v. a. and n.* To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character:—*new*. To scorn; to grow impatient or angry.

Dis-dain', *s.* Contempt; scorn, indignation.

Dis-dain'-ful, 117: *a.* Haughty, scornful.

Dis-dain'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously, haughtily.

Dis-dain'-ful-ness, *s.* Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dĭz-ēz', 151: *s.* Distemper, malady.

To **Dis-ease'**, *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect to make uneasy.

Dis-eas'-ed-ness, *s.* Sickness, morbidity.

Dis-ease'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with disease, producing disease.

Dis-ease'-ment, *s.* Trouble, inconvenience.

Dis-EDGE', 114: *a.* Blunted, made dull.

To **Dis'-EM-BARK'**, *v. a. and n.* To land [troops] from a ship:—*new*. To land.

Dis'-em-bark'-ment, *s.* The act of disembarking. Dis-em-bar-ca-tion is used with the same meaning.

To **Dis'-em-BARK'-RASS**, *v. a.* To free from clog.

Dis'-em-bar'-rass-ment, *s.* Freedom from perplexity.

To **Dis'-EM-BIT'-TER**, *v. a.* To free from bitterness.

To **Dis'-EM-BOD'-Y**, *v. a.* To free from flesh or the body; to discharge from military incorporation.

Dis'-em-bod'-ied, 114: *a.* Divested of the body; separated, no longer incorporated.

To **Dis'-EM-BOGUE'**, (-bŏgwē) *v. a. and n.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent, to eject:—*new*. To gain a vent; to flow.

Dis'-em-bogue'-ment, *s.* The discharge of waters into the ocean.

Dis'-EM-BOS'-OMED, (-bŏŏz'-ŏmd, 107, 151, 18, 114) *a.* Separated from the bosom. [Young.]

To **Dis'-EM-BOW'-EL**, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of; to draw from the bowels.

To **Dis'-EM-BROIL'**, *v. a.* To free from confusion.

To **Dis'-EN-A'-BLE**, *v. a.* To deprive of power.

To **Dis'-EN-CHANT'**, *v. a.* To free from enchantment.

To **Dis'-EN-CUM'-BER**, *v. a.* To disburthen, to exonerate, to free from obstruction.

Dis'-en-cum'-brance, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance.

To **Dis'-EN-GAGE'**, *v. a. and n.* To separate, to extricate, to clear; to free from what strongly detains the attention:—*new*. To set one's self free from.

Dis'-en-gaged', 114: *a.* Vacant, at leisure.

Dis'-en-gaged'-ness, *s.* The quality of being disengaged; freedom from pressing business; disjunction.

Dis'-en-gage'-ment, *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.

To **Dis'-EN-NO'-BLE**, 101: *v. a.* To degrade.

To **Dis'-EN-ROLL'**, (-tŏle, 116) *v. a.* To erase or remove out of a roll or list.

To **Dis'-EN-TAN'-GLE**, 158, 101: *v. a.* To unravel; to set free from impediments; to disengage.

Dis'-en-tan'-gle-ment, *s.* An unravelling.

To **Dis'-EN-THRAL'**.—See To Disinthal.

To **Dis'-EN-THRONE'**, *v. a.* To dethrone.

To **Dis'-EN-TIT'-LE**, 101: *v. a.* To deprive of title.

To **Dis'-EN-TRANCE'**, *v. a.* To awaken from a trance.

To **Dis'-E-SPOUSE'**, (-spowz, 137) *v. a.* To divorce.

Dis'-E-STEEM', *s.* Slight, dislike, disregard.

To **Dis'-e-steam'**, *v. a.* To slight, to dislike.

Dis'-es-ti-ma'-tion, *s.* Disrespect, disesteem.

Dis-FA'-VOUR, 120, 39: *s.* Discountenance; unpropitious regard; state of unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To **Dis-fa'-vour**, *v. a.* To discountenance; to deform.

To **Dis-FIG'-URE**, *v. a.* To deform; to mangle.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ũn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ũn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

DIS-

Dis-fig'-ure-ment, *s.* A defacement ; a deforming.
 Dis-fig'-u-ra'-tion, *s.* The act of disfiguring ; the state of being disfigured ; deformity.
 To Dis-fore'-est, *v. a.* To disafforest, which see.
 To Dis-fran'-chise, (-chîz, 105, 137) *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or communalities.
 Dis-fran'-chise-ment, *s.* A depriving of privileges.
 To Dis-fur'-nish, *v. a.* To unfurnish, to strip.
 To Dis-gar'-nish, 151 : *v. a.* To strip of ornaments.
 To Dis-gar'-ri-son, (-sn, 114) 151 : *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.
 To Dis-glo'-ri-ty, 151, 6 : *v. a.* To deprive of glory.
 To Dis-gorge', 151 : *v. a.* To vomit ; to discharge.
 Dis-gorge'-ment, *s.* A disgorging ; thing disgorged.
 Dis-orace', 151 : *s.* State of being out of favour ; state of ignominy ; dishonour ; state of shame ; cause of shame.
 To Dis-grace', *v. a.* To bring reproach upon ; to dishonour as an agent ; to bring to shame ; to put out of favour.
 Dis-gra'-cer, *s.* One that causes ignominy.
 Dis-grace'-ful, 117 : *a.* Shameful.
 Dis-grace'-ful-ly, *ad.* Ignominiously.
 Dis-grace'-ful-ness, *s.* Ignominy.
 Dis-ora'-cious, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Unfavourable.
 To DISGUISE, diz-gu'iz', 151, 77 : *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress ; to hide by a counterfeit appearance ; to disfigure ; to change the form of.
 Dis-guise', *s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it ; a false appearance ; counterfeit show.
 Dis-gui'-ser, *s.* He that disguises himself or another.
 Dis-guise'-ment, *s.* Dress of concealment.
 DISGUST, diz-gust', 151 : *s.* Distaste ; aversion of the palate ; aversion ; offence conceived.
 To Dis-gust', *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach ; to strike with dislike ; to offend ; to produce aversion.
 Dis-gust'-ing, *a.* Nauseous ; offensive.
 Dis-gust'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a disgusting manner.
 Dis-gust'-ful, *a.* Nauseous ; causing aversion.
 DISH, &c.—See after all the words formed with Dis..
 DISHABILLE, dîsh'-d-bîl', 170 : *s.* An undress.
 As an adj. it is properly *deshabîlé* (dêzh'-d-bîl'-yâ.)
 To DISHABIT=dîs-hâb'-it, *v. a.* To drive from abode. [Shaks.]
 To Dis-heart'-en, (-har'-tn, 131, 114) *v. a.* To discourage, to deject, to terrify, to repress.
 To Dis-heri'-t.—See Disinherit.
 To DISHEVEL, dê-shêv'-ël, 105 : *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly ; it derives its pronunciation from its original French form.
 Dis-shêv'-elled, (-êld, 114) *a.* Flowing disorderly.
 DISHONEST, dîzh-on'-êst, 151, 56 : *a.* Void of probity or faith ; in a classical sense, disgraced, ignominious ; in our old writers, unchaste, lewd.
 Dis-hon'-est-ly, *ad.* In a dishonest manner.
 Dis-hon'-est-y, *s.* The quality of being dishonest.
 Dis-hon'-our, (dîzh-on'-ur, 151, 56, 120) *s.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy ; reproach uttered, censure.
 To Dis-hon'-our, *v. a.* To disgrace ; to violate the chastity of ; to deprive of the ornament of ; to refuse the acceptance or payment of.
 Dis-hon'-our-er, *s.* One that dishonours.
 Dis-hon'-our-a-ble, *a.* Shameful, reproachful ; void of faith ; being in a state of disesteem.
 Dis-hon'-our-a-bly, *ad.* Ignominiously.
 To Dis-horn', *v. a.* To strip of horns. [Shaks.]
 Dis-hu'-mour, 56, 120 : *s.* Ill-humour.
 Dis-im-prove'-ment, (-prôov'-mênt, 107) *s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

DIS-

To Dis'-in-car'-cer-ate, *v. a.* To free from prison.
 To Dis'-in-cline', *v. a.* To produce dislike to.
 Dis'-in-cli-na'-tion, 89 : *s.* Slight dislike.
 To Dis'-in-cor'-po-rate, *v. a.* To dissolve from being corporate ; to detach from a corporation.
 Dis'-in-cor'-po-ra'-tion, 89 : *s.* Deprivation of corporate existence or privileges.
 To Dis'-in-fect', *v. a.* To purify from infection.
 Dis'-in-fec'-tion, *s.* Purification from infection.
 Dis'-in-gen'-u-ous, 120 : *a.* Unfair ; meanly artful ; viciously subtle ; sly, cunning ; illiberal.
 Dis'-in-gen'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* With dissingenuousness.
 Dis'-in-gen'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Unfairness ; low craft.
 Dissingenuity, in the same sense, is almost obsolete.
 To Dis'-in-heri'-t, *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Dishériť*, with the same meaning, is little used.
 Dis'-in-heri'-i-son, (-hêr'-ê-zn, 129, 105, 151, 114) *s.* The act of disinheriting ; the state of being disinherited. *Disherison* has the same meaning.
 Dis'-in-her'-i-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of separating integral parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of constituent parts.
 To Dis'-in-ter', *v. a.* To unbury ; to disclose.
 Dis'-in-ter'-ment, *s.* An unburying.
 Dis'-in-ter'-est, 151 : *s.* What is contrary to one's wish or profit ; indifference to profit, or to private regards.
 To Dis'-in-ter'-est, *v. a.* To render superior to private advantage.
 Dis'-in-ter'-est-ed, *a.* Superior to private regards ; without personal concern in an affair ; free from self-interest. *Disinterested*, in the same sense, is out of use.
 Dis'-in-ter'-est-ed-ly, *ad.* With disinterestedness.
 Dis'-in-ter'-est-ed-ness, *s.* Contempt of private interest. *Disinterestedness*, in the same sense, is out of use.
 To Dis'-in-thral', (-thral', 112) *v. a.* To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.
 To Dis'-i-nure', *v. a.* To deprive of habit [Milton.]
 To Dis'-in-vite', *v. a.* To recall an invitation.
 To Dis'-in-volve', 189 : *v. a.* To disentangle.
 To Dis-join', 151 : *v. a.* To separate ; to part from each other ; to sunder.
 Dis-junct', (dîz-jungkt, 158) *a.* Disjoined.
 Dis-junc'-tive, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Incapable of union ; marking separation or opposition ; disjoining the sense, though joining the words ; set in opposition ; having parts in opposition ;—*a.* A disjunctive conjunction.
 Dis-junc'-tive-ly, *ad.* Distinctly ; separately.
 Dis-junc'-tion, 89 : *s.* Disunion ; separation.
 To Dis-joint', *v. a.* and *n.* To put out of joint ; to break at junctures ; to make incoherent ; to break the relation between the parts ;—*new.* To fall in pieces.
 Dis-joint', *a.* Disjoined.
 Dis-joint'-ly, *ad.* In a divided state.
 Dis-jun'-di-ca'-tion, 109, 89 : *s.* Act of determining.
 Dis-junct', &c.—See above, under To Disjoin.
 DISK, &c.—See after all the words formed with Dis..
 DISKINDNESS, dis-kînd'-ness, 115, 76 : *s.* Unkindness ; injury.
 Dis-like', 151 : *s.* Disinclination ; absence of affection ; the contrary to fondness ; discord.
 To Dis-like', *v. a.* To disapprove ; not to like.
 Dis-like'-ful, 117 : *a.* Disaffected. [Spencer.]
 To Dis-li'-ken, 114 : *v. a.* To make unlike. In Shakspeare it may be met with as a verb neuter.
 Dis-like'-ness, *s.* Dissimilitude, unlikeness.
 To Dis-limb', (-lîm, 156) *v. a.* To tear limb from limb.
 To Dis-limn', (-lîm, 156) *v. a.* To strike from a picture.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels : gâw'-wây : châp'-mân : pâ'-pâ' : lîw : gôd : j'w, *i. e.* few, 55 : a, e, y, &c. mute, 171.

To **DIS-LO-CATE**, *v. a.* To displace; to put out of joint.

DIS-LO-ca-tion, *s.* The act of moving from its proper place; state of being displaced; a luxation, or joint put out.

To **DIS-LODGE**, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To remove from a place; to drive from a station; to remove to other quarters:—*new*. To go away to another place.

DIS-LOY-AL, 151, 29, 12: *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; treacherous; false in love.

Dis-loy-al-ly, *ad.* Faithlessly.

Dis-loy-al-ty, *s.* Want of allegiance; or faith.

DISMAL, **dix-mäl**, 151, 12: *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

↳ The first syllable is supposed to be of other origin than the prefix **Dis-**, and does not, in consequence, fall under the rule for pronouncing it.

Dis-mal-ly, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

Dis-mal-ness, *s.* Horror; sorrow.

To **DISMANTLE**, **dix-män-tl**, 151, 101: *v. a.* To strip or divest; to strip of outworks; to break off.

To **DIS-MASK**, 11: *v. a.* To divest of a mask.

To **DIS-MAST**, 11: *v. a.* To deprive of masts.

To **DISMAY**, **dix-mäy**, 151: *v. a.* To terrify; to discourage; to depress; to deject.

Dis-may, *s.* Fall of courage; terror; fear.

Dis-may-ed-ness, *s.* Dejection of courage.

DISME.—See after all the words formed with **Dis-**.

To **DISEMBEER**, **dix-mēm'-ber**, 151: *v. a.* To divide member from member; to dilacerate.

Dis-emb'er-ment, *s.* Division.

To **DISMISS**, **dix-miss**, 151: *v. a.* To send away; to give leave of departure; to discard; to discontinue or cease the further hearing of.

Dis-miss, *s.* Dismissal or dismissal. [Obs.]

To **DIS-MIS-SIVE**, (-civ, 105) *a.* Causing dismissal; giving leave to depart.

Dis-mis-sal, *s.* Dismission.

DIS-MIS-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* A sending away; an honourable discharge; deprivation; obligation to leave.

To **DISMORTGAGE**, **dix-mor'-gä-gä**, 151, 156: *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage.

To **DIS-MOUNT**, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw off from horseback; to throw from an elevation or place of honour; to throw [cannon] from the carriage:—*new*. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

To **DIS-MAT'-U-RAL-IZE**, (-näth'-oo-räl-ize, 96, 147) 151: *v. a.* To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Dis-na-tured, (-ch'oord, 147, 114) *a.* Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. [Shaks.]

To **DIS-O-BEY**, (-häy, 100) *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

Dis-o-be'-di-ent, 105: *a.* That disobey.

Dis-o-be'-di-ence, *s.* Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty to superiors; inobedience.

To **DIS-O-BLIGE**, 104: *v. a.* To offend by something contrary to what was expected or desired.

Dis-o-bli'-ging, *a.* Not obliging; discourteous.

Dis-o-bli'-ging-ly, *ad.* Rudely; discourteously.

Dis-o-bli'-ging-ness, *s.* Offensiveness.

Dis-ob'-li-ga-tion, *s.* Offence; cause of disgust.

Dis-ob'-li-ga-tor-y, *a.* Releasing obligation: the literal sense, which in the other words is obsolete.

DIS-OR-BIT, 151, 114: *a.* Thrown from its orbit.

To **DIS-OR-DEE**, 151, 36: *s.* Confusion; irregularity; tumult; neglect of rule; distemper of body, or of mind.

To **DIS-OR-der**, *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to disturb; to ruffle; to make sick.

Dis-or-dered, 114: *a.* Deranged; indisposed.

Dis-or-der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious.

Dis-or'-di-nate, *a.* Not living by good rules.

Dis-or'-di-nate-ly, *ad.* Indordinately.

To **DIS-OR'-GA-NIZE**, *v. a.* To break or destroy the structure or order of; to dissolve the union of parts.

Dis or'-ga-ni-za-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction of system; subversion of order.

To **DIS-OWN**, (-öwn, 125) *v. a.* To deny a property in; to deny; not to allow; to abnegate; to renounce.

To **DIS-OR'-Y-DATE**, *v. a.* See To Deoxydate.

To **DIS-PAIR**, *v. a.* To part a pair or couple.

To **DIS-PAND**, *v. a.* To display. [Unusual.]

Dis-pan'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Diffusion; dilation.

To **DISPARAGE**=**dis-pär'-ä-gä**, 129, 99: *v. a.* To match unequally; to injure by a depreciating comparison.

Dis-par'-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that disparages.

Dis-par'-a-ge-ment, *s.* Injurious union or comparison with something inferior; in law, the matching of an heir beneath his or her degree, or against decency.

Dis'-par-ate, *a.* and *s.* Unequal; dissimilar:—**Disparates**, *s. pl.* are things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared.

Dis par'-i-ty, (**dis-pär'-ë-të**, 129, 105) *s.* Inequality, difference in rank or excellence; dissimilitude.

To **DIS-PARK**, *v. a.* To throw open a park.

To **DIS-PART**, *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

DIS-PAS'-sion, (-päsh'-ün, 147) *s.* Coolness of temper; freedom from mental perturbation.

Dis-pas'-sion-ate, *a.* Cold; calm; impartial.

Dis-pas'-sion-ate-ly, *ad.* Calmly.

To **DIS-PATCH**, &c.—See To Despatch.

To **DISPEL**=**dis-pél'**, *v. a.* To drive by scattering; to disperse, to dissipate.

To **DISPEND**=**dis-pënd'**, *v. a.* Originally, to weigh off or distribute by weight; thence to distribute generally; and hence to spend or lay out; for which we now use **Expend**. [Obs.]

Dis-pen'-der, *s.* A dispenser. [Obs.]

To **DIS-PENSE**, *v. a.* To distribute by weight; to deal out in parts and portions; to make up and deal out medicines. To **Dispense with**, see lower.

Dis-pen'-ser, *s.* A distributor.

Dis-pen'-sar-y, 12, 105: *s.* The place where medicines are dispensed.

Dis-pen-sa-tor-y, 18, 105: *s.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.

Dis'-pen-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Distribution; the dealing out of any thing; the method of Providence or distribution of good and evil; that which is dispensed or bestowed.—See also lower.

Dis'-pen-sa'-tor, *s.* A distributor.

To **DIS-PENSE-WITH**, *v. a.* Literally, to deal out an indulgence or permission, and hence to excuse, to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded; hence, again, to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient, to do without it; to set free from obligation; to obtain a dispensation from: the use of the word in the last two senses is not to be imitated.

Dis-pense, *s.* Exemption. [Obs.]

Dis-pen'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

Dis-pen'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of being dispensed with.

Dis-pen'-sa-tive, 105: *a.* Granting dispensation.

Dis-pen'-sa-tive-ly, *ad.* By dispensation.

Dis-pen'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Having the power of granting dispensation.

Dis'-pen-sa-tion, 89: *s.* An exemption from a law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.—See also above.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: msh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vsh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thün, 166: thën, 166.

To DISPEOPLE, dīs-pē'-pl, 103, 101: v. a.

To depopulate, to empty of people.

Dis-peo'-pler, 36: s. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE=dīs-pergē', v. a. To sprinkle.

DISPERMOUS, dīs-per'-mūs, 120: a. Containing only two seeds.—See Di.

To DISPERSE=dīs-percē', 35, 153: v. a. To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate; to distribute.

Dis-per'-ser, 36: s. A scatterer, a spreader.

Dis-per'-sed-ly, ad. In a dispersed manner.

Dis-per'-sed-ness, s. The state of being dispersed. *Disperseness* is little used.

Dis-per'-sive, 105: a. Having power to disperse.

Dis-per'-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. The act of sprinkling, scattering, or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT=dīs-spīr'-it, 129: v. a. To discourage, to deject, to depress; to exhaust the spirits.

Dis-pir'-i-ted-ness, s. Want of vigour.

Dis-pir'-i-tous, 146, 120: a. Cruel. [Spenser.]

To DIS-PLACE', v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any state or condition; to disorder.

Dis-place'-ment, s. The act of displacing.

Dis-pla'-cen-cy.—See lower under To Displease.

To DIS-PLANT', v. a. To move a plant; to dishabit.

Dis'-plan-ta'-tion, s. The act of displanting.

To Dis-plat', v. a. To untwist, to uncurl.

To DISPLAY=dīs-plāy', v. a. To spread wide; to exhibit to view or thought; to set out ostentatiously.

Dis-play', s. An exhibition to the view or the thoughts.

Dis-play'-er, s. He or that which displays.

To DISPLE.—See To Disple.

To DISPLEASE, dīs-plēas', 137, 189: v. a. To offend, to make angry, to make sad.

Dis-plea'-sing-ness, s. Offensiveness.

Dis-pleas'-ant, (-plēz'-ant, 120) a. Unpleasing, offensive.

Dis-pleas'-ance, s. Anger, discontent. [Obs.]

Dis-pleas'-ure, (-plēzh'-oor, 147) s. Uneasiness; pain received; offence; pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

To Dis-pleas'-ure, v. a. To displease.

Dis-pla'-cen-cy, s. That which displaces, incivility, rudeness. [Little used.]

To DISPLODE=dīs-plōdē', v. a. To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Dis-plō'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) a. Noting dispoision.

Dis-plō'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) s. The act of dislodging.

To DISPLUME, dīs-plūm', 109: v. a. To strip of feathers; to strip of the badges of honour.

To DISPONGE, dē-spūngē', 105, 116: v. a. To expunge; to discharge as from a sponge.—See Di.

DISPORT, dīs-pō'urt, 130, 47: s. Sport, play, pastime. Dis- is merely intensive.—See Di.

To Dis-port', v. a. and n. To divert:—*neu.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

To DISPOSE, dīs-pōzē', 137: v. a. and n. To place, distribute, or arrange; to employ to various purposes; to bestow; to adapt; to incline, with *to*; to make fit, with *for*; to regulate; *To Dispose of*, to apply to any purpose; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to direct; to conduct; to place in any condition; to put away by any means:—*neu.* [Obs.] To bargain.

Dis-pōzē', 82: s. Disposal; dispensation; disposition. [Obs.]

Dis-po'-ser, (-zer) s. Distributer; giver; bestower; governor; director.

Dis-po'-sa-ble, 101: a. Capable of being disposed; free to be used or employed.

Dis-po'-sal, s. The act of disposing; regulation management; power of bestowing.

Dis-po'-sit'-ion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) s. Order, distribution; natural fitness; tendency; temper; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination; assortment.

Dis-po'-s-ive, 105: a. That implies disposal. [Out of use.]

Dis-po'-s-i-tive-ly, ad. Distributively. [Obs.]

Dis-po'-s-i-tor, s. The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Astron.]

Dis-po'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) s. Disposal. [Obs.]

To DISPOSSESS, dīs-pōz-zēs's', 151: v. a. To put out of possession, to disseize, to deprive.

Dis'-pos-sess'-ion, (-pōz-zēs'h'-ūn, 147) s. The act of putting out of possession.

DIS-PRaise, (-prāiz, 151, 189) s. Blame, censure, dishonour.

To Dis-praise, v. a. To blame, to censure.

Dis-prais'-er, 36: s. A censurer.

Dis-prais'-i-ble, a. Illaudable. [Little used.]

Dis-prais'-ing-ly, ad. With censure.

To DISPREAD, dīs-prēd', 120: v. a. and n. To spread different ways:—*neu.* To extend or expand itself.—See Di.

Dis-prēad'-er, s. A divulger. [Milton.]

To DISPRIZE=dīs-prīzē', v. a. To undervalue.

Dis-prop'-it, s. Loss, detriment.

Dis-PROOF.—See under To Disprove.

To Dis-prop'-er-ty, v. a. To take away the possession of. [Shaks.]

Dis'-pro-por'-tion, (-pō'ur'-shūn, 130, 89) s. Unsuitableness of one thing or part to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

To Dis'-pro-por'-tion, v. a. To mismatch, to join unfitly.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-ble, 101: a. Unsuitable in form or quantity.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-bly, ad. Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-ble-ness, s. Unsuitableness to something else.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-al, a. Without proportion.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-al-ly, ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-al'-s-ty, 84: s. The state of being without proportion.—[Sir T. More.]

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate, a. Unsymmetrical; unsuitable either in bulk, form, or value.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate-ly, ad. Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate-ness, s. Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To Dis-PROVE', (-prōov, 107) v. a. To confute, to refute; in old authors, to disapprove.

Dis-pro'-ver, 36: s. One that disproves.

Dis-pro'-va-ble, 101: a. That may be refuted.

Dis-proof', s. Confutation.

Dis-PUN'-ish-a-BLE, a. Not punishable; without penal restraint. [Swift.]

To DIS-PUNGE'—See To Disponge.

To DISPUTE=dīs-pūtē', v. n. and a. To contend by argument, to debate:—*act.* To contend for by words or action; to question; to reason about, to discuss.

Dis-pute', 82: s. Contest, controversy.

Dis-pu'-ter, s. A controvertist, an arguer.

Dis-pu'-ting, s. The act of contending by words.

Dis-pute'-less, a. Indisputable.

Dis-pu'-ta-tive, 105: a. Disposed to dispute. [Watts.]

Dis'-pu-tant, s. and a. A controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner:—*adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōd: 'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mu/e*, 171.

Dis-pu-ta-ble, *a.* Liable to contest; controvertible; lawful to be contested.
Dis-pu-ta-tion, 89: *s.* The skill of controversy; argumentation; controversy; argumental contest.
Dis-pu-ta-tions, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling.
To DISQUALIFY, dīs-kwōl'-ē-fy, 76, 145, 140, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable.
Dis-qual'i-fi-ca-tion, 89: *s.* That which disqualifies or makes unfit.
Dis-qui-et, (-kwī'-ēt, 188) *s.* and *a.* Uneasiness, want of tranquillity, vexation, anxiety:—*adj.* Unquiet, uneasy, restless.
To Dis-qui-et, *v. a.* To disturb, to harass.
Dis-qui-et-er, 36: *s.* A disturber.
Dis-qui-et-ful, 117: *a.* Producing uneasiness.
Dis-qui-et-ly, *ad.* Without rest; anxiously.
Dis-qui-et-ness, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness.
Dis-qui-e-tous, 120: *a.* Causing disquiet.
Dis-qui-e-tude, *s.* Uneasiness, anxiety.
DISQUISITION, dīs-kwē-zish'-ūn, 76, 145, 151, 89: *s.* Literally, a seeking various ways, (see Di.) a formal inquiry into a subject by arguments; examination.
DISREGARD=dīs-rē-gard', *s.* Slight notice, neglect, contempt.
To Dis-re-gard', *v. a.* To slight, to contemn.
Dis-re-gard'-der, *s.* One who disregards.
Dis-re-gard'-ful, 117: *a.* Negligent.
Dis-re-gard'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemningly.
Dis-rel-ish, 151: *s.* Bad taste, nauseousness, dislike of the palate, squeamishness.
To Dis-rel-ish, *v. a.* To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste for; to dislike.
Dis-re-pute', *s.* Ill character, dishonour.
To Dis-re-pute', *v. a.* To bring into disgrace. [Obs.]
Dis-rep'u-ta-ble, 92, 101: *a.* Not creditable.
Dis-rep'u-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Disgrace, dishonour, loss of reputation, ignominy.
Dis-re-spect', *s.* Incivility, want of reverence.
To Dis-re-spect', *v. a.* To show or to feel disrespect to.
Dis-re-spect'-ful, 117: *a.* Irreverent, uncivil.
Dis-re-spect'-ful-ly, *ad.* Irreverently.
To Dis-ress', 151: *v. a.* To undress; to divest of.
To Dis-root, *v. a.* To uproot [Goldsmith.]
DISRUPT=dīs-rūpt', 151: *a.* Rent asunder.—See Di. [Not much used.]
Dis-rup-tion, 89: *s.* The act of breaking asunder; breach, rent, laceration.
To DISSATISFY=dīs-săt'-is-fy, 6: *v. a.* To discontent, to displease, to fail to please.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Unable to give content.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tor-i-ness, *s.* Inability to give content.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent.
To Dis-seat', *v. a.* To remove from a seat.
To DISSECT=dīs-sēkt', *v. a.* To cut in pieces; to anatomize; to divide and examine minutely.
Dis-sect'-tor, 36: *s.* An anatomist; one who takes to pieces and examines closely.
Dis-sect'-tion, *s.* The act of accurately cutting in pieces; anatomy; nice examination.
To DISSEIZE=dīs-sēz', 103: *v. a.* To dispossess, to deprive. [Law.]
Dis-seiz'-or, 177: *s.* He that dispossesses.
Dis-seiz'-in, *s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of

his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.

To DISSEMBLE, dīs-sēm'-bl, *v. a.* and *s.* To hide under false appearances, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not; to simulate, which word better expresses the last meaning:—*see*. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions, to wheedle.

Dis sem' bler, *s.* A hypocrite; one who dissembles.
Dis-sem'-bling, *a.* and *s.* Making a false appearance or resemblance:—*s.* Dissimulation.

Dis-sem'-bling-ly, *ad.* With dissimulation.

Dis-SEM'-BLANCE, *s.* Want of resemblance, the literal meaning of the whole class.

To DISSEMINATE, dīs-sēm'-ē-nāt, 105: *v. a.* To sow in various directions; (see Di-) to spread every way.

Dis-sem'-i-nā-tor, 38: *s.* A sower, a spreader.

Dis-sem'-i-nā-tion, 89: *s.* A scattering like seed; a sowing; a spreading.

To DISSENT=dīs-sēnt', *v. a.* To disagree in opinion, to differ; to differ from the established church.

Dis-sent', *s.* Difference in opinion; difference of religious opinion from that of the established church.

Dis-sen'-ter, *s.* One that dissents, particularly from the doctrines or government of the established church.

Dis-sen'-tient, (-sh'ēnt, 147) *a.* Disagreeing;—*s.* One who declares his dissent.

Dis-sen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Disagreement, strife, contention, quarrel.

Dis-sen'-sious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome.

Dis-sen-ta'-ment, 90, 130: *a.* Disagreeable; inconsistent. Milton uses *Dis-sensary* with the same meaning.

To DISSERT=dīs-sert', 35: *v. s.* To discourse or dispute on a subject. [Little used.]

Dis-ser-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.

Dis-ser-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A discourse, a disquisition, a treatise.

To DISSERVE=dīs-serv', 35, 189: *v. a.* To do injury or mischief to; to hurt.

Dis-ser'-vice, 105: *s.* Injury, mischief.

Dis-ser'-vice-a-ble, 101: *a.* Hurtful.

Dis-ser'-vice-a-ble-ness, *s.* Injury, harm.

To Dis-ser'-vile, 101: *v. a.* To unsettle. [Obs.]

To DISSEVER=dīs-sēv'-er, 36: *v. a.* To part in two; to divide. Dis- is merely intensive.—See Di.

Dis-sev'-er-ance, *s.* Separation.

DISSIDENT, dīs-sē-dēnt, *a.* and *s.* Not agreeing:—*s.* A dissenter.

Dis-si-dence, *s.* Disagreement; discord.

DISSILIENT, dīs-sil'-ē-ēnt, 90: *a.* Starting asunder; opening with elastic force.

Dis-sil'-i-ence, *s.* The act of starting asunder.

Dis-si-lu'-ion, 89: *s.* Bursting in two, starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dīs-sim'-ē-lar, 105, 34: *a.* Unlike, heterogeneous.—Compare To Dissemble, &c.

Dis-sim'-i-lar'-i-ty, 81, 129, 105: *s.* Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

Dis-sim'-i-lar [Lat.] 170: *s.* An illustration by a contrary, as simile by something which is like.

Dis-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

To Dis-sim'-ule, *v. a.* To put on a contrary appearance, to dissemble. [B. Jonson.]

Dis-sim'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dissembling, hypocrisy; strictly, a concealing of something, as distinguished from simulation or a feigning of something.

To DISSIPATE, dīs-sē-pāte, 105: *v. a.* To scatter every way; (see Di-) to disperse; to squander.

Dis-si-pa-ble, 101: *a.* Easily scattered.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: miah-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ūn, 166: ūn, 166.

Dis-si-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; the state of an unfixed mind; dissolute living.

To DISSOCIATE, *dīs-sō'-shē-āt*, 90: *v. a.* To separate, to disunite.

Dis-so'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Separation.

Dis-so'-ci-a'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be brought to fellowship.

Dis-so'-cial, (*-sh'āl*) *a.* Not social.

DISSOLUBLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To DISSOLVE, *dīs-zōlv'*, 151, 189: *v. c.* and *s.*

To destroy the form of by disuniting the parts by heat, moisture, or other agency; to melt, to liquefy; to disunite in any manner; to loose; to separate; to break; to solve; to clear:—*acc.* To melt, to liquefy, to sink away.

Dis-sol'-ver, *s.* That which has the power of dissolving; one who solves a difficulty.

Dis-sol'-va'-ble, *a.* That may be dissolved.

Dis-sol'-vent, *a.* and *s.* Having the power of dissolving or melting:—*a.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts by heat or moisture.

Dis'-so-lu'-ble, 109, 101: *a.* Capable of being dissolved, dissolvable.

Observe the digraph *ss* is no longer vocal.

Dis'-sol-u-bil'-i-ty, 85, 81, 69: *s.* Liability to suffer a disunion of parts.

Dis'-so-lute, (*-l'out*, 109) *a.* Originally, loose in a general sense, but at present, loose in behaviour and morals; wanton, unrestrained, dissolved in pleasures; debauched.

Dis'-so-lute-ly, *ad.* Loosely, wantonly.

Dis'-so-lute-ness, *s.* Laxity of manners.

Dis-so-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Dissoluteness; [Obs.] the act of liquefying by heat, moisture, or other agency; the state of being liquefied; the substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum, now called a solution; the resolution of a body into its constituent elements; death; the act of breaking up.

DISSONANT=*dīs-sō-nānt*, *a.* Discordant, harsh, inharmonious; disagreeing.

Dis'-so-nance, *s.* Discord; disagreement.

To Dis-suade', (*-swāde*, 145) *v. a.* To exhort against; to divert by reason or importunity.

Dis-sua'-der, 36: *s.* He that dissuades.

Dis-sua'-sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* and *s.* Tending to divert or deter:—*s.* Argument employed to divert from any purpose.

Dis-sua'-sion, (*-zhūn*, 147) *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; deportation.

To Dis-swee'-ten, 114: *v. a.* To deprive of sweetness.

DISSYLLABLE, *dīs-sil'-lā-bl*, 101: *s.* A word of two syllables.—See *Di*.

Dis-syl'-la-bic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DISTAFF=*dīs-tāff*, 11: *s.* The staff from which the flag is drawn in splicing: it is used as an emblem of the female sex. Literally, it seems to mean a double or a divided staff; (see *Di*.) Junius and others give the whole as a Saxon word, but it does not occur in *Lye's Dictionary*.

To DISTAIN=*dīs-tāin'*, *v. a.* To stain, to tinge, to sully. *Dis* is merely intensive.—See *Di*.

DISTANT=*dīs-tānt*, *a.* Literally, standing apart; (see *Di*.) remote in place; remote in time either past or to come; remote in connexion, or in nature; not obvious; keeping off from, reserved.

Dis'-tant-ly, *ad.* Remotely; reservedly.

Dis'-tance, *s.* Space in length between two things without considering any thing else between them; remoteness in place; space marked out; remoteness in time; ideal disjunction; respect; alienation.

To Dis'-tance, *v. a.* To place remotely; to throw off from view; to leave behind as in a race.

DISTASTE, *dīs-tāst'*, 111: *s.* Aversion of the palate, disrelish; disgust, dislike, alienation of affection;

To Dis-taste', *v. a.* To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust; to vex, to sour, to displease.

Dis-taste'-ful, 117: *s.* Nauseous; offensive: in Shakespeare it occurs in the sense of malignant.

Dis-taste'-ful-ness, *s.* Dislike, disagreeableness.

Dis-ta'-stive, 105: *s.* That which gives disrelish.

DISTEMPER=*dīs-tēm'-per*, 36: *s.* Literally, want of temper or proper mixture of ingredients or disturbance from some part being predominant; hence disease, malady; bad constitution of mind; ill humour, depravity of inclination; among our old authors it is often used in its literal sense of want of temper as applied to climate; or of want of balance of parts, as opposed to temper or the due mingling of ingredients.—See also lower.

To Dis-tem'-per, *v. a.* To disorder, to disturb, to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected or malignant.

Dis-tem'-per-ate, *a.* Immoderate. [Obs.]

Dis-tem'-per-ance, *s.* Distemperature.

Dis-tem'-per-a-ture, (*-tūrt*, 147) *s.* Intemperate-ness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities; violent tumultuousness; perturbation of mind; commixture of contraries, confusion; slight illness, indisposition.

Dis-TEM'-per, *s.* A way of tempering paint *different* (see *Di*.) from the ordinary way, namely, by size, whites of eggs, &c., instead of oil. To paint *in distemper*, is to paint with colours so mixed.

Dis-tem'-per-ing, *s.* The practice of painting in distemper.

To DISTEND=*dīs-tēnd'*, *v. a.* To stretch out in all directions; to spread apart.

Dis-tent', *a.* and *s.* Spread, distended: [Thomson.] —*s.* [Obs.] Breadth.

Dis-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of stretching; the state of being stretched; breadth; it is also written *Distension*.

Dis-ten'-sive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* That may be distended.

DISTICH, *dīs-tick*, 161: *s.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.—See *Di*.

Dis'-ti-chous, (*-cūs*) *a.* Having two rows. [Bot.]

To DISTIL=*dīs-til'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To give itself out or fall by drops; (see *Di*.) to flow gently and silently; also, to practise distillation:—*act.* To let fall in drops; in an appropriated sense, to draw by distillation.

Dis'-til-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Primarily, the act of falling in drops or of pouring out in drops; also that which falls in drops; appropriately and commonly, the act or process of drawing off the more volatile or spirituous part of a fluid substance in vapour, and then reducing the vapour to a fluid by condensation; that which is obtained by such process.

Dis-til'-ment, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation, a distillation. [Shaks.]

Dis-til'-la-ble, *a.* That may be distilled.

Dis-til'-la-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to distillation.

Dis-til'-ler, 36: *s.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.

Dis-til'-ler-y, 129: *s.* The place where spirits are distilled.

DISTINCT, *dīs-tīngkt'*, 158: *a.* Literally, having a difference pointed or marked out; different, not the same in number or kind; different or separate, clear, unconfused; specified: in Milton it may be found in the sense of variegated. Originally it was also a verb signifying to distinguish.

Dis-tīct'-ly, *ad.* In a distinct manner.

Dis-tīct'-ness, *s.* Nice observation of the difference between different things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

Dis-tīct'-tive, 105: *a.* Marking a distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.

Dis-tīct'-tive-ly, *ad.* Particularly, not confusedly.

Dis-tīct'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of discerning differ-

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Vowels: *gā'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā'-pā*; *lāw*; *gōd*; *j'w*, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

ences; note of difference; honourable note; that by which one differs; separation, division; discrimination; discernment.

To Dis-tin'-gish, (-tīng'-gish, 145) *v. a.* and *s.* To note distinctly; to separate; to divide; to mark; to make known:—*new.* To make distinction.

Dis-tin'-gish-er, *s.* One that distinguishes.

Dis-tin'-gish-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable or worthy of being distinguished; worthy of regard.

Dis-tin'-gish-ing-ly, *ad.* With distinction.

Dis-tin'-gish-ment, *s.* Distinction; observation of difference. [Little used.]

To DISTORT=dis-tōrt', 37: *v. a.* To twist differently from the natural or regular shape; (see Di-); to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

Dis-tor'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of distorting; state of being distorted; crookedness, grimace; perversion.

To Dis-TRACT, *v. a.* To pull different ways at once; (see Di-); to separate, to divide; to turn from a single direction toward various points; to fill the mind with contrary considerations to perplex, to confound, to make mad.

Dis-traught, (-trāut, 162) *part.* Distracted. [Obs.] *Distract*, *a.* with the same sense, is likewise obsolete.

Dis-trac'-ter, 36: *s.* One that distracts.

Dis-trac'-ted-ly, *ad.* Madly, frantically.

Dis-trac'-ted-ness, *s.* The state of being distracted; madness.

Dis-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Causing perplexity.

Dis-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* Tendency to different parts; confusion; disturbance; madness.

To DISTRAIN=dis-trāin', *v. a.* and *n.* Originally, to bind fast or strain hard, the prefix, Di-, being merely intensive, and, in some of our old authors, to rend, to tear; but appropriately, to seize for the payment of rent or taxes:—*new.* To make seizure; (Blackstone writes the word *Distrain*.) The substantive used in correspondence with the meaning of the verb, is *DISTRESS*, (a distraining;) but as this belongs to a different etymological branch, however the original stock may be the same, it is placed under the verb below:—*new.* To make secure; to seize a debtor's goods.

Dis-train't, *s.* A distress or distraining.

Dis-train'-or, 38: *s.* He that seizes.

Dis-train'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be distrained.

Dis-TRIN'-GAS, 158: *s.* The name of a writ directed to a sheriff or other officer commanding him to distrain. [Lat.]

To Dis-TRESS, *v. a.* Literally, to press or strain; and, hence, to afflict with pain or anguish, to oppress with calamity, to make miserable:—See also lower.

Dis-tress, *s.* Calamity, misery, misfortune.—See also lower.

Dis-tres'-sing, *a.* Harassing, afflicting.

Dis-tres'-sed-ness, *s.* The state of being distressed.

Dis-tress'-ful, 117: *a.* Miserable; full of trouble; attended with poverty.

Dis-tress'-ful-ly, *ad.* Miserably.

Dis-TRESS', *s.* The act of pressing or straining by the agency of law; a distraining; a compulsion in real actions by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused; the thing seized.

To Dis-tress', *v. a.* To prosecute to a seizure.

To DISTRIBUTE=dis-trīb'-ūte, *v. a.* To divide among two or more, to deal out, to administer; to separate as into classes; in printing, to separate types and replace them in their cells.

Dis-trīb'-u-ter, *s.* One that distributes.

Dis-trīb'-u-tive, 105: *a.* That distributes; that assigns the species; that separates or divides.

Dis-trīb'-u-tive-ly, *ad.* Singly; particularly.

Dis'-tri-bu'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dealing out; dispensation; the dividing and disposing in order the parts of any thing.

DISTRICT=dis-trīkt', *s.* Literally, that which is pressed or restrained with reference to the authorities it is subject to, the circuit within which a man may be compelled to legal appearance; hence, more largely, any portion of region or territory within given lines.

Dis-TRIC'-TION, 89: *s.* Sudden display, as in seizing on and drawing out the sword. [An unfrequent Latinism.]

Dis-TRIN'-GAS, 158: *s.*—See under *To Distrain*.

To DISTRUST=dis-trūst', *v. a.* Not to trust, to regard with diffidence.

Dis-trust', 82: *s.* Discredit; loss of credit; suspicion; want of faith or confidence.

Dis-trust'-ful, 117: *a.* Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident, modest, timorous.

Dis-trust'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

Dis-trust'-ful-ness, *s.* Want of confidence.

Dis-trust'-less, *a.* Without suspicion.

DISTURB=dis-turb', *v. a.* To stir greatly, (Dis- is intensive,) to perplex, to disquiet; to interrupt, to hinder; to turn off from any direction. Milton has used the word as a noun.

Dis-tur'-ber, *s.* He that causes disturbance.

Dis-tur'-bance, *s.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state; disorder; violation of peace.

DISUNIFORM, dis-ū-nē-fārm, 105, 38: *a.* Not uniform, heterogeneous.

To Dis-U-NITE, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate, to divide, to part:—*new.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

Dis-u-ni'-ter, *s.* He or that which disunites.

Dis-u-ni-ty, 81: *s.* A state of separation.

Dis-u'-ni-on, (-ū-nē-ōn=ūne-yūn, 146, 18) *s.* Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

Dis-use, (-ūce, 152) *s.* Cessation of use, desuetude; cessation of custom.

To Dis-use, (-ūce, 137) *v. a.* To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

Dis-u'-rage, (-ū-zāge, 99) *s.* The gradual cessation of use or custom.

To Dis-VAL'-UE, 151, 110: *v. a.* To undervalue.

Dis-val'-ue, *s.* Disregard, disgrace.

Dis-val'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Disreputation.

To Dis-VOUCH, 151: *v. a.* To destroy the credit of. Here end the classes of words formed with Dis-

DISH=dīsh, *s.* A broad flat vessel in which food is served up at table; the meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food: *A dish of tea* is a cup of tea; a kind of measure among miners.

To Dish, *v. a.* To serve in a dish; to send up to table; in cant language, to gudgeon, to render helpless.

Dish-cloth, *s.* A cloth used in cleaning dishes.

DISK=dīsk, *s.* Originally, a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong put through a hole in the middle; a quoit; at present, the face of the sun, moon, or any planet, as it appears to a spectator in a different planet; in botany, the whole surface of a leaf.

Dis'-cus, *s.* The ancient quoit.

Dis'-cous, 120: *a.* Broad, flat, wide; resembling a disk.

DISME, dēme, [Old Fr.] 170: *s.* A tithe. [Obs.]

DITATION, dī-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of making rich. [Bp. Hall.]

DITCH=dīтч, *s.* A trench cut in the ground, usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To Ditch, *v. n.* To make a ditch.

Ditch'-er, 36: *s.* One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMB=dīth'-ē-rāmb, *s.* A hymn in honour of Bacchus full of wild transport as if written

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

under the influence of intoxication. The word is one of the names of Bacchus.

DIH'-y-ram'-bic, 88: *s. and a.* A dithyramb; a poem intentionally wild:—*a.* Wild, enthusiastic.

DITON, di-sh'-tin, 89: *s.* Dominion. [Obs.]

DITONE=di'-tōne, *s.* An interval of two tones in music.—See Di-.

DITTANDER=di-tan'-der, *s.* The plant pepperwort, which is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DITTANY, di'-tā-nēy, *s.* An aromatic herb.

DITTO=di'-tō, *ad.* As said; the same. [Ital.]

DITTY, di'-tēy, *s.* A poem to be sung; a song.

Di'-tied, (-tīd, 114) *a.* Sung; adapted to music.

DIURETIC=di'-h-rēt'-ick, *a. and s.* Promoting urine:—*s.* A medicine to promote urine.—See Di-.

DIURNAL=di-ur'-nāl, *a. and s.* Relating to, or constituting the day; daily:—*s.* A journal, a day book.

Di-ur'-nal-ly, *ad.* Every day.

Di-ur'-nal-ist, *s.* A journalist.

DI-U-TURN'-NAL, *a.* Lasting; of long continuance.

Di-u-tur'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Length of duration.

DIVAN, de-vān', 105: *s.* Among the Turks and other Orientals, a court of justice or council; a council chamber, a hall; a smoking room; a council generally.

To DIVARICATE, di-vār'-ē-cāte, 41: *v. n. and a.* To part itself into two, to stride:—*act.* To divide into two.—See Di-.

Di-va'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A dividing into two; a forking; a crossing of fibres at different angles.

To DIVE=dive, *v. n.* To sink or go voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question; to immerge into any business.

Di-ver, 36: *s.* One that dives; a water-fowl.

Di'-ving-bell, *s.* A contrivance by which persons may descend and remain below water without being suffocated.

To DIVER, de-vēl', *v. n.* To pull; to sever. [Obs.]

Di-vel'-lent, *a.* Drawing asunder.—See Di-.

Di-vul'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Pulling asunder.

Di-vul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A plucking apart.

To Di-vel'-li-cate, *v. a.* To pull in pieces.

DIVEL=di'-vēl, *s.* A large cartilaginous fish.

DIVERB=di'-verb, *s.* A by-word, a proverb.

To DIVERGE, de-verg', 105, 35: *v. n.* To tend various ways from one point.—See Di-. It is opposed to Converge.

Di-ver'-ging-ly, *ad.* In a diverging manner.

Di-ver'-gent, *a.* Receding from each other.

Di-ver'-gence, *s.* A proceeding in different directions from a common point.

DIVERS, DIVERSE, DIVERSION, &c.—See in the next class.

To DIVERT, de-vert', 35: *v. a.* To turn off from any direction or course, particularly the mind by the attraction of something agreeable; (see under DIVERSION towards the end of the class); to draw to from a different part.

Di-vert'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which turns off something.—See also lower.

Di-ver'-ti-cle, *s.* A turning; a by-way.

To Di-verse, 153: *v. n.* To turn aside. [Obs.]

Di-ver'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of turning aside; the act of drawing the attention and force of the enemy in warfare to a part where they will be less hurtful.—See also lower.

Di'-VERSE, *a.* Turned from one course, and hence various, different, multimorph.

Di'-verse-ly, *ad.* In a diverse manner.

Di'-ver-, (-verz, 151) *a.* Several, sundry, more than one.

Di-ver'-si-ty, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude; variety; distinct being, not identical; variegation.

To Di-ver'-si-fy, (-sīf, 6) *v. a.* To make different from another, to make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

Di-ver'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of diversifying; variation; variegation; change.

Di-ver'-si-form, *a.* Of various form.

Di-ver'-sion, *s.* That which turns or draws the mind from care; sport, play, pastime.

To Di-vert, *v. a.* To please, to amuse.

Di-ver'-ter, *s.* He that pleases.

Di-ver'-ting, *a.* Amusing, entertaining.

Di-ver'-tive, 105: *a.* Recreative, diverting.

To Di-ver'-tize, 105: *v. a.* To amuse. [Dryden.]

Di-ver'-tise-ment, *s.* Diversion; pleasure; an old word in the language; but, as a modern word, revived with a half French pronunciation by making the last syllable nasal, (-mōng, 170) to signify a short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

To DIVEST, de-vēst', 105: *v. a.* To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to Invest; to deprive: in law, to alienate as title or right, and, in a neuter sense, to be lost or alienated: in these legal senses the word is better written To Devest.

Di-ves'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The act of putting off.

To DIVIDE, de-vidē', *v. a. and n.* To part or separate a whole; to keep apart by standing as a partition between; to disunite; to deal out; to give in shares:—*new.* To part, to sunder; to be of different opinions.

Di-vi'-der, 36: *s.* He or that which divides.

Di-vi'-ded-ly, *ad.* Separately.

Di-vi'-da-ble, *a.* That may be divided.

Di-vi'-dant, *a.* Different. [Shaks.]

Di-vi'-dend, 92: *s.* In arithmetic, the number to be divided; commonly, the quotient or share to each of a number of claimants, particularly the share of the interest or profit accruing from any fund, capital, or stock employed in trade; or the share to each creditor of the effects of an insolvent.

Di-vid'-u-al, 146: *a.* Shared in common with others. [Milton.]

Di-vid'-i-ble, (-vīz'-ē-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

Di-vid'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of admitting division, or separation into parts.

Di-vid'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Divisibility.

Di-vid'-ion, (-vīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of dividing into parts; the state of being divided; that which keeps apart, partition; the part separated; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; variation of melody in some given fundamental harmony; in arithmetic, the separation of a given number into any parts required.

Di-vi'-sor, (-sor, 38) *s.* The number given by which the dividend is divided.

Di-vi'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

DIVINE, de-vīn', 105: *a. and s.* Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree; appropriated to God; (see also lower):—*a.* One appropriated to the service or study of God, a clergyman, a theologian.

Di-vine'-ly, *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; supremely; in a manner noting a Deity.

Di-vine'-ness, *s.* Divinity, participation of the divine nature, supreme excellence.

Di-vin'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Participation of the nature of God; deity, godhead; a celestial being; the science of divine things, or theology.

To DIVINE, *a.* Inspired, presageful. [Obs.]

To Di-vine, *v. a. and n.* To foretell:—*new.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

Di-vi'-ner, 36: *s.* One that divines or professes divination; a conjurer, a guesser.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Div'-i-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A prediction or foretelling of future things; conjectural prediction.

Div'-i-na'-ter, 38: *s.* One who professes divination, a diviner.

Div'-i-na'-tor-y, *a.* Professing divination.

DIVISIBLE, &c.—See under To Divide.

DIVORCE, dē-vō'urce, 105, 130, 47: *s.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal separation.

To Di-vor'ce, *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence, to put away.

Di-vor'-cer, 36: *s.* The person or cause that produces divorce or separation.

Di-vor'-ment, *s.* Divorce.

Di-vor'-cive, 105: *s.* Having power to divorce.

To DIVULGE, dē-vūl'ge, 105: *v. a.* To publish; to proclaim; to make known.

Di-vul'-ger, 36: *s.* One that divulges.

Di-vul'-gate, *a.* Published. [Little used.]

Div-ul'-ga-tion, *s.* A divulging or publishing.

DIVULSIVE, &c.—See under To Divel.

To DIZEN, dī'-zen, 114: *v. a.* To dress, to deck; to make fine. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

DIZZY, dīz'-zē, 105: *a.* Giddy; causing giddiness; whirling; thoughtless.

To Diz'-zy, *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy.

Diz'-zi-ness, *s.* Giddiness.

Diz'-zard, 34: *s.* A blockhead, a fool.

DO=dō, *s.* The first note in the rising scale of the gamut. Some musicians have used *ut*: the other notes are *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

To DO, dō, 107:

Thou Dost, dūst, 116: } *v. a. and π.* To act or
He Dost, } dūz, 120: } practise; to perform, to
Doth, } dūth, 116: } achieve, to execute, to
 } } transact; to produce any
 } } effect; to finish; the
 } phrase *what to do with*,
I Did=dīd, } signifies, How to bestow, What use to make of, What
Done, dūn, 107, 116: } course to take, Which way to get rid of:—*now*. To act
 } or behave in any manner; to make an end; to fare; to
 } be with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to
 } fulfil a purpose; to deal with. It is used to save the
 } repetition of another verb, as a pronoun its noun; also
 } as an auxiliary verb for the sake of emphasis, or for
 } the transposition of affirmative into negative or inter-
 } rogative sentences.

Doe, (dō) 189: *s.* A feat or deed. [Obs.]

Do-er, (dō'-er) *s.* He that does something.

Do-ings, 143: *s. pl.* Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle.

DEED, *s.* That which is done, an action, exploit, performance; fact, reality, whence the word *Indeed*; in law, an instrument under seal, and comprehending a contract between two or more persons.

Deed'-less, *a.* Inactive, indolent, sluggish.

To DOAT.—See To Dote.

DOCILE, dōs'-ail, 94, 105: *a.* Teachable.

Do-cil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Readiness to learn.

Doc'-i-lity, (dōs'-ē-bl, 101) *a.* Docile. [Milton.]

Doc'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Docility. [Is. Walton.]

DOCIMACY, dōs'-ē-mā-cē-y, *s.* The art or practice of assaying metals.

Doc'-i-mas'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the proving of metals.

DOCK=döck, *s.* A plant accounted a weed.

DOCK=döck, *s.* A place for building or laying up ships, into which water is let in and out at pleasure.

To Dock, *v. a.* To lay up in dock.

Dock'-yard, *s.* A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores repositied.

To DOCK=döck, *v. a.* To cut off or clip; to curtail or shorten; to deduct from; to destroy or bar by cutting off; to cut short a horse's tail.

Dock, *s.* The tail of a horse after it has been docked.

Dock'-er, 14: *s.* Literally, a slip or docked piece of paper; a ticket affixed to something; a brief in writing or a piece of paper or parchment containing the effect of a greater writing; a register of cases; *To strike a docket*, is said of a creditor who gives bond to the lord chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt; whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him.

To Dock'-et, *v. a.* To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing; to abstract and enter in a book; to mark the contents of paper on the back, to mark with a docket, to ticket.

DOCTOR, &c.—See in the next class.

DOCTRINE, dōck'-trin, 105: *s.* In a general sense, whatever is taught, learning; hence, a principle or position, or the principles at large, laid down as true by a teacher; also the act of teaching.

Doc'-tri-nal, *a. and s.* Containing doctrine or something formally taught; pertaining to the act or means of teaching:—*s.* [Dr. South.] Something that is part of doctrine.

Doc'-tri-nal-ly, *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively.

Doc'-tor, 38: *s.* A teacher; one whom a university formally pronounces learned in his respective faculty by admitting to the highest degree of divinity, of law, of physic, or of music.—See also lower.

Doc'-tor-ly, *ad.* Like a learned man. [Bp. Hall.]

Doc'-tor-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Doc'-tor-al-ly, *ad.* In manner of a doctor.

Doc'-tor-ate, *s.* The decree of a doctor. *Doctorship* may also be met with in the same sense.

Doc'-tor's-com'-mons, 151: *s. pl.*—See Commons.

Doc'-u-ment, *s.* Precept; dogma. In this sense obsolete.—See the modern sense lower.

To Doc'-u-ment, *v. a.* To teach.

To Doc'-tor, 38: *v. a.* To act as a doctor of medicine, to physic, to cure; to attempt remedies.

Doc'-tor, *s.* One that doctors.

Doc'-tor-ess, *s.* She that doctors.

Doc'-u-ment, *s.* A general name for a writing which contains some precept, instruction, or direction; some evidence, proof, or record.

To Doc'-u-ment, *v. a.* To furnish with documents.

Doc'-u-men'-tar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Pertaining to written evidence. *Documental* is less proper in the same sense: It belongs rather to the ancient use of Document given above, and signifies, pertaining to instruction.

DODDER=död'-der, 36: *s.* A parasitical plant that draws its nourishment from other plants.

Dod'-dered, (död'-d, 114) *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAGON, dō-dēck'-ā-gōn, *s.* A figure of twelve sides.

Do-dec'-a-he'-dron, *s.* A solid figure contained by twelve pentagons.

Do-dec'-a-gyn'-ian, (-jīn'-yān, 146) *a.* Twelve-fold feminine, or having twelve pistils. [Bot.]

Do'-de-can'-dri-an, *a.* Twelve-fold masculine, or having twelve stamens. [Bot.]

To DODGE=dōd'ge, *v. π.* To start suddenly aside; to shift place at another's approach; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to use craft; to play fast and loose:—*act.* To evade by a sudden shift of place.

Dod'-ger, 36: *s.* One who dodges or evades.

DODMAN=död'-mān, *s.* A crustaceous fish.

DODO=dō'-dō, *s.* A scarce and very large bird in the isles of the Indian ocean.

DOE=dō, 108: *s.* A she deer, the female of a buck.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: dīn, 166: thēn, 166.

DOE, DOES, DOER, DOINGS—See To Do.

To DOFF=dōff, 155: *v. a.* To put or do off; to strip, to put away, to get rid of.

DOG=dōg, *s.* A well-known domestic animal of numerous species; a reproachful name for a man; a constellation called Sirius or Canicula, during the time of whose continuance above the horizon at the same part of the day with the sun, extend what are called the *Dog-days*—To give or send to the dogs, to throw away; To go to the dogs, to be ruined. It is used adjectively in some phrases to signify male, as the *dog-fus*: A pair of dogs, is a couple of irons for burning wood upon. The word is used as a name for many common instruments, e. g. an iron rod used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at a saw-pit.

To Dog, *v. a.* To follow any one watching him with an insidious design.

Dogged, (dōgd, 114) *part.* Followed as by a dog.

Dog-ged, (-guéd, 77) *a.* Like a dog; sullen, sour, morose.

Dog-ged-ly, *ad.* Sullenly, gloomily, sourly; with an obstinate resolution.

Dog-ged-ness, *s.* Gloomly determination of mind; sullenness.

Dog-gish, 77: *a.* Churlish, growling, snappish. *Dog-ly* may be met with in the same sense.

Doog-grr, (dōg'-grr, 77) *s.* A small Dutch vessel with one mast, so called from its meanness. For the same reason, inferior alum-stones are called *Doggers*.

Dog-g'er-man, *s.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

Doog-grr-er, (dōg'-grr-er, 77) *a.* and *s.* Mean, despicable; applied in particular to verse of a low, burlesque kind:—*s.* An irregular mean sort of verse, used in burlesque poetry.

DOG-CHIEF, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat.

DOG-DRAW, *s.* A term in the old forest laws, signifying the seizure of an offender in the act of leading a hound by whose scent he is tracking the deer.

DOG'S-EAR, 143: *s.* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down to note the page.

To Dog's-ear, *v. a.* To turn down in dog's-ears.

DOG-TOOTH, *s.* A sharp pointed human tooth which is also called the eye-tooth.

Among the remaining compounds are *Dog-fight*; *Dog-hearted*, (pitiless); *Dog-hole*, (a vile habitation); *Dog-kennel* or *Dog-house*; *Dog-leach*, a dog-doctor; *Dog-louse*; *Dog-mad*, (mad as a dog); *Dog-sick*, (sick as a dog); *Dog-shin*; *Dog-sleep*, (pretended sleep); *Dog's-meat*; *Dog-trick*, (a vile trick); *Dog-trail*, (a gentle trot); *Dog-vane*, (a small vane on ship-board made of a thread, cork, and feathers); *Dog-watch*, (an evening watch of two hours on shipboard); *Dog-weary*, (tired as a dog); also, *Dog-fish*, (a shark); and *Dog-fly*, (a voracious fly); and as names of plants, *Dog-berry*; *Dog-brier*; *Dog-cabbage*; *Dog-rose*; *Dog's-bane*; *Dog's-rue*; *Dog's-stones*; *Dog-tooth-violet* and *Dog-wood*, (the Cornelian cherry).

DOGE=dōje, *s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Do-gate, *s.* The office or dignity of a doge.

DOGMA=dōg'-mā, *s.* A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; (compare Doctrine, &c., with which it is allied); a determination to some one way of thinking on a point which others hold doubtful.

Dog-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a settled opi-

Dog-mat'-i-cal, } nion; positive, magisterial.

Dog-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Positively.

Dog-mat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being dog-mat'ical.

To Dog-ma-tize, *v. s.* To assert positively without advancing proof; to teach magisterially.

Dog"-ma-ti'-zer, *s.* An assertor; a magisterial teacher.

Dog-ma-tism, 158: *s.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance in stating tenets or principles.

Dog-ma-tist, *s.* A dogmatizer.

DOILY, dōy'-lē, 29, 105: *s.* A species of woollen stuff so called from the name of the first maker; a small napkin, generally figured and folded, placed with the wine-glasses after dinner.

DOIT=doit, 29: *s.* A small piece of Dutch money.

DOLABRIFORM, dō-lāb'-rē-fārm, 92, 105, 38: *a.* Formed as an axe or hatchet. [Botany.]

DOLE=dōle, *s.* That which is *dealt* out; the act of dealing or distributing; provision or money given in charity; portion, lot.

To Dole, *v. a.* To deal out, to distribute.

DOLE=dōle, *s.* Dolor, (see below,) grief, sorrow.

Dole'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful, dismal, melancholy; afflicted; impressing sorrow.

Dole'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a doleful manner.

Dole'-ful-ness, *s.* Sorrow; querulousness.

Dole'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Melancholy, gloomy.

Dole'-some-ly, 105: *ad.* In a doleful manner.

Dole'-some-ness, *s.* Gloom, melancholy.

Do'-LOR, 94, 191, 38: *s.* Pain, pang, grief, sorrow, lamentation, complaint.

Dol'-o-rous-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully.

Dol'-o-rif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing pain.

Dol'-o-rif'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing pain or grief.

DOLICHURUS, dōl'-ē-kū'-rūs, 161: *a.* Literally, short-tailed, applied to a verse with a redundant syllable.

DOLL=dōl, 155: *s.* A child's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR=dōl'-lar, 34: *s.* A silver coin of various value in Spain, Germany, Holland and America.

DOLOR, &c.—See above under Dole.

DOLPHIN=dōl'-fin, 163: *s.* The name of a genus of cetaceous fish, of an oblong body, and a narrow sharp snout, that prey upon other fish, and adhere to whales as they leap out of the water. The female is called *Dolphiææ*.—Compare Dauphin, &c.

DOLT, dōlt, 116: *s.* A heavy, stupid fellow.

Dolt'-ish, *a.* Stupid, dull; mean.

Dol'-tish-ness, *s.* Folly, stupidity.

DOMAIN=dō-mān', *s.* Dominion, empire; possession, estate; the land about a mansion-house occupied by a lord.—Compare *Demain*.

DOME=dōme, *s.* A house; a building or fabric; a hemispherical arch or cupola.

Do-mes'-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the house; private; done at home; inhabiting the house; not wild; not foreign; intestine; *Domestic* is also used:—*s.* One kept in the same house, a servant.

Do-mes'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Relatively to domestic affairs.

To Do-mes'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To make domestic; to familiarize; to render as it were of the same family.

Do-mes'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of domesticating.

Dom'-i-cile, (-cīl, 105) *s.* A house, a residence.

To Dom'-i-cile, *v. a.* To establish a residence. *Domiciliate* may also be met with.

Dom'-i-cil'-i-ty, (-yār'-ē, 146) *a.* Pertaining to an abode; intruding into an abode.

To Dom'-i-ty, 6: *v. a.* To tame; also to divide the heavens into *houses*, a term in Astrology. [Obs.]

DOMESDAY.—See Doomsday.

To DOMINATE=dōm'-ē-nāte, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To govern;—*usu.* To predominate, to rule.

Dom'-i-nant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Predominant, presiding:—*s.* That sound in any mode of music which makes a *duh* to a *final*.

Dom'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* The presiding or predominant power, influence, or governor.

Dom'-i-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Imperious; governing.

Dom'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one holding high authority.

Do-min'-ion, (dō-mīn'-yōn, 146, 18) *s.* Sovereign

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: hān: gōd: j'w. i. c. j'w, 55: a. e, &c. mule, 171.

authority, power; right of possession or use; territory, region, district; preponderance, ascendant; an order of angels.

To **DOM'-I-NEER'**, *v. n.* To rule with insolence; to swell, to bluster; to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dō-mīn'-ē-cāl, *a.* Noting the Lord's day or Sunday; pertaining to the Lord.

DOMINICAN, dō-mīn'-ē-cān, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to St. Dominic: *s.* A Dominican friar.

DON=dōn, *s.* A Spanish title formerly given only to noblemen, but now of general application. Our old writers adopt it under the form Dan. In ludicrous or familiar style, it is used to signify a person of wealth or importance.

To **DON**=dōn, *v. a.* To do on, that is, to put on, opposed to *Do off*. It is used by our old writers.

DONATION=dō-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of giving; the grant or legal instrument by which a thing is given; the thing given.

Dō-nar'-y, *s.* A thing given to sacred use.

Dōn'-a-tive, 92, 105: *s.* and *a.* A gift, a largess, a present; a benefice given by a patron without presentation to the bishop, or institution or induction by his order: *-adj.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Dō-nor, 177: *s.* One who gives.

Dō-nee', 177: *s.* One to whom a donation is made.

DONATIST=dōn'-ā-tist, *s.* One of a sect established by Donatus early in the fourth century.

DONE, dūn, *part.* and *interj.*—See To Do: *-interj.* Agreed! It is used in concluding a bargain or wager.

DONJON.—See Dungeon.

DONKEY, dōng'-kēy, 158: *s.* An ass.

DOODLE, dōd'-dl, 101: *s.* A trifler, a simple fellow.

To **DOOM**=dōom, *v. a.* Originally to judge; (compare *Doom*); at present, to condemn, to send to punishment by authoritative command, to destine.

Doom, *s.* Judicial sentence, judgement; the final judgement; state to which one is destined; ruin.

Dooms'-day, 143: *s.* The great day of judgement.

DOOMS'-DAY-BOOK, 118: *s.* Properly, doom-book, or a book establishing the extent and limits of the lands of England in order that doom or judgement in matters of property might be done. It was compiled by order of William the Conqueror.

DOOR, dō'ur=dōre, 108, 47: *s.* The gate of a house; entrance, portal, passage, avenue.

Dōor'-case, (-cāc, 152) *s.* The frame of a door-way.

Other compounds are *Dōor'-post*, *Dōor'-keeper*, *Dōor'-sail*, (the nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck: hence the phrase *Dead as a door-nail*;) and *Dōor'-stead*, (entrance or place of a door.)

DOQUET.—See Docket.

DOREE=dō'-rēy=dōrē'-ēy, 47: *s.* A fish with yellow or gilt sides, whence its name. It is commonly called *John Dory*.

DORIAN, dōrē'-ē-ān, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Doris,

DORIC=dōr'-ick, 88: *a.* A western district of ancient Greece, or to the second order of architecture invented by the Dorians; Grecian.

Dōr'-i-cism, 92, 158: *s.* A phrase in the Doric dialect; a provincialism.

DORMANT=dōr'-mānt, *a.* and *s.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; not public; concealed, not divulged; in a leaning posture as the rafters of a roof: *s.* A large beam sometimes called a sleeper. *Dormar* is used in the same sense.

Dōr'-man-cy, *s.* Quiescence.

Dōr'-mi-tive, 105: *s.* An opiate.

Dōr'-mi-tōr-y, 129, 18: *s.* A place to sleep in.

Dōr'-MAR-WIN'-DOW, 34, 125: *s.* A window in the roof of a house.—See *Dormant* above.

Dōr'-MOUSE, (-mowcē, 152) *s.* A small animal which passes much of the winter in a state of torpor.

DORN=dārn, 37: *s.* A fish, the thornback.

DORR=dor, 155, 37: *s.* The hedge chaffer.

DORSAL=dōr'-ādī, *a.* Relating to the back.

Dorse, 153: *s.* A canopy. [Obs.] *Dorsum*, the Latin noun, means the back, and is used in English for a ridge.

Dōr'-sel, or **Dōr'-ser**, *s.* A pannier for a beast of burthen. Our old authors also use *Desser*.

Dōr'-sip'-er-ous, } 120: *a.* Bearing or producing
Dōr'-sip'-ar-ous, } seeds on the back of their leaves.
[Bot.]

DOSE=dōcē, *s.* That which is given, appropriated to the quantity of medicine prescribed for one time; any thing taken in the manner of a dose.

To **Dose**, 152: *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly; to give physic or any thing nauseous.

DOSSIL, dōs'-sil, *s.* A portion of lint for a sore made into the shape of a date or olive.

DOST.—See To Do.

DOT=dōt, *s.* A small point or spot made with a pen or sharp instrument.

To **Dot**, *v. a.* and *n.* To mark with specks: *—new.* To make dots.

DOTAGE, &c.—See under To Dote.

DOTAL=dō'-tāl, *a.* Given as a portion or dower.

Compare *Dose*.

Dō-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of giving a dowry or portion; endowment.

To **DOTE**=dōtē, *v. a.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity: To *dote upon*, to regard with excessive fondness.

Dō'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dotes; or who dotes upon.

Dō'-ting-ly, *ad.* With excessive fondness.

Dō'-tage, 99: *s.* Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

Dō'-tard, 34: *s.* One of intellects impaired by age.

DOTTARD=dōt'-tārd, *s.* A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL=dōt'-tēr-ēl, 129: *s.* A bird of various species, popularly esteemed a foolish bird.

DOUANIER, dōo-ān'-ē-āy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A custom-house officer.

DOUBLE, dūb'-bl, 120, 101: *a. ad.* and *s.* Two of a sort; in pairs; twice as much; having one added to another; twofold; of two kinds; two in number; having the power of two; acting two parts, the one open the other secret; deceitful: *-ad.* Twice over, doubly: *s.* Twice the quantity or number; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a shift, an artifice; a counterpart, as his or her double.

Doub'-ly, 105: *ad.* Twice; twofold; deceitfully.

Doub'-le-ness, *s.* The state of being double; duplicity.

To **Doub'-le**, *v. a.* and *n.* To enlarge by the addition of the same quantity; to have twice the quantity; to repeat; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland: *—new.* To increase to twice the quantity; to turn back or wind in running; to play tricks, to use sleights.

Doub'-ler, 36: *s.* He that doubles.

Doub'-ling, *s.* The act of making double; a fold; also a trick, an artifice.

Among the compounds are *To Double-charge*; *To Double-aye*; *To Double-gild*; *To Double-lock*; *To Double-shade*; also, with double in the sense of deceitful, *Double-dealer*, *Double-dealing*; *Double-tongue*, *Double-tongued*; *Double-eyed*; *Double-faced*; *Double-hearted*; also, with double in a literal sense, *Double-banked* or *beached*; *Double-intowed*; *Double-octave*; *Double-plan*; *Double-threaded*, *Double-manned*. Likewise, *Double-biting*, (said of an instrument or weapon with a double edge); *Double-minded*, (wavering in mind); *Double-quarrel*, (a complaint in matters ecclesiastical to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice, which being attended with further

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

CONSONANTS: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: dūn, 166: thēn, 166.

delay, is so named, because both ordinaries are now responsible for it;) and *Double-meaning*, (containing two meanings.) As a substantive, this last phrase frequently takes the following French form:

DOU-BLE-EN-TEN'-*DRÉ*, (dō'-bl-ōng-tōng'-dr, 170) *s.* A phrase with a double meaning, the more hidden being frequently an obscene one.

DOUB'-LÉT, (dūb'-lēt) *s.* A man's garment that folds close round the body, a waistcoat; in the plural, *Doublets*, the same number on both dice.

DOUB'-LOON', *s.* A coin, being *double* the value of the pistole.

To DOUBT, dōwt, 31, 157: *v. n.* and *a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate:—*act.* To hold questionable; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

Doubt, *s.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion; difficulty objected; dread.

Doubt'-er, 36: *s.* One who doubts or scruples.

Doubt'-ing-ly, *ad.* Doubtfully; without confidence.

Doubt'-a-ble, *a.* That may be doubted.

Doubt'-ful, 117: *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; ambiguous; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

Doubt'-ful-ly, *ad.* With doubt.

Doubt'-ful-ness, *s.* Doubt; suspense.

Doubt'-less, *a.* and *ad.* Free from fear; void of apprehension; [Obs.]—*ad.* Unquestionably.

Doubt'-less-ly, *ad.* Doubtless; unquestionably.

DOUCET, dō'-cēt, *s.* A little custard. [Obs.]

DOU'-CEUR, (dō'-sur, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Sweetness; a present, a gift; a bribe.

DOUGH, dō, 125, 162: *s.* Paste leavened or unleavened, but yet unbaked. *My cake is dough, my undertaking is immature.*

Dough'-ey, (dō'-ēy) *a.* Soft, like dough.

DOUGHTY, dōwt'-tēy, 31, 105: *a.* Brave, noble, able, strong. Now seldom used but ironically.

Dough'-ti-ness, *s.* Heroic strength.

To DOUSE=dōwz, 31, 152: *v. a.* and *n.* To put over head and ears in water:—*new.* To fall suddenly into the water.

To DOUT=dōwt, 31: *v. a.* To do out, that is, to put out; hence *dōw'-ter*, an extinguisher. [Obs.]

DOVE, dūv, 107, 189: *s.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

Dove'-cot, Dove'-house, *s.* A place for pigeons.

Dove'-s'-root, 158, 118: *s.* A species of geranium.

Dove'-TAIL, *s.* An extremity of a board shaped as a dove's tail spread, to be let into the correspondent indentation of another board, and so to join them.

To Dove'-tail, *v. a.* To join by means of dovetails; to join completely and compactly.

DOWABLE, **DOWAGER**.—See under Dower.

DOWDY, dōw'-dēy, 31, 105: *s.* and *a.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman:—*adj.* Awkward and ill-dressed.

DOWER=dōw'-er, 53: *s.* Primarily, a gift
DOWERY } =dōw'-ur-ēy } or endowment; hence,
DOWRY } that which the wife
 brings to her husband in marriage; at present, more commonly, that portion of her deceased husband's lands or tenements which the widow possesses. In old authors, it is often written *Dovers*.

Dow'-ered, (-urd, 114, 134) *a.* Furnished with a dower.

Dow'-er-less, *a.* Unportioned; without a dower.

Dow'-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to dower; also, that may be endowed.

Dow'-a-ger, 36: *s.* A widow with a jointure; hence, generally, a title for ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWLAS=dōw'-lās, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.

DOWLE, dowl, *s.* A feather. [Shaks.]

DOWN=down, 31: *s.* Soft feathers; soft wool

or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds; any thing that gives repose.

Dow'-ny, 105: *a.* Covered with down or nap; made of down; soft, soothing.

DOWN=down, 31: *s.* (See Dune.) A large open plain, properly a flat on the top of a hill; a sand-bank; in the plural, *Downs*, such ridges of elevated land as lie along the coasts, particularly of Kent and Sussex; hence the road in which ships lie off the hilly coast of Kent between the north and south Forelands.

DOWN=down, 31: *a. prep. ad.* and *interj.*

Downright, [Obs.]; dejected:—*prep.* Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; from the higher in importance or dignity to the lower; from the source as of a river toward the mouth:—*ad.* On the ground; tending to the ground, or from higher to lower; from former to latter times; below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace; into declining reputation. *Up and down*, ramblingly:—*interj.* Pull down! lay in the dust! destroy!

Down'-ward, (-word, 140, 38) *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground, declivous; bending, dejected.

Down'-wards, 143; **Down'-ward**, *ad.* Towards the centre; from a higher situation; in a course of successive descent.

DOWN'-CAST, 11: *a.* Bent down; directed down.

DOWN'-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Ruin, calamity; a sudden fall; destruction of fabrics.

DOWN'-fallen, 114: *a.* Ruined; fallen.

DOWN'-GR'-VED, (-jī'-vəd) *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of feathers. [Shaks.]

DOWN'-RIGHT, (-rite, 115, 162) *a.* and *ad.* Plain; open; direct; honestly surly:—*ad.* Straight down; plainly, bluntly, truly.

Down Among the remaining compounds are *Down'-hearted*, (spiritless); *Down'-hill*, (a descent or descending); *Down'-looking* or *Down'-looked*; *Down'-lying*, (bed-time; and, as an adjective, about to lie in, or near her time); *Down'-sitting*, (act or time of reposing); and *Down'-trodden*.

DOWNY.—See under Down, soft feathers.

DOWRY, &c.—See Dower.

DOWSE=dōwz, *s.* A slap on the face: *To Douse*, from which it comes, is little used. [Vulgar.]

DOXOLOGY, dōcks-ōf-ō-gēy, *s.* The form of giving glory to God, often repeated in the church service.

DOXY, dōck'-dēy, *s.* A man's wench.

To DOZE=dōz, *v. n.* and *a.* To slumber, to be half asleep; to live in a state of drowsiness:—*act.* [Little used.] To stupify.

Do'-zer, 36: *s.* A slumberer.

Do'-zy, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

Do'-zi-ness, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

DOZEN, dūz'-zu, 116, 114: *s.* and *a.* The number twelve:—*adj.* Twelve.

DRAB=drāb, *s.* A low slutish woman; a prostitute. *To Drab*, to keep company with drabs.

To Drab'-ble, 101: *v. a.* To make dirty.

DRAB=drāb, *s.* and *a.* A thick woollen cloth:—*adj.* Coloured as drab, a dull brown.

DRACHMA, drāck'-md, 161: *s.* An ancient Greek coin value nearly 8d.; the eighth of an ounce.

Drachm, (drām, 157) *s.* A drachma.

DRAFF=drāf, 155, 11: *s.* Refuse, leas, dregs, sweepings.

Draf'-ly, *a.* Worthless, dreggy.

DRAFT=drāft, 11: *s.* That which is drawn from or upon; hence, a drawing of a portion of men from an army or regiment; the drawing of money from a bank by a cheque, the cheque itself; the drawing of lines for a plan; the plan so drawn. In other senses the word retains its original proper spelling, namely *draught*, which see under *To Draw*.

Drafts'-man, *s.* One who draws plans or designs.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To DRAG=dräg, *v. a. and n.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily; to draw any thing burthensome; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.—*new.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, s. A net drawn along the bottom of the water, also called a dragnet; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand, a small sledge to lock a carriage wheel in descending a hill.

Drag'-man, s. One that fishes with a dragnet.

To DRAG'-GLE, 101: v. a. and n. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.—*new.* To grow dirty by dragging.

Drag'-gle-tail, s. A slutish woman.

DRAGOMAN=dräg'-b-män, 92: *s.* An interpreter in Eastern countries.

DRAGON=dräg'-ön, 18: *s.* An imaginary serpent much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages; a constellation of the northern hemisphere better known by the Latin name *Draco*; a fiery, shooting meteor; figuratively, a fierce violent man or woman; in scripture, a large marine fish or serpent, the precise kind unknown; in natural history, a four-footed beast of the lizard kind, a native of India and Africa, which wanders among trees, and, by a lateral membrane, can support itself a short time in the air.

Drag'-on-et, s. A little dragon.

Drag'-on-ish, a. Like a dragon. [Shaks]

↳ Among the compounds are *Drag'on-fly*, (a fierce stinging fly;) *Drag'on's-blood*, (a resin;) *Drag'on-like*, (furious;) *Drag'on-shell*, (a sort of limpet;) and *Drag'on's-head*, *Drag'on's-water*, *Drag'on's-wort*, *Drag'on-tree*, (plants.)

DRA'-GOON, s. A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require.

To Dra'-goon', v. a. To give up to the rage of soldiers; to enslave by soldiers; hence, the more usual sense, to force against will, to compel by violent measures.

Drag'-oo-nade'', s. The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN=drän, *v. a. and n.* To filter; to draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away; to make quite dry.—*new.* To flow off gradually.

Drain, s. A channel through which a fluid is drawn; a water course; a sink.

Drain'-a-ble, 101: a. That may be drained.

Drain'-age, 99: s. A draining or flowing off.

Drain'-ing, s. The process of making drains for the purpose of carrying off the water.

DRAKE=dräke, *s.* The male of the duck. As the name of a piece of artillery it is a corruption of *Dra'co*, a dragon.

DRAM=dräm, *s.* A drachma, which see: more commonly, an indefinite small quantity; hence, a quantity of spirituous liquor, such as is drunk at once; hence, figuratively, any sort of liquor that is drunk in drams.

To Dram, v. n. To drink drams. [Vulgar.]

DRAMA=dräm'-ä, 94: *s.* A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related but represented; a tragedy, a comedy, a play, a theatrical entertainment.

Dra-mat'-ic, 88, } a. Having the form of a drama;

Dra-mat'-ic-al, } pertaining to the drama.

Dra-mat'-ic-al-ly, ad. In a dramatic manner.

To Dram'-a-tize, v. a. To adapt for scenic representation.

Dram'-a-tist, s. A writer of plays.

DRAM'-A-TIS-PER-SO'-NÆ (-nët, 103) *s. pl.* The persons of the drama. [Lat.]

DRANK.—See *To Drink*.

To DRAPE=dräpe, *v. a.* To make cloth. [Obs.]

Dra'-per, 36: s. One who deals in cloth.

Dra'-per-y, 129, 105: s. Cloth-work; the trade of

making cloth; cloth, woollen stuffs; in sculpture and painting, the representation and disposition of the cloth in the dresses of the figures, and in the curtains and other hangings of the auxiliary parts.

DRA'-PET, s. A cloth, or coverlet. [Out of use.]

DRASTIC=dräs'-tick, *a.* Active, powerful in operation; generally applied to cathartics.

DRAUGHT, &c.—See under *To Draw*.

To DRAW=dräw, 25, } *v. a. and n.* To pull

I DREW=drëw, 110, 109, } or move forward by the

DRAWN=dräwn, } application of force in

advance; to extend, as a line, by the motion of a pen or pencil; to extend lengthwise by any means; hence, all the numerous appropriate applications; as, to drag; to attract; to suck; to unheathe; to win; to extract; to withdraw, as from an undecided game or combat; to eviscerate; to derive; to allure; to delineate: *To draw in*, to contract, to inveigle: *To draw off*, to extract by distillation, to drain out by a vent, to abstract: *To draw on*, to occasion, to invite, to approach, to demand payment by an order: *To draw over*, to induce to change one's party: *To draw out*, to protract, to lengthen, to extract to pump out, to call to action, to range in battle: *To draw up*, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.—*new.* To pull; to shrink; to advance; to move; to practise delineation.

Draw, s. The act of drawing; something drawn as a lot or chance.

Draw'-er, 36: s. One who draws from a well; one who draws from a cask, a waiter; one who draws a bill of exchange, the correlative to whom is called the *Drawee*; that which attracts; that which is drawn out at pleasure, as one of the set of boxes in a case or bureau; also, that part of the under dress which is drawn on to the lower part of the person, used only in the plural, *Drawers*.

Draw'-a-ble, 101: a. That may be drawn.

DRAW'-BACK, s. Any loss of advantage, or reduction from a step gained; in commerce, a return of some part of the duties on exportation which had been paid on the goods when imported.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, s. A bridge made to be lifted up at pleasure.

DRAW'-WELL, s. A well from which water is drawn with a long cord.

DRAW'-ING, s. Delineation, representation; that part of painting which is distinguished from colouring.

Draw'-ing-mas'-ter, 36: s. One who teaches drawing.

DRAW'-ING-ROOM, s. Properly, withdrawing-room, or that to which the company retires from the dining-table; a room appropriated for the reception of company; distinctively, the drawing-room of a palace; the company invited to, or assembled in a state drawing-room.

DRAUGHT, (dräft, 122, 162) s. The act of drawing out or drawing up liquids in drinking; the quantity drunk at once; the act of drawing carriages; the quality of being drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; that into which the draught (dräft) falls, a sink, a drain; the depth which a vessel draws or sinks into the water: in a few senses it is written *Draft*, for which see the word so spelled in its place. In the plural, *Draughts*, a game played on a chequered board.

DRA'-Y=dräy, s. That which is dragged, a sled; a brewer's cart.

Dray'-horse, 153: s. A horse used for a dray.

Dray'-man, s. A brewer's cart.

To DRAWL=dräwl, *v. n. and a.* To utter any thing with a tiresome lingering tone:—*act.* To drag out with loss of advantage.

Drawl, s. A tiresome lingering tone.

DRAZEL=dräz'-ël, *s.* A drab. [Obs.]

DREAD, drëd, 120: s. and a. Great and continuing fear; fear mingled with awe; the person or thing feared.—*adj.* Frightful, awful, venerable in the highest degree.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thën, 166.

To Dread, *v. a. and n.* To fear in an excessive degree:—*new.* To be in great fear.
Dread'-er, 36: *s.* One who dreads.
Dread'-ful, 117: *a.* Terrible, awful; venerable:—in Spencer, full of fear.
Dread'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Terribly, frightfully.
Dread'-ful-ness, *s.* Terribleness.
Dread'-less, *a.* Fearless, intrepid.
Dread'-less-ness, *s.* Intrepidity.
DREAM=*drēm*, *s.* A thought or series of thoughts occurring in sleep; a vain fancy; an unfounded suspicion.
To Dream, *v. n. and a.* To have a series of thoughts in sleep; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish:—*act.* To perceive in a dream.
Dreamt, (*drēm*, 120, 137) *pret.* of **To Dream**. The regular form *Dreamed* is used, but less commonly.
Dream'-er, (*drē'-mer*) *s.* One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a visionary, a mope.
Dream'-ing-ly, *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.
Dream'-less, *a.* Free from dreams.
DREAR=*drere*, 43: *a.* Mournful, dismal.
Drear'-y, 105: *a.* Sorrowful, gloomy, drear.
Drear'-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, dimly.
Drear'-i-ness, *s.* Dismalness, sorrow.
DREDGE=*drēdge*, *s.* A net or drag used chiefly in taking oysters.
To Dredge, *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.
Dred'-ger, *s.* One who fishes with a dredge.
Dred'-ging-ma-chine, (*shēn*, 161, 104) *s.* An engine for taking up dirt from the bottom of rivers, &c.
To DREDGE=*drēdge*, *v. a.* To scatter flour on anything while roasting: [from a noun now known only as a provincial word, which signified a mixture of oats and barley sown together.]
Dred'-ger, *s.* A box to dredge meat with.
DREGS, *drēgz*, 143: *s. pl.* That which remains after draining, (compare **To Drain**), the sediment, lees, or grounds of liquor; dross, sweepings, refuse; any thing by which purity is corrupted.
Dreg'-gy, (*-gūy*, 77) *a.* Containing dregs; muddy, feculent.
Dreg'-gi-ness, (*-gūe-nēss*) *s.* Fulsomeness of dregs.
Dreg'-gish, (*-gūish*) *a.* Foul with lees.
To DRENCH=*drēntch*, *v. a.* To wet thoroughly, to soak, to steep, to saturate with drink or moisture; to purge violently.
Drench, *s.* A draught, a swill; a dose of medicine for a horse or other beast; hence, a strong dose given by force to a human creature.
Drench'-er, 36: *s.* One that drenches.
Drench'-ing, *s.* A wetting, a soaking.
To DRESS=*drēss*, *v. a. and n.* To invest with clothes; to adorn, to deck; to invest with such clothes as are worn in assemblies; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to rectify, to adjust; to trim, to fit for a use; to cook:—*new.* To pay particular regard to one's style of dress; in a military sense, to adapt one's position in a rank of men to the exact continuity of line.
Dress, *s.* Clothes; clothes worn in assemblies or on ceremonial occasions; the skill of adjusting dress.
Dress'-er, 36: *s.* One who dresses another; one who regulates or adjusts; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed or prepared for cooking.
Dress'-ing, *s.* Dress; [Obs.] the application made to a wound; manure spread on land.
Dress'-ing-room, *s.* A room for dressing in
Dress'-y, 105: *a.* Showy in dress.
Drest, *part.* A way of spelling Dressed, (114, 143) unnecessarily adopted to suit the pronunciation.
To DRIB, &c. } See under **To Drip**.
To DRIBBLE, &c. }

DRIER.—See under **Dry**.

DRIFT, &c.—See under **To Drive**.

To DRILL=*drīl*, 155: *v. a. and n.* To perforate, to bore or make a hole by turning an instrument; to operate on by constant action as in boring; hence, to draw on or entice; to draw through or drain; to sow grain by a process which bores or digs the earth into even furrows; to teach or train soldiers by frequent exercise:—*new.* To flow through or onward in a small stream or rill; to sow in drills; to muster for military exercise.

Drill, *s.* An instrument used in boring holes; a small stream or rill; a row of grain sowed by a drill-plough; the act of teaching the military exercise; a creature drilled, i. e. taught by imitation or drilling, but otherwise incapable of instruction, an ape or baboon.

Drill'-plough, (*-plow*, 162) *s.* A plough which digs the earth and sows the grain in even rows.

To DRINK, *drīngk*, } 158: *v. n. and a.* To swallow.

I DRANK, *drāngk*, } low a liquid for quenching
DRUNK, *drūngk*, } thirst; to be entertained by drinking; to drink strong liquors habitually; *To Drink to*, to salute in drinking, to invite by drinking first, to wish well to in the act of taking the cup:—*act.* To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb, to take in by an inlet.

Drink, *s.* Liquor to be swallowed; liquor of any particular kind.

Drink'-er, 36: *s.* One that drinks; a drunkard.

Drink'-a-hle, 101: *a.* That may be drunk.

Drink'-ing, *s.* The act of quenching thirst; a festival; the habit of taking strong liquors to excess.

Dr Among the compounds are *Drink'-ing-horn*, *Drink'-money*, (given for, or in lieu of liquor,) and *Drink'-house*.

DRUNK, 158, } *part. and a.* Swallowed as a

DRUNK'-EN, 114, } liquid; drenched or saturated; inebriated or intoxicated with strong liquor. *Drank*, for the participle, as He has drank, though considered a solecism, prevails very widely, and will, in time, perhaps, leave the forms *drunk*, *drunken*, in sole possession of the adjective meanings. *Dranken*, as a participle, is already obsolete.

Drunk'-en-ly, 105: *ad.* In a drunken manner.

Drunk'-en-ness, *s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication.

Drunk'-ard, 34: *s.* One addicted to ebriety.

To DRIP=*drīp*, *v. n. and a.* (Compare **Drop**, &c.)

To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it:—*act.* To let fall in drops.

Drip, *s.* That which falls in drops; that from which water drips, the edge of a roof.

Drip'-ping, *s.* The fat from meat as it roasts, and falls in the dripping-pan.

DRIP, *s.* A drip or drop. [Swift.]

To Drib, *v. a.* To act upon as by dropping; to steal in portions. [Sidney. Dryden.]

To DRIB'-BLE, 101: *v. n. and a.* To fall in drops, to fall weakly or slowly; to proceed slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot:—*act.* To let down in drops.

Drib'-bling, *s.* A falling in drops.

Drib'-let, *s.* A small quantity, a petty sum.

To DRIV'-EL, (*drīv'-vl*, 114) *v. a.* To slaver, to let fall the spittle in drops as an infant, an idiot, or a dotard; hence, to be weak or foolish, to dote.

Driv'-el, *s.* Slaver; a driveller.

Driv'-el-ler, *s.* A fool, an idiot, a dotard.

To DRIZ'-ZLE, 101: *v. a. and n.* To shed gently in small drops or particles:—*new.* To fall in small drops.

Driz'-zle, *s.* A small rain.

Driz'-zly, *a.* Shedding small rain.

To DRIVE=*drīve*, } *v. a. and n.* (*Drave* as

I DROVE=*drōve*, } the *pret.* and *Droven* as

DRIVEN, *drīv'-vn*, 114, } the *part.* are obs.)

To impel, or urge forward, or away, by whatever means;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāte'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā'-pā*: *lāw*: *gōd*: *j'ōō*, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

to chase or hunt; to guide or direct while impelling; to clear by forcing away whatever occupies the space; to straiten; to urge or carry briskly on, as to *drive* a trade; to purify by motion of the particles, as *driven* feathers, *driven* snow:—*see*. To go as by external impulse; to rush with violence; to pass or move forward in a carriage; to tend to as the scope or ultimate design; to strike at with fury: Some of these senses are scarcely expressed completely but by the addition of intensive particles, as *on*, *forward*, *away*.

Drive, *s.* Passage in a carriage; a course whereon carriages are driven.

Driv'-er, *s.* The person or instrument that impels; one who drives; a carman, coachman, or charioteer.

Driv'-ing, *s.* The act of impelling; tendency.

Driv'-er, *s.* Impulse; any thing driven at random; any thing driven along in a body; a storm, a shower; that which, by driving, collects, and becomes a heap; tendency, force, and direction of any thing; scope of a discourse.

To Drive, *v. a. and n.* To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps:—*see*. To form into heaps while driven forward; to float or be driven by a current.

Drive, *s.* A body or number of cattle, or sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

Driv'-er, 36: *s.* One that drives beasts to market; one that fattens oxen for sale.

To DRIVE, &c. } See under To Drip.

To DRIZZLE, &c. }

To DROIL=droil, *v. n.* To drudge. [Spenser.]

Droil, *s.* A drone, a drudge: some old authors call it Drevel. [Obs.]

DROLL, drôle, 116: *a. and s.* Comical, odd, farcical, humorous:—*s.* A jester, a buffoon; something exhibited to raise mirth, a farce.

To Droll, *v. n. and a.* To jest, play the buffoon:—*act*. To cajole, to cheat by drollery.

Drol'-ler, 36: *s.* A droll or buffoon.

Drol'-ler-y, *s.* Jokes or tricks; buffoonery; a laughable show.

Drol'-lish, *a.* Rather droll.

DROMEDARY, drôm'-ê-dâr-ty, *s.* The Arabian camel with only one hump on the back.

DRONE=drône, *s.* The male of the honey-bee, which makes so hokey, and, after a time, is driven away by the working bees; the name is derived from the humming noise which bees make; hence, a humming sound, or the instrument or pipe that hums; hence, also, an idler, a sluggard.

To Drone, *v. n.* To emit a heavy dull tone; also, to live in idleness, to dream.

Dro'-ning, *s.* A humming, or dull deep noise.

Dro'-nish, *a.* Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP=dröop, *v. n.* To sink or hang down with apparent loss of former strength; to languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak; to be dispirited.

DROP=dröp, *s.* (Compare To Drip, &c.) A globe of moisture; a very small quantity of liquors; in the plural, a quantity determined by the number of drops; a diamond hanging in the ear; an earring.

To DROP, *v. a. and n.* To pour in drops; to let fall, to let go, to dismiss from the hand; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to leave; to quit; to lower; to bedrop or variegate:—*see*. To fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to die; to sink into silence; to vanish; to come unexpectedly; to move lower.

Dropped, (dröpt, 114, 143) *part.* Let fall.

Dro'-ping, *s.* That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Dro'-ping-ly, *ad.* By drops.

Dro'-plet, *s.* A little drop.

Dro'-pé-rene', *s.* A supposed drop or speck clear or invisible to outward appearance, but obstructing vision; amaurosis. [Milton.]

Dro'-stone, 107: *s.* Spar of a drop-like shape.

Dro'-wort, 141: *s.* The name of a plant.

DROPSY, dröp'-sëy, *s.* (A contraction of *hydropsis*, the word originally used for the Latin *hydrops*.) A disease from the collection of water in the body.

Dro'-sied, (-sîd, 114) *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

Dro'-si-cal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; inclined to dropsy; partaking of the nature of dropsy.

DROSS=dröas, 17: *s.* The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; rust; waste matter, refuse, leavings; any worthless matter separated from the better part.

Dros'-ey, 105: *a.* Full of dross; worthless.

Dros'-si-ness, *s.* Foulness; feculence; rust.

DROTCHEL=dröcht'-ël, *s.* An idle wench. [Obs.]

DROUGHT, DROUTH.—See under Dry.

DROVE, &c. } See under To Drive.

To DROWN=drown, 31: *v. a. and n.* To suffocate in the water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to immerge:—*see*. To undergo suffocation in water.

To DROWSE, drowz, 31, 151, 189: *v. a. and n.* To make heavy with sleep:—*see*. To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy.

Drow'-sy, (-zëy) *a.* Sleepy; causing sleep; dull.

Drow'-si-ly, *ad.* Sleepily, heavily, sluggishly.

Drow'-si-ness, *s.* Sleepiness, heaviness.

Drow'-si-hed, *s.* Drowsiness. [Spenser.]

To DRUB=drüb, *v. a.* To beat heartily.

Drub, *s.* A thump, a knock, a blow.

Druh'-bing, *s.* A beating, a thrashing.

To DRUDGE=drüdge, *v. n.* To labour in mean offices; to work hard, to slave.

Drudge, *s.* One employed in mean labour; a slave.

Drud'-ger, 36: *s.* A drudge. It is sometimes incorrectly used for Dredger, which see under Dredge.

Drud'-ger-y, *s.* Mean labour; hard, servile work.

Drud'-ging-ly, *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG=drug, *s.* Any substance used in the composition of medicines; hence, that which finds no willing purchaser, which is without value to any but the sick, or without general value; any thing worthless.

To Drug, *v. a.* To season with ingredients; to tincture with something noxious.

Drug'-ger, (guer, 77) *s.* A druggist. [Obs.] *Drug-german* is sometimes ignorantly used for Dragoman.

Drug'-ster, 36: *s.* A druggist. [Obs.]

Drug'-gist, (-guist, 77) *s.* One who sells drugs.

DRUGGET, drüg'-guët, 77: *s.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

DRUID, drö'-id, 109: *s.* One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Celtic nations.

Dru'-i-dism, 158: *s.* The doctrines and rites of the druids.

Dru'-id'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to the druids.

DRUM=drüm, *s.* An instrument of military music. *Drum* of the ear, the tympanum; an assembly or rout.

To Drum, *v. n. and a.* To beat with a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion; *To drum out*, to expel ignominiously; *To drum up*, to assemble as by beat of drum.

Drum'-mer, *s.* He whose duty is to beat a drum.

Drum'-ma'-jör, 38: *s.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drum'-stick, *s.* A stick for beating a drum; any thing supposed to resemble a drum-stick.

To DRUMBLE, drüm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To drone or be sluggish. [Shaks.]

Drum'-ly, *a.* Thick; stagnant. [Obs.]

DRUNK, &c.—See under To Drink.

DRUPE, dröüp, 109: *s.* That which falls from the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shû, 166: thên, 166.

tree when ripe, a general name for fruit without valves which contain a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, &c. (Compare Dryad, &c.)

DRU-pa'-ceous, (-sh'üs) 147: *a.* Pertaining to drupes.

DRY=dřý, *a.* Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not juicy; without tears; thirsty; barren, plain, unembellished; hard, severe; applied to persons, deficient, cold, quietly humorous, sarcastic, sneering.

To Dry, *v. a. and n.* To free from moisture in any way; to drain, to exhaust:—*acc.* To grow dry.

Dri'-er, 36: *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

Dri'-ly, *ad.* Without moisture; coldly, barely; sarcastically.

Dry'-ness, *s.* Want of moisture; exhaustion; want of embellishment; barrenness, hardness; quiet humour.

DRY'-RYED, (-ide, 106, 114) *a.* Tearless.

DRY'-PAT, *s.* A vat or basket for dry things. [Obs.]

DRY'-NURSE, *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, and does not suckle it.

To Dry'-nurse, *v. a.* To nurse without suckling.

DRY'-SAL-TRE, (säl'-ter, 112) *s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.

DRY'-SHOD, *a.* Without wet feet.

DROUGHT, (drowt, 31, 162) *s.* Dryness; dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

Our old authors, perhaps more correctly, write and pronounce *Drowth*.

Drough'-ty, *a.* Wanting rain, thirsty.

Drough'-ti-ness, *s.* Dryness.

DRYAD, dřý'-äd, *s.* A wood-nymph.

Dry'-a-des, (-détz, 101) *s. pl.* Dryads. [Lat.]

DRY'-IRR, *s.* Petrified wood.

Compare *Drupe*, which is related to these words, and might have been written *Drype*.

DUAL=dü'-äl, *a.* Expressing the number two.

Du'-al-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Consisting of two.

Du'-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* That which expresses two; the state of being two; division, separation.

To DUB=dub, *v. a. and n.* To tap with a sword; and hence, to make him who is touched a knight; to confer any new dignity:—*new.* To make a noise by frequent taps as on a drum.

Dub, *s.* A tap, a knock.

DUBIOUS, dü'-bé-üs, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Doubtful; not settled in opinion; uncertain, not plain; not clear; having the event uncertain.

Du'-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Du'-bi-ous-ness, *s.* Uncertainty.

Du'-bi-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Doubtful, uncertain.

Du'-bi-tan-cy, *s.* Doubt. [Little used.]

Du'-bi-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of doubting.

Du'-bi-e-ty, 84: *s.* Doubtfulness. [Richardson.]

DUCAL, &c.

DUCAT,

DUCHESS, &c.

} See under Duke.

DUCK=dück, *s.* A species of fine canvas.—See also under the following verb.

To DUCK=dück, *v. n. and a.* To dive under water; to drop down the head as in diving; to bow low, to cringe:—*act.* To put under water.

Duck, *s.* A water-fowl that ducks the head for food while swimming; a declination of the head; a dip under water; a stone thrown obliquely so as to skim the water; and hence, to play at *ducks and drakes* with any thing, is to squander it in idle play or unprofitably.

Duck'-er, *s.* A diver; a cringer.

Duck'-ling, *s.* A young duck.

Duck'-stool, *s.* A chair in which scolds were tied and put under water.

Duck'-legged, (-lög'd, 114) *a.* Short-legged.

Other compounds are plants, as *Duck'-meat*, *Duck'-weed*, *Duck'-foot*.

DUCT=dückt, *s.* Guidance, direction; [Unusual;] a passage through which anything is conducted.

Duc'-ture, (-türe, 147) *s.* Guidance. [Out of use.]

Duc'-tile, (-tül, 105) *a.* That may be led, flexible, pliable; that may be drawn out into wire, or thread; that can be expanded by heat.

Duc'-tile-ness, *s.* Flexibility, ductility.

Duc'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Flexibility; appropriately, that quality of some solid bodies, particularly among the metals, of suffering extension by drawing out without breaking.

DUDGEON=dudg'-ön, 18: *s.* A small dagger.

DUDGEON=dudg'-ön, *s.* Malice, ill-will.

DUE=dü, 110, 189: *a. ad. and s.* Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper, fit, appropriate; exact without deviation:—*adv.* Exactly, directly, duly:—*s.* That which belongs to one; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute. Shakespeare in one place uses it as a verb, signifying to endow.

Du'-ly, *ad.* Properly, in due manner, exactly.

Du'-ty, 105: *s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience due to superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; service; what is due to government, tax, impost, custom, toll.

Du'-ti-ful, 117: *a.* Obedient, respectful.

Du'-ti-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Obediently, reverentially.

Du'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* Obedience, respect.

Du'-te-ous, 147: *a.* Obedient; also, (a sense now obsolete,) enjoiner by duty.

DUEL=dü'-él, *s.* A combat between two.

To Du'-el, *v. a.* To fight a premeditated single combat with deadly weapons.

Du'-el-ler, 36: *s.* A duellist.

Du'-el-list, *s.* One who professes the principles of duelling; a frequent fighter in duels.

Du'-el-ling, *s.* The custom of fighting duels.

Du'-el'-lo, *s.* The duel, the rule of duelling. [Shaks.]

DUENNA=dü'-én-nä, *s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger, a governess.

DUET.—See under Duo.

DUFFEL=düf'-fél, *s.* A kind of frieze or coarse cloth.

DUG=düg, *s.* A nipple or teat: it is now, except in contempt, used only of a brute female, but it was not originally so limited.

DUG, *pret.* of To Dig, which see.

DUKE=düke, *s.* The highest order of secular nobility next to the Prince of Wales; in some countries, a sovereign prince.

Duke'-dom, 18: *s.* The seignory or possessions, title, or quality of a duke.

Du'-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

Duc'-at, (-dück'-ät) *s.* A coin struck by a duke, value between four and five shillings, if silver, and about double, if gold.

Duch'-y, (düch'-ë) *s.* A territory which gives title to a duke.

Duch'-y-court, 47: *s.* A court appertaining to a duchy, especially that of the duchy of Lancaster.

DUCH'-ess, *s.* The consort or widow of a duke; also, the female sovereign of a dukedom.

DULCET=düf'-cét, 14: *a.* Sweet, luscious, melodious.

To Dul'-ci-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* To make sweet.

Dul'-ci-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sweetening.

Dul'-ci-mer, *s.* A musical stringed instrument played with little sticks.

Dul'-ci-tude, *s.* Sweetness.

To Dul'-co-rate, *v. a.* To make less acrimonious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: güt'-wäg: chäp'-män: pä-pä': läw: gööd: j'öö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

DUE

Dul'-co-ra'-tion, *s.* The act of sweetening.
DULIA, dū'-lĕ-d, *s.* An inferior or servile worship, distinguished from *Latria*.
DULL=dūl, 155: *a.* Stupid, blockish; blunt, obtuse; awkward; sad; sluggish; gross; not exhilarating; not bright; drowsy; having a downcast look; seeing dimly, purblind.
To Dull, *v. a. and n.* To stupefy; to blunt; to sadden; to hebetate; to damp; to make slow of motion; to sully brightness.—*adv.* To become dull.
Dul'-ly, *ad.* Stupidly; in a dull manner; not gaily; not brightly, not keenly.
Dul'-ler, 30: *s.* That which makes dull.
Dul'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being dull.
Dul'-lard, 34: *s.* A blockhead; a dolt.
Dul'-l-brained, 114: *a.* Stupid, foolish.
DULY.—See under *Due*.
DUMB, dūm, 156: *s.* Mute, incapable of speech, deprived of speech; mute, not using words, silent, refusing to speak.
To Dumb, *v. a.* To silence. [Shaks.]
Dumb'-ly, *ad.* Mutely, silently.
Dumb'-ness, *s.* Incapacity to speak; omission or refusal of speech; muteness.
To Dumb'-found, *v. a.* To confuse, to strike dumb.
Dum'-mer-er, *s.* One who feigns dumbness. [Obs.]
Dum'-my, 105: *s.* One who is dumb. The last three words are used by good writers, but always as low or very familiar expressions. The last word is often applied to the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.
DUMP=dūmp, *s.* A dull gloomy state of mind; absence of mind; a melancholy tune or air. [Obs.]
To be in the dumps, to be sulky and gloomy.
Dum'-pish, *a.* Dull, sad, sullen.
Dum'-pish-ness, *s.* Sadness, melancholy.
DUMP=dūmp, *s.* A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck-furthing.
Dum'-py, *a.* Short and thick.
Dump'-ling, *s.* A small round pudding.
DUN=dūn, *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dull, gloomy.
Dun'-nish, *a.* Inclined to dun colour.
To DUN=dūn, *v. a.* To claim a debt with importunity; to urge importunately.
Dun, *s.* A clamorous creditor. [Spectator.]
Dun'-ny, *a.* Requiring noise or clamour, i. e. deaf; dull of sense. [Local.]
Dun'-ner, *s.* A dun.
DUNCE=dūnce, *s.* A dolt, a thickskull.
Dun'-cer-y, 105: *s.* Stupidity. [Milton.]
To Dun'-ci-fy, 6: *v. a.* To make stupid. [Warburton.]
DUNDER=dūn'-der, *s.* The dregs of rum.
DUNE=dūne, *s.* A hill, now written Down.
DUNG=dūng, 72: *s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
To Dung, 72: *v. a. and n.* To manure with dung:—*adv.* To void excrement.
Dung'-y, 105: *a.* Full of dung; mean, vile.
Dung'-fork, *s.* A pitchfork for dung.
Dung'-hill, *s. and a.* A heap of dung:—*adj.* Sprung from a dunghill; mean, low, base.
Dung'-yard, *s.* The place of the dunghill.
DUNGEON=dūng'-ŷn, 18: *s.* Strictly, the donjon, or keep for prisoners in the middle of the feudal castles; a subterraneous prison; a close prison.
To Dun'-geon, *v. a.* To shut up as in a dungeon.
Duo=dū'-ŷ, *s.* The Latin word for two; a song for two performers.
Du-um'-vi-rate, *s.* The office, dignity, or government of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome.
Du-er'-to, **Du-er'-s**, *a.* Duo. [Ital.]

DUS

Du'-o-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Biliteral.
Du'-o-DEC'-i-mo, (-dē'-sē-mō, 92) *a.* and *s.* Having two and ten, that is, twelve folds:—*s.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
Du'-o-DEC'-u-PLĒ, 101: *a.* Consisting of twelves.
Du'-o-du'-NUM, *s.* The first of the small intestines, in length about twelve fingers' breadth.
DUPE=dūpe, *s.* A man who is deceived; a credulous man easily tricked.
To Dupe, *v. a.* To deceive, to trick, to cheat.
DUPLĒ=dū'-pl, *a.* Double. [Compare Double, &c.]
To Du'-pli-cate, *v. a.* To double; to fold.
Du'-pli-cate, *a.* and *s.* Double; two-fold, as Duplicate ratio, which is the product of a ratio multiplied into itself.—*s.* A second thing of the same kind as the first; the transcript of a writing or ticket.
Du'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold; a doubling.
Du'-pli-ca'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Any thing doubled.
Du-PLIC'-i-ty, (dū'-plĕ'-sē-tĕ, 105) *s.* The number two; (Watts); doubleness; deceit; doubleness of heart or tongue; in law, the pleading of two or more distinct matters.
DURABLE, &c., }
DURANCE, } See in the ensuing class.
DURA MATER, }
To DURE=dūre, 49: *v. n.* To endure. [Obs.]
Du'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Lasting; having the quality of continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out.
Du'-ra-bley, *ad.* In a lasting manner.
Du'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Power of lasting, continuance.
Du'-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Power of lasting.
Du'-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Continuance in time; power of continuance; length of continuance.
Dure'-ful, 117: *a.* Lasting. [Spenser.]
Dure'-less, *a.* Not lasting; fading.
Du'-rant, **Du'-rance**, *s.* A glassed woollen stuff otherwise called Everlasting; see also lower. [Obs.]
Du'-ring, *part. or prep.* Continuing; for the time of the continuance of.
Du'-roun, 120: *a.* Hard, as being a quality of things that endure. [Obs.]
Du'-r-ty, 105: *s.* Hardness; and hence, figuratively, hardness of mind, harshness. [Little used.]
Du'-RA-MA'-TER, 36: *s.* A membrane which envelops the pia mater and both of them the brain; they are called *mater* as being the mother of all other membranes, and the outer one is called *dura* from its hardness compared with the other.
Du'-RESSĒ, (dū'-rĕss, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, hardship, and hence, constraint; it is of two kinds, *duress* of imprisonment, which is restraint of personal liberty, and *duress* by menaces, when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb.
Du'-rance, *s.* Endurance; duress.—See also above.
DURST.—See *To Dare*.
DUSK=dusk, *a.* and *s.* Tending to darkness or blackness; black coloured:—*s.* A tendency to darkness; a middle degree between light and darkness.
To Dusk, *v. a. and n.* To make dusky:—*adv.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness.
Dus'-ky, *a.* Tending to darkness or blackness; gloomy, sad; intellectually clouded.
Dus'-ki-ly, 105: *ad.* With a tendency to darkness or blackness.
Dus'-ki-ness, *s.* Approach to darkness.
Dus'-kish, *a.* Inclining to darkness.
Dus'-kish-ly, *ad.* Cloudily, darkly.
Dus'-kish-ness, *s.* Inclination to darkness.
DUST=dūst, *s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small dry particles; the grave; state of dissolution, mean, dejected state.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thū, 166: thēn, 166.

DYS

To Dust, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust; to levigate.—
See also lower.
Dus'-ty, 105: *a.* Filled with dust; clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.
Dus'-ti-ness, *s.* The state of being dusty.
Dust'-man, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
To Dust, *v. a.* To free from dust.—See also above.
Dust'-er, 36: *s.* A utensil or cloth to clear from dust.
DUTCH=*dütch*, *s. pl., sing., and a.* The people of Holland:—*s. sing.* The language of the Dutch:—*adj.* Pertaining to Holland.
DUTCHESS, DUTCHEY, &c.—See *Duchess, &c.*
DUTEIOUS, DUTY, &c.—See under *Due*.
DUUMVIRATE.—See under *Duo*.
DWALE=*dwäle*, *s.* A sable or black colour; [Heraldry:] the deadly nightshade.
DWARF, *dworf*=*dwärf*, 140, 37: *s. and a.* A man much below the common size of men:—*adj.* Below the common size, applied generally to animals and plants.
To Dwarf, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.
Dwar'-fish, *a.* Below the natural bulk; low, small, little. *Dwarfy* may also be met with.
Dwar'-fish-ly, *ad.* Like a dwarf.
Dwar'-fish-ness, *s.* Minuteness of stature.
To DWELL=*dwél*, } *v. n.* (The regular forms of
I **DWELT**=*dwélt*, } the *pret.* and *part.* are also
 } used.) To abide as a per-
 } manent resident, to live in a place, to reside, to have a
 } habitation; to remain; to be suspended with attention;
 } to hang upon with care and fondness; to draw the
 } attention by long speaking. Milton in one place uses
 } it actively.
Dwel'-ler, *s.* An inhabitant.
Dwel'-ling, *s.* Habitation, place of residence.
Dwel'-ling-house, *s.* The house in which one lives and sleeps.
Dwel'-ling-place, *s.* The place of residence.
To DWINDLE=*dwin'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* To shrink, to grow little; to degenerate, to fall away; to lose health.
Dwin'-dled, 114: *part. a.* Shrunk; fallen away.
To DYE=*dý*, *v. a.* To stain, to tinge, to colour.
Dye, *s.* A colouring liquor; stain, tinge.
Dye'-ing, *part. and s.* Staining:—*s.* The art or practice of staining by chemical processes.
Dy'-er, *s.* One who follows the trade of dyeing.
DYING, *part. and s.*—See under *To Die*.
DYKE.—See *Dike*.
DYNAMICAL, *dë-näm'-ê-cäl*, 105: *a.* Pertaining to strength or power.
Dy-nam'-ics, *s. pl.* That part of mechanics which treats of the force and effects of moving bodies.
DY-NAM'-E-TER, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the magnifying powers of telescopes.
DYN'-A-MOM'-E-TER, } 92: *s.* An instrument for
DY-NOM'-E-TER, } measuring the power of
 } animal bodies.
DYN'-AS-TRY, 92, 12, 105: *s.* Government, sovereignty; a race or family of rulers.
Dyn'-ast, *s.* A ruler: in some old authors, *dynasty*.
Dyn'-as-tic, 88: *a.* Relating to a dynasty.
DYS-, An inseparable Greek prefix signifying ill or difficult.
DYS-CRA-SY, (*-cý*, 152) *s.* Ill temper of the blood.
DYS'-EN-TER-Y, 92, 129: *s.* An illness of the intestines, in which blood is often voided with morbid matter.
Dys'-en-ter'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.

EAR

Dys'-O-DNE, 105: *s.* A coal of green, or yellowish gray colour, which emits an ill odour in burning.
Dys'-OP-SY, *s.* Dimness of sight.
DYS'-O-REX'-Y, (*-rëck-sý*, 188) *s.* A bad or depraved appetite.
DYS-PER'-SY, *s.* Difficulty of digestion.
Dys-pep'-tic, *a. and s.* Having a difficulty of digestion:—*s.* A dyspeptic patient.
Dys'-pho-ny, (*-fô-ný*, 163) *s.* A difficulty of speaking.
DYS-PNŌ'-A, (*disp-nŏ'-ä*, 103) *s.* Difficulty of breathing.
Dys'-U-RY, *s.* A difficulty in passing urine.

E

E, The fifth letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 3d, 4th, 13th, 14th, 35th, 36th, 43rd, and 44th elements of the schemes prefixed. It is very often mute but significant:—See 171. It is almost as frequently quite idle:—See 101, 189. As a contraction, it is often placed with *g.* (e. g. *exempli gratiä*) to signify, for example.
E, A prefix, the same as *ex-*, signifying *from* or *out of*, and in many words having a privative meaning.
EACH=*ëatch*, *a. and pron.* One taken separately from another, and implying the other whether expressly said or not; every one. It may be considered an adjective if joined with a substantive, a pronoun if standing principally. It used to be compounded with *where* and form an adverb, *eachwhere*, but we now always say *everywhere*.
EAD- or **ED-**, A Saxon prefix in proper names signifying happy, fortunate.
EAGER, *ea'-guer*, 77, 36: *a.* Keenly or briskly desirous; vehement, ardent; quick, busy; in a more literal sense, sharp, sour, acid; keen, severe; it has also been used to signify brittle, not ductile.
Ea'-ger-ly, *ad.* In an eager manner.
Ea'-ger-ness, *s.* State or quality of being eager.
Ea'-GEE, (*-gur*, 159) *s.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.
EAGLE, *ëä'-gl*, 101: *s.* A bird of prey, from its acute vision, its strength, the elevation and rapidity of its flight, its longevity, and other qualities of power, deemed the king of birds; hence, it is a frequent crest, and its figure was the military standard of the ancient Romans.
Ea'-glet, *s.* A young eagle.
Ea'-gless, *s.* The hen-eagle. [Sherwood.]
Ea'-gle-eyed, (*-ide*, 106) *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.
Ea'-gle-stone, 107: *s.* *Étite*, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, of a spherical form, rough surface, and essentially composed of concentric layers which often embrace at the centre a moveable kernel. To such as had this moveable and consequently rattling kernel, the ancients gave the name of eaglestone, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs; and hence they were in request as amulets for pregnant women.
EAGRE.—See under *Eager*.
EALDERMAN.—See *Alderman*.
EAME=*ëam*, 189: *s.* Uncle. [Spenser.]
To EAN.—See *To Yean*.
EAR=*ëar*=*êre*, 103, 43: *s.* The organ of hearing; the external prominent part of the organ; the sense of hearing; discriminating sense of musical sounds and their proportions; any thing resembling ears as the handles of certain vessels.—See also under *To Ear*: *To fall together by the ears*, to scuffle or fight.
Ear'-lap, *s.* The top of the ear.
Ear'-less, *a.* Without ears.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy; chäp'-män; pä-pä': läw; gööd: j'öo, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Ear'-mark, *s.* A mark made on the ears of sheep.
Ear'-pick, *s.* An instrument for cleaning the ears.
Ear'-ring, *s.* An ornament worn in the ear.
Ear'-shot, *s.* Reach of the sense of hearing.
Ear'-war, 189: *s.* The coramen or exudation which smears the entrance of the ear.
Ear'-wig, *s.* A sheath-winged insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear: a whisperer.
Ear' Among the remaining compounds are *Ear'-bored*, *Ear'-deafening*, *Ear'-loch*, (of hair,) *Ear'-piercing*.
To EAR=*ēr*, *v. a.* To till, to plough. [Obs.]
EAR, *s.* The produce of the *earred* field, namely, the spike containing the grain that had been thrown into it, and which is yielded again with increase.
To Ear, *v. n.* To form ears, as corn.
Eared, 114: *a.* Having spikes formed, as corn.
Earsh, 114: *a.* A ploughed field. [In use so late as 1622.]
EARL, *erl*, 131, 35: *s.* A title of nobility next below a marquess and above a viscount.
Earl'-dom, 18: *s.* The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.
Earl-mar'-shal, *s.* One of the great officers of state whose business is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honour and military solemnities. The office is now hereditary in the family of the Howards.
EARLY, *er'-lē*, 131, 35, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Soon with respect to something else:—*ad.* Soon, betimes.
Ear'-li-ness, *s.* The state of being early.
To EARN.—See in the ensuing class.
EARNEST, *er'-nēst*, 131, 35: *a.* Eager to obtain or realize some wish, zealous, fixed, eager; serious, not trifling or jesting.
Ear'-nest-ly, *ad.* Eagerly, warmly, zealously, importunately; with fixed attention.
Ear'-nest-ness, *s.* Eagerness, solicitude, seriousness.
EAR'-NEST, *s.* Seriousness, a serious event or reality, not a jest; hence, so much of what was desired as is realized, the first fruits of a desired object; hence, *hansel*, and also, the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified, a pledge.
Ear'-ning, *Ear'-nings*, *s. sing.* and *pl.* That which has become real in consequence of the labour used to obtain it, that which is merited by services or performances, wages, reward.
To Earn, *v. a.* To gain by labour; to merit or deserve by labour or any performance; to gain.
EARSH.—See under *To Ear*.
EARTH, *erth*, *s.* The mass which composes the globe; any portion of that mass; the fine mould or soil on the surface of the globe; that which as to its obvious qualities is distinct from fire, air, and water; different modifications of terrene matter, as clay, loam, chalk, gravel, &c., or with nicer analysis, silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontita, sironia, glucina, yttria, and thorina; but even these, by an analysis, still are now considered metallic oxides; the world as distinguished from other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the earth; country, region; the hole of a fox or badger.
To Earth, *v. a.* and *n.* To hide in the earth; to inter:—*seu.* To retire under ground.
Earth'-y, *a.* Consisting of earth; partaking of earth; inhabiting the earth; not mental, gross.
Earth'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being earthy.
Earth'-en, (*er'-thn*, 114) *a.* Made of earth or clay.
Earth'-ly, *a.* Belonging only to our present state, not spiritual; corporeal, not mental.
Earth'-li-ness, *s.* Worldliness.
Earth'-ling, *s.* An inhabitant of earth, considered as a poor frail creature.
Earth'-board, (*-bōrd*, 108, 48) *s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
Earth'-nut, *s.* A name given to the root of the Arachis, a small bulb like a nut; and also to the

pinnut or buntum, a globular root that tastes something like a chestnut.
Earth'-quake, (*-kwāke*, 188) *s.* A shaking or concussion of the earth.
Earth'-worm, (*-wurm*, 142) *s.* A well-known insect or rather animal that lives under ground; a grovelling wretch.
Ear' Among the other compounds are *Earth'-bag*, *Earth'-bark*, *Earth'-flee*, (a fibrous fossil,) *Earth'-horn*, *Earth'-bound*, *Earth'-bred*, *Earth'-engendered*, *Earth'-fed*, *Earth'-ly-minded*, *Earth'-ly-mindedness*, and *Earth'-shaking*.
EASE, *ēaz*=*ēza*, 158, 189: *s.* Quiet, rest; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint. The old Saxon word is *eath*, which Spenser uses.
To Ease, *v. a.* To free from pain or anxiety, or the cause of it; to give ease or relief; to make to act easily.
Easy, (*-lē*,) *a.* Quiet, at rest; not difficult, not causing difficulty; ready, not unwilling; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from want; not constrained, not formal.
Easy-ly, *ad.* With ease; in an easy manner.
Easy-ness, *s.* The state of being at ease; the quality of being easy.
Ease'-ful, 117: *a.* Quiet, peaceable; fit for rest.
Ease'-ful-ly, *ad.* With ease or quiet.
Ease'-ment, *s.* Convenience; relief; relief by evacuation; in law, a service or convenience that one man has of another by charter or prescription, as a way through another's grounds, a sink, or such like.
EAS'-SEL, (*-zl*, 151, 114) *s.* and *a.* The frame on which a painter rests his picture while at work upon it:—*adj.* That which is of a size to be painted on an easel.
EAST=*ēast*, *s.* and *a.* The point at which the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the regions which lie toward the rising sun, and consequently, in all ancient and modern European literature, Asia, and its territories:—*a.* From or towards the rising sun.
East'-ern, 36: *a.* Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; lying toward the east; going eastward.
East'-er-ly, *a.* Coming from the east, lying eastward; looking eastward.
East'-ward, (*-word*, 140, 38) *ad.* Toward the east.
East'-er-ling, *s.* A native of some country eastward of another.
EASTER=*ēa'-ster*, *s.* The day on which christians commemorate the resurrection of Christ. It corresponds in season to the pasover of the Jews, and is called in most languages by a word derived from pasover: with us, the name is supposed to have originated from that of a Saxon goddess, who was worshipped at the season subsequently appropriated to the christian commemoration: others ally Easter with East, or the rising sun, as emblematic of the rising of Christ.
To EAT=*ēat*,
EAT or **ATE**, *ēt*, 135, 119: } *v. a.* (The pre-
EAT or **EATEN**, *ēt*, *ēa'-tn*, 114) } terit is now sel-
and *eates* for the participle, which some years ago was the only sanctioned form, is giving way to *eat*.):
To devour with the mouth; to consume; to eat:—*seu.* To feed, to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.
Eat'-er, *s.* One who eats; a corrosive.
Eat'-a-ble, 101: *a.* and *s.* That may be eaten:—*s.* That which may be eaten.
Eat'-ing, *s.* The act of chewing and swallowing.
Eat'-ing-house, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed; a dining-house.
EAVES, *ēavz*, 189, 151: *s. pl.* The edges of the roof of a house which overhang the wall.
To Eaves'-drop, *v. n.* To catch that which drops from the eaves; to listen under windows.
Eaves'-drop-per, *s.* An insidious listener.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thén, 166.

EBB=*ēb*, 155: *s.* The reflux of the tide toward the sea, opposed to *flow*: decline, decay, waste.
To Ebb, *v. n.* To flow back; to decline, to decay.
EB'-bing, *s.* A flowing back; a declining.
EBON=*ēb'-ōn*, 18: *s.* and *a.* A hard heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits of a fine polish; it used to be written *eben*.—*a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony, black.
EB'-on-y, *s.* The more common word for ebony.
To Eb'-o-nize, *v. a.* To make black as ebony.
EBRACTEATE=*ē-brăc't-ē-tē*, *a.* Without a bractea or floral leaf.—See *E*. [Botany.]
EBRIETY, *ē-brī'-ē-tē*, *s.* Drunkenness.
E'-bri-ōs'-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Habitual drunkenness.
EBRILLADE, *ē-brīl'-yād*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A check by a jerk of one rein if a horse refuses to turn.
EBULLIENT, *ē-bul'-yēnt*, 146: *a.* Boiling over.
E-bul'-ien-cy, *s.* A boiling over.
EB'-ul-li'-āon, 89: *s.* The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.
EBURNEAN=*ē-bur'-nē-ān*, *a.* Of ivory.
ECCENTRIC=*ēck-ēn'-trīck*, 88: *a.* and *s.* Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre, opposed to *concentric*; not terminating in the same point; irregular, anomalous.—*s.* A circle not having the same centre as another; he or that which cannot be brought to a common centre or usual standard.
Ec-cen'-tri-cal, *a.* Eccentric.
Ec'-cen-trīc'-i-ty, (*ēck-ēn'-trīs'-ē-tē*, 105) *s.* Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orbit; deviation, particularity, irregularity.
ECCHYMOSES, *ēc'-kē-mō'-sis*, 161, 86, 152: *s.* Blotchiness from extravasated blood.
ECCLESIASTIC, *ēc'-klē'-zē-ās'-tīck*, 88, 147: *a.* and *s.* Relating to the church:—*s.* A person dedicated to the ministry of religion.
Ec-clē'-si-ās'-tī-cal, *a.* Ecclesiastic.
EC-CLĒ'-SI-ĀS'-TES, (*-tēz*, 101) *s.* The preacher, the name of a book in the old testament.
EC-CLĒ'-SI-ĀS'-TICUS, *s.* The chief book of those called ecclesiastical, as a distinction from those contained in the Jewish canon.
ECCOPROTIC=*ēc'-kō-prōt'-īck*, *a.* Mildly purgative.
ECHELON, *ēsh'-d-lōng'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The position of an army in the form of steps, its divisions being one behind another.
ECHINUS, *ēk'-i-nūs*, 161: *s.* A hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles; the prickly hedge of any plant; in architecture, an ornament resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut.
E-chī'-nate, *E-chī'-na-ted*, *a.* Bristled.
ECHO, *ēck'-ō*, 161: *s.* The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.
To Ech'-o, *v. n.* and *a.* To resound, to give the repercussion of a sound; to be sounded back:—*act.* To send back a sound.
E-CHOM'-E-TRY, *s.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds; also of constructing vaults to produce echoes.
E-chom'-e-ter, *s.* A scale to measure the duration of musical sounds.
ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *ēc-lār'-cīss-mōng*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.
ECLAMPSY, *ēck-lāmp'-sē*, 105: *s.* A flashing of light such as is symptomatic of epilepsy.
ECLAT, *ē-clā'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Striking effect, brilliancy, applause, lustre.
ECLLECTIC=*ēck-lēck'-tīck*, *a.* and *s.* Selecting; choosing:—*s.* One of a denomination of ancient philosophers who professed to be of no one sect, but to choose their principles from all sects; one of a sect of physicians among the ancients; one of a sect in the

Christian church who consider the doctrine of Plato conformable to the genius of christianity.
ECLEGM, *ēck-lēm'*, 157: *s.* A compound of oils and sirups.
ECLIPSE=*ē-clīps'*, 189: *s.* Literally a defect or failure, an obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body; darkness, obscuration.
To E-clīps', *v. a.* and *n.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud, to obscure:—*acc.* [Milton.] To suffer an eclipse.
E-clīp'-tic, *s.* and *a.* A great circle of the sphere which the sun traverses in a twelvemonth, so called because it is the line in which eclipses occur:—*adj.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; in a sense little used, suffering eclipse.
ECLOGUE, *ēck-lōg*, 107: *s.* Literally a select piece, but being adopted by Virgil as the name for those of his poems in which shepherds are the speakers, it means appropriately a pastoral poem.
ECONOMY, *ē-cōn'-ō-mē*, *s.* Primarily, the regulation of a house or household; hence, the distribution of expense, discretion of expense, and hence also, laudable parsimony; hence, again, the disposition and arrangement of any work; disposition generally, distribution of every thing active and passive in its proper place, system.
Ec'-o-nom'-ic, 88: } of pertaining to the regulation
Ec'-o-nom'-i-cal, } of a household; frugal.
Ec'-o-nom'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Frugally.
To E-con'-o-mize, *v. a.* and *n.* To use with economy:—*acc.* To live with a prudent sparing of money.
E-con'-o-mist, *s.* One who is a good manager of affairs; one who spares prudently; one who writes on, or professes to teach, the laws of economy which ensure the prosperity of states.
Ec'-u-mēn'-i-cal, *a.* General.—See *Œcumenical*.
ECPHONESIS, *ēck-fō-nē'-cīs*, 163: *s.* An exclamation arising from strong emotion. [Rhet.]
ECPHRACTIC, *ēck-frăc'-tīck*, 163: *a.* Attenuating, dissolving.
ECSTASY, *ēck-std'-cē*, 152: *s.* A state of passion, generally of delight, by which a person is for a time entranced, and his thoughts lost; excessive joy, rapture, enthusiasm; in our old writers, distraction, madness.
Ec'-sta-sied, (*-cīd*, 114) *a.* Enraptured.
Ec-stat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Transported, delighted to ec-
Ec-stat'-i-cal, } stacy; rapturous.
ECTYPE=*ēck-tīp*, *s.* That which is taken from an original, a copy. [Locke.]
Ec'-ty-pal, 6: *a.* Copied.
ECUMENIC, *ēck-ū-mēn'-īck*, 88: } *a.* Per-
ECUMENICAL, *ēck-ū-mēn'-ē-cāl*, } taining to the habitable world, general, universal.
ECURIE, *ēc'-kū-rē'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stable.
EDACIOUS, *ē-dē'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Eating, devouring, voracious.
E-dac'-i-ty, (*ē-dās'-ē-tē*, 105) *s.* Voracity.
EDDER=*ēd'-der*, *s.* Such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.
To Ed'-der, *v. a.* To bind or make tight by edder.
EDDY, *ēd'-dē*, 105: *s.* and *a.* The water that by some partial repercussion runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion:—*adj.* Whirling, moving circularly.
To Ed'-dy, *v. n.* and *a.* To move as an eddy:—*act.* (Thomson.) To restrain and force into an eddy.
EDEMATOUS, *ē-dēm'-d-tūs*, 92, 120: *a.* Swelling; full of humors. *Edematose* (152) is also used.
EDEN, *ē' dēn*, *s.* A place of delight; Paradise.
E'-den-ized, 114: *a.* Admitted into Paradise.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōw, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.
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EDENTATED, ẽ-dẽn'-tã-tẽd, *a.* Deprived of teeth.—See *E*.

EDGE=ẽdȝ, *s.* The extreme border or point of any thing; a narrow part rising from a broader; the cutting part of a blade; keenness, intensity, acrimony: *To set the teeth on edge*, to cause an uneasy tingling in the teeth.

To Edge, *v. a.* and *s.* To sharpen, to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to embitter; to push on as by a sharp instrument, to goad; (this is often expressed, perhaps through mistake, by *To Egg*;) to move sideways; to move by little and little:—*adv.* To move sideways; to move on so as to reach at each move only the edge of each former position, to move by little and little.

Edged, (edȝd) *a.* Bordered; sharp, not blunt.

Edg-ing, *s.* A border, a narrow lace.

Edge-wise, (-wĩz, 151) *ad.* With the edge forward; with the side forward.

Edge-less, *a.* Without an edge; blunt.

Edge-tool, *s.* A tool made sharp to cut.

EDIBLE, ẽ-dẽ-bl, 101: *a.* Fit to be eaten.

EDICT=ẽ-dĩkt, *s.* A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

To EDIFY, ẽd'-ẽ-fȝ, 92, 6: *v. a.* To build; [Obs.] to instruct, to improve; formerly also, to persuade.

Ed'-i-fĩ-er, 36: *s.* One that edifies.

Ed'-i-fȝ-ing, *s.* Instruction.

Ed'-i-fȝ-ing-ly, *ad.* In an instructing manner.

Ed'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* A building up or instructing of persons in religion or morals; instruction.

Ed'-i-fi-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Tending to edification.

Ed'-i-fi-er, (-fĩs, 105) *s.* A fabric, a structure.

EDILE=ẽ-dĩl, *s.* A magistrate of ancient Rome.

To EDIT=ẽd'-ĩt, *v. a.* Properly, to publish; more commonly, to revise or prepare for publication.

Ed'-i-to-r, 38: *s.* He that revises, or otherwise prepares a work for publication.

Ed'-i-to'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor.

E-DIT'-ion, (ẽ-dĩsh'-ũn, 89) *s.* Publication, particularly of a book; republication; the number of copies printed for one publication.

To EDUCATE, &c.—See in the next class.

To EDUCE=ẽ-dũc, *v. a.* To bring out, to extract.—See *E*.

E-duct', *s.* That which is educed or elicited.

E-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which elicits.

E-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bringing out.

To ED-U-CATE, 147: *v. a.* To bring forth and inform the natural faculties, to bring up, to instruct.

Ed'-u-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that instructs youth.

Ed'-u-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Formation of manners, nurture.

To EDULCORATE=ẽ-dũl'-cõ-rãt, *v. a.* To sweeten, to purify; to free from acids, salts, &c.

E-dũl'-co-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* Capable of sweetening.

E-dũl'-co-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sweetening.

To EEK.—See *To Eke*.

EEL=ẽel, *s.* A serpentine slimy fish that lurks in mud.

Eel'-pout, *s.* A small kind of eel.

Eel'-skin, *s.* The skin of an eel.

E'EN=ẽen, *ad.* A contraction of *Even*.

EFFABLE, ẽf'-tã-bl, 101: *a.* That may be uttered.

To EFFACE=ẽf'-fãc', *v. a.* To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out, to strike out; to destroy, to wear away.

EFFECT=ẽf'-fẽkt', *s.* That which is produced by an operating cause; (and note, that a physical cause, except the one Great Cause, is always deemed in its turn an effect: see *Cause*;) consequence, event;

purpose, general intent; completion; reality; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To Ef-fect', *v. a.* To bring to pass, to accomplish; to make an effect by an operating cause.

Ef-fec'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which effects.

Ef-fect'-less, *a.* Without effect.

Ef-fec'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Practicable, feasible.

Ef-fec'-tion, *s.* In geometry, an effect of a general proposition; also the geometrical construction of a proposition.

Ef-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power to produce effect; operative, active, efficient, useful.

Ef-fec'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* With real operation.

Ef-fec'-tu-al, (-tũ-dĩ, 147) *a.* Productive of effects; powerful, adequate to the occasion.

Ef-fec'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Adequately.

To Ef-fec'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to fulfil.

Ef'-fi-ca'-ci-ous, (-sh'ũs, 147) *a.* Calculated to produce the consequence intended; effectual.

Ef'-fi-ca'-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* Effectually.

Ef'-fi-ca'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Efficacy.

Ef'-fi-ca'-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Power to produce effects; production of effects.

Ev'-i-dĩ-ent, (-fĩsh'-ẽnt, 147) *a.* and *s.* Causing effects:—*s.* The cause of effects; he or that which makes; the effector.

Ef-fĩc'-ient-ly, *ad.* Effectively.

Ef-fĩc'-ience, } *s.* The act or capability of pro-

Ef-fĩc'-ien-ty, } ducing effects; agency.

EFFEMINATE, ẽf-fẽm'-ẽ-nãt, *a.* and *s.* Womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; womanlike.—*s.* An effeminate person.

To Ef-fem'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *s.* To make womanish; to emasculate, to unman:—*adv.* To soften; to melt into weakness.

Ef-fem'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Weakly, softly.

Ef-fem'-i-nate-ness, *s.* Effeminacy.

Ef-fem'-i-na'-tion, *s.* Effeminacy. [Obs.]

Ef-fem'-i-na-cy, *s.* Softness unfitting a man; womanish delicacy; mean submission, lasciviousness.

To EFFERVESE=ẽf-fẽr'-vẽs', 59: *v. n.* Literally, to give out heat; (see *Ex*;) appropriately, to be in that state of commotion or bubbling which arises in a fluid when part of it flies off in an elastic form; to work, to froth, to bubble.

Ef-fẽr'-vẽs'-cent, *a.* Bubbling, boiling.

Ef-fẽr'-vẽs'-cence, *s.* Intense commotion; a bubbling; a frothing.

Ef-fẽr'-vẽs'-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of effervescing.

EFFETE=ẽf-fẽt', *a.* That can no longer bring forth; exhausted as to the power of reproduction; worn out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, **EFFICIENT**, &c.—See under *Effect*.

EFFIGY, ẽf-fĩg'-ȝȝ, 105: *s.* An image or figure of a person; likeness or figure in sculpture or painting; the head or figure on a coin.

Ef-fĩg'-i-es, (ẽf-fĩd'-jẽ-ẽz, [Lat.] 169) *s.* Effigy.

Ef-fĩg'-i-al, (-ȝĩd, 146) *a.* Exhibiting an effigy.

To EFFLATE=ẽf-fĩst', *v. a.* To puff up.

To EFFLORESCE=ẽf-fĩd'-rẽs', 59: *v. n.* Literally, to blossom; appropriately, to form a mealy powder, or become pulverulent on the surface, as with many substances in losing their water of crystallization; to shoot out minute specular crystals in form of flowers.

Ef-fĩd'-res'-cent, *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.

Ef-fĩd'-res'-cence, *s.* Production of flowers; excrescences in form of flowers; eruption, or the breaking out of humors in exanthematous diseases.

EFFLUENT=ẽf-fĩ'oo'-ẽnt, 109: *a.* Flowing out.

Ef-flu-ence, *s.* That which flows from something.

Ev'-flux, (-fũcks, 188) *s.* The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows out, emanation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ũn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĩzh-ũn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ɦĩn, 166: thẽn, 166.

To Ef-flux, 83: *v. n.* To flow away. [Obs.]
Ef-flux-ion, (-flück'-shün, 154) *s.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out, emanation.
EF-FLUÛ-VI-UM, 105: *s. sing.* } The minute and
EF-FLUÛ-VI-A, 98: *s. pl.* } generally invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all terrestrial bodies, often perceptible by the sense of smell.
To EFFORCE, ẽf-fõ'urce, 130, 47: *v. a.* To force. [Obs.]
EF-fort, 48: *s.* (Originally, effort', 81) An act in which force corporeal or mental is exerted; an endeavour.
To EFFORM, EFFORMATION.—See Form, &c.
EFFOSSION, ẽf-fõsh'-ün, 90: *s.* The act of digging out of the ground.—See Ex.
EFFRONTERY, ẽf-frün'-tẽr-ẽy, 116, 129, 105: *s.* Impudence, shamelessness.
To EFFULGE=ẽf-fũlg', *v. n.* To send forth lustre.—See Ex.
Ef-ful'gent, *a.* Shining, bright, luminous
Ef-ful'gence, *s.* Lustre, brightness.
To EFFUME=ẽf-fũm', *v. a.* To breathe out.
To EFFUSE, ẽf-fũz', 137: *v. a.* To pour out as a fluid, to shed. (See Ex.) Some old writers use Effund.
Ef-fu-ion, (-zhũn, 147) *s.* The act of pouring out; waste; the act of spilling; the thing poured out.
Ef-fuse', (-fũc, 137, 152) *a. and s.* Profuse:—*s.* Effusion.
Ef-fu'ave, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Pouring out, dispersing.
EFT=ẽft, *s.* A sort of lizard; a newt.
EFT=ẽft, *ad.* After; again; quickly. [Obs.]
Eft-soon's, *ad.* Soon afterwards. [Obs.]
To EGERMINATE, ẽ-jẽr'-mẽ-nãtẽ, *v. n.* To spring or bud out.—See E.
To EGEST=ẽ-jẽst', *v. a.* To cast or throw out; (see E-); to void as excrement.
E-gec-ion, (-jẽst'-yũn, 146: *colloq.* -jẽst'-shũn, 147) *s.* The act of naturally voiding digested matter.
EGG=ẽg, 155: *s.* That which is laid by fowls and certain other animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm by which fish and various other creatures generate.
To EGG=ẽg, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.
EG From a Saxon verb derived from a noun signifying Edge. To Edge is therefore the more correct expression, and not an ignorant corruption, as Johnson calls it.—See To Edge.
EGGLANTINE=ẽg'-lãn-tĩn, 6: *s.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.
EGOTISM, ẽg'-õ-tĩzm, 92, 158: *s.* That vanity which betrays itself by the incessant repetition of the first person (which in Latin is *ego*) in any one's conversation or writing.
Eg'o-tist, *s.* One that is always talking of himself.
Eg'o-tis'ti-cal, *a.* Self conceited.
To Eg'o-tize, *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.
Eg'o-ist, *s.* One of certain philosophers who professed to be sure of nothing but of their own existence.
EGREGIOUS, ẽ-grẽ'-jẽ-us, 146: *a.* Remarkable above the common herd, distinguished either in a good or bad sense; eminent, extraordinary.
E-grẽ-gi-ous-ly, *ad.* Very remarkably.
E-grẽ-gi-ous-ness, *s.* State of being extraordinary, either for good or evil.
EGRESS=ẽ-grẽss-, *s.* The power or act of going out of a place; (see E-) departure.
E-grẽs-sion, (-grẽsh'-ũn, 90) *s.* The act of going out.
EGRET=ẽ-grẽt', *s.* A fowl of the heron kind; a feather of the fowl; the down of thistles, &c.
EGRIOT, ẽ-grẽsh'-õt, *s.* A sort of sour cherry.

EGYPTIAN, ẽ-jĩp'-sh'ãn, 147: *a. and s.* Pertaining to Egypt:—*s.* A native of Egypt; also, a gypsy.
EH ẽ, 56: *interj.*: noting doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.
EIDER, ĩ'-der, 106: *s.* A Gothland duck.
Ei'-der-down, *s.* Soft feathers of the eider duck.
EIDOURANION, ĩ'-dow-rãn'-nẽ-õn, 90: *s.* A representation of the heavens.
EIGHT, (an island in a river.) See Ait.
EIGHT, ẽit, 100, 162: *a. and s.* Twice four.
Eighth, (aith, 166,) *a. and s.* Next in order to the seventh:—*s.* An interval in music comprehending eight diatonic sounds.
Eighth'-ly, 105: *ad.* In the eighth place.
Eigh'-teen, *a. and s.* Twice nine.
Eigh'-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of eighteen.
Eight'-fold (-fõld, 116) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
Eigh'-ty, *a. and s.* Eight times ten.
Eigh'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of eighty.
Eight'-score, *a. and s.* Eight times twenty.
EIGNE, ẽn, 100, 157, 189: *a.* Eldest. [Law.]
EISEL, ẽ'-sẽl, *s.* Vinegar, verjuice. [Obs.]
EITHER=ẽ'-ther, 103: *a. pron. and conj.* One or the other; in old writers, as an adj. it is sometimes equivalent to Each.
To EJACULATE=ẽ-jãck'-ũ-lãtẽ, *v. a.* To dart or throw out. (see E-) It is now seldom used but with a word denoting something uttered orally as the object.
E-jac-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of darting something out; that which is darted out, particularly some expression or cry.
E-jac'-u-la'-tion-y, 129, 105: *a.* Casting, throwing out; sudden, hasty.
To EJECT=ẽ-jẽckt', *v. a.* To throw out, (see Ex-) to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel.
E-jec'-tor, *s.* One who ejects.
E-jec'-ment, *a.* A casting out; in law, a writ by which a tenant is commanded to depart.
E-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* A casting out; expulsion.
EJULATION, ẽd'-j'oo-lã'-shũn, 92, 109, 89: *s.* Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.
To EKE=ẽke, *v. a.* To increase; to fill up deficiencies; to protract; to spin out by useless additions.
Eke, *s.* An addition or augmentation.
EKE, *ad.* Also, likewise, beside, moreover.
To ELABORATE=ẽ-lãb'-õ-rãtẽ, *v. a.* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.
E-lab'-o-rate, *a.* Wrought with labour; studied.
E-lab'-o-rate-ly, *ad.* With great study; laboriously.
E-lab'-o-rate-ness, *s.* The state of being elaborately performed.
E-lab'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement by successive operations.
E-lab'-o-ra-tõ-y. [Obs.] See Laboratory.
To ELANCE, ẽ-lãnc', 11: *v. a.* To throw out.
To ELAPSE, ẽ-lãps-, 189: *v. n.* To pass or glide away. (see E-) The correspondent substantive is Lapse.
ELASTIC=ẽ-lãs'-tĩck, 88: } *a.* Having the power
ELASTICAL, ẽ-lãs'-tẽ-cãl, } to return to the form
from which it is distorted or withheld; springy.
E-lãs'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In an elastic manner.
E'-lãs-tic'-i-ty, (-tĩss'-ẽ-tẽy, 92, 105) *s.* The quality of being elastic; springiness.
ELATE=ẽ-lat', *a.* Raised, elevated in mind; flushed with success; haughty, lofty.
To E-late', *v. a.* To puff up, to exalt, to heighten.
E-la'-ted-ly, *ad.* Triumphantly.
E-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Inflation; triumph; haughtiness.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gãt'-wã; chãp'-mãn; pã-pã': lãw: gõõd: j'õ, i. e. *jew*, 55: ẽ, ẽ, ẽ, &c. *mute*, 171.

ELATERIUM, *él-là-tér-é-üm*, *s.* The juice of the wild cucumber, which is a violent purgative.

ELBOW=*él-bōw*, 8: *s.* The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

To El'-bow, *v. a. and s.* To push with the elbow; to push;—*acc.* To jut out in angles; to jostle.

EL'-bow-chair, *s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

EL'-bow-room, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement.

ELD=*éld*, *s.* Old age, old people, old times. [Obs.]

EL'-der, *a. and s.* Surpassing another in years:—*s.* An older person; in the plural, *elders*, persons whose age claims reverence; ancestors; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, rulers in the church; among presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

EL'-der-ly, *a.* Bordering on old age.

EL'-der-ship, *s.* Seniority, primogeniture.

EL'-dest, *a.* Oldest, mostly applied to persons.

ELEATIC=*él-lé-ák'-ic*, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Zeno, a native of Elea in Italy, (not the founder of the Stoic school.)

ELDER=*él'-der*, *s.* The name of a tree. See Eld, &c.

ELECAMPANE=*él'-é-cām-pān'*, *s.* A plant of several species, starwort; a sort of sweetmeat.

To ELECT=*é-léct'*, *v. a.* To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

E-lect', *a.* Chosen; chosen, but not yet in office; taken by preference from among others; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

E-lect'-tive, (*tiv*), 105: *a.* Regulated or bestowed by choice; exerting the power of choice.

E-lect'-tive-ly, *adv.* With preference of one to another.

E-lect'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or power of choosing, choice; the ceremony of a public choice; the predetermination of God by which some are selected for eternal life.

E-lect'-tion-eer'-ing, *s.* The practices used at parliamentary elections.

E-lect'-tor, 38: *s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer, particularly of a representative in Parliament; one of the princes of Germany who had a vote in the election of the emperor.

E-lect'-tor-al, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors, particularly to those who had the dignity of elector among the princes of Germany.

E-lect'-tor-ate, *s.* The territory or dignity of an elector of the empire.

ELECTRE, *é-léck'-tur*, 159: } *s.* Amber; also a

ELECTRUM=*é-léck'-trūm*, } mixed metal; an argentiferous gold ore.

E-LEC-TRIC'-I-ty, (*é-léck-tríes'-é-lé*), 92, 105) *s.* The operations of a principle of very wide influence throughout nature, the simplest indications of which appear to have been first noticed in amber. The power which this substance acquires, through gentle friction, of attracting light straw or feathers, is now found to be only one among innumerable natural phenomena of constant occurrence that arise from a common cause; a cause which is and perhaps can be no otherwise conceived, than as a highly attenuated form of matter existing in different degrees in different substances, and passing from one to another with various effects among such bodies as can be excited to give or to receive it.

E-lect'-ric, *a. and s.* Capable by friction of exhibiting electricity; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; communicating a shock like that of electricity:—*s.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another, and therefore also called a non-conductor. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.

E-lect'-ric-al, *a.* Electric.

E-lect'-ric-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

E-lect'-ric-ian, (*trish'-án*, 90) *s.* One versed in the science of electricity.

To E-lect'-ri-fy, 6: *v. a.* To communicate electricity to; to affect by electricity; figuratively, to excite suddenly as by a shock. *To Elec-trise* is also used.

E-lect'-tri-fy'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming electric; capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid or matter.

E-lect'-tri-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of electrifying. *Electrification* is also used.

E-LEC-TRO-CHEM'-IS-TRY, 15: *s.* That science which treats of the agency of chemistry and galvanism effecting chemical changes.

E-LEC-TRO-MAG'-NE-TISM, 158: *s.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LEC-TROM'-E-TER, 87, 36: *s.* An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

E-LEC-TRO-MO'-TION, 89: *s.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another.

E-LEC'-TRO-MO-TOM, 38: *s.* A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

E-LEC'-TRO-NEG'-A-TIVE, 105: *s.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

E-LEC-TRO-POS'-I-TIVE, 151: *s.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ELECTUARY, *é-léck-tú-är-é*, 147, 129, 105: *s.* Literally, a medicine that may be licked, being a compound of some conserve, honey, or sirup, with a powder or other ingredient.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *él'-é-möz'-é-när-é*, 103, 151, 105, 129: *a. and s.* Given in charity; living on charity: the latter sense is less usual:—*s.* One who lives on alms.

ELEGANT=*él-lé-gánt*, *a.* Primarily, that is choice or select; hence, pleasing by minuter beauties, by symmetry and neatness; beautiful with propriety; not coarse, not gross.

El'-e-gant-ly, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

El'-e-gance, } *s.* The beauty of propriety, not of

El'-e-gan-cy, } greatness; that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, or beauty.

ELEGIAC. See under Elegy.

ELEGIT=*é-lé-gít*, *s.* A writ of execution, so called from words implying that the plaintiff *hath chosen* it, the effect of which writ is the detention of a moiety of the defendant's land till the debt is discharged by the rents and profits.

ELEGY, *él'-é-gé*, 105: *s.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem without notes or affected elegancies.

El'-e-gist, *s.* A writer of elegies.

El'-e-gi'-ac, 86: *a. and s.* Used in elegies, pertaining to elegies:—*s.* Elegiac verse.

El'-e-gi'-ast, *s.* An elegist.

ELEMENT=*él'-é-mént*, *s.* A first or constituent principle; that which admits not of division or of decomposition, an atom; more loosely, an ingredient; popularly, earth, air, water, and fire, because these were formerly deemed first principles, though the former three are now ascertained to be compound bodies, and the last is only the extrication of light and heat during combustion; air, distinctively; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; in the plural, the letters or sounds of a language; the rudiments of any part of knowledge; the essential points in any design.

To El'-e-ment, *v. a.* To compound of elements; to constitute. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thên, 166.

EL'-e-men"-tal, *a.* Produced by elements; arising from first principles; rude, elementary.

EL'-e-men"-tal-ly, *ad.* According to the elements or constituent principles.

EL'-e-men"-tal"-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being compounded of ingredients.

EL'-e-MEN"-TAL-ry, 129: *a.* Primary, uncompounded; initial, rudimental; of or belonging to elements.

EL'-e-men"-tar"-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being elementary. *El'men'tariness* has the same meaning.

ELENCH, ɛ-lɛŋk', 161, 158: *s.* An argument; the point in discussion; more commonly, a sophistical argument.

E-len'-chi-cal, (ɛ-lɛŋg'-kɛ-cāl) *a.* Pertaining to an argument or elench.

ELEPHANT, ɛl'-ɛ-lɛnt, 163: *s.* The largest of quadrupeds, clumsy in shape, but extremely sagacious, and remarkable for the proboscis or trunk that overhangs his mouth; his teeth form ivory, and hence the word sometimes means ivory.

EL'-e-phan"-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; large in size; an epithet of certain ancient Roman books of record, perhaps because made of ivory.

EL'-e-PHAN-TI"-A-sis, *s.* A leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEUSINIAN, ɛl'-ɛ-sin"-ɛ-ɛn, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, which was celebrated for the mysteries appertaining to the worship of Ceres.

To ELEVATE=ɛl'-ɛ-vāt, *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to raise with great conceptions.

EL'-e-vate, *a.* Exalted, raised.

EL'-e-va"-tor, 38: *s.* A raiser or lifter up.

EL'-e-va"-tion, *s.* The act of raising aloft; the state of being raised in position, rank, or mind; exaltation; dignity; in astronomy, the height of a heavenly body with respect to the horizon; in gunnery, the angle which a cannon makes with the plane of the horizon; in architecture, a draft and description of the face or principal side of a building.

E-LEVÉ, (ɛ-lāvé, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, one raised or brought up by another; a pupil; a disciple.

ELEVEN, ɛ-lɛv'-vn, 114: *a.* and *s.* Ten and one.

E-le-v'en-ih, *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ELF=ɛlf, *s. sing.* } A wandering spirit supposed to

ELVES, ɛlvz, 189: } be seen in wild places; a fairy; a dwarf or little person.

To Elf, *v. a.* To entangle hair as elves were said to do, so that it cannot be unravelled.

Elf-lock, *s.* A knot of hair twisted intricately.

EL'-fin, EL'-fish, *a.* Relating to elves.

EL' vish, *a.* Relating to elves; reserved, sullen.

To ELICIT=ɛ-liss'-yt, 59: *v. a.* To draw out; to fetch out by labour or art; to strike out.

E-lit'-it, *a.* Brought into act or existence.

E-lit'-i-ta"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of eliciting.

To ELIDE=ɛ-lid'-e, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to crush; to remove or cut off a syllable.

E-LID'-ION, (ɛ-lizh'-ün, 90) *s.* A crushing, cutting off, or suppression, particularly of a syllable or vowel at the end of a word.

ELIGIBLE, ɛl'-ɛ-gɛ-bl, *a.* Fit to be chosen, preferable.

EL'-i-gi-bly, *ad.* So as to be worthy of choice.

EL'-i-gi-ble-ness, } *s.* Fitness or worthiness to be

EL'-i-gi-bil"-i-ty, } chosen.

To ELIMINATE, ɛ-lim'-ɛ-nāt, *v. a.* Literally, to put out from the threshold; (see E-); to release.

E-lim'-i-na"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expelling.

ELIQUATION, ɛl'-ɛ-kwā"-shün, 92, 76, 145,

99: *s.* A chemical operation by heat which separates a more fusible substance from one that is less so.

ELISION.—See under To Elide.

ELISOR, ɛ-lī'-zor, 151, 38: *s.* A sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.

ELITE, ɛ-lét', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army.

To ELIXATE, ɛ-līks'-át, 154: *v. a.* To extract by boiling. [Obs.]

E-liz'-a"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of elixating.

E-LIX-IB, (-er, 36) *s.* A liquid medicine having more consistence than a tincture, being made by a strong infusion where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial; the imagined liquor for transmuting metals to gold.

ELK=ɛlk, *s.* A stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL=ɛl, 155: *s.* A measure which in England is a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS=ɛl-lip'-sis, } *s.* (*plur.* ellip'-ses, 101.)

ELLIPSE, ɛl-lips', 189: } Literally, a deficiency; in geometry, an oval, one of the three sections peculiar to the cone, the parabola and the hyperbola being the other two. It is the property of the parabola to have the square of a certain proportional line equal to the rectangle contained under two other lines related to that proportional one; in the oval this equality is conceived to be left or relinquished, and hence the name *ellipse*; in the hyperbola, it is exceeded; in grammar, ellipsis is a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted or relinquished in the expression, but so as to be understood in the construction of the sentence.

El-lip'-tic, 88: } *a.* Having the form of an ellipse,

El-lip'-ti-cal, } oval; having words understood.

El-lip'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With omission of words that are understood.

EL-LIPSE-oid, *s.* That which is like an ellipse; a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis.

El-lips-oid'-al, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid.

ELM=ɛlm, *s.* The name of a forest tree.

EL'-my, 105: *a.* Abounding with elms.

ELOCUTION, ɛl'-ɔ-cū"-shün, 89: *s.* A removal from; (see E-); an ecstasy.

ELOCUTION, ɛl'-ɔ-cū"-shün, 89: *s.* Among the ancient rhetoricians, the third of those powers or acquirements which were deemed necessary to an orator, of which Invention and Disposition stood first and second; it was deemed to consist in the ability to suit the language to the thoughts, in having words and figures of speech always ready for the occasion; and it was distinct from Pronunciation or Delivery, which belonged to another division of Rhetoric; hence, the power of fluent speech; the power of speech generally; eloquence, beauty of words; in a modern but less authorized sense, Elocution is used for pronunciation or delivery distinct from the choice of words, and, hence, grace and force of manner in speaking; comprehensively, the art of oral expression, including both choice of words and manner of speaking.

EL'-o-cū"-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression.

EL'-o-QUANCE, (-kwěnce, 188) *s.* Power, beauty, and appropriateness of language. In strictness, it includes only the third quality of oratory, though often used loosely for the united powers of the art.—See above.

EL'-o-quent, *a.* Powerful and beautiful in expression.

EL'-o-quent-ly, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.

ELOGY, ɛl'-ɔ-jy, *s.* A eulogy. [Obs.]

To ELOIGNE, ɛ-loin', 29, 157, 189: *v. a.* To put at a distance, to remove. It is also spelled Eloine and Eloin. As a word of common use, it is obsolete, as well as *To Eloignate* and *Eloignement*, though they may be met with as law terms.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōs, i. e. *few*, 55: e, i, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

To **ELONGATE**, *é-lông'-gát*, 158: *v. a.* and *s.* To lengthen, to draw out:—*acc.* To go off to a distance.

E'-lông-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of stretching spontaneously; the state of being stretched; distance; departure; in surgery, an imperfect luxation.

To **ELOPE**—*é-lôpé'*, *v. s.* To run away; to abandon a legal guardian, and go off with some other person.

E-lope'-ment, *s.* Departure from just restraint: it is generally used of a wife who leaves her husband, or of an unmarried young female who secretly quits her family for a gallant or a promised husband.

ELOPS—*é-lôps*, *s.* A fish; the sea-serpent.

ELOQUENCE, &c.—See under **Elocution**.

ELSE—*é-ls*, 153: *a.* or *ad.* Other, different, besides:—*ad.* Otherwise; besides, except.

Else-where, (*-hwáir*, 56, 102) *ad.* In any other place; in other places; in some other place.

ELSIN—*é-l'-cín*, *s.* A shoemaker's awl.

To **ELUCIDATE**, *é-l'úsd'-cê-dát*, 109: *v. a.* To throw light on, to explain, to clear, to make plain.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tive, 105: *a.* Explanatory.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tor, 38: *s.* An explainer.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Explanation, exposition.

To **ELUDE**, *é-l'úsd'*, 109: *v. a.* To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to mock by an unexpected escape.

E-lu'-dê-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be eluded.

E-lu'-sion, (*é-l'úsh'-zhún*, 109) *s.* An escape by artifice or deception, an evasion.

E-lu'-sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Practising illusion, fallacious.

E-lu'-sor-y, 129: *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.

E-lu'-sor-i-ness, *s.* The state of being elusory.

To **ELUTE**, *é-l'úst*, *v. a.* To wash off.—See **E**.

To **E-LU'-TRATE**, *v. a.* To purify by washing and straining off; to pulverize and mix with water, and then decant or pour off the lighter matter that rises to the top.

E-lu'-tri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of purifying by washing and straining.

To **ELUXATE**.—See under **Luxate**.

ELVER—*é-l'-ver*, *s.* A young conger or sea eel.

ELVES, **ELVISH**, &c.—See under **Elf**.

ELYSIUM, *é-l'ish'-é-úm*, 147: *s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

E-lys'-e-an, (*é-l'ish'-é-án*) *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

EM.—See lower, before **To Emale**.

To **EMACERATE**.—See under **To Emaciate**.

To **EMACIATE**, *é-má'-shê-dê*, 90: *v. a.* and *s.* To waste, to deprive of flesh:—*acc.* To grow lean; to pine.

E-ma'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

To **E-mac'-er-ate**, 59: *v. a.* To emaciate. [Obs.]

To **EMACULATE**—*é-mác'-kú-lát*, *v. a.* To take out spots, to make clean.—See **E**.

E-mac'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A freeing from spots or foulness.

To **EMANATE**—*ém'-d-nát*, *v. a.* To issue or flow from something else.—See **E**.

Em'-a-nant, *a.* Issuing from something else.

Em'-a-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Issuing from another.

Em'-a-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of issuing from something; that which issues from something.

To **EMANCIPATE**—*é-mán'-cê-pát*, *v. a.* To free from servitude, or civil restriction.—See **E**.

E-man'-ci-pate, *a.* Set at liberty.

E-man'-ci-pa'-tor, 38: *s.* One who emancipates.

E-man'-ci-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting free deliverance from slavery, or from civil inability.

To **EMARGINATE**—*é-mar'-jê-nát*, *v. a.* To take away the margin or edge.—See **E**.

E-mar'-gi-nate, *a.* Having parts of the margin removed, so as to be notched.

E-mar'-gi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking away, or of cleansing the edges, applied especially to wounds.

To **EMASCULATE**—*é-más'-cú-lát*, *v. a.* To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate.

E-mas'-cu-late, *a.* Unmanned; vitiated.

E-mas'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Castration; effeminacy; womanish qualities.

EM.—A prefix used for *en*, which see.

For words not found under **Em**, seek under **Im**.

To **EMBALE**—*ém-báil'*, *v. a.* To pack up.

To **EMBALM**, *ém-bám'*, 122, 139: *v. a.* To impregnate with aromatics as a resistance to putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent.

Em-ba/m'-er, 36: *s.* One whose office is to embalm the dead.

To **EMBAR**—*ém-bar'*, *v. a.* To shut in; to hinder, to stop.

EMBARCATION.—See under **To Embark**.

EMBARGO—*ém-bar-gó*, *s.* A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade.

To **Em-bar'-go**, *v. a.* To lay an embargo upon.

To **EMBARK**—*ém-bark'*, *v. a.* and *s.* To put on shipboard; to engage in:—*acc.* To go on shipboard; to engage.

Em'-bar-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

To **EMBARRASS**—*ém-háir'-ráss*, 129: *v. a.* To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

Em-bar'-rass-ment, *s.* Perplexity, entanglement.

To **EMBASE**—*ém-básc'*, 152: *v. a.* To lower in value; to vitiate; to degrade. [Little used.]

Em-base'-ment, *s.* Deterioration, deprivation.

EMBASSADOR, &c.—See **Ambassador**.

Em'-bas-sar, 12, 105: *s.* The message of an ambassador; the function of an ambassador; the persons entrusted with a public message; a solemn message.

To **EMBATTLE**, *ém-bát'-tl*, 101: *v. a.* and *s.* To arrange in order or array of battle:—*acc.* To form for battle.

Em-bat'-tled, (*-tld*, 114) *a.* Arrayed for battle; having been the place of battle; furnished with battlements; indented like a battlement.

To **EMBAY**—*ém-báy'*, *v. a.* To enclose in a bay, to land-look; in our old authors, from a different etymology, to embathe, to wet, to wash.

To **EMBED**—*ém-béd'*, *v. a.* To lay as in a bed, to lay in surrounding matter.

To **EMBELLISH**—*ém-bél'-l'ish*, *v. a.* To adorn.

Em-bel'-l'ish-ment, *s.* The act of adorning; ornament, decoration; adscititious grace.

EMBER—*ém'-ber*, 36: *a.* Coming round at appointed seasons, an epithet applied to certain fast days, namely the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, which occur after the first Sunday in Lent; after Whitsunday; after September 14, (Holy Rood); and after December 12, (St. Lucy). And the weeks in which these days occur are called *Ember-weeks*.

EMBERS, *ém'-berz*, 143: *s. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes not extinguished.

To **EMBEZZLE**, *ém-béz'-zl*, *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste.

Em-bez'-zle-ment, *s.* The act of embezzling; the thing embezzled.

Em-bez'-zler, 36: *s.* One who embezzles.

To **EMBLAZE**—*ém-bláz'*, *v. a.* To adorn, to paint; to emblazon.—See **En**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *shün*, 166: *shén*, 166.

☞ For words not found under *Em*-seek under *Im*-.

To *EM-BLA'-ZON*, (-zŏn, 114) *v. a.* To adorn with ensigus armorial; to deck in glaring embellishments.

Em-bla'-zon-er, *s.* One who emblazons; one who publishes pompously; a herald: a pompous describer.

Em-bla'-zon-ment, *s.* An emblazoning.

Em-bla'-zon-ry, *s.* Devices on shields.

EMBLEM=*ēm'-blēm*, *s.* Literally, that which is inserted in something else, inlay, enamel; commonly, a picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding, an allusive picture.—See *En*-.

To *Em'-blem*, *v. a.* To represent allusively.

Em'-ble-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Comprising an emblem;

Em'-ble-mat'-i-cal, } allusive; using emblems.

Em'-ble-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of emblems.

To *EM-BLEM'-A-TIZE*, 81: *v. a.* To represent by an emblem.

Em-blem'-a-tist, *s.* An inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS=*ēm'-blē-mēnts*, *s. pl.* The produce or fruits of land sown or planted, so called when it becomes a question whether a tenant's executors or the landlord shall have them.

To *EMBODY*, *ēm-bōd'-ēy*, 105: *v. a.* To form into a body or mass; to incorporate; to unite.—See *En*-.

To *EMBOLDEN*, *ēm-bōl'-dn*, 116, 114: *v. a.* To give boldness or courage to.

EMBOLUS=*ēm'-bō-lūs*, *s.* Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the piston of a pump. Compare *Emblem*.

Em'-bo-lism, 158: *s.* The inserting of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted.

Em'-bo-lis-mal, 151: *a.* Intercalary.

To *EMBOSS*=*ēm-bōss'*, *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work. Milton uses it for *To Imboss*; and in older authors, including Shakespeare, it occurs as a term in hunting, derived from a Spanish verb signifying to cast foam from the mouth when hard pressed and overrun.

Em-boss'-ment, *s.* Any thing standing out from the rest; jut, eminence; relief; rising work.

EMBOUCHURE, *ēm'-boo-ah'ūr'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The mouth-hole of a flute or other wind instrument.

EMBOWED, *ēm-bō'-ēd*, *a.* Arched.—See *Bow*. [Milton.]

To *EMBOWEL*=*ēm-bow'-ēl*, *v. a.* To deprive of entrails; to enclose in another substance.

To *EMBOWER*=*ēm-bow'-er*, *v. a.* To place in a bower.

To *EMBRACE*=*ēm-brāc'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold or squeeze fondly in the arms; to seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly; to comprehend or take in, to comprise, to encircle; to admit:—*new*. To join in an embrace.

Em-brace, 82: *s.* A clasp, a hug, a fond pressure.

Em-brā'-cer, 36: *s.* The person embracing.

Em-brace'-ment, *s.* Embrace. [Obs.]

EM-BRā'-CER-Y, *s.* An offence which consists in embracing one side in a matter on trial, when in consequence of such embracing, the party (called an *embracer*) attempts by any means to influence the jury.

EMBRAZURE, *ēm'-brā-zūr'*, 85, 151: *s.* An aperture through which cannon is pointed; the enlargement of a window or door on the interior side.

To *EMBROCATE*=*ēm'-brō-cāte*, *v. a.* To moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid substance.

Em'-bro-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of embrocating; the liquid or lotion used for embrocating.

To *EMBROIDER*=*ēm-broy'-der*, 29: *v. a.* To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured works.

☞ For words not found under *Em*-seek under *Im*-.

Em-broid'-er-er, *s.* One that embroiders.

Em-broid'-er-y, 105: *s.* Needle-work of gold, silver, or silk on a ground; variegation or diversity of colours.

To **EMBROIL**=*ēm-broil'*, *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse; to entangle; to involve in troubles by discord.

Em-broil'-ment, *s.* Confusion, disturbance.

EMBRYO, *ēm'-brē-ō*, 105: } *s.* and *a.* The

EMBRYON, *ēm'-brē-ŏn*, 18: } offspring in the womb, before it becomes a fetus; the rudiments of any thing yet unformed:—*adj.* Pertaining to or noting any thing yet imperfectly formed.

To **EMEND**=*ē-mēnd'*, *v. a.* To amend.—See *E*-.

☞ This verb, in its general sense, is out of use, but in the appropriated sense, to correct a literary work, it is the parent of the following words.

E-men'-da-ble, 101: *a.* Corrigible.

E-men'-da-tor-y, 105: *a.* Contributing correction or emendation.

Em'-en-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Correction.

Em'-en-da'-tor, 85, 36: *s.* A corrector.

EMERALD=*ēm'-ēr-āld*, *s.* (This is no compound of *E*- or of *Em*-.) A precious stone of a green colour.

To **EMERGE**=*ē-merge'*, 35: *v. n.* To rise out of a fluid or other covering; to rise, to issue.—See *E*-.

E-mer'-gent, *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it; rising into notice; proceeding; arising suddenly.

E-mer'-gence, *E-mer'-gen-cy*, *s.* The act of emerging; that which emerges suddenly, and hence, a sudden occasion; a pressing exigence.

E-mer'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of rising out of, opposed to *immersion*.

EMERITED, *ē-mēr'-ē-tēd*, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMERODS, *ēm'-ēr-ōdz*, 143: *s. pl.* The disease properly called hemorrhoids or piles.

EMERSION.—See above, under *To Emerge*.

EMERY, *ēm'-ēr-ēy*, 105: *s.* (This is no compound of *E*- or of *Em*-.) A mineral said to be a compact variety of corundum. It is employed by lapidaries in the cutting of gems, and is very useful in polishing steel.

EMETIC=*ē-mēt'-ic*, 88: *a.* and *s.* Producing vomits:—*s.* A medicine producing vomits. The original adjective, *Emetical*, now seldom occurs.

E-met'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke vomiting.

Em'-e-tin, *s.* A substance obtained from ipecacuanha, and a very powerful emetic.

EMEW=*ē-mū*, *s.* A name of the cassowary.

EMICATION, *ēm'-ē-cā'-shūn*, 92, 89: *s.* A sparkling; a flying off in sparkles.—See *K*-.

EMICTIION, *ē-mick'-shūn*, *s.* Urine, or any thing voided as urine.

To **EMIGRATE**, *ēm'-ē-grāt*, 92: *v. n.* To pass from one's native country in order to reside in another.—See *E*-.

Em'-i-grā'-tion, *s.* The act of emigrating.

Em'-i-grant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Removing from one country to another, in which sense *Emigrate* was first used, though now laid aside:—*s.* One who emigrates, one who lives in a foreign land.

EMINENT=*ēm'-ē-nēnt*, 92: *a.* Appearing from out of, or above others, (see *E*-); high, lofty; dignified; conspicuous, remarkable.

Em'-i-nent-ly, 105: *ad.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.

Em'-i-nence, } *s.* Loftiness, height; summit; ce-

Em'-i-nen-cy, } lebrity, fame; a title given to cardinals.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ŏ, *i, e, few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

EMP

EMIR=ē'-mer, 36: *s.* A Turkish prince or lord, particularly one who is descended from Mahomet.

To EMIT=ē-mī', *v. a.* To send forth; to let fly; to dart; to issue out juridically.—See *E.*

Em'-is-sau-r, 129, 105: *s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent; one that sends out.

E-mis'-sion, (ē-mīsh'-ūn, 90) *s.* The act of sending out; an issuing out; that which is sent out.

EMMENAGOGUE, ēm-mēn'-d-gōg, 107: *s.* A medicine to promote the menstrual discharge.

EMMET=ēm'-mēt, *s.* An ant, a pismire.

To EMMEW=ēm-mū', 110: *v. a.* To coop up; to confine.—See *Em*.

To EMMOVE, ēm-mōv', 107: *v. a.* To excite, to put into emotion.—See *Em*. [Thomson.]

To EMOLLiate, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

EMOLLIENT, ē-mōl'-yēnt, 146: *a.* and *s.* Softening.—*s.* A medicine which softens and relaxes or sheathes the solids, or softens the asperities of the humors.

Em'-ol-lit'-ion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of softening.

To E-mol'-liate, *v. a.* To soften; to make effeminate.

Em'-ol-lis'-cruc, *s.* The softening of a metal in beginning to melt.

EMOLUMENT=ē-mōl'-ū-mēnt, *s.* Originally, profit got by grinding; profit, advantage.

E-mol'-u-men'-tal, *a.* Producing profit. [Evelyn.]

EMOTION, ē-mō'-shūn, 89: *s.* A movement of the feelings of the soul, or that internal agitation which passes away without desire: if desire prompting to any kind of action follows, emotion becomes passion.—See *E*.

E-mo'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Attended or characterized by emotions.

↳ For words not found under *Em*, among those which follow, seek under *Im*.

To EMPALE=ēm-pāl', *v. a.* To fence in with a pale; to fortify; to put to death by thrusting a stake up the body while the stake is fixed upright.

Em-pale'-ment, *s.* An empaling; a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise; in botany, that which is now called the calyx of a plant.

EMPASM, ēm-pāzm', 158: *s.* A powder used to sprinkle the body with.

EMPEROR, EMPERY, &c.—See under *Empire*.

EMPHASIS, ēm-fē-cis, 163: *s.* A mode of expression or of pronunciation by which words obtain extraordinary force of meaning; among the Greeks and Romans it did not consist in stress of voice or peculiarity of accent, but was inherent in the words used; (Quint. viii. 3:) with us, it consists in a variation from the usual manner of modulating a word, clause, or sentence, by which it is made to carry an oblique, referential, or allusive force; (see Principles 175:) stress, force, particularity.

To Em'-pha-size, *v. a.* To utter with emphasis.

Em-phat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Uttered with emphasis; for-
Em-phat'-i-cal, } cible, striking; striking the sight.
Em-phat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an emphatic manner.

EMPHYSEMA, ēm-fē-cē'-mā, 163: *s.* A light puffy tumor, yielding to pressure only while upon it.

Em'-phy-se'-ma-tous, 129: *a.* Bloated, puffed.

EMPIGHT, ēm-pīt, 115: *part.*—See *Fight*.

EMPIRE=ēm'-pīr, 45: *s.* Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

Em'-per-or, 38: *s.* Originally, the commander of an army; a military sovereign; a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

Em'-press, *s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the wife of an emperor.

Em'-per-y, 105: *s.* Empire, sovereignty. [Obs.]

EMU

↳ For words not under *Em*, seek under *Im*.

EMPIRIC=ēm-pīr'-ick, 129: *s.* One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised from experience only, and not from theory; a trier of experiments; a derider of medical science; a quack.

Em-pir'-i-cal, **Em-pir'-ic**, *a.* Versed in experiments; known only by experience; unwarranted by science.

Em-pir'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an empirical manner.

Em-pir'-i-cism, 158: *s.* Dependence on experiment only without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER=ēm-plās'-ter, *s.* A plaster. [Obs.]

Em-plas'-tic, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

To EMPLOY=ēm-ploy', 29: *v. a.* To busy, to keep at work; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials; to entrust with the management of something; to fill up with, or spend in business.

Em-ploy, *s.* Business; object of industry; office.

Em-ploy'-er, 36: *s.* One that employs.

Em-ploy'-a-ble, *a.* That may be employed.

Em-ploy'-ment, *s.* Object of industry; state o. being employed; business; office, post of business.

To EMPOISON, ēm-poy'-zn, 29, 151, 114: *v. a.* To destroy by poison; to taint with poison or venom; to imbitter.

Em-poi'-son-er, 36: *s.* A poisoner.

Em-poi'-son-ment, *s.* The act of poisoning.

EMPORIUM, ēm-pōr'-ē-ūm, 47, 105: *s.* A place of merchandise, a mart; a commercial city.

Em'-po-ret'-ic, 88: *a.* Belonging to merchandise.

To EMPOWER=ēm-pow'-er, 31: *v. a.* To authorize, to commission; to give power to.

EMPRESS.—See under *Empire*.

EMPRISE, ēm-prīz', *s.* An attempt of danger, an undertaking of hazard; an enterprise. [Poetical.]

EMPTIER, &c.—See under *Empty*.

EMPTION, ēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* The act of purchasing; a purchase.

Em'-tion-al, *a.* Purchasable.

EMPTY, ēm'-tēy, 156, 105: *a.* Void, having nothing in it; evacuated; unfurnished; unable to fill or satisfy the mind; unfreighted; vacant of head; barren; wanting substance, &c.

To Em'-ty, *v. a.* and *n.* To evacuate, to exhaust:—*adj.* To become empty.

Em'-ti-er, 36: *s.* One that empties.

Em'-ti-ness, *a.* A void space, vacuity; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.

To EMPURPLE, ēm-pur'-pl, 101: *v. a.* To make of a purple colour.

EMPUSE=ēm-pūc, 152: *s.* A sprite standing upright as on one leg; a spectre. [Bp. Taylor.]

EMPYEMA=ēm-pī-ē'-mā, 6: *s.* A collection of purulent matter, usually in the cavity of the breast.

EMPYREAL, ēm-pīr'-ē-āl, 129: *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; vital, or cleared from noxious elements; pertaining to the highest or purest heaven.

Em'-py-re-ān, 105, 86: *s.* and *a.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist:—*adj.* Empyrean.

Em'-py-re-ū'-mā, (-rō'-mā, 110, 109) *s.* The burning of any matter, accompanied by offensive smell, in boiling or distillation.

Em'-py-reu-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Having the smell or

Em'-py-reu-mat'-i-cal, } taste of burnt substances.
Em'-pyr'-i-cal, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.

Em'-py-ro'-sis, 86: *s.* Conflagration; general fire.

To EMULATE=ēm'-ū-lāte, *v. a.* To strive to equal or excel; to rival; to rise to equality with; to imitate. *To Emule* is obsolete.

Em'-u-late, *a.* Ambitious. [Shaks.]

Em'-u-lā'-tive, 103, *a.* Emulating; rivaling.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

↳ For words not under *En-*, seek under *Im-*.

Em'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A rival, a competitor.

Em'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of attempting to equal or excel; an ardent desire of superiority in merit, unaccompanied by jealousy or hatred of others who excel; in another sense, contest for superiority accompanied by jealousy and angry feelings.

Em'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Rivaling; desirous to excel.

Em'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* With desire of excelling.

To EMULGE=*ē-mūl'gē*, *v. a.* To milk out. [Obs.]

E-mul'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Milking or draining out; an epithet applied to those vessels in the body which were considered to milk out or strain the serum while they conveyed the blood.

E-mul'-sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Like milk; softening.

E-mul'-sion, 90: *s.* Any soft liquid medicine of a colour and consistence resembling milk.

EMULOUS.—See under *To Emulate*.

EMUNCTORY, *ē-mūng'k-tōr-ēy*, 158, 129, 18, 105: *s.* Any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter.

EMUSCATION, *ē-mūs-cā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of clearing from moss.—See *E-*. [Evelyn.]

EN, formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs; as *houses*, *they escapes*, still remaining in some nouns.

EN-, A prefix identical with *Em-*, *Im-*, and *In-*. *En-* occurs in some words immediately from Greek; otherwise, *En-* and *Em-* are from *Laŭn* through the French language; while *In-* and *Im-* are presumed to occur only in words which come direct from the Latin; but the distinction has never been scrupulously observed, and hence there are many words that waver between the two modes of spelling. (192.)

↳ For words not under *En-*, seek under *Im-*.

To ENABLE, *ēn-ā-bl*, 101: *v. a.* To make able, to empower.

En-ā'-ble-ment, *s.* Act of enabling; ability. [Obs.]

To ENACT=*ēn-ākt'*, *v. a.* To act, to perform; (obs.) to establish by law, to decree.

En-ākt'-or, 38: *s.* One that performs; (obs.) one that forms decrees or establishes laws.

En-ākt'-ment, *s.* The passing of a bill into a law.

En-ākt'-ure, 147: *s.* Purpose, decree. [Shaks.]

ENALLAGE=*ē-nāl'-lā-gēy*, 101: *s.* An interchange, applied especially to the change of one grammatical case or mood for another.

To ENAMBUSH, *ēn-ām'-bōosh*, 117: *v. a.* To hide in an ambush; to ambush. [Chapman.]

ENAMEL=*ēn-ām'-ēl*, *s.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; a substance originally called *amel*, of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity; that which is enamelled; any smooth hard covering, particularly of the teeth.

To En-ām'-el, *v. a.* To lay enamel on a metal; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface; to variegate with colours.—*see*. To practise enamelling.

En-ām'-el-er, *s.* One who practises enamelling.

En-ām'-el-ling, *s.* The art of an enameller.

To ENAMOUR, *ēn-ām'-or*, 36: *v. a.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

EN-ām'-o-ra'-do, 97: *s.* An innamorato. [Obs.]

ENARMED, *ēn-arm'd*, *a.* Having the horns, beak, talons, &c. of a different colour from the body. [Heraldry.]

ENARRATION, *ēn-ār-rā'-shūn*, 92, 89: *s.* Relation, explanation.—See *E-*.

ENARTHROSIS=*ēn-ār-thrō'-cīs*, 86: *s.* The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, *ē-nā-tā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A swimming out of, an escape by swimming.—See *E-*.

ENATE=*ē-nāte'*, *a.* Growing out of.—See *E-*.

ENUNTER, *ē-nūn'-ter*, 122: *adv.* Least that. [Obs.]

↳ For words not under *En-*, seek under *Im-*.

To ENCAGE=*ēn-cāgē*, *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage, to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP=*ēn-cāmp'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time on a march.—*ad.* To form an army into a regular camp.

En-camp'-ment, *s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

ENCAUSTIC=*ēn-cāw'-stick*, *a.* and *s.* Burnt in, or performed by something burnt.—*s.* The art of enamelling; a method of painting in burnt wax.

To ENCAVE=*ēn-cāve'*, *v. a.* To hide as in a cave.

ENCEINTE, *ōng-sāung'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* and *a.* An enclosure.—*adj.* As a law-term, written *encasé* and pronounced *ēnsānt'*, it signifies pregnant.

ENCENIA, *ēn-cē-nē-ā*, 147: *s. pl.* Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple; solemnities at the celebration of a founder or benefactor.

To ENCHAFE=*ēn-chāfē*, *v. a.* To enrage, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN=*ēn-chāin'*, *v. a.* To fasten with or hold in a chain; to hold in bondage; to concatenate.

To ENCHANT=*ēn-chānt'*, 11: *v. a.* To act upon by songs of sorcery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

En-chān'-ter, 36: *s.* A magician; a sorcerer.

En-chān'-tress, *s.* A sorceress; a woman that charms.

En-chant'-ment, *s.* Magical charms, spells, incantations; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

En-chant'-ing-ly, *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

To ENCHASE=*ēn-chācē*, 152: *v. a.* To fix as in an open case or box so as to be seen in it; hence, to set off as a case sets off what is fixed in it, by adorning with raised or embossed work; to engrave; to point strongly. The word is very often heard under the contracted form *To Chace*.

ENCHEASON, *ēn-chēā'-sēn*, 114: *s.* Cause; occasion. [Spenser.]

ENCHIRIDION, *ēng'-kī-rīd'-ē-ōn*, *s.* A manual, or little book which may be carried in the hand.

To ENCIRCLE, *ēn-cēr'-kl*, 35, 101: *v. a.* To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

En-cīr'-clet, *s.* A small circle. [Sidney.]

ENCLITIC=*ēn-clīc'-ick*, *a.* and *s.* That inclines or leans upon, applied to such words as drop their own separate accent, and join themselves to a foregoing word, becoming in pronunciation a part of such word.—*s.* A word liable to be used enclitically.

En-clīc'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* In an enclitic manner.

To ENCLOSE, *ēn-clōzē*, 135: *v. a.* To shut in between other things; to fence in; to surround, to encircle.

En-clo'-ser, (*-zer*), *s.* He or that which encloses.

En-clo'-sure, (*-zh'oor*, 147) *s.* The act of enclosing; space enclosed; the converting of common into private ground; appropriation; state of being enclosed; that which is contained in an envelope.

ENCOMIAST, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

ENCOMIUM, *ēn-cō'-mē-ūm*, 105, 146: *s.* Panegyric, praise, eulogy.

En-cō'-mi-ast, *s.* A panegyrist, a praiser.

En-cō'-mi-as'-tic, 88: *a.* Panegyric; containing

En-cō'-mi-as'-ti-cal, *f* praise; bestowing praise. B. Jonson has used the former word as a substantive.

To ENCOMPASS, *ēn-cūm'-pāss*, 116: *v. a.* To enclose, to shut in, to environ; to go round.

En-cōm'-pass-ment, *s.* The act of encompassing; circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, *ōng-cōrē*, [Fr.] 170: *ad.* Again.

To En-cōrē, *v. a.* To call for the repetition of some performance.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōod; j'ū; i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

END

↳ For words not under *En-*, seek under *IN-*.

ENCOUNTER=*en-coun'-ter*, 36: *s.* A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting; a meeting in contest; a duel; a sudden fight, generally between a small number of men; eager and warm conversation; a sudden accosting; casual incident.

To En-coun'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To meet face to face; to meet; to attack; to resist;—*new.* To engage; to fight; to meet.

En-coun'-ter-er, 36: *s.* Opponent, antagonist.

To ENCOURAGE, *en-cūr'-rage*, 120, 129, 99: *s. a.* To give courage to; to animate, to incite, to embolden; to raise confidence; to make confident.

En'-cour'-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that encourages.

En-cour'-a-ging-ly, *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement.

En-cour'-age-ment, *s.* Incitement, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

To ENCROACH=*en-crōach'*, *v. n.* To advance by stealth so as to occupy or take what is another's; to intrude; to creep on gradually without right; to pass bounds.

En-croach'-er, 36: *s.* One who encroaches.

En-croach'-ing-ly, *ad.* By way of encroachment.

En-croach'-ment, *s.* A gradual advance on another's right; that which is taken by a stealthy advance.

To ENCUMBER=*en-cūm'-ber*, *v. a.* To clog; to load; to entangle, to obstruct; to load with debts.

En-cum'-brance, 12: *s.* Clog, load, impediment; excrescence; useless addition; burthen on an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, *en-ick'-lĕ-cāl*, 105: *a.* Circular; sent round through a large region. [Obs.]

En-cy'-clo-pe'-di-a, *s.* Literally, instruction in a circle; a dictionary of the sciences.

En-cy'-clo-pe'-di-an, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

En-cy'-clo-pe'-dist, *s.* One who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopedia.

ENCYSTED=*en-sis'-tĕd*, *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END=*ĕnd*, *s.* The extremity of that which has more length than breadth; extremity in general; conclusion or cessation; ultimate state; final doom; final determination; limit; death; cause of death; fragment; purpose. *As end.* (a corruption of *an end*), erect; in old language, with incessant repetition.

To End, *v. a.* and *n.* To terminate, to conclude; to finish;—*new.* To come to an end; to cease; to die.

End'-all, (*-āl*, 112) *s.* Complete termination.

End'-er, 36: *s.* A finisher.

End'-ing, *s.* Conclusion; termination; cessation.

End'-less, *a.* Without end.

End'-less-ly, *ad.* Incessantly; without termination of space.

End'-less-ness, *s.* Extension without limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

End'-long, *ad.* In a straight line.

End'-most, (*-mōst*, 116) *ad.* Remotest, furthest.

End'-wise, (*-wīz*, 151) *ad.* Erectly; on end.

To ENDAMAGE=*en-dām'-age*, *v. a.* To injure, to prejudice, to harm.

En-dam'-age-ment, *s.* Damage, injury, loss.

To ENDANGER, *en-dān'-jer*, 111: *v. a.* To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to hazard.

En-dan'-ger-ment, *s.* Hazard, peril. [Spenser.]

To ENDEAR=*en-dĕr'*, 43: *v. a.* To make dear, to make beloved; in some old authors, to raise the price of.

En-dear'-ment, *s.* The cause of love, that which endears; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, *en-dĕv'-ur*, 120, 40: *s.* Labour directed to some certain end; an effort, an attempt.

The sign *n* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĕn, 166: thĕn, 166.

ENF

↳ For words not under *En-*, seek under *IN-*.

To En-deav'-our, *v. n.* and *a.* To labour to a certain purpose;—*act.* To attempt.

En-deav'-our-er, 36: *s.* An attempter.

ENDECAGON=*en-dĕck'-d-gōn*, *s.* A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEIXIS, *en-dĭk'-is*, 106, 154: *s.* An indication, a showing; hence, *Endeic'-tis*, *a.* exhibiting.

ENDEMIC, *en-dēm'-ick*, *a.* Peculiar to a country, applied especially to diseases which seem to arise from local causes, and fix themselves, as it were, on the people of the place.

En-dēm'-i-cal, *En-dē'-mi-al*, *a.* Endemic.

To ENDENIZEN, *en-dĕn'-ĕ-zn*, 105, 114: *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize.

To En-den'-ize, (*-iz*, 105) *v. a.* To enfranchise. [Camden.]

ENDER, ENDING, ENDLESS &c.—See under *End*.

ENDIVE, *ĕn'-div*, 105: *s.* A salad herb, succory.

To ENDOW=*ĕn-dow'*, 31: *v. a.* Primarily, to enrich with a dower or portion; hence, to supply with any external goods; to settle upon; to furnish with; to be furnished to: some authors have used *To Endower*.

En-dow'-er, 36: *s.* One who endows.

En-dow'-ment, *s.* The act of settling a fund for a permanent provision; the fund or revenue so appropriated; a quality of body or mind given by the Creator.

To ENDUE=*ĕn-du'*, 189: *v. a.* To invest or clothe with; to supply with.

To ENDURE=*ĕn-dūr'*, 49: *v. n.* and *a.* To be set, fixed, or hard, so as to last;—to continue in the same state without perishing; to bear without effect from pressure, to bear, to brook;—*act.* To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to bear with patience; in an obsolete sense, to continue in.

En-du'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Tolerable, sufferable.

En-du'-rance, 12: *s.* Continuance; patience; state of suffering; in an obsolete sense, delay.

En-du'-rer, *s.* One that bears; one that continues.

To ENECATE=*ĕn'-ĕ-cātē*, *v. a.* To kill. [Harvey.]

ENEID=*ĕ-ne'-id*, *s.* A Latin epic poem written by Virgil, of which *Æneas* is the hero.

ENEMY, *ĕn'-ĕ-mĕy*, *s.* One hostile to another; one inimical to another; a foe; an adversary.

En'-mĕ-ty, 105: *s.* The state or quality of being hostile or inimical; aversion; malevolence; mischievous attempts.

ENERGY, *ĕn'-er-jĕy*, *s.* Power to operate; force, vigour, efficacy; force of expression; spirit, life.

En'-er-get'-ic, 88: *a.* Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

En-er'-gic, *En-er'-gi-cal*, *a.* Energetic.

To En-er'-gize, *v. a.* To give energy to; to excite action in.

En'-er-gi'-zer, *s.* He or that which gives energy.

To ENERVATE=*ĕ-ner'-vātē*, 81: *v. a.* To take nerve from; (see *E-*;) to weaken, to emaculate.

En-er'-vate, *a.* Weakened; without force.

En'-er-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of weakening, emaculation; the state of being weakened, effeminate.

To E-nerve', *v. a.* To enervate. [Milton.]

To ENFEEBLE, *ĕn-fĕw'-bl*, 101: *v. a.* To weaken.

En-fĕw'-ble-ment, *s.* The act of weakening.

To ENFEOFF, *ĕn-fĕff'*, 120: *v. a.* To invest with a dignity or possession in fee; to surrender.

En-fĕoff'-ment, *s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with a fee.

→ For words not under EN-, seek under IN-

To ENFETTER=én-fét'-tér, 36: *v. a.* To put in fetters; to fetter. [Shaks.]

ENFILADE, éng'-fê-lâd', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A passage running straight as a line from end to end; that which lies in the direction or manner of a line.

To EN'-fê-lâd', *v. a.* To scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or the whole length of a line.

To ENFORCE, én-fô'-urce, 130, 47: *v. a.* To add strength to; to make or gain by force; to put in act by violence; to instigate; to urge with energy; to compel; to put in execution: in old authors, to prove, to evince; and, as a neuter verb, to attempt by force.

En-force', *s.* Force, power. [Milton.]

En-force'-a-ble, *a.* That may be enforced.

En-for'-ced-ly, *ad.* By violence.

En-for'-cer, 36: *s.* One who compels.

En-force'-ment, *s.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; sanction; any thing which compels.

ENFOULDED, én-fôul'-durd, 108, 159: *part. a.* Mingled with lightning. [Spenser.]

To ENFRANCHISE, én-frân'-chîz, 105, 137: *v. a.* To set free; to admit to the privileges of a free-man; to admit to political privileges.

En-fran'-chî-ser, *s.* One who enfranchises.

En-fran'-chise-ment, *s.* The act of setting free; investiture of municipal or of national privileges.

To ENGAGE=én-gâg', *v. a.* and *n.* To make liable for a debt as creditor; to impawn; to bind by a contract; to enlist; to embark; to attach; to win; to employ; to hold in attention; to encounter; to fight;—*new.* To attack in conflict; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party; to pledge one's word.

En-gâ'-ger, *s.* A party in a covenant.

En-gage'-ment, *s.* The act of making liable to a debt; obligation; adherence to a party or cause; a pledge to some act or duty; a duty; fight, battle.

En-gâ'-ging, *a.* Winning by pleasing ways.

En-gâ'-ging-ly, *ad.* In a winning manner.

To ENGAOL.—See To ENJAIL.

To ENGARLAND=én-gâr'-lând, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland. [Sidney.]

To ENGARRISON, én-gâr'-ré-an, 129, 114: *v. a.* To defend by a garrison.

To ENGENDER=én-jên'-der, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To beget, to form in embryo; to produce; to cause to bring forth;—*new.* To be caused or produced; to copulate.

En-gen'-der-er, *s.* He or that which engenders.

To ENGLD, én-guld, 77: *v. a.* To gild. [Shaks.]

ENGINE, én-jîn, 105: *s.* Any mechanical instrument of complicated parts which concur in producing some intended effect; a machine, particularly, for throwing water to extinguish fire; means to an end; an agent for another, usually in an ill sense.

En'-gine-ry, 105: *s.* The act of managing engines; engines, collectively; artillery.

En'-gi-neer', *s.* A military officer whose business is to form and direct the engines and works necessary for offence and defence; a person who contrives and superintends engines and works for civil objects.

To ENGIRD, én-guerd', 77, 35: *v. a.* To encircle, encompass.

En-girt', *part. a.* Encompassed.

To En-girt', *v. a.* To engird.

ENGLAND, ing'-lând, 113: *s.* The southern division of Great Britain.

Eng'-lish, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to England;—*s.* The people of England; the language of England.

To Eng'-lish, *v. a.* To translate into English; to Anglicize.

To ENGLUT=én-glût', *v. a.* To glut; to fill.

To ENGORGE=én-gorg', 37: *v. a.* and *n.* To swallow; to gorge;—*new.* To feed with voracity.

→ For words not under EN-, seek under IN-

En-gorge'-ment, *s.* A devouring with voracity.

To ENGRAIL=én-grâil', *v. a.* Originally, to variegate as with hail; to indent in curve lines. [Herald.]

To ENGRAIN=én-grân', *v. a.* To dye in grain; to dye deep. [Spenser.]

To ENGRAPPLE, én-grâp'-pl, 101: *v. n.* To grapple.

To ENGRAVE=én-grâv', *v. a.* To mark by making incisions; to impress deeply, to imprint; in some old authors, to put in a grave, to bury.

En-gra'-ven, 114: *part.* Engraved.

En-gra'-ver, *s.* One who professes engraving.

En-gra'-ving, *s.* The art of cutting representations of objects on metals, wood, and stone; an impression taken from an engraved work.

En-grave'-ment, } *s.* The work of an engraver.

En-gra'-ver-y, } [Obs.]

To ENGROSS, én-grôc', 116: *v. a.* To thicken or make thick; [Obs.]; to increase in bulk, to plump up; [Shaks.]; to seize in the gross; to purchase in large quantities in order to raise a demand and sell again dearly.—See also lower.

En-gross'-er, *s.* He that takes the whole.

En-gross'-ing, *s.* A buying up or forestalling.

En-gross'-ment, *s.* Appropriation in the gross.

To EN-GROSS', *v. a.* To copy in a large hand, generally of a peculiar kind.

En-gross'-ing, *s.* The act or art of copying in a large hand, such as is used in the records of public acts.

En-gross'-ment, *s.* Copy of a written instrument.

To ENGWARD, én-g'ard', 121, 55: *v. a.* To guard. [Shaks.]

To ENHANCE=én-hânce', 11: *v. a.* To lift or raise on high; [Obs.]; to heighten in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

En-han'-cer, 36: *s.* One who enhances.

En-hance'-ment, *s.* Augmentation of value; increase; aggravation.

ENHARMONIC=én'-har-môn'-îck, 88: *a.* That proceeds by divisions still smaller than semitones; (compare Chromatic and Diatonic.) The species of music to which this epithet was applied exists no longer in a distinct state, but it occurs in passages in the nature and under the name of a shift or slide.

ENIGMA=é-nig'-mâ, *s.* A riddle; an obscure question; an ambiguous sentence.

E'-nig-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Obscure; ambiguously or

E'-nig-mat'-i-cal, } darkly expressed; cloudy.

E'-nig-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After the manner of an enigma.

To E'-nig'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.

E'-nig'-ma-tist, *s.* A maker of riddles; one that deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJAIL=én-jâil', *v. a.* To put into jail, to confine: it is often spelled Engaol.

To ENJOIN=én-join', 29: *v. a.* To direct; to order; to prescribe.

En-join'-er, 36: *s.* One who enjoins or gives injunctions.

En-join'-ment, *s.* Injunction. [Obs.]

To ENJOY=én-joy', 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have possession or fruition of; to exhilarate, to delight, (with a reciprocal pronoun:—*new.* [Milton.] To live in happiness.

En-joy'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.

En-joy'-er, *s.* One that enjoys.

En-joy'-ment, *s.* Pleasure, happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, én-kin'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse, to excite.

To ENLARD=én-lard', *v. a.* To grease, to baste.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâi'-wâi; chiâp'-mân; pâ-pâ'; lâw; gôod; j'ô, i. e. *few*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

↳ For words not under EN, seek under IS.

To ENLARGE=*en-larg'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To make greater in quantity or appearance; to extend, to dilate, to amplify, to exaggerate; to free from limitation, or from confinement: in old authors, to diffuse in speaking, followed by a reciprocal pronoun:—*en*. To grow larger; to expatiate.

En-lar'-ger, 36: *s.* An amplifier.

En-lar'-ged-ly, *ad.* In an enlarged manner.

En-lar'-ging, *s.* Enlargement, extension.

En-large'-ment, *s.* Increase; release; expansion.

To ENLIGHT, *en-lit'*, 115, 162: *v. a.* To supply with light, to illuminate.

To EN-LIGH-TEN, (-*ti*, 114) *v. a.* To enlight; to quicken vision; to instruct; to cheer; to illuminate with knowledge.

En-ligh'-ten-er, *s.* An illuminator; an instructor.

To ENLINK, *en-link'*, 158: *v. a.* To chain to.

To ENLIST=*en-list'*, *v. a.* To enrol or register.

En-list'-ment, *s.* The act of enlisting.

To ENLIVEN, *en-li'-vn*, *v. a.* To make alive, to make quick; to make vigorous or active, sprightly or cheerful.

En-li'-ven-er, *s.* He or that which animates.

To ENMESH=*en-mesh'*, *v. a.* To net, to entrap.

ENMITY.—See under *Enemy*.

ENNEATEMICAL, *en-ne-ät'-e-cäl*, *a.* Ninth.

EN-NE-ÄM'-DRE-ÄN, *a.* Ninefold masculine, or having nine stamens. [Bot.]

EN-NE-Ä-PE-Ä-LOU, *a.* Having nine petals. [Bot.]

EN-NE-Ä-GON, 81: *s.* A figure of nine angles.

To ENNOBLE, *en-nö'-bl*, 101: *v. a.* To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to make illustrious.

En-no'-ble-ment, *s.* The act of ennobling; dignity.

ENNUI, *än-wē'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Weariness, heaviness; the lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODE=*ē-nōd'*, *a.* Free from knots. [Bot.]

E'-no-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of removing or of solving a knot; solution of a difficulty.—See *E*.

ENOMOTY, *en-öm'-ō-tēy*, *s.* A body of men sworn to certain duties—the name given to a military body, supposed to have been thirty-two men, in ancient Lacedæmon.

ENORMOUS, *ē-nor'-mūs*, 120: *a.* Out of rule, irregular; (See *E*;) exceeding in any quality the common measure.

E-nor'-mou-s-ly, *ad.* Beyond measure.

E-nor'-mou-s-ness, *s.* The quality of being enormous; immeasurable wickedness.

E-nor'-mi-ty, 105: *s.* Deviation from rule; depravity; an atrocious crime, a flagitious villainy.

ENOUGH, *ē-nūf'*, 120, 162: *a. ad. interj.* and *s.* That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose, that is adequate.—*ad.* In a sufficient degree:—*interj.* Desist! sufficient!—*s.* A sufficiency; that which is equal to the abilities.

E-now', *a.* Enough, formerly used in connection with nouns plural; as ink enough, pens enough. [Obs.]

To ENOUNCE=*ē-nounc'*, *v. a.* To declare as from authority; (see *E*;) to utter, to pronounce.

To E-NUN'-CI-ÄTE, (-*shē-ät*, 147) *v. a.* To enounce.

E-nun'-ci-ä'-tion, 89, 150: *s.* Declaration, expression; manner of utterance.

E-nun'-ci-ä'-tive, 105: *a.* Expressive.

E-nun'-ci-ä'-tive-ly, *ad.* Declaratively.

E-nun'-ci-ä'-tor-y, 129, 18: *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

EN-PASSANT, *äng-päs'-säng*, [Fr.] 170: *ad.* By the way.

↳ For words not under EN, seek under IS.

To ENRACE=*en-räce'*, *v. a.* To enroot. [Spens.]

To ENRAGE=*en-rägd'*, *v. a.* To irritate.

To ENRANK, *en-rängk'*, 158: *v. a.* To rank.

To ENRAPTURE=*en-räp'-türe*, *colloq.* *en-räp'-sh'oor*, 147: *v. a.* To throw into rapture.

En-räp'-t, *a.* Thrown into an ecstasy.

To ENRAVISH=*en-räp'-ish*, *v. a.* To enrapture.

En-räp'-ish-ment, *s.* Rapture. [Obs.]

To ENRHEUM, *en-rööm'*, 164, 110, 109: *v. n.*

To take or have a cold. [Harvey.]

To ENRICH=*en-ritch'*, *v. a.* To make rich; to fertilize; to supply with any desirable augmentation.

En-rich'-er, 36: *s.* One that enriches.

En-rich'-ment, *s.* The state of being enriched.

To ENRIDGE=*en-ridgd'*, *v. a.* To form into ridges.

To ENRING=*en-ring'*, *v. a.* To encircle. [Shaks.]

To ENRIPEN, *en-rī'-pn*, 114: *v. a.* To ripen.

To ENROBE=*en-röb'*, *v. a.* To attire.

To ENROL, *en-röl'*, 116: *v. a.* To insert in a roll or register; to record; in old authors, to inwrap.

En-rol'-ler, 36: *s.* One that enrols.

En-rol'-ment, *s.* Register; writing; record.

To ENROOT=*en-rööt'*, *v. a.* To implant deep.

To ENROUND=*en-rownd'*, *v. a.* To surround.

ENS, *äng*, 143: *s.* A being or existence; that recondites part of a substance from which all its qualities flow.—a term of frequent occurrence in exploded metaphysics and chemistry.

En'-ti-ty, 105: *s.* Something which really is, a real being as opposed to a nonentity.

En'-ti-tä'-tive, 105: *a.* Considered by itself.

ENSEMPLE=*en-säm'-pl*, 11, 105: *s.* An example. This and *To Exemplum* are now obsolete.

To ENSANGUINE, *en-säng'-gwīn*, 158, 145, 106: *v. a.* To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, *en-shēd'-üle*, 161: *v. a.*

To insert in a schedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE=*en-scōnc'*, *v. a.* To place under shelter of a sconce or fort; to shelter.

To ENSEAM=*en-seām'*, *v. a.* To enclose by a seam, to sew up. *To Inseam* is different in meaning.

To ENSEAM=*en-seām'*, *v. a.* To fructify, to fatten.

En-seam'-ed, *a.* Made fat; greasy. [Shaks.]

To ENSEAR=*en-seär'*, *v. a.* To sear. [Shaks.]

ENSEMBLE, *äng-söng'-bl*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole.

To ENSHIELD, *en-shēld'*, 103: *v. a.* To shield, to cover, to protect.

En'-shield, 81: *a.* Enshielded. [Shaks.]

To ENSHRINE=*en-shrin'*, *v. a.* To enclose as in a shrine; to preserve as sacred.

ENSIFEROUS, *en-cif'-ēr-üs*, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing a sword. This word is no compound of *En*.

En'-si-för-m, (-*fäwrm*, 38) *a.* Formed as a sword.

ENSIGN=*en'-sine*, 115, 139: *s.* The sign, flag, or standard of a regiment; the officer of foot who carries the ensign; a badge or mark of distinction.

En'-sign-cy, (*en'-sīn-cēy*) *s.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

To ENSLAVE=*en-slāve'*, *v. a.* To reduce to slavery; to deprive of liberty.

En-slā'-ver, 36: *s.* He that enslaves.

En-slave'-ment, *s.* State of servitude; slavery.

To ENSNARE=*en-snär'*, *v. a.* To entrap.

En-snä'-rer, *s.* An invigiler.

To ENSPHERE, *en-sfēr'*, 163: *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into a sphere.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *miäh-ün*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vīzh-ün*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *tān*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

To ENSUE=én-sū', 189: *v. a. and n.* To follow, to pursue; [Bible:]—*adv.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events or course of time.

To ENSURE, én-sh'oor', 147: *v. a.* To make certain: in a special sense it is spelled To In-sure, which see.

ENTABLATURE=én-tăb'-lă-tŭr', 147: *s.* The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

En-tă'-ble-ment, 101: *s.* Entablature.

To ENTAIL=én-tail', *v. a.* Literally, to curtail, abridge, or limit, applied to such settlement of an estate as limits the descent, and prevents any subsequent possessor from bequeathing it at his pleasure; to give or bequeath to specified persons in a certain course of succession.

En-tail', *s.* An estate entailed; the rule that limits the succession.

To ENTAME=én-tăme', *v. a.* To tame.

To ENTANGLE, én-tăng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. a.* To involve in any thing complicated and difficult of extrication; to twist or confuse; to embarrass, to perplex, to bewilder; to ensnare by artful talk.

En-tăw'-gler, 36: *s.* One that entangles.

En-tăw'-gle-ment, *s.* Intricacy; perplexity.

To ENTENDER=én-tén'-der, *v. a.* To mollify. [Young.]

To ENTER=én'-ter, 36: *v. a. and n.* To go or come into; to initiate in; to set down in writing:—*adv.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate; to embark or take the first steps.

En'-ter-er, 36: *s.* One who enters.

En'-ter-ing, *s.* Entrance, passage into.

EN-TRANCE, *s.* The act or power of entering; the passage by which a place is entered; avenue; initiation; the act of taking possession; a beginning.

En'-try, *s.* Entrance; the act of registering or setting down in writing; public entrance.

ENTEROLOGY, én-tér'-ôl'-ô-jey, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bowels.

EN-TER'-O-CELE, 101: *s.* A rupture in which a tumor of the bowels appears at the groin.

EN-TER-OM'-PHA-LOS, (-fă-lôss, 163, 18) *s.* An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE=én'-ter-par'-lănce, *s.* Mutual talk; parley, conference.—See Inter-.

ENTERPRISE, én'-ter-priz, 151: *s.* An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.—See Inter-.

To En'-ter-prise, *v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

En'-ter-pri'-ser, *s.* A man of enterprise.

To ENTERTAIN=én-ter-tăin', *v. a.* To receive and treat with hospitality; to treat with, or hold in conversation; to keep in one's service; to hold in the mind; to admit with satisfaction; to please, to amuse, to divert.—See Inter-.

En-ter-tain'-er, 36: *s.* He that receives hospitably; he that keeps in his service; he that diverts.

En-ter-tain'-ing, *a.* Amusing, diverting.

En-ter-tain'-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to amuse.

En-ter-tain'-ment, *s.* Hospitable reception and treatment; a feast; pleasure derived from converse; that which entertains; hence, the lower comedy, a farce, that which follows a tragedy or other high species of drama; in a less usual modern sense, the state of being in pay or service; payment to those retained in service.

ENTERTISSUED, én'-ter-tish'-ood, 147: *a.* Intervened variously.—See Inter-.

ENTHEASTIC, &c.—See under Enthusiasm.

To ENTHRONE=én-thrôn', *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, én-thŭ'-zê-ăzm, 151, 158: *s.* Literally, the infusion of a divine spirit; hence, that heat of mind which generates or is generated by a

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

belief or conceit of private revelation; heat of imagination generally; elevation of fancy.

En-thŭ'-si-ast, *s.* One whose imagination is heated by the notion of particular intercourse with God; one of hot imagination generally; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

En-thŭ'-si-as'-tic, 88: } *a.* Heated by enthusiasm;
En-thŭ'-si-as'-ti-cal, } warm; elevated.

En-thŭ'-si-as'-ti-cal-ly, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THŨ-AS'-TIC, *a.* Divinely energetic.

EN-THŨ-AT, *a.* Enthusiastic. [Obs.]

ENTHYMEME, én-thê-mém, *s.* That of which a part is not actually expressed, but kept in mind,—a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood; which is the common form of reasoning, consisting, when regular, of the antecedent and its consequential proposition,—when less regular, of the proposition first, and the reason or proof afterwards.

En-thŭ-me-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an enthy-meme.

To ENTICE=én-tic', *v. a.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishments.

En-ti'-cing-ly, *adv.* Alluringly.

En-ti'-cer, 36: *s.* One who entices.

En-tic'-ment, *s.* The act or practice of alluring; the means of alluring; blandishment.

ENTIRE=én-tîr', 45: *a. and s.* Whole; unbroken; complete, full; sincere, honest; firm, solid; unmingled; in old authors, impartial; inward:—*s.* That which is entire or unmingled.

En-tîr'-ly, *adv.* In the whole; fully; in an obsolete sense, faithfully.

En-tîr'-ness, *s.* Totality, fullness; in old authors, honesty; intimacy, familiarity.

En-tîr'-ty, *s.* Completeness; the whole.

For This word used to be written Entiery.

To ENTITLE, én-tî'-tl, 101: *v. a.* To give a title to; to prefix as a title, and hence, as titles are evidences of property, to give a claim to; to dispose of as by giving a title; to dignify by a title.

ENTITY, &c.—See under Ens.

To ENTOIL=én-toil', *v. a.* To take with toils.

To ENTOMB, én-tŏm', 116, 156: *v. a.* To put into a tomb, to bury.

En-tŏm'-ment, *s.* Burial.

ENTOMOLOGY, én-tŏ-mŏl'-ô-jey, 87: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of insects.

En-tŏ-mŏl'-ô-gist, *s.* One learned in entomology.

ENTORTILATION, én-tŏr-tê-lă'-shŭn, 89: *s.* A turning into a circle.

ENTRAILS, én-trăils, 143: *s. pl.* The intestines; the inward parts.

ENTRANCE, ENTRY.—See under To Enter.

To ENTRANCE=én-trănce, 11: *v. a.* To put into a trance; to put into ecstasy.

To ENTRAP=én-trăp', *v. a.* To catch in a trap, to ensnare, to entangle.

To ENTREAT=én-trêat', *v. a. and n.* To petition, to solicit, to importune; in a more literal sense now obsolete, to treat or use; to entertain, [Shaks.] to receive, [Spenser:]—*adv.* To offer a treaty, [Obs.] to discourse, [Obs.] to make a petition.

En-trêat', En-trêat'-ance, *s.* Entreaty. [Obs.]

En-trêat'-ive, 105: *a.* Pleading, treating.

En-trêat'-er, 36: *s.* One that entreats.

En-trêat'-y, *s.* Petition, prayer, request.

ENTREMETS, ông'-tr-măy' [Fr.] 170: *s.* One of the small dishes set between the principal ones at table.—See Inter-.

EN'-TRĖ-PŖT' (-pŭ, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A warehouse or magazine.

To ENUBILATE, ê-nŭ'-bê-lăte, 105: *v. a.* To clear from clouds.—See E-.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wăy; chăp'-măn; pŭ-pă': lăw: gŏd: j'ŏ, i. e. jow, 55: a, e, & o, mute, 171.

For words not under *En-*, seek under *in-*.

To ENUCLEATE—*ē-nū'clē-ā-tā*, *v. a.* Literally, to take out the kernel, (see *E-*.) hence, to clear from difficulty, to explain.

En-nū'cle-a'tion, *s.* A clearing from; exposition.

To ENUMERATE—*ē-nū'mēr-ā-tā*, *v. a.* To count the particulars from or out of an aggregate; (see *E-*;) to reckon up singly.

En-nū'mēr-a'tive, 105: *s.* Counting over.

En-nū'mēr-a'tion, 89: *s.* The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION, &c.—See under *To Enounce*.

To ENVELOP—*ēn-vēl'ōp*, *v. a.* To lawrap, to cover; to hide; to surround; to line.

En-vēl'op-ment, *s.* A wrapping; a closing in; perplexity.

ENVE'-LOPE, (*ōngv'-lōp*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A wrapper, an outward case.

To ENVENOM—*ēn-vēn'ōm*, *v. a.* To taint or impregnate as with poison; to enrage; to make odious.

To ENVERMEIL, *ēn-ver'māil*, 100: *v. a.* To dye red. [Milton.]

ENVIABLE, ENVIOUS, &c.—See under *To Envy*.

To ENVIRON—*ēn-vī'rōn*, *v. a.* To surround, to encompass; to involve; to besigue, to ham in; to invest.

En'-vi-rōns, (*ēn'-vē-rōnz*, 81, 105, 18, 143) *s. pl.* The places that surround or lie round about a town or other spot.

ENVOY—*ēn'-voy*, 30: *s.* A public minister sent on a special mission, and so differing from an ambassador; a messenger; in old writings *l'envoy* meant a kind of postscript.

En'-voy-ship, *s.* The office of an envoy.

To ENVY, *ēn'-vēy*, 105: *v. a. and s.* To look at with feelings of enmity, to feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, in witnessing another's superiority or prosperity, and to hate in consequence; to grudge;—*see*. [Obs.] To feel envy.

En'-vy, *s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice; public odium; invidiousness.

En'-vi-er, 36: *s.* One that envies; a maligner.

En'-vi-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving envy; desirable.

En'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Infected with envy.

En'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* With envy; with malignity.

To ENWHEEL, *ēn-hwē'l*, 56: *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle. [Shaks.]

To ENWOMB, *ēn-wōm'*, 116, 156: *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide. [Shaks.]

EOLIC—*ē-ōl'ick*, *a. and s.* [or *Eolian*.] Pertaining to *Æolia* in Greece;—*s.* The *Eolic* dialect, verse, or music.

EOLIAN, *ē-ō'-lē-ān*, 146: *a.* Pertaining to *Æolus*, or the winds; played upon by the wind.

E-OL'-I-FILE, *s.* A hollow ball of metal with a slender neck, used to show the elastic power of steam.

EON—*ē-ōn*, *s.* In exploded metaphysics, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; hence the Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons.

EPACT—*ē-pāct*, *s.* That which is brought to another number, being the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.—See *Epi*.

EPARCH, *ēp'-ark*, 161: *s.* A chief or ruler over a province.—See *Epi*.

EPAULET—*ēp'-āw-lēt*, *s.* A shoulder-knot.

E-PAUL'-MENT, *s.* A work that forms a *shoulder* or side-work to some principal part of a fortification.

EPI-NE-TIC—*ēp'-ē-nē't'ick*, 88: *a.* Giving praise to; laudatory, panegyric.—See *Epi*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

EPENTHESIS—*ē-pēn'thē-sis*, *s.* The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.—See *Epi*- and *En-*.

EPERGNE, *ē-pērn'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An ornamental stand with a large dish for the centre of a table.

EPHA—*ē-fā*, 161: *s.* A Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

EPIHEMERAL, *ē-fēm'-ēr-āl*, 163: *a.* [Epi-hemeral.] Continuing but a day; diurnal.

E-PHEM'-ER-ā, *s.* That which lasts but a day.

E-PHEM'-ER-is, *s.* A diary, an astronomical almanac. *Plur.* *Eph'-e-mēr'-i-dēs*. (101.)

E-phēm'-er-ist, *s.* One who consults the planets.

EPHESIAN, *ēf'-ē-zhē-ān*, 163, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Greece;—*s.* A native of Ephesus. In Shakespeare, it is a cant word.

EPHIALTES, *ēf'-ē-āil'-tēs*, 163, 101: *s.* That which leaps upon,—the night-mare.—See *Epi*.

EPHOD, *ēf'-ōd*, 163: *s.* A kind of girdle brought from behind the neck, worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPHOR, *ēf'-or*, 163: *s.* Literally, an inspector, one of the five magistrates of ancient Sparta appointed to balance the regal power.—See *Epi*.

Eph'-or-al-ty, *s.* The office or term of an ephor.

EPIC.—See under *Epos*.

EPICETIAN, } See after the ensuing compounds

EPICURE, &c. } of *Epi*.

EPI, *A* prefix in words from the Greek implying addition, something applied to, on, upon, to, over, near.

Ep'-i-CRDE, } *s.* That which is applied to a

Ep'-i-CR'-DI-UM, } burial, a funeral song or discourse.

Ep'-i-Cē'-di-an, *a.* Elegiac, mournful.

Ep'-i-CENE, *a.* Common of application, said of Latin nouns which, though masculine or feminine in form, may be applied to the other sex.

Ep'-i-CR-RAS'-TIC, *s.* That which is applied to temper or soften, a medicine to correct sharp humors.

Ep'-i-CY'-CLE, 101: *s.* That which is applied to, or placed in connection with, another circle,—a circle within a circle; a smaller orbit carried round a larger orbit.

Ep'-i-CY'-cloud, 85: *s.* A curve generated by the revolution of a circle around the periphery of another circle.

Ep'-i-DEM'-IC, *a. and s.* That falls on *people* in great numbers;—*s.* A disease arising from the state of the atmosphere or any general cause of wider effect than mere locality.—Compare *Endemic*, *Contagious*, and *Infectious*.

Ep'-i-dem'-i-cal, *a.* Epidemic.

Ep'-i-DER'-mic, *s.* That which is on the *skin*; the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; hence, also, the bark of plants.

Ep'-i-der'-mic, *Ep'-i-der'-mi-dal*, *a.* Pertaining to the skin or bark.

Ep'-i-GAS'-TRIC, *a.* That is situated over or near the abdomen. [Anat.]

Ep'-i-Gē'-UM, *Ep'-i-GER*, *s.* That is over or near to the earth, being that part of its orbit in which any planet is nearest to the earth.

Ep'-i-GLOT'-TIS, *s.* That which is applied to the glottis, being a cartilage that covers it like a valve while food is passing over it into the stomach.

Ep'-i-GRAM, *s.* Primarily, an inscription, or a brief writing on a subject for common notice; at present, a poem of a few lines ending in an unexpected turn of wit.

Ep'-i-gram-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Dealing in epi-

Ep'-i-gram-mat'-i-cal, } grams; having the nature of an epigram.

Ep'-i-gram'-ma-tist, 81: *s.* A dealer in epigrams.

Ep'-i-GRAPH, 163: *s.* An inscription, particularly on a building.—Compare *Epigram*.

Ep'-i-LEX'-SY, *s.* That which suddenly *seizes* on a person, being the disease otherwise called the falling

sickness, in which the patient, by the rush of blood or other fluid, is thrown into convulsions and falls senseless.

Ep'-i-lep'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Diseased with epilepsy; convulsed:—*s.* An epileptic patient.

Ep'-i-lep'-ti-cal, *a.* Epileptic.

Ep'-il'-o-gism, 87, 158: *s.* A computation added or applied to another.

Ep'-i-logue, (-lög, 107) *s.* A speech, or a part of a speech appended to, or added,—the conclusion or peroration of a discourse; a speech in prose or verse addressed to the spectators at the conclusion of a play.

Ep'-i-lo-gis'-tic, *a.* Of the nature of an epilogue.

To E-pil'-o-gize, (-jize), *v. n.* To arrive at and speak the epilogue, to conclude.

⚡ This is the analogical form, accent, and pronunciation; (Compare Apologize, &c.) In Milton we meet with Ep'-i-lo-guize, which, as being more immediately from Epilogue, should preserve the accent of its original, as well as the hard sound of the *g*.

Ep'-i-nic'-ion, (-nish'-ün, 147) *s.* That which is applied to or made on the occasion of conquest:—a song of triumph.

E-PIPH'-A-NY, (-pif'-ä-nëy, 163) *s.* A shining upon or over, being the name of the festival commemorative of the manifestation of Christ by the star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem.

E-PIPH'-O-NE'-MA, 163: *s.* A saying or short exclamatory sentence appended to some previous argument or narration.

E-PIPH'-O-RA, 163: *s.* That which comes upon, or inflicts,—applied particularly to inflammation, and to the disorder called the watery eye.

Ep'-i-PHYL'-LO-SPER'-MOS, 163, 120: *a.* Having their seeds on or at the back of their leaves; as ferns.

E-PIPH'-Y-SIS, 163, 101: *s.* That which grows upon something else,—an accretion.

E-PIV'-LO-CE, (-cëy, 101) *s.* An interweaving of circumstances added one to another, so as to aggravate their force. [Rhet.]

E-pis'-CO-PY, *s.* A looking over, a survey, a superintendence. [Milton.]

E-pis'-co-pa-cy, *s.* Primarily, the same as episcopacy; appropriately, the government of bishops.

E-pis'-co-pal, *a.* Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

E-pis'-co-pal-ly, *ad.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

E-pis'-co-pa'-li-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Episcopal:—*s.* An adherent to the Church of England.

E-pis'-co-pate, *s.* A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

Ep'-i-SODE, *s.* That which is added while proceeding on the way,—an incidental narrative or digression in a poem.

Ep'-i-sod'-ic, 88: } *a.* Contained in an episode;

Ep'-i-sod'-i-cal, } pertaining to an episode.

Ep'-i-sod'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of episode.

Ep'-i-SPAS'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Drawing or attracting from above or over a part:—*a.* A bilister.

E-pis'-TLE, (-pis'-äl, 156, 101) *s.* That which is sent to another,—a letter.

E-pis'-tler, *s.* A writer of letters; formerly the name given to the priest who reads the epistle at the Communion table.

E-pis'-to-lar-y, *a.* Relating to letters; transacted by letters.

To E-pis'-to-lize, *v. n.* To write letters.

Ep'-is-to'-li-i-cal, *a.* Having the form of an epistle.

E-pis'-TRO-PHE, (-tëy, 163, 101) *s.* A return to the same word, being the name of a figure of speech in which the same word or phrase ends several successive clauses.

Ep'-i-TAPH, (-täf, 163) *s.* That which is upon a tomb, a monumental inscription.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pö-pä': läw: gööd: j'öö, *i. e.* few, 55: ä, é, i, &c. mule, 171.

E-PITH'-A-LA"-MI-UM, *s.* A congratulatory song or poem on the subject of the nuptial chamber; a poem on a marriage.

Ep'-i-THEM, *s.* That which is applied to a sore, a poultice.

Ep'-i-THET, *s.* That which is placed or added to something else,—an adjective: it is also used, less properly, to signify title, name, phrase, expression.

Ep'-i-THU-MET'-ic, *a.* Having the mind set upon, or lusting for; pertaining to animal passion.

E-PIT'-O-ME, (-mëy, 101) *s.* A cutting or lopping applied to a whole throughout, abridging it generally and not in parts only; an abridgement, a compendium.

To E-pit'-o-mize, *v. a.* To abridge, to reduce.

E-pit'-o-mist, *s.* An abridger.

E-PIT'-RO-PH, (-pëy, 101) *s.* A turning to or towards another, a yielding, a concession, when an orator grants something to his opponent in order to take an advantage of it.

Ep'-i-zo-OT'-ic, *a.* Having animal remains annexed or joined. [Geol.]

⚡ Other compounds of Epi- occur in their place previously to the foregoing list, (as Epact, Eparch, Epeneitic, Epenthesis, Epemeral, &c., Ephiales, Ephor, &c.) or hereafter, (as Epochs, &c., Epode, and Epulotic.)

EPICTETIAN, ép'-ick-të'-sh'än, 147: *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher who lived at Rome at and after the age of Nero.

EPICURÆAN, ép'-ë-cü-rë'-än, 86: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who considered pleasure to be man's proper pursuit, restraining it by rules of prudence to make it more lasting:—*s.* A follower of Epicurus, one who devotes himself to pleasure.

Ep'-i-cu'-re-an-ism, 90, 158: *s.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

Ep'-i-CURE, *s.* A luxurious and dainty eater.

Ep'-i-cu-rism, 158: *s.* Devotion to the luxuries of the table; luxuriousness, voluptuousness.

EPOCHA, ép'-ë-kä, 161: *s.* Literally, a holding

EPOCH, ép'-öck, } or delay on a point of time, (see Epi-) a point of time fixed or rendered remarkable by some historical event, from which dates in series are subsequently numbered.

EPODE=ép'-öde, *s.* The ode, or that part of an ode, which is appended to the strophe and antistrophe. —See Epi-.

EPOS=ép'-ös, *s.* Literally, a word; appropriately, a narrative poem such as the Iliad.

Ep'-o-pee', *s.* The construction, plan, or materials of an epic poem; an epic poem.

Ep'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Spoken or delivered in a narrative form, not represented dramatically:—*s.* A narrative poem such as the Iliad.

EPULARY, ép'-ü-lär-ëy, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Belonging to a feast or banquet.

Ep'-u-lä'-tion, 89: *s.* A banqueting, a feast.

EPULOTIC=ép'-ü-löt'-ick, *a.* and *s.* That is applied to make sound or whole; (see Epi-;) healing:—*s.* A cicatrizing medicament.

EQUABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

EQUAL, ë'-kwöl, 188, 140, 18: *a.* and *s.* Having the same extent or bulk; or the same value; or the same degree; or the same quality or property of any kind; alike in condition; adequate to; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial; indifferent:—*s.* One of the same rank; one of the same age; equality.

To E'-qual, *v. a.* To make equal to another; to rise to equality with; to answer in full proportion.

E'-qual-ly, *ad.* In the same degree; evenly, equally; impartially; in just proportion.

E'-qual-ness, *s.* Equality.

E^q-qualⁿ-i-ty, (ē-kwōlⁿ-ē-tē) 84: *s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities or qualities compared; sameness of degree or rank; evenness, uniformity, equality.

To E^q-qual-ize, *v. a.* Primarily, to make equal; less properly, to equal; commonly, to make even.

E^q-qual-i-zaⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* State of equality.

E^q-u-a-ble, (ēck-wē-bl), 98, 101) 81: *a.* Equal to itself, or the same in degree throughout its parts; even, uniform.

E^q-ua-bly, 101: *ad.* Uniformly, evenly.

E^q-ua-bilⁿ-i-ty, 84: *s.* Evenness, uniformity.

E^q-u-a-ni-mⁿ-i-ty, 188, 98: *s.* Evenness of mind; a temper not liable to be elated or depressed.

E^q-uan-i-mous, (ē-kwān-ē-mūs, 142, 120) *a.* Having evenness of mind. [Not much used.]

E^q-uaⁿ-tion, (ē-kwā-shūn, 89) *s.* Literally, a making equal; appropriately, the reduction of extremes to a mean proportion; the expression of the same quantity in dissimilar terms, as $3s = 36d$; the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean, or true time.

E^q-ualⁿ-tor, 38: *s.* A great circle supposed to be drawn round the world at equal distances from its poles, so that the axis from the poles pass through the centre of the circle; it is called equator because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length, and hence the correspondent circle of the celestial sphere is called the Equinoctial.

E^q-ua-toⁿ-ri-al, (ēck-wē-tōrⁿ-ē-āl, 90, 92, 47) *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

↳ Words not related to the class in progress, as **E^qUERRY**; and such as are related to the Latin word *equus* a horse, as **E^qUESTRIAN**, **E^qUINAL**, &c., must be sought for at the end of this class.

E^q-u-a-nⁿ-gu-lar, (ēck-wē-āngⁿ-gū-lar, 105, 158) 92: *a.* Consisting of equal angles. *Equangular* is less in use.

E^q-u-crūⁿ-ral, (-crūⁿ-rāl, 109) 92, 105: *a.* Having equal legs; isocleles.

E^q-u-disⁿ-tant, 92: *a.* At the same distance.

E^q-ui-disⁿ-tantⁿ-ly, *ad.* At the same distance.

E^q-ui-disⁿ-tance, *s.* Equal distance.

E^q-u-forⁿ-m-i-ty, 92: *s.* Uniform equality.

E^q-u-latⁿ-e-mal, 92: *a.* Equal-sided.

To E^q-u-liⁿ-brate, 92: *v. a.* To balance equally.

E^q-ui-li-braⁿ-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Equipoise.

E^q-ui-libⁿ-ri-um, 90, 95: *s.* Equality of weight.

E^q-ui-libⁿ-ri-ty, *s.* The quality of weighing the same.

E^q-ui-libⁿ-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Equally poised.

E^q-uiⁿ-i-brist, 81: *s.* A balancer.

E^q-u-mulⁿ-ti-ple, 92, 101: *s.* A number that has been multiplied by the same number as another.

E^q-u-nox, (ēck-wē-nōcks, 81, 92, 154) *s.* Literally, *equal night*, as compared with day: this happens throughout the world when the sun arrives at or over the equator, about the 21st of March, and again on his return southward, about the 23rd of September.

E^q-ui-nocⁿ-tial, (uhⁿ-āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the equinoxes; to the regions under the equinoctial line; or to the time of an equinox.—*s.* The great line in the heavens, which corresponds to the equator of the earth.

E^q-ui-nocⁿ-tialⁿ-ly, *ad.* In the direction of the equinox.

↳ The verb **To E^qU** and its relations belong to a class of words following **E^qUESTRIAN**, &c., hereafter.

E^q-u-penⁿ-dumⁿ-cy, *s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

E^q-u-poise, (ēck-wē-poize, 81, 92, 151) *s.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.

E^q-u-polⁿ-lent, *a.* Having equal power or force.

E^q-u-polⁿ-lence, **E^q-u-polⁿ-len-cy**, *s.* Equality of force or power.

E^q-u-ponⁿ-der-ant, *a.* Equal in weight.

E^q-u-ponⁿ-der-ance, **E^q-u-ponⁿ-der-an-cy**, *s.* Equality of weight.

To E^q-u-ponⁿ-der-ate, *v. n.* To be of equal weight.

E^q-u-ponⁿ-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Equilibrated.

E^q-u-sonⁿ-ance, *s.* An equal sounding.

E^q-u-taⁿ-ble, (ēck-wē-tā-bl, 92, 105, 98, 101) *a.* Equal or impartial in regard to the rights of others; giving each his due; just, loving justice, candid.

E^q-ui-ta-bly, *ad.* Justly, impartially.

E^q-ui-ta-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being just; the state of doing justice.

E^q-ui-ty, *s.* Justice, impartiality.—See also the next.

E^q-u-ty, *s.* In an appropriate sense, the correction or qualification of law such as it would be if enforced to the letter, by rules of proceeding or deciding which are not admissible in the courts of common law. Such are the rules of the Court of Chancery, which is therefore called a court of equity.

E^q-uivⁿ-a-lent, 92: *a.* and *s.* Equal in value, excellence or power; of the same cogency; of the same meaning.—*s.* A thing of the same value.

E^q-uivⁿ-a-lentⁿ-ly, *ad.* In an equal manner.

E^q-uivⁿ-a-lence, **E^q-uivⁿ-a-len-cy**, *s.* Equality of power or worth.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-cal, *a.* Equally significant of one meaning or of another, doubtful in signification; uncertain.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-calⁿ-ly, *ad.* In a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain birth.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-cal-ness, *s.* Ambiguity.

To E^q-uivⁿ-o-cate, *v. n.* To use words of double meaning; to be ambiguous and not plain and open in speech.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-caⁿ-tor, 38: *s.* One that equivocates.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-caⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Ambiguity of speech.

E^q-ui-voke, (-wē-vōke) *s.* An equivocal. [B. Jon.]

E^q-ui-voque, (ā-kē-vōke [Fr.] 170) *s.* An ambiguous expression; a quibble.

E^qUERRY, (ēck-wē-rēy, 188, 92, 129, 105: *s.* An officer who has the care of horses; hence a lodge for horses. The word is an etymological relation not of the ensuing class, but of the word **E^qUIRE**.

E^qUESTRIAN, (ē-kwēsⁿ-trē-ān, 188: *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback, opposed to pedestrian; representing one on horseback, belonging to the ancient knights.

E^q-uiⁿ-al, **E^q-uine**, *a.* Relating to a horse.

E^q-uivⁿ-o-rows, 120: *a.* Subsisting on horseflesh.

E^q-ui-tant, (ēck-wē-tānt) *a.* Riding.

E^q-ui-taⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* A riding; horsemanship.

To E^qUIP, (ē-kwīp, 188: *v. a.* Properly to dress, to habit; hence, to furnish completely with arms for military service; to accoutre; to furnish; to fit out.

E^q-uiⁿ-ment, *s.* The act of equipping; the things furnished; equipage.

E^q-uiⁿ-page, (ēck-wē-pāge) *s.* The furniture of a military man; the furniture of an official traveller; attendance and retinue of a person of rank; the carriage, horses, and liveries which mark the fortune of a private person when he appears abroad.

↳ Words beginning with the letters **E^qU**, derivatives from the Latin word *æquus*, equal, impartial, &c., must be sought for under **E^qU**.

ERA=ē-rā-ā, 43: *s.* The account of time from any particular date or epoch; the point of time at which the reckoning begins: in this last sense it is synonymous with **E^qU**.

To ERADIIATE, (ē-rā-dē-āte, 90: *v. n.* To shoot out from, as rays from a centre.—See **E**.

E^q-raⁿ-di-aⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Emission of radiance.

To ERADIIATE=ē-rā-dē-āte, *v. a.* To pull out or up by the root, (see **E**); to destroy completely.

E^q-radⁿ-i-caⁿ-tive, *a.* and *s.* Curing radically; driving quite away.—*s.* A medicine that quite cures.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i, e, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i, e, vision, 165: āūn, 166: thēn, 166.

E-rad'-i-ca'-tion, *s.* Destruction, excision.

To ERASE=*ê-râc'*, 152: *v. a.* To rub or scrape out; to destroy, to excise, to expunge.

E-rase'-ment, *s.* The act of erasing; expunction, obliteration, destruction.

E-rase'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be erased.

E-ra'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* An obliteration.

E-ra'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of erasing; an obliteration.

ERASTIANISM, *ê-râst'-yân-izm*, 146, 158: *s.* The doctrine of one Erastus, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERE, *âr*, 102, 132: *ad.* Before; sooner than.

Ere-long, *ad.* Before long.

Ere-now, *ad.* Before this time.

Ere-while, *Ere-whiles*, 56, *ad.* Some time ago.

ERECT=*ê-rêct'*, *a.* Upright, not leaning, not prone; directed upwards; bold; vigorous.

To ERECT, *v. a. and n.* To place perpendicularly; to build, to raise; to establish; to lift up; to animate:—*æu.* [Milton.] To rise upright.

E-rect'-ed, *a.* Honourable, aspiring, generous.

E-rect'-er, *s.* He who erects: **E-rect'-or**, a muscle.

E-rect'-ly, *ad.* In an erect posture.

E-rect'-ness, *s.* Uprightness of posture.

E-rect'-ive, 105: *a.* Raising; lifting up.

E-rect'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of raising; the state of being raised; the act of building; a structure or building; establishment; elevation; excitement.

EREMITE=*êr'-ê-mîts*, *a.* A hermit.

E-r'-e-mit'-i-cal, *a.* Religiously solitary.

EREPTATION, *ê-rêp-tâ'-shûn*, *s.* A creeping forth.

EREPTION, *ê-rêp'-shûn*, *s.* A snatching from.

ERGO=*er'-gô*, *adv.* Therefore, consequently. [Lat.]

Er'-go-tism, 158: *s.* A logical conclusion. [Obs.]

To E-r'-got, *v. a.* To syllogize. [Obs.]

ERGOT=*er'-gôt*, *s.* A substance like soft horn behind the pastern joint of a horse.

ERINGO, *ê-ring'-gô*, 158: *s.* Sea-holly; a plant.

ERISTICAL, *ê-ris'-tê-câl*, *a.* Relating to disputes; controversial. *Eristic* (88) is a contraction.

ERKE, *erk*, 189: *a.* Idle. [Chaucer.]

ERMINE, *er'-mîn*, *s.* An animal in cold countries that furnishes a valuable fur; the fur of the ermine; figuratively, the office or dignity of a judge.

Er'-mined, (-mind, 114) *a.* Adorned with ermine.

To ERODE=*ê-rôdê'*, *v. a.* To eat from or away; (see E-); to canker, to corrode.

E-ro'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

E-rose, (-rôcê, 152) *a.* Having small sinuses round the margin as if gnawed. [Bot.]

To EROGATE=*êr'-ô-gâte'*, *v. a.* To lay out; to bestow upon. [Little used.]

Er'-o-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bestowing.

EROTIC=*ê-rôt'-îck*, 88: *a. and s.* Relating to the passion of love:—*s.* An amorous poem.

E-rôt'-i-cal, *a.* Erotic; treating of love.

ERPETOLOGY, *er'-pê-tôl'-ô-jy*, 87, 105: *s.* The natural history of reptiles.

To ERR=*er*, 155, 35: *v. a.* To wander; to ramble; to miss the way, to stray.—See also lower.

Er'-rant, (*êr'-rânt*, 129) *a.* Wandering, roving, rambling; itinerant; vagabond, worthless. It is often wrongly used for Errant.

Errand is not related to this class: see it hereafter.

Er'-ran-try, *s.* An errant state; the employment of a knight errant.

Er'-rat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Wandering; uncertain; keeping

Ei'-rat'-i-cal, } no certain order or course; irregular.

Er'-rat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Without method or order.

Er'-ring, **Er-ro'-ne-ous**, *a.* Wandering.—In this, their primary sense, not much used; see lower.

Er'-ror, 191, 38: *s.* A wandering. [Not much used.]

Er'-ror, *s.* An involuntary wandering or straying from truth, a blunder, a mistake; in theology, sin; in law, a mistake in pleading or in the process.

To Err, *v. n.* To commit errors.

Er'-ring, *a.* Perplexed with error.

Er-ro'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Mistaking; misled by error; mistaken; wrong, false.

Er-ro'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* By mistake; wrongly.

Er-ro'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being erroneous or wrong; deviation from right.

ER-RA'-TUM [Lat.] *s.* An error in writing or printing; in the plural **ER-RA'-TA**.

ERRAND=*êr'-rând*, 129: *s.* Literally, that which is to be told or related; a message; a commission.

ERRHINE, *êr'-rîne*, 164: *a. and s.* That is snuffed up the nose:—*s.* A medicinal snuff.

ERSE=*ercê*, 153: *s.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Scotch highlands.

ERST=*erst*, *ad.* First; in the beginning; once, formerly; till now. [Obs. or Poet.]

Erst'-while, 56: *ad.* Till then; sometime. [Obs.]

ERUBESCENT, *êr'-oo-bês'-sent*, 109: *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.—See E.

Er'-u-bes'-cence, *s.* A growing red; redness.

To ERUCT=*ê-ruct'*, *v. a.* To throw or eject from the stomach; (see E-); to belch.

To E-ruc'-tate, *v. a.* To eruct.

E'-ruc-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of belching; a belch.

ERUDITE, *êr'-oo-dîte*, 109, 73: *a.* Learned.

Er'-u-dit'-ion, (-dish'-ûn) *s.* Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, *ê-rû'-jê-nûs*, 109, 120: *a.* Par-taking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTIVE, *ê-rûp'-tîv*, 105: *a.* Bursting forth; (see E-;) exhibiting diseased eruption.

E-rup'-tion, *s.* Act of bursting forth; emission; a sudden hostile excursion; efflorescence, pustules.

ERYSIPELAS, *êr'-ê-cîp'-ê-lâs*, 105: *s.* Literally, an adjoining redness,—the Greek name of the disease called St. Anthony's fire.

Er'-y-si-pel'-a-tous, *a.* Eruptive.

ESCALADE=*ês'-câ-lâde'*, *s.* An attack on a fortified place when scaling ladders are used.

ESCALOP.—See Scallop.

ESCAPADE=*ês'-câ-pâde'*, *s.* Fling of a horse.

To ESCAPE=*ê-scâpe'*, *v. a. and n.* To avoid, to flee from; to pass by without observing:—*æu.* To get away; to flee; to avoid punishment or harm.

E-scape, *s.* Flight; a getting out of danger; evasion out of lawful restraint; subterfuge; sally, as from a town; sally, as of the mind, or the passions; an oversight.

E-SCAPE'-MENT, *s.* That by which the superfluous force escapes, or the part of a clock or watch that prevents acceleration, and regulates the movements.

ESCARGATOIRE, *ês-car'-gâ-twâr'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A nursery of snails. [Addison.]

To ESCARP=*ês-carp'*, *v. a.* To slope. [Milton.]

Es-carp'-ment, *s.* A slope or steep descent.

ESCHALOT, *êsh'-d-lôt'*, 161, 143: *s.* A plant like an onion.—See Shalot.

ESCHAR, *ês'-kar*, 161: *s.* A scab or crust made on the flesh by a burn, or a caustic application.

Es'-cha-rov'-ic, *a.* Searing, caustic.

ESCHEAT=*ês-cheat'*, *s.* That which falls or lapses to an original proprietor; as lands or other profits by failure of heirs or by forfeiture; the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats; a writ to recover escheats.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâc'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ; lâw; gôd; j'ô, i, e, j, &c. *mate*, 171

To Es-cheat, *v. a.* To revert to the original lord; to fall to the state.

Es-cheat-or, 38: *s.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county of which he is escheator.

To ESCHEW, *es-chōw*, 109: *v. a.* To flee from, to avoid, to shun.

ESCORT—*ēs-cōrt*, 38: *s.* A guard from place to place.

To Es-cort, 83: *v. a.* To attend and guard from place to place; to accompany.

ESCOT—*ē-scōt*, *s.* (Old French, now written *écot*.) A reckoning: it is now shortened into *Scot*, and forms part of the phrase *Scot and Lot*, of which the latter word means portion or division, and the whole phrase a customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability; taxes.

To E-scot, *v. a.* To pay a reckoning for; to support. [Shaks.]

ESCRITOIRE, *ēs-crē-twār*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A box or bureau which forms a desk for writing.

ESCUAGE.—See under *Escutcheon*.

ESCLAPIAN, *ēs-cū-lā"-pē-ān*, 146: *a.* Pertaining to Esculapius; medical.

ESCULENT—*ēs-cū-lēnt*, *a.* and *s.* Good for food; eatable:—*s.* Something fit for food.

ESCUTCHEON, *ē-scūt'-chōn*, 121, 18: *s.* The shield of the family, the enigma armorial.

E-scutch'-eoned, 114: *a.* Having an escutcheon.

Es'-cu-AGE, *s.* A tenure by knight service.

ESOPHAGUS.—See *Oesophagus*.

ESOTERIC—*ēs-ō-tēr'-ick*, 87: *a.* Interior or private, applied to instruction, which, among the Greeks, the teacher gave secretly, as distinguished from his Exoteric or public doctrine. *Esoteric* is the same word without abbreviation.

ESPAIER, *ēs-pāi'-yer*, 146: *s.* A tree flattened and trained so as to form a line with others.

ESPECIAL, *ē-spēsh'-āl*, 90: *a.* Particular; principal, leading, chief.

E-spec'-ial-ly, 105: *ad.* Particularly; chiefly.

E-spec'-ial-ness, *s.* State of being special.

ESPERANCE—*ēs-pēr-ōngs*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Hope. [Shaks.]

ESPIAL, &c.

ESPIONAGE, } See under *To Espy*.

ESPLANADE—*ēs-plā-nādē*, *s.* In fortification, the outward sloping of the parapet of the covered way; more commonly, the void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town; a flat place near a fortification; a grass plat.

To ESPOUSE, *ē-spowz*, 137, 31, 189: *v. a.* To betroth, (followed by *to*, or *with*); to wed; to take to one's self, as in marriage; to maintain, as in wedlock.

E-spou'-ser, 36: *s.* One who espouses; one who takes to himself, or maintains.

E-spou'-sal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Used in, or relating to the act of espousing:—*a.* The out of espousing; adoption; protection; in the plural, *E-SPOU'-SALS*, a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

To ESPY—*ē-spī*, *v. a.* and *s.* To see from a distance; to discover or find out; to discover as a spy:—*s.* To watch.

☞ In the last senses, *Spy* is more usual; and *Espy* as a substantive is obsolete.

E-spī'-er, 36: *s.* One who watches like a spy.

E-spī'-al, *s.* A spy; [Obs.] the act of spying.

Es'-PIO-NAGE, (*ēs'-pē-ō-nāzh*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The practice or system of keeping spies in pay, particularly among the subjects of a government.

ESQUIRE, *ē-skwire*, 188, 45: *s.* Originally, the shield-bearer of a knight; the title of dignity next below a knight, and properly belonging to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and

of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace in commission, and sheriffs, or gentlemen who have been sheriffs. By courtesy, it is a title indefinitely extended to men of real estate, of independent personal estate, and of a liberal profession distinct from trade.

To E-squire, *v. a.* To attend as an esquire.

To ESSAY—*ēs-sāy*, *v. a.* To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of, to assay.

Es-say'-er, *s.* One who essays; an essayist.

Es'-sAY, 83: *s.* A trial; an endeavour; a composition which proposes a distinct subject, but disclaims the pretence of treating it elaborately and completely.

Es'-say-ist, *s.* A writer of essays.

ESSENCE—*ēs-sēns*, *s.* In exploded metaphysics, that which by original necessity makes a thing what it is, and exists even when the thing itself exists not. In Locke's philosophy, the essence of a substance is nominal or real, nominal when it merely gives the name to the species under which the substance is ranked; real, when it is the nature or constitution from which all the qualities of the substance flow. This distinction will be more correctly understood by viewing a nominal essence as nothing more than the conditions of some notion, which notion, by its very definition, has existence only within the bounds of that definition; while a real essence is either a vague hypothesis, or it is that constitution or mixture of elements in the individual thing which seems to render it what it is, and flowing not from any necessity that we are acquainted with a priori, is learned by us only through experience; existence; constituent substance; species of being.—See also lower.

Es-sen'-tial, (*-sh'āl*, 147) *a.* and *s.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree. (See also lower:)—*s.* An existence, a being; something first; a constituent element; a principal point.

Es-sen'-tial-ly, *ad.* In an essential manner.

Es-sen'-tial-ness, *s.* Essentiality.

Es-sen'-tial'-i-ty, (*-shē-āl'-ē-tē*, 84) *s.* The state or quality of being essential.

To Es-sen'-tial-ate, (*-shē-ātē*, 146) *v. n.* To become of the same essence.

Es'-SENCE, *s.* The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug extracted and rectified from grosser matter; the volatile matter constituting perfume; the substance from which the volatile matter is exhaled; odour, scent.—See also higher.

To Es'-sence, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent.

Es-sen'-tial, *a.* Drawn by distillation in an alembic with water; highly rectified.—See also above.

ESSOIN—*ēs-soin*, 29: *s.* Allegation of an excuse for him that is summoned to appear in court; he that has his presence excused; excuse, exemption:—*a.* Allowed for the appearance of suitors, an epithet applied to the first three days of a term.

To ESTABLISH—*ē-stāb'-lish*, *v. a.* To settle firmly; to confirm; to form; to found; to make a settlement of.

E-stab'-lish-er, 36: *s.* He that establishes.

E-stab'-lish-ment, *s.* Settlement; confirmation of something done; that which is established: income.

ESTACADE—*ēs-tā-cādē*, [Fr.] *s.* A dike in a river or morass, made with piles, to hinder the passage. [Mil.]

ESTAFET—*ēs-tā-fēt*, *s.* A military courier.

ESTATE—*ē-stāt*, *s.* Primarily, a fixed condition; the business or interest of a government; hence, the government; and hence, also the public: (In these senses the abridged word, *State*, is chiefly used:—condition or circumstances; hence, a person in some known condition; distinctively of high condition; in law, that title or interest which a man has in lands or tenements, &c. A real estate is in lands or freeholds, a personal estate is in goods, chattels, and other moveables; fortune, property in general.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *āin*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

To E-state, *v. a.* To settle as a fortune; to establish.

To ESTEEM=*ê-stêum'*, *v. a.* To set a value on, whether high or low; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence; to hold in opinion, to think.

E-steem', *s.* High value; reverential regard.

E-steem'-er, 36: *s.* One who esteems.

Es'-ti-ma-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be valued; valuable; worthy of esteem, or of honour.

Es'-ti-ma-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being estimable.

To Es'-ti-mate, *v. a.* To rate, to adjust the value of; to calculate, to compute.

Es'-ti-mate, *s.* Computation; value; valuation.

Es'-ti-ma'-tor, 38: *s.* A valuer; a settler of rates.

Es'-ti-ma'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of adjusting and comparing the worth; imaginative.

Es'-ti-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adjusting proportional value; calculation; opinion; esteem, honour.

ESTIVAL=*êst-ê-văl*, *a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To Es'-ti-vate, *v. n.* To pass the summer.

Es'-ti-va'-tion, *s.* The act of passing the summer: a summer abode; the state of a plant during summer.

To ESTOP=*ê-stôp'*, *v. a.* To impede or bar; to stop in a legal sense.

E-stop'-el, *s.* An act that bars a legal process.

ESTOVERS, *ês-tô-verz*, 143: *s. pl.* Necessaries or supplies allowed out of a man's estate who is confined for felony; or alimony to a woman divorced.

ESTRADE, *ês-trâd'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A level place; a higher part of a chamber.

To ESTRANGE, *ê-strâng'*, *v. a.* To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate.

E-strange'-ment, *s.* Alienation; removal.

ESTRAPE=*ês'-trâ-pâd'*, *s.* The action of a horse when he rises before, and jerks behind.

ESTREAT=*ê-strêat'*, *s.* Literally, an extract; a true copy of an original writing.

To E-streat, *v. a.* To copy; to take from by way of fine.

ESTREPEMENT=*ê-strêp'-mênt*, *s.* A stripping of land by a life tenant to the prejudice of the owner.

ESTRICH, ESTRIDGE.—See Ostrich.

To ESTUATE=*ês-th-ât*, 147: *v. a.* To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

Es'-tu-ance, 147: *s.* Heat. [Out of use.]

Es'-tu-ar-y, *s.* The mouth of a river in which the tide reciprocates; an arm of the sea, or narrow passage.

Es'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* A boiling; commotion of a fluid.

Es'-ture, *s.* Violence; commotion. [Out of use.]

ESURIENT, *ê-sû-rê-ênt*, 151: *a.* Hungry.

Es'-u-rine, 147: *a.* Corroding, eating. [Little used.]

ET CETERA, *êt-êv'-êr-ê*, 120: *ad.* And so on; and so forth. [Lat.]

To ETCH=*êtch*, *v. a.* To prepare a drawing for the press on metal by means of *aqua fortis*.

Etch'-ing, *s.* An impression from a drawing etched on metal.

ETERNAL=*ê-ter-năl*, *a.* and *s.* (In old authors, E-terne.) Without beginning or end; without beginning; without end; perpetual; unchangeable:—*s.* That which is endless; an appellation of God.

E-ter'-nal-ly, *ad.* Endlessly; unchangeably.

E-ter'-na-list, *s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

To E-ter'-na-lize, *v. a.* To Eternize.

To E-ter'-nize, *v. a.* To make endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

E-ter'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.—See Infinity.

ETESIAN, *ê-tê'-zhê-ên*, 147: *a.* Pertaining to

the year or its seasons, periodical, applied in particular to winds that blow at stated times.

ETHER=*ê'-ther*, *s.* A matter supposed to be much finer and rarer than air, and to occupy the heavenly space from the termination of the atmosphere; the air; in chemistry, a fluid produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine with an acid, and which is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant.

E-the'-re-al, 12: *a.* Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly. Milton also uses E-the'-re-ous.

To E-the'-rize, **To E-the'-re-al-ize**, *v. a.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtle fluid.

ETHIC=*êth'-ick*, 88, } *a.* Moral, relating to, or
ETHICAL, *êth'-ê-căl*, } treating on morality.

Eth'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to morals.

Eth'-ics, *s. pl.* That department of learning which compares and weighs human actions, their motives and tendencies, with a view to establish just principles of conduct; moral philosophy.

E-thol'-o-gist, *s.* One who treats on ethics.

ETHIOP, *ê'-th-ôp*, *s.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor: *Ethiops-marital*, black oxide of iron; *Ethiops-mineral*, black sulphuret of mercury.

ETHMOID=*êth'-moid*, *a.* and *s.* Resembling a sieve.—*s.* The name of a bone at the root of the nose.

ETHNIC=*êth'-nick*, *a.* Heathen, pagan.

Eth-nol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Instruction concerning nations: a treatise on nations.

ETIOLOGY, *ê'-tê-ôl'-ô-jy*, 87: *s.* An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases.

ETIQUETTE, *êt'-ê-kê't*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Primarily, a ticket affixed to a bag or bundle; thence, an account or notification of ceremonies; and hence its present meaning,—forms of ceremony and decorum; a form of behaviour or breeding expressly or tacitly required.

ETTIN=*êv'-tin*, *s.* A giant. [Obs.]

ETUI, *êt-wê'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A pocket case for tweezers and such instruments.

ETYMON, *êt'-ê-môn*, 105: *s.* The theme or right form from which a variety of oblique forms of words have descended; a root or primitive word.

Êt'-y-mol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; the deduction of a word from its original; the analysis of a compound into its primitives; that part of grammar which distributes words into sorts according to their various office in a sentence, and exhibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words, in connection with their respective themes.

Êt'-y-mol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in etymology.

To Êt'-y-mol'-o-gize, *v. n.* and *a.* To search into the origin of words.—*ad.* To state the etymology of.

Êt'-y-mo-log'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to etymology.

Êt'-y-mo-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to etymology.

EU.—A Greek particle signifying well, easy, good, entire, &c.

Eu'-cha-rist, (*û-kâ-rîst*, 110, 161) *s.* Literally, an act of entire gratitude; appropriately the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Eu'-cha-ris'-ti-cal, **Eu'-cha-ris'-tic**, *a.* Containing expressions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.

Eu'-chology belongs not to this class: See hereafter.

Eu'-chy-my, 161, 105: *s.* A good state of the blood.

Eu'-cra-sy, (*-cêy*, 151) *s.* A good habit of body.

Eu'-di-om'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the goodness or purity of the air.

Eu'-lo-gist, *s.* A speaking well of; a laudatory discourse; a panegyric.

Eu'-lo-gi-um, 90: *s.* An encomium.

Eu'-log'-i-cal, **Eu'-log'-ic**, *a.* Commendatory.

To Eu'-lo-gize, *v. a.* To praise, to extol.

Eu'-lo-gist, *s.* A praiser, a commender.

Eu'-nom-y, *s.* A government of good laws.

Eu'-nuch belongs not to this class.—See hereafter.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ'; lâw: gôôd; j'ôo, i. e. jêw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Eu'-PA-THY, *s.* Right or good feeling.
Eu-PHE'-SY, *s.* Good concoction or digestion.
Eu-pep'-tic, *a.* Relating to, or having good digestion.
Eu-PHE-MISM, 163, 158: *s.* A handsome or delicate way of expressing what by its nature might offend.
Eu-PHO-NY, 163, 105: *s.* An agreeable sound, the reverse of harshness.
Eu-phon'-i-cal, **Eu-phon'-ic**, *a.* Sounding agreeably.
ΕΥΦΩΝΙΑ, **ΕΥΦΩΝΙΟΝ**.—See hereafter.
Eu'-PHEA-SY, *s.* (Said to be a contraction of a word compounded with Eu-, and signifying joy.) The herb eye-bright.
ΕΥΡΙΠΟΣ, **ΕΥΡΟΚΛΥΔΟΝ**, **ΕΥΡΟΣ**, **ΕΥΡΩΠΗ**, &c. belong not to this class: see them hereafter.
Eu-RITH'-MY, *s.* Just harmony of parts.
Eu'-THAN-A'-SP-A, (-zhē-d, 147) 90: *s.* An easy
Eu'-THAN-A'-SY, (-zēy, 151) 85: } death.
EUCHOLOGY, ū-kōl'-ō-jy, *s.* A collection or formula of prayers, particularly of the Greek church.
EUNUCH, ū-nūck, *s.* Literally, a guard of a bed; a man that has been castrated.
EUPHORBIA, ū-for-bē-d, *s.* A tree which was called after the name of an ancient physician; at present it is the name of a genus of plants whose common name is Spurge. *Euphorbia* is the name of a medical gum; in Greek, the word literally signifies good pasturage, to which the modern application does not at all correspond.
EURIPIUS, ū-rē-pūs, *s.* A strait or narrow sea where the water is much agitated.
EUROCLYDON, ū-rōck'-clē-dōn, *s.* An easterly wind, which, in the Mediterranean particularly, disturbs the waves.
Eu'-RUS, *s.* The East wind.
EUROPE, ū-rōpē, *s.* One of the four divisions of the globe.
Eu-ro-pe'-an, 86: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Europe.—*s.* A native of Europe.
ΕΥ For other words beginning with Eu, see under **Eu**.
To EVACATE=ē'-vā-cāte, *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.—See **E**. [Obs.]
To EVAC-U-ATE, *v. a.* To make empty; to throw out; to void by any excretory passage; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.
E-vac'-u-ant, *a.* and *s.* Emptying:—*s.* A medicine that provokes evacuation.
E-vac'-u-a'-tive, 105: *a.* That evacuates.
E-vac'-u-a'-tor, 36: *s.* One that makes void.
E-vac'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; discharge of the body by any vent; abolition; ejection.
To EVADE=ē'-vādē, *v. a.* and *n.* To elude; to avoid by subterfuge; to escape from. (See **E**.) —*new*. To slip away: our old authors use it with *from*.
E-vā'-sive, (-civ, 151, 105) *a.* Using evasion; elusive, shuffling, equivocating; sophistical.
E-vā'-sive-ly, *a.* By evasion; elusively.
E-vā'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being evasive.
E-vā'-sion, (ē'-vā'-zhūn, 147) *s.* Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; subtle escape.
EVAGATION, ē'-vā-gā'-shūn, *s.* The act of wandering, excursion, ramble, deviation.—See **E**.
EVANESCENT=ē'-vā-nē'-sēnt, 92: *a.* Vanishing from; (see **E**.) imperceptible; lessening beyond perception.
Ev'-a-nē'-scent, *s.* Disappearance.
To E-VAN-ISH, *v. n.* To disappear. [Obs.]
E-VAN'-ID, *a.* Faint; liable to disappear.
EVANGEL=ē'-vān'-jēl, *s.* (Originally, Eu-angel, *v* and *n* in our old orthography being the same letter.) Good tidings; the gospel. [Obs.]
Ev'-an-gel'-i-cal, **Ev'-an-gel'-ic**, 92: *a.* Consonant to the gospel; in a narrow sense, methodical.

Ev'-an-gel'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the gospel.
Ev'-an-gel'-ist, *s.* One of the four writers of the gospel history; a promulgator of christian laws.
E-van'-gel'-ism, 158: *s.* The promulgation of the gospel.
To E-van'-gel'-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To instruct in the gospel.—*new*. To preach the gospel.
To EVANISH, **EVANID**.—See under **Evanescence**.
To EVAPORATE=ē'-vāp'-ō-rāte, *v. n.* and *a.* To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly:—*ad.* To drive away in fumes; to disperse; to give vent to.—See **E**.
E-vap'-o-rate, *a.* Evaporated. [Thomson.]
E-vap'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Easily dissipated in vapours.
E-vap'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The conversion of a fluid into vapour; the carrying off superfluous moisture by the action of fire.
EVASION, **EVASIVE**, &c.—See under **To Evade**.
EVE, **EVEN**, **EVENTIDE**.—See under **Evening**.
EVECTION, ē'-vēck'-shūn, 89: *s.* A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling.—See **E**.
EVEN, ē'-vn, 114: *a.* Level, not rugged; smooth, not rough; uniform; parallel; level; not leaning; not higher nor lower; out of debt; calm; capable of division into equal parts, not odd.
E'-ven-ly, *ad.* In an even manner.
E'-ven-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being even.
E'-ven-hand'-ed, *a.* Impartial, equitable.
To E'-ven, *v. a.* and *n.* To make even or level:—*new*. [Out of use.] To be equal to.
E'-VEN, *ad.* Noting a level or equality of action, exactly; a level or equality of time, the very time; a level or sameness of person, verily; an equality when equality is least expected, still; *as*. He is too subtle even for the cunning, that is, His excess of subtlety is still excess, when exercised toward the cunning; an evenness in the disposition of the mind; *as*, I will e'en let it pass.
EVENING, ē'-vn-īng, 114: *s.* and *a.* The close of the day; the beginning of night:—*adj.* Being at the close of day.
E'-ven, *s.* Evening. [Obs. or poet.]
Eve, *s.* Evening. [Poet.] the vigil or fast before a holiday.
E'-ven-tide, *s.* The time of evening.
EVENT=ē'-vēnt', *s.* That which comes or happens, an incident; the consequence of an action.
E-vent'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of incidents; momentous.
E-VEN'-TU-AL, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Coming or happening as a result, consequential; final, ultimate.
E-ven'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* In the event.
ΕΥ The verb **To EVENE**, to happen, is obs., and **To E-vent**, to break forth, is of different etymology, and used only by B. Jonson.
To EVENTERATE=ē'-vēn'-tēr-āte, *v. a.* To open by ripping the belly.—See **E**.
To EVENTILATE=ē'-vēn'-tē-lāte, *v. a.* To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.—See **E**.
E-ven'-ti-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of ventilating.
EVENTUAL, &c.—See under **Event**.
EVER=ē'-vēr, 36: *ad.* At any time; always; in any degree; before; any: it is often contracted to *e'er*, and pronounced *air*: For *ever*, for the term of life; perpetually, eternally: *Ever and anon*, at frequent times repeated.
Ev'-er green, *a.* and *s.* Verdant throughout the year.—*s.* A plant always verdant.
Ev'-er-last'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Enduring without end; immortal.—*s.* Eternity.
Ev'-er-more, *ad.* Always; eternally.
ΕΥ Among the other compounds are *Ev'-er-bus'-bling*, *Ev'-er-burn'-ing*, *Ev'-er-du'-ring*, *Ev'-er-hon'-oured*, *Ev'-er-liv'-ing*, &c.
To EVERT=ē'-vērt', *v. a.* To overthrow.—See **E**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To E-verse', 153: *v. a.* To destroy. [Out of use.]
E-ver'-tion, 90: *s.* A turning outwards; overthrow.
EVERY, ẽv'-ẽr-ẽy, *a.* All, each, one at a time.
Ev'-er-y-day'', *a.* Happening every day.
Ev''-er-y-where', 56, 102: *ad.* In every place.
To EVESTIGATE.—See **To Investigate**.
To EVICT=ẽ-vĩc't, *v. a.* To drive out from or dispossess by legal process; (see E-;) to prove, to evince.
E-vĩc'-tion, 89: *s.* Dispossession; proof.
EVIDENT=ẽv'-ẽ-dẽnt, *a.* Apparent; plain.—See E-.
Ev'-i-dent-ly, *ad.* Apparently, certainly.
Ev'-i-den'-tial, (-sh'ál, 147) *a.* Affording evidence.
Ev'-i-dence, *s.* Clearness; proof; a witness.
To Ev'-i-dence, *v. a.* To prove, to show.
EVIL, ẽv'-vl, 114, 115: *s. a. and ad.* The opposite of good; (see Good;) the first evil we experience is bodily pain, which being remembered when it ceases, we know its absence to be a good, and hence, too, because we know the good, we likewise know the evil: (see Consciousness;) moreover, as the expectation of good, or that which affords ground for it, is a good, so likewise the expectation of evil, or that which affords ground for it, is an evil; hence, as the view enlarges to the greater evil or the greater good which it will produce, what is felt as a good often becomes in actual estimation an evil, and what is felt as an evil becomes a good; injury, wickedness; malignity; the disease otherwise called scrofula.—*adj.* Injurious; unhappy; unfortunate; wrong, depraved, corrupt; wicked, sinful.—*adv.* Not well; not happily; injuriously; not kindly.
E'-vil-ness, *s.* Badness; malignity.
E'-vil-eyed, (-ide, 106, 114) *a.* Looking on with jealousy or envy.
E'-vil-fa'-voured, (-fã'-vurd, 120, 114) *a.* Ill-countenanced.
E'-vil-mind'-ed, 115: *a.* Wicked; malignant.
E'-vil-speak''-ing, *s.* Slander, calumny.
Ev' Among the other compounds are **E'-vil-affect''ed**, **E'-vil-do'er**, **E'-vil-wish''ing**, **E'-vil-work'er**, &c.
To EVINCE=ẽ-vĩnc'e, *v. a.* Literally to conquer; (compare **To EVICT**;) but used in the sense of to prove, to make evident.—See E-.
E'-vin'-ci-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of proof.
E'-vin'-ci-bly, *ad.* So as to force conviction.
E'-vin'-cive, 105: *a.* Tending to prove.
To EVISCERATE=ẽ-vĩs'-sẽr-ãt, *v. a.* To take out the bowels; (see E-;) to search the bowels.
To EVITATE=ẽv'-ẽ-tãt, *v. a.* To avoid. [Shaks.]
Ev'-i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be escaped.
Ev'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* An avoiding, a shunning.
To EVOKE=ẽ-võk'e, *v. a.* To call forth; (see E-;) to call to another place.
To EV-O-CA-TE, 92: *v. a.* To evoke. [Little used.]
Ev'-o-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A calling forth or from.
EVOLUTION, ẽv'-õ-lã'-shũn, *a.* A flying off.
To EVOLVE=ẽ-võlv', 189: *v. a. and n.* To roll from out the foldings, to unroll; (see E-;) to disentangle.—*adv.* To open itself, to disclose itself.
E'-vol'-vent, *s.* The curve described from the evolute.
Ev'-o-lute, 109: *s.* An original curve from which another called the evolute is described.
Ev'-o-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of unrolling; a series unfolded; in arithmetic, the extraction of roots of any power, as opposed to Involution; in geometry, the unfolding of a curve; in military tactics, any motion by which a body of men change their arrangement.
EVOMITION, ẽv'-õ-mĩsh'-ũn, *a.* A vomiting.
To EVULGATE=ẽ-vũl'-gãt, *v. a.* To publish.
Ev'-ul-ga'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A divulging.—See E-.
EVULSION, ẽ-vũl'-shũn, *a.* A plucking out.
EW=ũ, 110: *s.* The shee sheep.

EWER=ũre, 49, 134: *s.* A kind of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin.
EW'-er-r, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the table-linen, and serve water in ewers after dinner.
EX-, A Latin prefix the same as E-, signifying out of, from, beyond. It is very often merely intensive. In words compounded occasionally, as the **Ex-minister**, the **Ex-churchwarden**, &c., it has the force of an adjective.
EXACERBATE, ẽgz-ãss'-er-bãt, 154: *v. a.* To imbitter; to exasperate.
Ex-ac'-er-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Increase of malignity, or of severity; height of a disease; paroxysm.
EX-ac'-ER-NE-S'-CENCE, *s.* Increase of irritation.
EXACERVATION, ẽgz-ãss'-er-vã'-shũn, 154, 89: *s.* The act of heaping up.
EXACT, ẽgz-ãct', 154: *a.* Literally, that is pressed out, that is stretched accurately to a mark or standard; hence, closely correct or regular; nice; methodical; careful, not negligent; strict, punctual, honest.
Ex-act'-ly, *ad.* Accurately, nicely, precisely.
Ex-act'-ness, *s.* Accuracy, nicety, regularity.
Ex-act'-i-tude, *s.* Exactness, nicety.
To EX-act', *v. a. and n.* To force or compel from, or out of; to require authoritatively; to demand of right; to extort.—*adv.* To practise extortion.
Ex-ac'-tor, 30: *s.* One who exacts.
Ex-ac'-tion, 98: *s.* The act of demanding authoritatively; extortion, unjust demand; a severe tribute.
To EXACUATE, ẽgz-ãck'-h-ãt, 154: *v. a.* To whet or sharpen. [B. Jon.]
To EXAGGERATE, ẽgz-ãd'-gẽr-ãt, 154, 143: *v. a.* To heap up; to heighten by representation.
Ex-ag'-ger-a'-tor-y, *a.* That exaggerates.
Ex-ag'-ger-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of heaping together; a heap; a hyperbolical amplification.
To EXAGITATE, ẽgz-ãd'-gẽ-tãt, 154: *v. a.* To stir up, to disquiet, to reproach. [Little used.]
Ex-ag'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of agitating.
To EXALT, ẽgz-ãlt', 154, 112: *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power or dignity, to joy or confidence; to extol, to magnify; to enforce; to elevate in diction; in physics, to purify.
Ex-al'-ter, 36: *s.* One who exalts.
Ex-al'-ted-ness, *s.* Elevation; concerted greatness.
Ex-al'-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of exalting; the state of being exalted; elevation; dignity; sublimation.
EXAMEN, ẽgz-ã-mẽn, [Lat.] 154: *s.* The tongue of a balance, and hence the only signification it bears as an English word, a weighing or scrutiny, an examination.
To EX-AM-INE, (ẽgz-ãm'-ĩn, 105) *v. a.* To inspect carefully; to scrutinize, to sift or scan; to try by interrogatories; to try by experiment; to try by thought and reflection.
Ex-am'-i-ner, *s.* He or that which examines.
Ex-am'-i-na-ble, *a.* That may be examined.
EX-am'-i-NATE, *s.* The person examined; for which *Examinant* has also been used.
Ex-am'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* An examiner. [Obs.]
Ex-am'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of examining by experiments or by question; accurate disquisition.
EXAMPLE, ẽgz-ãm'-pl, 154, 11, 101: *s.* A pattern, copy, or model; a precedent for imitation; one published as a precedent to be shunned; instance, specimen; sample; an induction from what has happened to what may happen.
To Ex-am'-ple, *v. a.* To exemplify. [Out of use.]
Ex-am'-pler, *s.* An exemplar; a sampler. [Obs.]
Ex- See the relations of this class under **Exemplar**.
EXANGUIOUS.—See **Exanguious**.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Powels: gãt'-wã; chãp'-mãn; pã-pã; lãw; gõd; j'õ, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

EXANIMATE, ɛgz-ān'-ē-māt, 154: *a.* Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

Ex-an'-i-maⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Loss of life or spirits.

Ex-an'-i-mous, 120: *a.* Lifeless, dead.

EXANTHEMATA, ɛcks-ān-thēm'-d-tā, 154:

s. pl. Efflorescences, eruptions, pustules.

Ex-an-thēm'-a-tous, 120: *a.* Pustulous, eruptive.

Exanthematic (88) has the same meaning.

EXANTLATION, ɛcks-ānt-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.*

The act of drawing out. To *Exantlate* is quite out of use.

EXARATION, ɛcks-ār-ē'-shūn, *s.* Literally, a

plopping or cutting out; appropriately, the act of writing.

EXARCH, ɛcks-ark, 154, 161: *s.* One whose

rule is held from or under another; (see *Ex-;*) a vicero-

roy.

EXARTICULATION, ɛcks-ar-tick'-d-lā'-

shūn, 89: *s.* Luxation, dislocation of a joint.

To **EXASPERATE**, ɛgz-ās'-pēr-āt, 154: *v. a.*

To irritate; to aggravate; to exacerbate.

Ex-as'-per-ate, *a.* Exasperated. [Obs.]

Ex-as'-per-aⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Provocation, irritation;

aggravation; exacerbation.

To **EXAUCTORATE**, ɛgz-āuk'-tō-rāt, 154:

v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

Exauthorize occurs, and *Exauthorize*, in a sense nearly

similar; but none of them, nor their derivatives, are in

modern use.

EXCANDESCENT, ɛcks-cān-dēs'-sēnt, 154:

a. White with heat.

Ex-can-desⁿ-cence, **Ex-can-desⁿ-cen-cy**, *s.*

Glowing or white heat; a growing angry, anger.

EXCANTATION, ɛcks-cān-tā'-shūn, *s.* Dis-

enchantment. The original Latin has the opposite

meaning.

To **EXCARNATE**, ɛcks-car'-nāt, 154: *v. a.* To

clear from flesh.

Ex-car'-ni-fi-caⁿ-tion, *s.* A clearing from flesh.

To **EXCAVATE**, ɛcks-cd-vāt, *v. a.* To hollow.

Ex'-ca-vaⁿ-tor, 38: *s.* One who excavates or digs.

Ex'-ca-vaⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making hollow

by digging, scooping, or otherwise; a cavity, a hollow.

EXCECATION, ɛck-sē-cā'-shūn, *s.* Blindness.

To **EXCEED**, ɛck-sēd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To

go beyond, to outgo, to surpass, to excel:—*adv.* To

pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits;

to bear the greater proportion.

Ex-ceedⁿ-ing, *a.* and *ad.* Great in extent, quan-

tity, or duration; surpassing:—*ad.* Exceedingly.

Ex-ceedⁿ-ing-ly, *ad.* Greatly, very much.

Ex-cessⁿ, *s.* Literally, that which exceeds; hence,

superfluity; transgression of due limits; intem-

perance; the difference between unequal things.

Ex-cesⁿ-sive, 105: *a.* Beyond bounds; vehement.

Ex-cesⁿ-sive-ly, *ad.* With or to excess.

To **EXCEL**, ɛcks-sēl', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To

outdo in good qualities, to surpass:—*adv.* To have

good qualities in a great degree.

Ex'-cel-lent, *a.* and *ad.* Of great virtue, worth, or

dignity; eminent:—*ad.* [Shaks.] Excellently.

Ex'-cel-lent-ly, *ad.* In an exceeding degree.

Ex'-cel-lence, **Ex'-cel-lenⁿ-cy**, *s.* The state of ex-

celling; that in which one excels; good quality; good-

ness; purity; a title of honour, particularly for am-

bassadors.

To **EXCEPT**, ɛcks-sēpt', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To

leave out specifically:—*adv.* To object, followed by *to*

or *against*.

Ex-ceptⁿ, *prep.* (originally the imp. mood.) Exclu-

sively of; without inclusion of; unless.

Ex-cepⁿ-ting, *prep.* (originally the pr. part.) With

exception of.

Ex-cepⁿ-tor, 38: *s.* An objector.

Ex-cepⁿ-tive, 105: *a.* Including an exception.

Ex-ceptⁿ-less, *a.* General. [Shaks.]

Ex-cepⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Exclusion; the thing ex-

cluded; objection, with *against* or *to*; offence taken; a

stop or stay to an action at law.

Ex-cepⁿ-tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection.

Ex-cepⁿ-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Full of objections,

peevish.

Ex-cepⁿ-tious-ness, *s.* Peevishness.

To **EXCERN**.—See under *To Excute*.

To **EXCERP**, ɛcks-ɛɛrp', 154: *v. a.* To pick out,

to select. To *Excerpt* is less proper.

Ex-cepⁿ-tion, *s.* A selecting; the thing selected.

Ex-cepⁿ-t, *s.* A passage selected.

EXCESS, &c.—See under *To Exceed*.

To **EXCHANGE**, ɛcks-chāng', 154, 111: *v. a.*

To give one thing for another; to give and take re-

ciprocally; to quit for another thing.

Ex-changeⁿ, *s.* The act of exchanging; barter;

balance of money; a place where merchants meet.

Ex-chanⁿ-ger, *s.* One who practices exchange.

Ex-chanⁿ-ge-a-ble, *a.* That may be exchanged.

EXCHEQUER, ɛcks-chēck'-er, 154, 121, 36:

s. An ancient court of record wherein all causes

touching the revenue and rights of the crown are

heard and determined: it is so named from the checked

cloth covering the table, on which the king's accounts

were marked and scored. Part of its business, re-

lating to receipts and disbursements, is now transacted

by the bank of England; and the judicial part, which

consists of a court of equity and a court of common

law, is now, by a fiction in the proceedings, opened to

the nation generally, and not confined to matters re-

lating solely to the royal revenue.

To **Ex-chequⁿ-er**, 36: *v. a.* To institute a process

against in the court of exchequer; to fine by a sen-

tence of the exchequer.

EXCISE, ɛck-siz', 154, 151: *s.* Literally, a part

cut off; and, appropriately, that which is paid not in

kind but in money to the king, on certain commodities

of home consumption.

To **Ex-ciseⁿ**, *v. a.* To make subject to excise.

Ex-ciⁿ-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.

Ex-ciseⁿ-man, *s.* An officer who inspects and rates

excisable commodities.

Ex-ciⁿ-sion, (ɛck-sizh'-ūn, 90) *s.* A cutting out

or off; extirpation, destruction.

To **EXCITE**, ɛcks-sit', 154: *v. a.* To rouse, to

stir up; to put into motion; to raise.

Ex-ciⁿ-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which excites.

Ex-citeⁿ-ment, *s.* The state of being excited; that

which excites or rouses, a motive.

Ex-ciⁿ-ta-ble, *a.* Susceptible of excitement.

Ex-ciⁿ-ta-bilⁿ-i-ty, *s.* Liability to excitement.

Ex-ciⁿ-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to excite.

Ex-ciⁿ-ta-tor-y, *a.* Tending to excite.

To **Ex-ciⁿ-tate**, *v. a.* To excite. [Obs.]

Ex-ciⁿ-tent, 12: *a.* and *s.* Stimulant.

Ex-ciⁿ-taⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exciting.

To **EXCLAIM**, ɛcks-clām', 154: *v. n.* To cry

out with vehemence; to declare with vociferation.

Ex-claimⁿ-er, *s.* One that exclaims or cries out.

Ex-claimⁿ-a-tor-y, **Ex-claimⁿ-a-tive**, 92, 105: *a.*

Containing or expressing exclamation.

Ex-claimⁿ-a-tor-i-ly, **Ex-claimⁿ-a-tive-ly**, *ad.* In

an exclamatory manner.

Ex-claⁿ-maⁿ-tion, *s.* Vehement outcry, clamour;

a sentence passionately uttered, or of passionate im-

port; the note (!) affixed to such sentence.

To **EXCLUDE**, ɛcks-clūd', 154, 109: *v. a.* To

shut out, to hinder from entrance; to debar, to pro-

hibit, to except; originally, to eject.

Ex-cluⁿ-sive, (-civ, 105, 151) *a.* and *s.* Ex-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āīn, 166: thēn, 166.

cluding; exceptive; debarring participation:—*s.* One belonging to a coterie of persons, that consider themselves too high to associate but with each other.
Ex-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an exclusive manner.
Ex-clu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of excluding; rejection; exception; ejection.
Ex-clu'-sion-ist, *s.* One who would debar another from a privilege.
To EXCOCT, ěcks-cōct', 154: *v. a.* To boil up.
To EXCOGITATE, ěcks-cōd'-gē-tāte, 154: *v. a.* To strike out by thinking; to contrive.
Ex-cog'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* Invention by thought.
To EXCOMMUNICATE, ěcks-cōm-mū'-nē-cātē, 154: *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure.
Ex'-com-mu'-ni-cate, *a.* and *s.* Excommunicated. [Shaks.]—*s.* An excommunicated person.
Ex'-com-mu'-ni-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* An ecclesiastical interdiction.
To EXCORIATE, ěcks-cōrē'-ē-āte, 154, 47: *v. a.* To strip off the skin, to flay.
Ex-cō'-ri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of flaying; loss of skin; a sore place where the skin is off.
EXCORTICATION, ěcks-cōr'-tē-cā'-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* A pulling the bark off.
EXCREMENT, &c.—See lower, under To Excrete.
EXCRESCENT, ěcks-crēs'-sēnt, 154: *a.* Growing out with preternatural superfluity.
Ex-cres'-cence, **Ex-crēs'-cen-cy**, *s.* That which grows unnaturally and without use out of something else.
To EXCRETE, ěcks-crētē', *v. a.* To separate and throw off; to excrete or strain out.
Ex-crē'-tive, 105: *a.* That separates and throws off the excrementitious parts.
Ex-crē'-tor-y, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.
EX-CRR-MENT, *s.* That which is separated from the nourishing part of food, and thrown off as noxious or useless.
Ex'-cre-men'-tal, *a.* Relating to excrement.
Ex'-cre-men-ti'-tious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Consisting of matter excreted as noxious or useless.
To EX-CERN, *v. a.* To strain out; to separate and emit through the pores. This word, in the original Latin, is the parent of the whole class.
To EXCRUCIATE, ěcks-crōs'-shē-āte, 154, 109: *v. a.* (Compare Cross. &c.) To torture, to torment.
Ex-crū'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Torment; vexation.
Ex-crū'-ci-a-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to torment.
EXCUBATION, ěcks-cū-bā'-shūn, 154, 109: *s.* The act of watching all night.
To EXCULPATE, ěcks-cūl'-pāte, 154: *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.
Ex-cul'-pa-tor-y, *a.* Clearing from imputation.
Ex'-cul'-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of clearing from alleged blame; an excuse.
EXCURSION, ěcks-cur'-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* A running beyond, a digression; a ramble, an expedition.
Ex-cur'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Rambling, deviating.
Ex-cur'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an excursive manner.
To EXCUSE, ěcks-cūz', 154, 137: *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit; to pardon; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology; more rarely, to justify.
Ex-cu'-ter, 36: *s.* One who excuses another.
Ex-cu'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Pardonable.
Ex-cu'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Pardonableness.
Ex-cu'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Apologetical.
Ex'-cu-sa'-tion, *s.* Excuse, plea, apology.
EX-CUSE, (-cūce, 137) *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; remission; cause of being excused.

Ex-cuse'-less, *a.* Without excuse.
To EXCUSS, ěcks-cūss', 154: *v. a.* To shake off; to shake off the person in possession, and seize by law. [Obs.]
To EXECRATE, ěcks-ē-crāte, 154: *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.
Ex'-e-ra-ble, *a.* Hateful, detestable.
Ex'-e-ra-bly, *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.
Ex'-e-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil; the object of execration.
Ex'-e-ra'-tor-y, *s.* A formula of execrations.
To EXECT, &c.—See To Exsect.
To EXECUTE, ěcks-ē-cūte, 154: *v. a.* Literally, to follow out or through; hence, to carry into effect, to perform; to put to death as the completion of a legal sentence; to kill; to complete as a legal instrument by signing and sealing.
Ex'-e-cu'-ter, *s.* He that executes, generally.
Ex'-e-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Performance, practice; the act of the law by which possession is given of body or goods; death inflicted by law; destruction, slaughter.
Ex'-e-cu'-tion-er, *s.* He that puts criminals to death: in the more general senses it is obs.
EX-EC-U-TIVE, 154, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of executing; not legislative, but active, or putting the laws in act:—*s.* The person or persons who administer the government.
Ex-ec'-u-tor-y, *a.* Exercising authority; that is to be executed or performed at a future period.
EX-EC-U-TOR, 38: *s.* He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.
Ex-ec'-u-trix, *s.* A female executor. *Executress* is used by Shakespeare.
Ex-ec'-u-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an executor.
Ex-ec'-u-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.
EXEGESIS, ěcks-ē-gē'-cīs, 154: *s.* Exposition, explanation, interpretation.
Ex'-e-get'-ic, **Ex'-e-get'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Explanatory.
Ex'-e-get'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of explanation.
EXEMPLAR, ěgz-ēm'-plār, 151, 34: *s.* A pattern, an example to be imitated.
Ex'-em-plar-y, 105: *a.* Worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern; serving to warn; explanatory.
Ex'-em-plar-i-ly, *ad.* In an exemplary manner.
Ex'-em-plar-i-ness, *s.* State of being exemplary.
To EX-EM-PLA-RY, 6: *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to copy; to take an attested copy.
Ex-em'-pli-fier, 6: *s.* He that exemplifies by following a pattern.
Ex-em'-pli-fi-ca'-tion, 89, 105: *s.* An illustration by example; a copy, a transcript.
To EXEMPT, ěgz-ēm'-p, 154, 156: *v. a.* To grant immunity from; to privilege.
Ex'-empt, *a.* Privileged; not liable; not included.
Ex'-emp-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be exempted.
Ex'-emp-ti'-tious, (-tish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Separable. [Obs.]
Ex'-emp'-tion, 89: *s.* Freedom from that to which others are liable; immunity, privilege.
To EXENTERATE, ěcks-ēn'-tēr-āte, 154, 129: *v. a.* To take out the bowels.
Ex-en'-ter-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A disembowelling.
EXEQUIES, ěcks-ē-kwiz, 154, 188, 120, 151: *s. pl.* Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial.
Ex-e'-qui-al, 90: *a.* Funeral.
EXERCISE, ěcks-er-cize, 154, 151: *s.* Work, labour; use, practice, such as belongs to a man's occupation; labour for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; task; act of divine worship.
To Ex'-er-cise, *v. a.* and *n.* To employ; to train

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e.* few, 55: a, t, y, &c. mute, 171.

by use to task; to practise; to put in use:—*acc.* To use exercise, to labour for health or amusement.

Ex-er-ci'-ser, (-zer, 36) *s.* He that exercises.

Ex-er-ci'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be exercised.

Ex-er'-cent, (эгз-er'-сѣнт, 154) *a.* Practising. [Obs.]

Ex-er'-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Exercise, practice.

EXERGUE, эгз-erg', 154, 189: *s.* Literally, that which is out of, or belongs not to the main work; the space in a medal which belongs not to the general device, but contains under a line or figure the name of the author, or other collateral circumstance.

To **EXERT**, эгз-ert', 154: *v. a.* To put forth; to use with effort; to enforce; to perform.

Ex-er'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION, эгз-э-шүн, 154: *s.* The act of eating out or through. [Little used.]

EXESTUATION, эгз-э-т-шүн, 154, 147: *s.* The state of boiling; ebullition.

To **EXFOLIATE**, эгз-ф-лѣ-атѣ, 154, 90: *v. n.* To come off in leaflike scales. [Mineral. and Surg.]

Ex-fol-i-a-tive, 105: *a.* That has power to cause exfoliation. It is sometimes used substantively.

Ex-fol-i-a'-tion, *s.* The state of exfoliating.

To **EXHALE**, эгз-халѣ, 154: *v. a.* To send out in fume or vapour; to draw out in fume or vapour.

Ex-hale-ment, *s.* Matter exhaled. [Little used.]

Ex-ha-la-ble, *a.* That may be exhaled.

Ex-ha-la'-tion, (эгз-халѣ-шүн, 154, 89) *s.* A sending or a drawing out in fume or vapour, evaporation; that which is emitted, fume, vapour.

To **EXHAUST**, эгз-хаст', 154, 123: *v. a.* To drain; to draw out totally; to expend by exertion; in an obsolete sense, to draw forth.

Ex-haust', *a.* Exhausted. [Obs.]

Ex-haust'-er, *s.* He or that which exhausts.

Ex-haust-i-ble, *a.* That may be exhausted.

Ex-haust-less, *a.* Inexhaustible.

Ex-haust-ion, (-хаст'-юн, 148, 18: *colloq.* -хаст'-шүн, 147) *s.* The act of draining; state of being exhausted.

To **EXHEREDATE**, эгз-хѣрѣ-датѣ, 154, 129: *v. a.* To disinheret. *Exheredation*, *s.* A disinheriting.

To **EXHIBIT**, эгз-хѣбѣ-тѣ, 154: *v. a.* Literally, to have out; and also, to hold out or forth; appropriately, to offer to view formally and publicly; to show, to display; to present in contact with or operation against, as medicine against a disease.

Ex-hib-it, *s.* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.

Ex-hib-i-ter, *s.* One that exhibits, generally. In any specific application, Exhibitor.

Ex-hib-i-tive, 105: *a.* Displaying.

Ex-hib-i-tive-ly, *ad.* Representatively.

Ex-hib-i-tor-y, *a.* Setting forth, showing.

Ex-hi-bit'-ion, (эгз-хѣбѣ-шүн, 154, 89) *s.* The act of exhibiting, display; a public show; that out of which a maintenance is had, an allowance; hence, a benefaction to a school out of which a scholar is maintained at the university.

Ex-hi-bit'-ion-er, *s.* One who is maintained at a university by an exhibition.

To **EXHILARATE**, эгз-хѣлѣ-ратѣ, 154: *v. a.* To make cheerful, to cheer; to enliven.

Ex-hil-ar-a'-tion, *s.* An enlivening; merriment.

To **EXHORT**, эгз-хорт', 154, 47: *v. a.* To incite by words of advice or well-meant counsel:—*acc.* To deliver exhortations.

Ex-hort'-er, *s.* One who exhorts, an adviser.

Ex-hort-a-tive, 105: *a.* Containing exhortation.

Ex-hort-a-tor-y, *a.* Tending to exhort.

Ex-hor-ta'-tion, (эгз-хорѣ-т-шүн, 154) *s.* An exhorting; the words or speech used in exhorting.

EXHUMATION, эгз-х-м-а'-шүн, 154, 89: *s.* The act of unburying; a disinterment.

To **EXICCATE**, &c.—See *Exsiccate*, &c.

EXIGENT, эгз-э-гѣнт, 154, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pressing; requiring instant aid:—*s.* Pressing business, exigence; Shakspeare uses it for extremity, end; in law, a writ preparatory to an outlawry, made out and proclaimed by an officer called the *Exigiter*.

Ex-i-gence, **Ex-i-gen-cy**, *s.* Demand, want, need; pressing necessity; sudden occasion.

Ex-i-gi-ble, *a.* That may be exacted.

EXIGUOUS, эгз-ѣ-г-у-с, 154: *a.* Diminutive.

Ex-i-gu'-i-ty, (эгз-э-г-у-сѣ-тѣ, 84) *s.* Smallness.

EXILE, эгз-илѣ, 154: *s.* Banishment; the person banished.

To **EX-ile**, *v. a.* To banish. The accent used to be on the last syllable, and in poetry must often still be pronounced there.

Ex-ile-ment, (эгз-илѣ-мент) *s.* Banishment.

EXILE, эгз-илѣ, 154: *a.* Small, slender.

Ex-il-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Slenderness, thinness.

EXILITION, эгз-э-лѣ-ш-юн, 154, 89: *s.* The act of leaping or springing out.

EXIMIOUS, эгз-имѣ-у-с, 154: *a.* Excellent.

EXINANITION, эгз-инѣ-нѣ-ш-юн, 154, 89: *s.* An emptying; hence, privation, loss.

To **EXIST**, эгз-ист', 154: *v. n.* To be, to live.

Ex-is-tent, *a.* Having or possessing being.

Ex-is-tence, **Ex-is-ten-cy**, *s.* State of being; continued being; duration; a being.

Ex-is-ten'-tial, (-шѣ-лѣ, 147) *a.* Having existence.

EXIT, эгз-ит', 154: *s.* Literally, he goes out,—a direction used in play-books; hence, a departure; decrease; a way or passage. *Exit*, they go out. [Lat.]

EXITIAL, эгз-ишѣ-лѣ, } 154, 90: *a.* Destructive.

EXITIOUS, эгз-ишѣ-у-с, } *f.* tive to life; fatal.

EXODUS, эгз-о-д-у-с, 154: *s.* Departure; the book of Moses which describes the departure from Egypt.

EXOLETE, эгз-о-лѣ-тѣ, 154: *a.* Obsolete.

EXOLVE, эгз-олѣ-тѣ, 154, 189: *v. a.* To loose.

Ex-o-lu'-tion, 109, 89: *s.* A laxation of nerve.

EXOMPHALOS, эгз-омѣ-лѣ-лѣ-ос, 154, 163, 18: *s.* A naval rupture.

To **EXONERATE**, эгз-онѣ-рѣ-атѣ, 154: *v. a.* To unload, to disburthen.

Ex-on-er-a-tive, 105: *a.* Freeing from a charge or burthen.

Ex-on-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exonerating.

EXOPTABLE, эгз-опѣ-лѣ-лѣ, 154, 98, 101: *a.* Very desirable; to be sought for with eagerness.

EXORABLE, эгз-о-рѣ-лѣ-лѣ, 154: *a.* Moveable by entreaty; not inexorable.

EXORBITANT, эгз-орѣ-бѣ-танѣ, 154: *a.* Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, enormous, excessive.

Ex-or-bit-tant-ly, *ad.* Beyond rule; excessively.

Ex-or-bit-tance, **Ex-or-bit-tan-cy**, *s.* Gross deviation; extravagant demand; depravity.

To **EXORCISE**, эгз-орѣ-цѣ-зѣ, 154, 38: *v. a.* To abjure by some holy name; to drive away (spirits) by certain forms of abjuration; to purify from devilish influence by religious ceremonies.

Ex-or-ci-ser, (-zer, 36) *s.* One who exorcises; also, called an *Ex-orcist*.

Ex-or-cism, 158: *s.* The form of abjuration, or the ceremony used in exorcising.

EXORDIUM, эгз-орѣ-дѣ-ум, 154: *s.* A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Ex-or-di-al, 90: *a.* Introductory.

EXORNATION, эгз-орѣ-нѣ-ш-юн, 154, 89: *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i, *s.* mission, 165: vish-ün, i, *e.* vision, 165: shün, 166: then, 166.

EXORTIVE, ɛgz-or'-tív, 154, 105: *a.* Rising.
EXOSSATED, ɛgz-ɔs'-sá-téd, 154: *a.* Deprived of bones.
EX-OS'-seous, (-ɔsh-'ús, 147) *a.* Boneless.
EX'-os-to'-sis, (ɛks'-ɔs-tó'-cís, 154) *a.* An unnatural bony protuberance.
EXOTERIC, ɛks'-ɔt'-íck, 154, 88: *a.* Exterior or public, as distinguished from Esoteric; which see.
EXOTIC, ɛgz-ɔt'-íck, 154, 151, 88: *a.* and *s.* Foreign, not produced at home:—*s.* A foreign plant.
EX-ot'-ical, *a.* Exotic.
To EXPAND, ɛks-pánd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet:—*new.* To open.
Ex-pans'e, 153: *s.* Wide smooth extension.
Ex-pan'-sive, (-cív, 105) *a.* Of power to expand.
Ex-pan'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.
Ex-pan'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capacity of expansion.
Ex-pan'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* The act of expanding; the state of being expanded; extent; space.
EX-PARTE, ɛks-par'-tét, [Lat.] *a.* Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question.
To EXPATiate, ɛks-pā'-shé-át, 154, 90: *v. a.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
Ex-pā'-ti-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One who enlarges upon.
To EXPATRIATE, ɛks-pā'-tré-át, 154: *v. a.* To banish from one's native country.
Ex-pā'-tri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Banishment, voluntary or compulsive.
To EXPECT, ɛks-péct', 154: *v. a.* To look for, to apprehend; to wait for; to attend the coming.
Ex-pect'-er, 36: *s.* One who expects.
Ex-pect'-ant, *a.* and *s.* Expecting:—*s.* One who is looking to some benefit.
Ex-pect'-ance, **Ex-pect'-an-cy**, *s.* The act of expecting; hope; something expected.
Ex-pec'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be hoped for.
Ex-pec'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expecting; prospect of good to come; the object of hope.
To EXPECTORATE, ɛks-péck'-tó-rát, 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To eject from the breast or lungs:—*new.* To eject phlegm or other matter.
Ex-pec'-to-ra'-tive, *a.* Promoting expectoration.
Ex-pec'-to-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of discharging from the breast; a discharge by coughing.
Ex-pec'-to-rant, *a.* and *s.* Promoting expectoration:—*s.* A medicine to produce expectoration.
EXPEDIENCE, &c.—See under **To Expedite**.
To EXPEDITE, ɛks-péd'-é-tát, 154: *v. a.* To cut out the balls of a dog's feet. [Forest law.]
To EXPEDITE, ɛks'-pé-díte, 154: *v. a.* To hasten; to facilitate; to despatch, to send from.
Ex'-pe-dite, *a.* Quick, easy, active; light armed.
Ex'-pe-dite-ly, *ad.* Quickly, readily.
Ex'-pe-dit'-ion, 89: *s.* Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.
Ex'-pe-dit'-ious, (-sh'ús, 147) *a.* Speedy, quick; soon done; nimble, swift; acting with celerity.
Ex'-pe-dit'-ious-ly, *ad.* Speedily, nimbly.
Ex-ped'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Performing with speed. [Obs.]
To Ex-PR'-di-ATE, *v. a.* To expedite. [Obs.]
Ex-PR'-di-ent, 146: *a.* Expeditious. [Obs.]
Ex-PR'-di-ent, *a.* and *s.* Hastening, urging forward; hence, tending to promote an end; fit, convenient:—*s.* That which helps forward; means to an end contrived in an exigence, a shift.
Ex-pe'-di-ent-ly, *ad.* Fitly, conveniently.
Ex-pe'-di-ence, **Ex-pe'-di-en-cy**, *s.* Primarily, expedition, [Obs.] suitability to an end, fitness.
To EXPEL, ɛks-pél', 154: *v. a.* To drive out; to eject; to banish.

Ex-pe'l-er, 36: *s.* He or that which expels.
To Ex-PUL-sé, 153: *v. a.* To expel. [Little used.]
Ex-pul'-sive, (-cív, 105) *a.* Having power to expel.
Ex-pul'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* The act of expelling; the state of being expelled.
To EXPEND, ɛks-pénd', 154: *v. a.* To spend.
Ex-pen'-di-ture, (-túr, 147) *s.* Disbursement.
EX-PENSE, 153: *s.* The act of expending; habit of expending; cost, charge; that which is expended.
Ex-pense'-ful, 117: *a.* Expensive. [Little used.]
Ex-pense'-less, *a.* Without expense.
Ex-pen'-sive, (-cív, 105) *a.* Given to expense, extravagant; requiring expense, costly.
Ex-pen'-sive-ly, *ad.* With great expense.
Ex-pen'-sive-ness, *s.* Addition to expense; costliness.
EXPERIENCE, ɛks-pér'-é-énce, 154, 43: *s.* Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by practice.
To Ex-pe'-ri-ence, *v. a.* To try; to know by practice.
Ex-pe'-ri-enced, (-énst, 114, 143) *a.* Skilful; wise.
Ex-pe'-ri-en-er, *s.* An experimentalist.
EX-PER'-i-ment, 129: *s.* Trial, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.
To Ex-per'-i-ment, *v. n.* and *a.* To make experiment:—*act.* [Little used.] To try; to experience.
Ex-per'-i-ment-er, *s.* An experimentalist.
Ex-per'-i-men'-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, built upon, or known by trial or experiment.
Ex'-per-i-men'-tal-ly, 84: *ad.* By experiment.
Ex-per'-i-men'-tal-ist, *s.* He who makes experiments.
EX-PERT, *a.* Skilful by practice; ready, dexterous.
Ex-pert'-ly, *ad.* In a skilful ready manner.
Ex-pert'-ness, *s.* Skill, readiness, dexterity.
To EXPIATE, ɛks'-pé-át, 154, 90: *v. a.* To annul guilt by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.
Ex'-pi-a'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Of power to expiate.
Ex'-pi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expiating; the means of expiating; atonement; acts to avert prodigies.
EXPIATION, ɛks'-pī-lā'-shün, 154, 6, 89: *s.* A stripping, particularly of land, by which the heir is robbed.
To EXPIRE, ɛks-pīr', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To breathe out, opposed to *Inspire*; to exhale:—*new.* To breathe the last, to die; to perish; to come to an end; in an unusual sense, to fly out with a blast.
Ex'-pi-ra-ble, *a.* That may come to an end.
Ex'-pi-ra'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* The act of giving out air from the lungs, distinguished from *Inspiration*, and from *Respiration*, which includes both; death; evaporation; vapour; cessation, end.
To EXPLAIN, ɛks-plān', *v. a.* and *n.* To expound, to illustrate:—*new.* To give explanations.
Ex-plain'-er, 36: *s.* An expounder, an interpreter.
Ex-plain'-a-ble, *a.* That can be explained.
EX-PLAN'-A-TOR-y, 129: *a.* Serving to explain.
Ex'-pla-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of explaining; the sense explained; adjustment of a difference.
EXPLETORY, ɛks-plé-tor-y, 154, 129: *a.* Filling up; taking up room.
Ex'-ple-tive, *a.* and *s.* Supplemental:—*s.* A word or syllable adding nothing to the sense.
EX-PLÉ'-TION, 89: *s.* Fulfilment. [Little used.]
To EXPLICATE, ɛks'-plé-cát, *v. a.* Literally, to unfold, to expand, [little used:] to explain, to clear.
Ex'-pli-ca-ble, 101: *a.* Explainable.
Ex'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to explain.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gān'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pǎ'-pǎ': lǎw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

EXP

Ex-pli-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* An expounder.
Ex-pli-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Explicative.
Ex-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of explicating; interpretation, explanation.
EX-PLIĆ-IT, (-plĩs'-it) *a.* Literally, unfolded; plain, clear, not merely implied.
EX-pliĆ-it-ly, *ad.* In an explicit manner.
EX-pliĆ-it-ness, *s.* The state of being explicit.
To EXPLODE, ěks-plōdĕ', 154: *v. n. and a.*
 To burst forth with violence and noise:—*act.* To decry or reject with noise; to drive into disrepute; to cry down.
EX-plō'-der, 36: *s.* He who explodes; a hisser.
EX-plō'-sivz, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Of power to explode.
EX-plō'-sion, (-zh'ūn, 151, 147) *s.* The act of exploding; a bursting with noise; sudden and loud discharge.
EXPLOIT, ěks-plōit', 154, 29: *s.* A deed or act, but especially an heroic act; an achievement. Its relations, *To Exploit*, *Exploitable*, *Exploiture*, are obsolete.
To EXPLORE, ěks-plōrĕ', 154: *v. a.* To stretch or strain the eyes in order to discover; (originally, to strain the voice or cry out;) to search into; to try.
EX-plore'-ment, *s.* Search; trial. [Little used.]
EX-plōr'-a-tor-y, 92: *a.* Searching, examining.
To EX-plō'-rate, 47: *v. a.* To explore. [Obs.]
EX'-plo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Search, examination.
EX'-plo-ra'-tor, 38, 85: *s.* One who explores.
EXPLOSION, &c.—See under *To Explode*.
EXPONENT, ěks-pō-nĕnt, 154: *s.* The index of a power, as the figure in the algebraic expression a^2 ; also, that which indicates the ratio of two numbers, as being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio of 30 to 5.
EX-po-nen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a.* Relating to an exponent; an epithet applied to certain curves in the doctrine of fluxions.
To EXPORT, ěks-pō'urt, 154, 130, 147: *v. a.*
 To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffic.
EX-port'-er, 36: *s.* He that exports commodities.
EX-port'-a-ble, *a.* That may be exported.
EX'-por-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of exporting; the act of carrying out.
EX'-port, 83: *s.* Commodity carried abroad.
To EXPOSE, ěks-pōzĕ', 154, 137: *v. a.* To lay open, to make bare; to lay open to examination, censure, or ridicule; to place in danger; to cast out to chance.
EX-po'-ser, (-zer, 36) *s.* One who exposes.
EX-po'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; situation as to sun and air.
EX-POS'-ITIVE, (-pōz'-ĕ-tiv, 105) *a.* Explanatory.
EX-po'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An explainer, an interpreter.
EX-po'-i-tor-y, *a.* Explanatory.
EX'-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Situation as to sun and air; explanation, interpretation.
EX-po'-sĕ, (ěks-pō'-zay, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A formal recital by a government of the causes and motives of its acts.
To EX-POUND, 31: *v. a.* To explain, to interpret.
EX-pound'-er, 31: *s.* An explainer, an expositor.
To EXPOSTULATE, ěks-pōs'-tū-lātĕ', 154: *s.* To reason earnestly; (followed by with;) to remonstrate with force but friendliness. Some old authors use this verb in the active voice.
EX-pos'-tu-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who expostulates.
EX-pos'-tu-la'-tor-y, *a.* Containing expostulation.
EX-pos'-tu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expostulating; an expostulatory conversation or discourse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: shĕn, 166.

EXS

EXPOSURE, *To EXPOUND*, &c.—See under *To Expose*.
To EXPRESS, ěks-prĕss', 154: *v. a.* Literally, to press or squeeze out; commonly, to utter, to give out in words; to represent by any of the imitative arts; to denote.
EX-press', 82: a. and s. Plain, given in direct terms; exactly resembling; sent particularly.—*s.* A messenger sent on purpose; the message sent.
EX-press'-ly, *ad.* In direct terms.
EX-press'-si-ble, *a.* That may be expressed.
EX-press'-sive, 105: *a.* Serving to express; representing with force; having the power of utterance.
EX-press'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an expressive manner.
EX-press'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being expressive.
EX-press'-sion, (-prĕsh'-un, 147) *s.* The act of expressing; utterance; representation; a phrase or mode of speech; the outward signs which make known internal feeling, and affect a spectator or auditor with correspondent emotions.
EX-press'-sure, 147: *s.* Expression. [Shaks.]
To EXPROBRATE, ěks-prō-brātĕ', 154: *v. a.*
 To impute openly with blame; to upbraid.
EX-pro'-bra-tive, 105: *a.* Upbraiding.
EX'-pro-bra'-tion, 89: *s.* Reproachful accusation.
To EXPROPRIATE, ěks-prō-prĕ-ātĕ', 154, 90: *v. a.* To part with the property in; to give up.
EX'-pro'-pri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A giving up.
To EXPUGN, ěks-pūnĕ', 154, 157, 139: *v. a.*
 To conquer, to take by assault.
EX-pugn'-er, 36: *s.* A subduer.
EX-pug'-na-ble, (-pūg'-nā-bl) *a.* That may be forced.
EX'-pug-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Conquest by assault.
EXPULSION, *EXPULSE*, &c.—See under *To Expel*.
To EXPUNGE, ěks-pūngĕ', 154: *v. a.* To blot out as with a pen; to efface; to annihilate.
EX-punc'-tion, (-pūngk'-shūn, 158, 89) *s.* The act of expunging or effacing; abolition.
To EXPURGATE, ěks-pur-gātĕ', 154: *v. a.*
 To purge, to cleanse; to remove as noxious; to expunge from books. Milton uses *Expurge*.
EX-pur'-ga-tor, *a.* A purifier; an expurger.
EX-pur'-ga-tor-y, *a.* Calculated for purifying or expunging.
EX-pur'-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A cleansing; a purification; an expunction.
EXQUISITE, ěks'-kwĕ-zīt, 154, 188, 151, 105: *a. and s.* Literally, sought out with care; hence, choice, select; nice, accurate; complete, consummate:—*s.* A fop.
EX'-qui-site-ly, *ad.* In an exquisite manner.
EX'-qui-site-ness, *s.* Nicety; perfection; acuteness.
EX-quis'-itive, 92, 105: *a.* Curious. [Obs.]
EXSANGUIOUS, ěks-sāng'-gwĕ-ūs, 154, 148, 145, 190: *a.* Destitute of blood or red blood.
To EXSCIND, ěks-cīnd', 154: *v. a.* To cut off.
To EXSCRIBE, ěks-scribĕ', *v. a.* To write out.
EX'-script, 81: *s.* A writing out, a copy.
To EXSICCATE, ěks-sic'-cātĕ', 154: *v. a.*
 To dry.
EX-sic'-cant, *a.* Having power to dry up.
EX-sic'-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Exsiccating.
EX'-sic-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drying.
EXSPUITION, ěks-pū-ish'-ūn, 154, 89: *s.*
 A discharge by spitting.
EXSUCCOUS, ěks-sūc'-kūs, 154, 120: *a.*
 Destitute of juice, dry.
EX-suc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sucking out.
EXSUDATION.—See under *To Exude*.

EXSUFFLATION, ɛks-sūf-flŕ-shŭn, 89: *s.*
A blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism.

EXSUFFOLATE, ɛks-sūf-flŕ-lŕt, 154: *a.*
Swollen; empty; contemptible. [Shaks.]

To EXSUSCITATE, ɛks-sūs-sē-tŕt, 154, 105:
v. a. To rouse up, to stir up.

EX-sus-ci-tŕ-tion, 89: *s.* A stirring up.

EXTANT, ɛks-s-tŕnt, 154: *a.* Standing out,
standing above the rest; now in being; not lost.

EX-tan-cy, *s.* The state of being extant. [Unusual.]

EX-TANCE, *s.* Outward existence. [Unusual.]

EXTATIC, **EXTASY**, &c.—See Ecstasy.

EXTEMPORE, ɛks-tēm-pŕ-rŕy, [Lat.] 154,
101: *ad.* At the moment, unpremeditatedly.

EX-tem-po-ral, *a.* Extemporaneous.

EX-tem-po-ral-ly, *ad.* Extemporaneously.

EX-tem-po-ra-ne-ous, 90: } *a.* Without preme-
EX-tem-po-ra-ry, 98, 105: } ditation; arising at
once from the occasion.

EX-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly, } *ad.* In an extempo-
EX-tem-po-ra-ri-ly, } raneous manner.

EX-tem-po-ri-neas, *s.* The state of being unpre-
meditated.

To EX-tem-po-rize, *v. n.* To make known the
thoughts or emotions of the mind by means not
previously composed or arranged; to discourse without
notes or written composition.

To EXTEND, ɛks-tēnd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To
stretch out in any direction; to amplify, opposed to
contract; to diffuse; to continue; to increase; to en-
large; to impart; to value lands or levy on them by a
writ of extent:—*new.* To reach to any distance.

EX-ten-der, *s.* He or that which extends.

EX-ten-di-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to be extended.

EX-ten-si-bi-les, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-ten-si-bi-ness, } 84: *s.* The capacity of
EX-ten-si-bi-li-ty, } being extended.

EX-ten-sion, (-shŭn, 147) *s.* The act of extending;
the state of being extended; space.

EX-ten-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Wide; large; extensible.

EX-ten-sive-ly, *ad.* Widely, largely.

EX-ten-sive-ness, *s.* Wideness; diffusiveness; less
properly, extensibility.

EX-ten-sor, *s.* The muscle that extends a limb.

EX-ten's, *s.* Space or degree to which anything is
extended; size, compass; distribution; a writ of exe-
cution to the sheriff for the valuing of lands or tene-
ments; sometimes the act of the sheriff upon this
writ; sometimes the valuation when made.

To EXTENUATE, ɛks-tēn'-ū-ŕt, 154: *v. a.*
Primarily, to make thin or slender; hence, to lessen;
to palliate.

EX-ten-u-ate, *a.* Small, thin.

EX-ten-u-a-tion, 89: *s.* A loss of plumpness; the
act of reducing the magnitude of faults, or the contrary
of *aggravation*; palliation, mitigation, alleviation.

EX-ten-u-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Palliative.

EXTERIOR, ɛks-tēr-ē-or, 154, 43, 105, 38:
a. and *s.* Outward, external, not intrinsic:—*s.* (Often
used in the plural.) Outward surface or parts; ap-
pearance.

EX-tē-ri-or-ly, *ad.* Outwardly. [Shaks.]

To EXTERMINATE, ɛks-ter'-mē-nŕt, 154,
105: *v. a.* Literally, to drive from its limits or place;
hence, to abolish; to root up. Our old authors use
Ex-terminē.

EX-ter-mi-na-tor, *s.* He or that which destroys.

EX-ter-mi-na-tor-y, *a.* Consigning to destruction.

EX-ter-mi-na-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction; excision.

EXTERNAL, ɛks-ter'-nŕl, 154: *a.* and *s.*
Outward, not proceeding from itself, the opposite to
internal; having the outward appearance: old authors

used *Extern'*:—*a.* (Often used in the plural.) That
which is outward; the outward parts, exterior form.

EX-ter-nal-ly, *ad.* Outwardly; apparently.

EX-ter-nal'-i-ty, *s.* The state of being external.

EXTENSION, ɛks-ter'-shŭn, 154, 90: *s.* The
act of rubbing or wiping out.

To EXTIL, ɛks-sŭl', 154: *v. n.* To drop from.

EX-til-la-tion, 89: *s.* The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, &c.—See To Stimulate.

EXTINCT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To EXTINGUISH, ɛks-tŭng'-gwŭsh, 154, 158,
145: *v. a.* To put out, to quench; to suppress, to de-
stroy.

EX-tin'-guish-er, 36: *s.* He or that which extin-
guishes, particularly a conical cap to put out a candle.

EX-tin'-guish-a-ble, *a.* That may be extinguished.

EX-tin'-guish-ment, *s.* Extinction; abolition.

EX-TINCT, *a.* Extinguished; ended; abolished.
Some old authors use it as a verb.

EX-tinc-tion, 89: *s.* The act of quenching or ex-
tinguishing; destruction, suppression.

To EXTIRPATE, ɛks-ter'-pŕt, 151, 81, 35:
v. a. To root out; to destroy wholly; to cut out. Our
old authors frequently use *Extirp'*.

EX-tir'-pa-tor, 38: *s.* A destroyer.

EX-tir'-pa-ble, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EX-tir'-pa-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction; excision.

To EXTOL, ɛks-tŕl', 154: *v. a.* To raise in
words or eulogy; to praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EX-tol'-ler, 36: *s.* A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE.—See in the ensuing class.

To EXTORT, ɛks-tŕt', 154, 37: *v. a.* and *n.*
To twist out of, or wrest from; to gain by violence,
oppression, or other injustice:—*new.* To practise ex-
tortion.

EX-tor'-ter, 36: *s.* One who extorts.

EX-tor'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of extor-
ting; illegal compulsion; unjust overcharge.

EX-tor'-tion-er, *s.* A practitioner of extortion.

EX-tor'-tion-ate, *a.* Unjustly taking more than due.

EX-tor'-tious, (-sh'ŭs, *a.* Unjust. [Obs.]

EX-tor'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Serving to extort.

EX-tor-sive-ly, *ad.* By extortion.

To EXTRACT, ɛks-trŕkt', 154: *v. a.* To draw
out; to draw out by chemical operation; to take out
of; to select and abstract from a literary work.

EX-trac'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that by which any thing
is extracted.

EX-trac-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That may be
extracted:—*s.* The proximate principle of vegetable
extracts.

EX-trac-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drawing out; de-
rivation from a stock or family, birth; the chemical
operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c.; the
algebraic or arithmetical operation of getting the root
from some power or number.

EX-TRACT, 83: *s.* That which is extracted; a
passage from a book; an abstract, an epitome; an
essence, a tincture, &c. drawn from a substance by
chemical operation; anciently, extraction.

EXTRA, ɛks-trŕd, 154. A Latin preposition or
prefix signifying beyond or excess; as *Extra-work*,
Extra-pay, &c. Besides such occasional compounds,
it enters into the composition of many established
words.

EX-TRA-JU-DIC-I-ŕl, (-j'oo-dŭsh'-ŕl, 109, 90) *a.*
Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EX-tra-ju-dic-ŕl-ly, *ad.* In an extrajudicial
manner.

EX-TRA-MIS-SION, 147: *s.* A sending outwards.

EX-TRA-MUN-DANE, *s.* Beyond the material world.

EX-TRA-NE-ous, 90, 120: *a.* That is without or
beyond, or not a part of; foreign, not intrinsic.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gŕtŕ-wŕy: chŕp'-mŕn: pŕ-pŕ': lŕw: gŕdd: j'ŕŕ, i. e. *few*, 55: ȧ, ȧ, &c. *mute*, 171.

EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī, (ěks-tror'-dē-nār-ē, 126) *a.* Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; more than common, eminent, remarkable.
EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī-ly, *ad.* Uncommonly.
EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī-ness, *s.* Remarkableness.
EX'-TRA-PA-RO'-CHI-AL, (-kē-āl, 161) 90: *a.* Not within the limits of any parish.
EX-TRAV'-A-GANT, *u.* and *s.* Literally, wandering beyond limits; [Shaks.] hence, excessive, unreasonable; irregular; wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive:—*s.* He or that which is confined to no general rule. In church history, *Extravagants* were certain decretal epistles not at first arranged with the other papal constitutions, but subsequently inserted in the body of the canon law.
EX-trav'-a-gant-ly, *ad.* In an extravagant manner.
EX-trav'-a-gant-ness, *s.* Extravagance.
EX-trav'-a-gance, **EX-trav'-a-gan-cy**, *s.* A wandering; excess; wildness; waste; prodigal expense.
To EX-trav'-a-gate, *v. a.* To wander out of limits. [Little used.]
EX-trav'-a-gan'-tion, 89: *s.* Excess.
EX-TRAV'-A-SA'-TED, *a.* Forced or let out of the proper course.
EX-trav'-a-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forcing or state of being forced out of the proper vessels or ducts.
EX'-TRA-VE'-NATE, *a.* Let out of the veins.
EX'-TRA-VER'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]
EXTRAUGHT, ěks-trāw't, 154, 162: *a.* Extracted. [Obs.]
EXTREME, ěks-trēmē, 154: *a.* and *s.* Utmost, furthest; greatest; highest in degree; pressing; rigorous, strict:—*s.* Utmost point; highest degree; extremity; in the plural, such points or such things of any kind as are at the greatest distance from each other; the subject and predicate of the conclusion in a syllogism.
Ex-treme'-ly, *ad.* In the utmost degree.
Ex-trem'-i-ty, 92: *s.* An extreme; utmost point or part; necessity; emergency; violence; rigour; distress.
To EXTRICATE, ěks-trē-kāte, 154: *v. a.* To disentangle; to disembarass; to free from perplexity.
EX-tri-ca-ble, *a.* That may be extricated.
EX-tri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Disentanglement.
EXTRINSIC, ěks-trin'-sick, 88: } 154: *a.*
EXTRINSICAL, ěks-trin'-sē-āl, } External, outward; not intrinsic.
EX-trin'-si-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* From without.
To EXTRUCT, ěks-strūct', 154: *v. a.* To build.
EX-truc'-tor, 38: *s.* A builder; a fabricator.
EX-truc'-tion, 90: *s.* A structure, a building.
To EXTRUDE, ěks-trōd', 154, 109: *v. a.* To thrust out; to drive off.
EX-tru'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* A thrusting out; expulsion.
EXUBERANT, ěks-tū'-bēr-ānt, 154: *a.* Swelling out, standing out.
EX-tū'-ber-ance, *s.* A protuberance.
EXTUMESCENCE, ěks-tū-mēs'-sēn-sē, 154: *s.* A swelling out, a rising up.
EXUBERANT, ěgz-tū'-bēr-ānt, 154: *a.* Over abundant, luxuriant; plenteous to the utmost.
EX-u'-ber-ant-ly, *ad.* Very copiously.
EX-u'-ber-ance, **EX-u'-ber-an-cy**, *s.* Overflowing plenty; superfluous abundance; overgrowth.
To EX-u'-ber-ate, *v. a.* To abound.
EXUCCOUS, &c.—See *EXsuccous*.
To EXUDE, ěks-sūde', *v. n.* and *a.* To pass or flow out of a living body through the pores, to issue by sweat:—*act.* To discharge by the pores; to discharge as from a plant by incisions.
To EX-u-date, *v. n.* and *a.* To exude.

EX-u-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A discharge by sweat; a discharge from any substance as by sweat.
To EXULCERATE, ěgz-ūl'-cēr-āt, 154: *v. a.* and *a.* To cause an ulcer; to fret:—*acc.* To become ulcerous.
EX-ūl'-cer-a'-tor-y, *a.* Causing ulcers.
EX-ūl'-cer-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The beginning of an erosion which forms an ulcer; exacerbation; corrosion.
To EXULT, ěgz-ūlt', 154: *v. n.* Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph, to rejoice exceedingly.
EX-ūl'-tant, *a.* Rejoicing, triumphing.
EX-ūl'-tance, *s.* Transport, triumph. [Little used.]
EX-ūl'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Joy, triumphant delight.
EXUNDATION, ěks-ūn-dā'-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* Overflowing abundance. **To EXundate**, (to overflow.) is not in use.
To EXUPERATE, ěks-sū'-pēr-āt, 154: *v. a.* To surmount. It should be *Ex-sup-erate*. [Not in use.]
EX-u'-per-ance, *s.* That which surmounts; excess.
EXUSTION, ěgz-ūst'-yūn, *colloq.* ěgz-ūst'-chūn, 154, 146, 147: *s.* The act of burning up; consumption by fire.
EXUVIÆ, ěgz-ū'-vē-ē, 154, 103: [Lat.] *s. pl.* Whatever is put off or shed, and left; the cast skin or shells of animals; the spoils or remains of natural objects deposited at some great change in the earth.
EYAS, ī'-ās, 106: *s.* and *a.* A young hawk just taken from the nest:—*adj.* Unfedged.
EY'-as-mus'-ket, *s.* A young unfedged sparrow-hawk, called in Italian *Muschetto*. [Shaks.]
EYE, ī, 5, 106: *s.* (The plural used to be *Eyne*, (inc.) but it is now regular.) The organ of vision; power of perception; aspect, regard; notice, observation; sight, view; that which is formed as an eye; a small perforation; a small loop or catch to receive a hook; a small shade of colour: with a different etymology. It was used to signify a brood.
To Eye, *v. a.* and *n.* To watch; to keep in view; to gaze on:—*acc.* [Obs.] To appear; to show.
Eyed, (id.) *a.* Having eyes.
Ey'-er, 36: *s.* One who eyes.
Ey'-less, *a.* Without eyes.
Ey'-let, *s.* A hole to let in light; a perforation.
Ey'l'-lad, (īl'-yād, 146) *s.* An ogling glance.
Ey'-ball, (-bāl, 112) *s.* The apple of the eye.
Ey'-bright, (-brīt, 139) *s.* The plant euphrasy.
Ey'-brow, *s.* The hairy arch over the eye.
Ey'-lash, *s.* One of the hairs that edge the eye.
Ey'-lid, *s.* The membrane that closes the eye.
Ey'-ser-vice, *s.* Service compelled by inspection.
Ey'-shot, *s.* A sight, a transient view.
Ey'-sight, (-sīt, 139) *s.* Sight of the eye.
Ey'-sore, *s.* Something offensive to sight.
Ey'-tooth, *s.* The tooth under the eye.
Among the remaining compounds are Ey'-glass, Ey'-drop, (a tear.) Ey'-salve, Ey'-servant, Ey'-glance, Ey'-stone, (used to extract substances from under the eye-lid.) Ey'-spotted, Ey'-string, and Ey'-sweat.
EYRE=āir, 100, 189: *s.* Literally, a journey or circuit; hence, justices in eyre were judges itinerant; the court of justices itinerant.
EYRY, ē'-rēy=ērē-rēy, 103, 43: *s.* An erie.

F.

F is the sixth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 65th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation, it stands for Fellow, or for Fraternitas; as

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society, or *Fraternitatis Regium Socius*.

FA=*fā*, 23: *s.* A syllable used by singers.—See *Do*.
Fa'-bur-den, 114: *s.* An old name for a sort of counterpoint.

FABACEOUS, *fā-bā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Like a bean.

FABIAN, *fā'-bē-ān*, 90: *a.* With the delay or art of Fabius, who conquered Hannibal by avoiding battle.

FABLE, *fā'-bl*, 101: *s.* A feigned story to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; the contexture of events that constitute a poem; an idle story; a lie.

To Fa'-ble, *v. n.* and *a.* *To feign*; to write fictions; to tell falsehoods.—*act.* *To feign*, to tell falsely.

Fa'-bled, *a.* Feigned; celebrated in fables.

Fa'-bler, (-*bler*, 36) *s.* One who tells or writes fictions.

FAB'-u-LOUS, 92, 120: *a.* Feigned; full of fables.

Fab'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.

Fab'-u-lous-ness, *s.* The quality of being fabulous.

Fab'-u-los'-i-ty, *s.* Fullness of stories. [Unusual.]

To Fa'b'-u-lize, *v. a.* To invent or relate fables.

Fab'-u-list, *s.* A writer of fables.

FABRIC=*fā'-brick*, 92: *s.* A structure, an edifice; a system; a manufacture, particularly cloth. The verb *To Fabric* is used only by old writers.

To Fa-bri-cate, 92: *v. a.* To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

Fab'-ri-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One who fabricates.

Fab'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of building; construction; a forgery; a falsehood.

FAB'-RILE, (*fā'-ril*, 105) *a.* Belonging to a workman in wood, stone, or iron.

FABULOUS, &c.—See under *Fable*.

FACADE.—See in the next class.

FACE=*fāc*, *s.* Generally, the surface, or that which presents itself first to the spectator; the visage, the countenance; appearance, presence, sight; confidence, boldness; a distorted form of the face.

To Face, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn the face in front; to carry a false appearance.—*act.* To meet in front; to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superdices; to turn up a garment so that the parts in front are distinguished by some difference, as of colour.

Fa'-cing, *s.* An ornamental covering; a covering.

Face'-less, *a.* Without a face.

Among the compounds are *Face'-painter*, (an artist; *Face'-painting*; and *Face'-cloth*, (laid over the face of a corpse.)

FA'-CET, (*fāss'-ēt*) *s.* A small surface, as one of those on a diamond.

FA'-CIAL, (*fā'-sh'āl*, 90) *a.* Pertaining to the face. The facial angle is an angle that measures the elevation of the forehead.

FA'-CADE, (*fā'-sād'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The front of a building.

FACETE, &c.—See in the next class.

FACETIOUS, *fā-cē'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Merry, sportive, jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour.

Fa-cē'-tious-ly, *ad.* Merrily, jocularly.

Fa-cē'-tious-ness, *s.* Good-humoured wit.

FA-CETE, *a.* *Fa-cete'-ly*, *ad.* *Fa-cete'-ness*, *s.*

These are the same as the preceding, but obsolete.

FA-CU'-TI-UM, (-*shē-ē*, 147) *s. pl.* Witticisms. [Lat.]

FACIAL.—See under *Face*.

FACILE, *fāss'-il*, 94, 105: *a.* Easy, not difficult; easily surmountable; easy of access; easily persuaded.

Fa-cil'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* The quality of being facile, dexterity; vicious ductility; affability: in the plural, the means by which performance is rendered easy.

To Fa-cil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To make easy.

Fa-cil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making easy.

FACINOROUS, *fā-cin'-ō-rūs*, *a.* 120: Atrociously

wicked. In *Shaks.* by some mistake it is spelled *fucinerous*.

Fa-cin'-o-rous-ness, *s.* Atrocious wickedness.

FACSIMILE, *fāck-sim'-lē-ly*, 101: *s.* That which is made exactly like; an exact copy as of handwriting. [Lat.]

Fac-to'-rum, *s.* A doer of all work; a handy deputy.

FA'-CT, [Lat. verb.] Made or executed this work.

FACT=*fāc*, *s.* (See the previous class.) That which is done; that which is; act, deed; event; reality, truth.

FACTION, *fāck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (See the foregoing classes.) A concerted power or party in a state; dissension, discord, tumult.

Fac'-tion-ar-y, *s.* A factionist. [Shaks.]

Fac'-tion-ist, *s.* One who promotes faction.

FAC'-TI-UM, (-*sh'us*, 147) *a.* Given or pertaining to faction.

Fac'-tious-ly, *ad.* In a factious manner.

Fac'-tious-ness, *s.* Inclination to faction.

FACTITIOUS, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FACTOR=*fāck'-tor*, 38: *s.* (See the foregoing classes.) Originally, one who makes or performs; at present, one who acts for a merchant, an agent; one of the two numbers which jointly effect the product in multiplication.

Fac'-tor-age, 99: *s.* Allowance to a factor.

Fac'-tor-ship, *s.* Business of a factor; a factory.

Fac'-tor-y, *s.* A house or residence of factors.

FAC'-TOR-Y, *s.* A manufactory.

Fac'-tive, *a.* Making: **Fac'-ture**, *s.* Act of making. [Obs.]

Fac'-til'-ious, (-*tish'-ūs*, 147) *a.* Made by art in distinction to made by nature, artificial.

See *Factorum*, under *Facsimile*.

FACULTY, *fāck'-ūl-tē*, 105: *s.* (Compare all the foregoing classes from *Facile* inclusive.) A power of mind or body; ability; facility, dexterity, knack; personal quality; efficacy; official authority; privilege; the masters and professors constituting a department of the sciences in a university; the individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one; distinctively, the professors of medicine.

FACUNDITY, *fā-cūn'-dē-tē*, *s.* Eloquence.

Fac'-und, 94: *a.* Eloquent.

To FADDLE, *fād'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* To trifle.

To FADE=*fāde*, *v. n.* and *a.* To lose lustre; to lose distinctness or colour; to lose strength or vigour; to decay; to wither; to die away gradually; to vanish; to be transient.—*act.* To cause to wither; to deprive of vigour.

Fa'-ding, *a.* That fades. Shenstone uses *Fa'-dy*.

Fa'-ding-ness, *s.* Liability to fade.

To FADGE=*fādge*, *v. n.* To suit; to agree together; to answer the purpose. [Obs. or vulgar.]

FÆCES, *fē'-cēz*, [Lat.] 169: *s. pl.* Dregs; appropriately, excrement; settlements or sediment.

Fæ'-cal, or **Fē'-cal**, *a.* Relating to excrement.

Fec'-u-lent, 92: *a.* Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

Fec'-u-lence, **Fec'-u-len-cy**, *s.* Muddiness; quality of abounding with sediment; lees, feces, dregs.

Fec'-u-la, *s.* Pulverulent matter obtained from plants by breaking down the texture, washing, and subducing, (this is also called *Fec'-ulum*;) the green matter of plants; starch or farina.

FAERY.—See under *Fairy*.

To FAG=*fāg*, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow weary; to drudge.—*act.* To beat; to compel to drudge.

Fag, *s.* A drudge. [Words used only in familiar talk.]

FAG=*fāg*, *s.* A knot or exorescence in cloth.

Fag'-end, *s.* The end of a web of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; the end or meaner part of any thing.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāt'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā'-pā'*; *lān*: *gōd*: *j'ō*, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

FAGOT=*fäg'-tē*, 18: *s.* A bundle of sticks bound together; less properly, a stick from a fagot; a person hired to appear at the muster of a company.

To Fag'-ot, *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle together.

To FAIL=*fäil*, *v. n.* and *a.* To be deficient, to fall short; to be extinct; to perish; to die; to sink; to languish; to miss or miscarry.—*act.* To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to neglect; to omit; to be wanting to; and, in old authors, to deceive.

Fail, *s.* Omission; less frequently, deficiency; death.

Fail'-ance, *s.* Failing; failure. [Obs.]

Fail'-ing, *s.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse. It often occurs in the plural.

Fail'-ure, *s.* Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance; insolvency; a lapse; a fault.

FAIN=*fäin*, *a.* and *ad.* Originally, glad, pleased; appropriately, glad in taking a certain course under circumstances of necessity to take that or worse:—*adv.* Gladly, desirously.

To Fain, *v. a.* To desire fondly. [Obs.]

FAINT=*fäint*, *a.* Languid, feeble; not bright, not vivid; not loud; timorous; dejected; not vigorous. As a substantive plural, *Faints*, it signifies the weaker part of liquors after the strong is taken off by distillation.

To Faint, *v. n.* and *a.* To decay, to waste away quickly; to disappear; to sink motionless and senseless; to decline in force or courage; to sink into dejection:—*act.* [Little used] To deject, to weaken.

Faint'-ly, *ad.* Feebly, languidly, not in bright colours, without force or strength; timorously.

Faint'-ness, *s.* The state of being faint.

Faint'-ing, *s.* A swoon, syncope.

Faint'-ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

Faint'-ish-ness, *s.* The state of being faintish.

Faint'-ling, *a.* Feeble-minded, timorous. [Ludicrous.]

Fain'-ty, *s.* Faint, weak, languid. [Dryden.]

Faint-heart'-ed, (*-hart'-éd*, 131) *a.* Cowardly.

Faint-heart'-ed-ly, *ad.* Timorously.

Faint-heart'-ed-ness, *s.* Cowardice.

FAIR=*fäir=färt*, 41: *a. ad.* and *s.* Clear, free from spots; clear, free from sculce; clear, not overcast; clear, so as to be easily discernible or intelligible; clear, in figurative senses allied to any of the foregoing; unstained; white; beautiful; unobstructed; blowing direct; prosperous; honest, equitable; civil; liberal; legible:—*adv.* Openly, frankly; complaisantly; equitably; happily; on good terms: *To bid fair*, to be likely:—*s.* Elliptically, a fair woman; a woman: *The Fair*, the female sex; among old authors, fairness applied both to things and persons.

Fair'-ly, *ad.* Without blot; not foully; beautifully; suitably; honestly; openly; reasonably; completely.

Fair'-ness, *s.* The quality of being fair; clearness, not foulness; beauty; honesty; candour.

Fair'-spo-ken, 114: *a.* Bland and civil in address.

FAIR=*fäir=färt*, *s.* A stated market, generally annual, of large resort, often supplying shows and other amusements as well as merchandise.

Fair'-ing, *s.* A present made at fair time.

FAIRY, *fäir'-ē*, 41, 105: *s.* and *a.* One of the diminutive aerial beings in human shape that, according to the superstition of our forefathers, had certain powers over mankind, which they often exercised for mischief, but in general with more of humour than of malignity; an enchantress:—*adj.* Belonging to fairies; given by fairies.

Fair'-y-stone, *s.* A stone found in gravel pits.

Fä'-er-y, 134: *a.* and *s.* Fairy.

Fay, 1: *s.* A fairy; an elf.

FAITH=*fäth*, *s.* Originally, persuasion, and hence belief, trust, confidence; the trust in God which precedes, accompanies, follows, or identifies with belief in the truth of scriptural revelation; trust in Christ as a mediator and atoner; belief according to the particular

views of some one denomination of Christians; the tenets held, or things to be believed; fidelity; social confidence; honour; sincerity; honesty; veracity; promise given:—the word is sometimes used interjectionally, to signify on my faith, or in truth.

Faithed, 114: *a.* Believed, credited. [Shaks.]

Faith'-ful, 117: *a.* Having trust; firmly adhering; firm in religious belief; true to a pledge or compact made or understood; loyal; constant; upright; without fraud; worthy of belief, true.

Faith'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a faithful manner.

Faith'-ful-ness, *s.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty; loyalty.

Faith'-less, *a.* Destitute of faith; unconverted; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty.

Faith'-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being faithless.

FAY, *s.* Faith. [Spenser.]

FAITOUR, *fäi'-tor*, 131: *s.* A rogue. [Obs.]

FAKE=*fäke*, *s.* A turn of a cable. [Sea-term.]

FAKIR=*fä'-ker*, 36: *s.* A sort of dervise or Mahometan monk.

FALCIFORM, *fäl'-cē-färm*, 142, 38: *a.* In the shape of a sickle.

Fäl'-ca-ter, *a.* Bent like a sickle, hooked.

Fäl'-ca'-tion, 142, 89: *s.* Crookedness.

FÄL'-CANÉ, 142: *s.* The action of a horse by which he bends or comes on his haunches in making a stop or half stop when he curvets quickly.

FÄL'-CHION, (*fäl'-chün*, 112, 146, 18) *s.* A short crooked sword, a scymitar; a sword.

FALCON, *fäl'-kn*, 112, 114, 116: *s.* A hawk trained for sporting; a sort of cannon.

Fäl'-con-er, *s.* One who sports with, or trains hawks.

Fäl'-con-ry, *s.* The art of training and sporting with hawks.

FÄL'-CO-NET, (*fäl'-cō-nēt*, 142) *s.* A sort of ordnance.

FALDAGE, *fäl'-dägs*, 112: *s.* A privilege which anciently several lords reserved of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

Fäl'-fee, *s.* A composition for faldage.

FALDING, *fäl'-ding*, 112: *s.* A coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, *fäld'-stool*, 112: *s.* Literally, a folding stool; a stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation; the chair of a bishop within the altar.

FALERNIAN, *fä-ler-nē-än*, 105: *s.* Wine made at Falernus in Italy, often mentioned by Horace.

To FALL, *fäl*, 112: } *v. n.* and *a.* To drop; to

I FELL=*fäll*, 155: } come down as through a

FALLEN, *fälln*, 114: } natural cause; to come to the earth; to pass as from a higher to a lower state, to descend; to sink after rising; hence, to apostatize; to die; to sink into disrepute; to decline; to decrease in value; to ebb; to light upon, to befall, to happen, to become; to come to as a portion, allotment, or property: *To Fall away*, to grow lean; to recede from allegiance; to sink into sin: *To Fall from*, to revolt from: *To Fall in*, to concur with, to yield to; to form into rank: *To Fall off*, to be broken, to perish; to revolt: *To Fall on or upon*, to begin eagerly to do any thing; to attack; *To Fall over*, to revolt: *To Fall out*, to quarrel; to happen: *To Fall to*, to begin eagerly as to eat; to go over to: *To Fall under*, to be subject to; to be ranged with:—*act.* [scarcely proper] To let fall; to lower.

Fall, *s.* The act of falling; overthrow; destruction; downfall; cadence; catract; the time when the leaves fall; anciently, a sort of veil.

Fäl'-er, 36: *s.* One who falls.

Fäl'-ing-sick'-ness, *s.* The epilepsy.

FALACIOUS, *fäl-lä'-sh'üs*, 142, 90: *a.* Deceptive, misleading; mocking expectation; sophistical.

Fäl-la'-cious-ly, *ad.* In a fallacious manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

FAM

FAN

Fal-la'-cious-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

Fal'-la-cy, 98, 105 : *s.* Deceptive or false appearance; a sophism, or mode of arguing which appears to be decisive of the question when in truth it is not.

FAL'-LI-BLE, 101 : *a.* Liable to error.

Fal'-li-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Liability to error.

FALLOPIAN, fál-lô'-pé-än, 105 : *a.* Discovered by Fallopio, applied to two ducts or tubes from the womb.

FALLOW, fál'-lô, 142, 125 : *a.* and *s.* Originally, falling in colour, and hence, withering, unoccupied; pale red, pale yellow; not tilld, but left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsown after ploughing : —*s.* Fallow ground.

To Fal'-low, *v. n.* and *a.* To fade, to grow yellow : [Obs.]—*act.* To plough in order to plough again at a future season.

Fal'-low-ness, *s.* The state of being fallow.

FALSE, fáwlce, 112, 153 : *a.* and *ad.* (Compare Fallacious, &c.) That agrees not with what is thought, morally untrue; that agrees not with what *is*, physically untrue; hence, dishonest; treacherous; unfaithful; hypocritical; hence, counterfeit, unreal; succedaneous; not genuine; not valid :—*adv.* Falsely.

False'-ly, *ad.* With falsehood; with falsity.

False'-ness, *s.* The quality of being false.

False'-hood, (-hööd, 118) *s.* Strictly, moral falseness, or the speaking of that which is not thought; want of truth; want of veracity; dishonesty; treachery; a lie; less properly, a physical untruth.

Fal'-si-ty, 105 : *s.* Strictly, physical falseness, an assertion from ignorance or mistake of that which is not; less properly, but very commonly, a moral untruth, a lie.

To Fal'-si-ty, 105, 6 : *v. a.* and *n.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false; to violate; to show to be unsound :—*new.* To tell lies.

Fal'-si-fi'-er, *s.* One that falsifies.

Fal'-si-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be counterfeited.

Fal'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of making false; a counterfeiting.

FAL'-SET'-TO, *s.* A key in which the singer uses notes that belong not to the natural compass of his voice. [Ital.]

To FALTER, fáwl'-ter, 112, 36 : *v. n.* To fail or hesitate with trembling in speech; to fail.

Fal'-ter-ing, *s.* Feebleness, deficiency.

Fal'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a faltering manner.

To FAMBLE, fám'-bl, *v. n.* To stammer. [Obs.]

FAME=fám, *s.* Public report, rumour; celebrity, renown.

To Fame, *v. a.* To make famous; to report. [Obs.]

Famed, 114 : *a.* Much talked of, celebrated.

Fame'-less, *a.* Without fame, uncelebrated.

Fa'-mous, 120 : *a.* Renowned, famed, notorious.

Fa'-mous-ed, (-müst, 114, 143) *a.* Made famous. [Shaks.]

Fa'-mous-ly, *ad.* With fame, with notoriety.

Fa'-mous-ness, *s.* Celebrity. Fa'-mos-i-ty may be met with in the same sense, but neither word is in good modern use.

FAMILIAR.—See in the ensuing class.

FAMILY, fám'-é-lý, 92, 105 : *s.* The persons collectively who live in the same house under one head or manager,—household; those who descend from one common progenitor,—a race or generation; a genealogy; a class, tribe, or species.

Fam'-i-list, *s.* A term formerly appropriated to signify one of the sect called the family of love.

FA'-MIL-É, (fá-mé-lí, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Family; used in English only in the phrase *En famille*, in a family way.

FA'-MIL-IAR, (-yar, 146, 34) *a.* and *s.* Relating to a family, domestic; well-known, intimate; accus-

tomed, habituated; sexually acquainted; common, frequent; unconstrained, affable, unceremonious :—*s.* An intimate, one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call.

Fa'-mil-iar-ly, *ad.* In a familiar manner.

To Fa'-mil-iar-ize, *v. a.* To make familiar, to make easy by habitude; to remove the feeling of distance.

Fa'-mil-i-ar'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Intimate converse, intimacy; easiness of conversation or intercourse.

FAMINE, fám'-ín, 105 : *s.* Destitution or scarcity of food; death; want, destitution.

To FAM-ISH, *v. a.* and *n.* To kill with hunger, to starve :—*new.* To starve; to suffer extreme hunger.

Fam'-ish-ment, *s.* Want of food; extreme hunger.

FAMOUS, &c.—See under fame.

FAN=fán, *s.* An instrument that generally opens to the form of a sector, used by women to agitate the air and cool their faces; any thing in the form, or answering the purpose, of a fan.

To Fan, *v. a.* To cool by a fan; to affect by air put in motion; to separate as by winnowing.

Fan'-ner, 35 : *s.* One who fans.

Fan'-light, 115 : *s.* A window mostly in form of an open fan, situated in general over a door.

FANATIC=(fán-át'-íc, *a.* and *s.* Literally, seeing visions; phrensied with wild notions; enthusiastic, superstitious :—*s.* A man whose reason is subjected to visionary notions, particularly in religion.

Fa'-nat'-i-cal, 105, 12 : *a.* Fanatic.

Fa'-nat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With wild enthusiasm.

Fa'-nat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Fanaticism. [Little used.]

Fa'-nat'-i-cism, 158 : *s.* Religious phrensy.

FANCY, fán'-céy, 105 : *s.* That part of our nature by which past sensations and perceptions rise again to the mind according to an order which reason does not control; when reason does control the series, it is more properly called Imagination, though some of our best writers use the words synonymously; a single image or conception in a series belonging to fancy; an opinion; a taste or liking suggested by fancy; hence, in Shaks., love,—“Tell me where is Fancy bred; something that pleases such taste or liking; caprice, whim—the word is used adjectively in some colloquial and cant phrases, with the signification of pleasing to fancy, whim, or peculiar taste. Among the compounds are *Fancy-framed*; *Fancy-free*; (free from love) *Fancy-monger*; and *Fancy-sick*.

To Fan'-cy, *v. n.* and *a.* To figure to one's self, to believe without proof :—*act.* To imagine; to like.

Fan'-ci-ful, 117 : *a.* Influenced by fancy, whimsical, capricious; dictated by fancy, chimerical, visionary; imaginative, wildly pretty.

Fan'-ci-ful-ly, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.

Fan'-ci-ful-ness, *s.* Addiction to fancy.

FAND=fánd, *part.* Found. [Spenser.]

FANDANGO, fán-dáng'-gó, 150 : *s.* A kind of dance.

FANE=fáne, *s.* A temple; a church. [Poet.]

FANFARE, fán'-far, [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A sounding of trumpets on entering the lists.

Fan'-fa-ren, *s.* A blusterer, a bully.

Fan'-fa-ro-uade', *s.* A swaggering.

To FANG=fáng, 72 : *v. a.* To gripe, to clutch.

Fang, *s.* A long tusk, nail, or talon, of an animal of prey; any thing in the form or for the purpose of a fang.

Fanged, (fángd, 114) *a.* Furnished as with fangs.

Fang'-less, *a.* Without fangs; toothless.

FANGLE, fáng'-gl, 158, 101 : *s.* A new silly attempt.

Fan'-gled, *a.* Contrived with gaudy or specious art.

FANGOT, fáng'-göt, 158 : *s.* A quantity of wares, as of raw silk, from one cwt. to 2½ cwt.

FANION, fán'-yön, 146 : *s.* A small flag.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gáw'-wáy; cháp'-máu; pǎ'-pǎ'; lǎw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mult*, 171.

FANNEI.—fān'-nēi, *s.* A sort of scarf worn by a mass-priest; also called a Fan'-on.

FANTASTIC.—fān-tās'-tick, 88: } *a.* (Compare
FANTASTICAL, fān-tās'-tē-cāl, } Fancy and
 Fanciful.) Imaginary; unreal; apparent; more com-
 monly, whimsical, capricious; uncertain, irregular.

Fan-tas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.

Fan-tas'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being fantastic.

FAN'-TA-SY, (-cēy, 152, 105) *s.* The old word for Faucy, which see. [Shaks.]

Fan'-ta-sied, (-sid, 114) *a.* Filled with fancies. PHANTASM and PHANTOM belong to this class, but the inconsistent spelling of the previous words necessarily separates them.

FAN-TA'-SIA, (-tā'-zē-d, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A musical air awfully fantastic.

FANTOCINI, fān'-tō-chē'-nēy, [Ital.] 170: *s. pl.* Puppets.—*s. sing.* An exhibition of puppets.

FAP=fāp, *a.* Drunk: an old cant word. [Shaks.]

FAR=far, 33: *a.* and *ad.* Distant, remote: *From far*, from a remote place:—*adv.* To a great extent; remotely: at a great distance; in a great part; by many degrees; to a great height: *Far other*, very different. The word is frequently compounded: *Far'-about*, (a going out of the way.) *Far'-fetched*, (brought from a distance; elaborately strained.) *Far'-piercing*; *Far'-shooting*; *Far'-most*; *Far'-famed*, &c.

Far'-ness, *s.* Distance; remoteness. [Dryden.]

FAR'-THEM, } *adv.* and *a.* At or to a greater dis-
FUR'-THEM, } tance; beyond; moreover:—*adj.* More
 remote; longer: tending to a greater distance.

↳ The latter is the genuine Saxon word; the former takes precedence in modern use.

Far'-thest, } *adv.* and *a.* At or to the greatest
FUR'-thest, } distance:—*adj.* Most distant.

To Fur'-ther, *v. a.* To help forward, to forward, to promote; to help, to countenance. *To Far'-ther* is often met with, but has not the best modern use in its favour.

Fur'-ther-er, 36: *s.* A promoter.

Fur'-ther-ance, 12: *s.* A helping forward.

Fur'-ther-more, *ad.* Moreover; besides.

FAR, *s.*—See *Farrow*.

TO FARE=farce, 33: *v. a.* To stuff or fill with what is now called *forced meat*; to extend, to swell out.

Far'-cing, *s.* Stuffing; forced meat.

FARCE, *s.* Literally, that which is stuffed out with strong seasoning; appropriately, a short dramatic entertainment in which ridiculous qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of raising laughter.

Far'-ci-cal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ridiculous.

Far'-ci-cal-ly, *ad.* Ridiculously.

FARCY, far'-cēy, *s.* The leprosy in horses.

TO FARD, fard, *v. a.* To paint, as the cheeks.

FARDEL, far'-dēi, *s.* A bundle, a pack. [Shaks.]

TO FARE=fār, 41: *v. n.* To go, to pass, to travel; to be in a state good or bad; to proceed in any train of consequences; in an impersonal form with *it*, to happen; to feed, to be entertained with food.

Fare, *s.* Originally, a journey; [Obs.] price of conveyance for a person in a vehicle by land or water; the person carried; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FARE-WELL, *imper. mood used interjectionally.* Pass on the way well and happily! be well! hence, it often merely notes leave-taking.

Fare-well, 81: *s.* and *a.* A good bye; a leave-taking:—*adj.* Leave-taking.

↳ It may be met with in poetry accented as the parent word above it; otherwise the proper accent is the one assigned.

FARFET=far'-fēt, *a.* Far-fetched. [Obs.]

FARINA=fā-rī'-nē, *s.* As a Latin word, meal; in botany, the pollen, fine dust, or powder contained in the anthers of plants; in chemistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

Far'-i-na'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Consisting of meal or flour; containing meal; like meal.

FARM=farm, 33: *s.* A tract of ground leased for culture to a tenant on rent reserved, which consisted originally of *provisions*; the state of lands leased to tenants; a tract of land in a state of tillage and pasture with the house of the cultivator, and the necessary out-buildings.

To Farm, *v. a.* Primarily, to let out to tenants at a certain rent; to let out to collectors at a certain rate; to take on lease at a certain rate, whether land, or any thing else that by care or collection yields an income; more commonly and popularly, to cultivate land.

Farm'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be farmed.

Far'-mer, 36: *s.* One who rents any thing; one who cultivates ground.

Farm'-ing, *s.* Cultivation of land; a renting.

FARO=fār'-ō, 41: *s.* A game of hazard with cards.

FARRAGO=fār-rā'-gō, 129: *s.* Confused mass of several ingredients; a medley, a hotch-potch.

Far-rag'-i-nous, (-rād'-jē-nūs, 92, 64, 103, 120) *a.* Formed confusedly of different things.

FARRIER, fār-rē-er, 129, 105, 36: *s.* Literally, a worker in iron; appropriately, one who shoes and physics horses.

Far'-ri-er-y, *s.* The work or practice of a farrier.

FARROW, fār-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A litter of pigs.

To Far'-row, *v. a.* To bring forth, used only of pigs.

FAR, *s.* A farrow.

FARTHER, **FARTHEST**, &c.—See under *Far*.

FARTHING=far'-thing, *s.* The fourth part of a penny, the smallest English coin: formerly, thirty acres of land.

Far'-things-worth, 143, 141: *s.* What a farthing buys.

FARTHINGALE, far'-thing-gālē, 159: *s.* A hoop or hoops used to spread the petticoat.

FASCES, fās-sēz, 101: *s. pl.* Rods tied up in a bundle with an axe in the middle. [Rom. Antiq.]

FAS'-CIAL, (fāsh'-yāl, 147) *a.* Belonging to the fascēs.

Fas'-cia, *s.* A fillet such as tied up the fascēs.

Fas'-ci-a'-ted, (-shē-ā-tēd) *a.* Bound with a fillet.

Fas'-ci-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A bandage; a tying up.

Fas'-ci-cle, 59: *s.* A little bunch, as of flowers.

Fas-cic'-u-lar, *a.* United in a bundle.

FAS-CINE, (-cēnē, 104) *s.* A fagot. [Forif.]

TO FASCINATE, fās-sē-nātē, 59, 105: *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant; to influence secretly.

Fas'-ci-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; inexplicable influence.

Fas'-ci-nous, 120: *a.* Fascinating. [Obs.]

TO FASH=fāsh, *v. a.* To vex. [Provin.]

FASHION, fāsh'-ūn, 121, 18: *s.* Primarily, make, form, cut, workmanship; hence, custom operating on dress, mode; custom, general practice; way established by precedent; manner; any thing worthy; the rank which sets precedents in fashion, high society.

To Fash'-ion, *v. a.* To form, to mould; to fit, to adapt.

Fash'-ion-er, 36: *s.* One who forms or gives shape to.

Fash'-ion-a-ble, 101: *a.* and *s.* According with the prevailing mode, modish; following the modes; mingling with high society:—*s.* A fashionable person.

Fash'-ion-a-bly, *ad.* In a fashionable manner.

Fash'-ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Modish elegance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166,

☞ Among the compounds are *Fash'ion-monger*, (a fop,) and *Fash'ion-pieces*, (those timbers that form the stern of a ship.)

To **FAST**=*fäst*, 11: *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

Fast, *s.* Abstinence from food; religious abstinence.

Fast'-er, 36: *s.* He who abstains from food.

Fast'-day, **Fast'ing-day'**, *s.* Day for religious fasting.

FAST=*fäst*, 11: *a. and ad.* Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion:—*adv.* Swiftly, rapidly.

FAST=*fäst*, 11: *a. and ad.* Literally, fixed, pressed close; hence, tight; firm, immovable; strong; sound, complete; *Fast and loose*, variable, inconstant:—*adv.* Firmly, immovably: *Fast by*, or *Fast beside*, close by, close beside, near to.

Fast'-ly, *ad.* Surely.

Fast'-ness, *s.* The state of being fast; strength, security; a strong-hold, a place fortified.

Fast'-hand-ed, *a.* Close-handed, covetous.

To **FAS'-TEN**, (*fäs'-an*, 11, 156, 114) *v. a. and n.* To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix; to lay on forcibly:—*new.* To fix itself.

Fas'-ten-er, 36: *s.* One who fastens.

Fas'-ten-ing, *s.* That which fastens.

FASTIDIOUS, *fäs-tid'-ē-us*, 90: *a.* Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice.

Fas-tid'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Disdainfully; squeamishly.

Fas-tid'-i-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being disdainful or over nice. *Fas-tid'-i-ous-ty* is out of use.

FAS'-TU-ous, 120, 147: *a.* Proud, haughty.

FAT=*fät*, *a. and s.* Full-fed; plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; rich, fertile, abounding:—*s.* The unctuous part of animal flesh; the best or richest part of any thing.

To **Fat**, *v. a. and n.* To fatten:—*new.* To grow fat.

Fat'-ty, *a.* Uctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

Fat'-tish, *a.* Rather fat.

Fat'-ness, *s.* Plumpness, unctuousness.

Fat'-ner.—See lower.

Fat'-ling, *s.* A young animal fed for slaughter.

☞ Among the compounds are *Fat'-hided* (fat,) and *Fat'-brained*, *Fat'-witted*, (heavy, dull.)

To **FAT'-TEN**, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make fat; to make fertile:—*new.* To grow fat or pampered.

Fat'-ten-er, **Fat'-ner**, *s.* He or that which fattens.

FATAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FATE=*fäte*, *s.* Literally, that which is spoken or decreed: hence its meaning will differ with the principles of the person who uses the word: the spiritualist understands it as the will of the Supreme; the materialist as the course of nature; the ancient heathen as a power or god by whom gods themselves were bound: destiny; death, destruction; cause of death.

Fa'-tal, *a.* Appointed by fate; inevitable; deadly, mortal; causing destruction.

Fa'-tal-ly, *ad.* By fate; mortally, destructively.

Fa'-tal-ness, **Fa'-tal-i-ty**, *s.* Predetermined order or series of events; decree of fate; tendency to danger; inevitable misfortune, mortality.

Fa'-tal-ism, 158: *s.* The notion or doctrine that whatever happens, happens of necessity and cannot be prevented by any choice, intelligence, or effort of man; a notion which arises from tacitly or unwarily ascribing the same restraints and condition to the fore-knowledge of the Creator, which necessarily accompany fore-knowledge in the creature.—See *Fore-knowledge*.

Fa'-tal-ist, *s.* One who believes in fatalism.

Fa'-ted, *a.* Decried by fate, doomed; regulated by fate; endued by fate; invested with fatal power.

Fate'-ful, 117: *a.* Bearing fatal power.

Fates, *s. pl.* The three destinies of ancient mythology.

FA-TID'-I-CAL, *a.* Of power to foretell, prophetic.

FA-TID'-ER-ous, 120: *a.* Deadly, mortal.

FATHER, *fäth'-er*, 122, 111: *s.* He who has a child begotten by him; he who stands in the relation of ancestor near or distant; the title of any man revered by age or office; an old man; one of the early ecclesiastical writers; one who has given origin to any thing; one who acts with paternal care; a title of the Creator.

Fath'-er-in-law', *s.* The father of one's husband or wife; a step-father.

To **Fath'-er**, *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter; to adopt as being the author; to ascribe to as being the offspring or production of, (followed by *on*.)

Fath'-er-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being a father.

Fath'-er-less, *a.* Without a father.

Fath'-er-ly, *a. and ad.* Paternal:—*adv.* Like a father.

Fath'-er-li-ness, *s.* Parental kindness.

Fath'-er-land, *s.* The land whence one's fathers came.

FATHOM=*fäth'-öm*, 13: *s.* A measure of six feet, generally used in ascertaining depth at sea; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To **Fath'-om**, *v. a.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling, the space which a man can measure with arms extended being the origin of the fathom; more commonly, to sound, to try the depth of: to penetrate.

Fath'-om-er, *s.* One who fathoms.

Fath'-om-less, *a.* That which cannot be fathomed.

FATIDICAL, **FATIFEROUS**.—See under *Fate*.

FATIGUE, *fät'-igwä*, 104: *s.* Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

To **Fat'-igue**, *v. a.* To tire, to weary.

To **FAT'-I-GATE**, 92: *v. a.* To fatigue. [Out of use.]

Fat'-i-gate, *a.* Wearied. [Shaks.]

Fat'-i-ga-ble, *a.* Easily wearied.

Fat'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Weariness. [Obs.]

FATISCENCE=*fät-tis'-sēnc*, *s.* An opening.

FATLING, &c., **FATTEN**, &c.—See under *Fat*.

FATUOUS, *fät'-ū-us*, 92, 147, 120: *a.* Stupid, foolish, silly; impotent, without force or fire, illuory.

Fa-tu'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Foolishness, weakness of mind.

FAUCET=*fäw'-cēt*, *s.* A small pipe for a barrel.

FAUCEL=*fäw'-sēl*, *s.* The fruit of a kind of palm.

FAUGH! *fäw*, An interjection of abhorrence.

☞ For **FAULCHION**, **FAULCON**, &c.—See *Falchion*, &c.

FAULT=*fäult*, 123: *s.* Offence, slight crime; defect, want; difficulty: *At fault*, puzzled.

Faul'-ty, *a.* Guilty of fault; wrong, bad.

Faul'-ti-ly, *ad.* Not rightly, improperly.

Faul'-ti-ness, *s.* The state of being faulty; offence.

Faul'-less, *a.* Without fault, perfect.

Fault'-less-ness, *s.* Freedom from faults.

Fault'-find-er, 115, 36: *s.* A censurer.

FAUN=*fäwn*, 123: *s.* A woodland deity, half man, half goat; a sylvan, a satyr.—See *Fawn*, (a deer,) in its place.

Faun'-ist, *s.* One who pursues rural studies.

FAUTOR=*fäw'-tor*, 38: *s.* A favourer. [B. Jon.]

FAVILLOUS, *fä-vil'-lūs*, 120: *a.* Of ashes.

To **FAVOUR**, *fä'-vur*, 120, 40: *v. a.* To regard with kindness; to afford advantages for success, to facilitate, to spare.—See also lower.

Fa'-vour, *s.* Kindness; support; kindness granted; lenity; good will; advantage; bias; person or thing favoured; something worn as a lady's gift and token of favour; any thing worn as a token.—See also lower.

Fa'-vour-er, 36: *s.* One who favours.

Fa'-vour-a-ble, 101: *a.* Kind; propitious; pal-liative; conducive to; convenient.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gä'te'-wäy*: *chäp'-män*: *pä-pä'*: *läw*: *göod*: *j'wä*, *i, e, few*, 55: *a, ä, &c. wäte*, 171.

Fa'-vour-a-bly, *ad.* With favour.
Fa'-vour-a-ble-ness, *s.* Kindness, benignity.
Fa'-vour-less, *a.* Without favour.
Fa'-vour-ite, 105: *s.* and *a.* A person or thing regarded with favour, or beloved; one chosen as a companion by a superior:—*adj.* Beloved, regarded with favour.
Fa'-vour-i-tism, 158: *s.* Exercise of power by favourites.
Fa'-voured, (-vurd, 114) *part.* Regarded with kindness.
Fa'-VOURED, *a.* Favoured by nature with beauty of feature; hence, ill-favoured, not favoured with beauty; and hence, well-favoured as its opposite.
Fa'-voured-ly, *ad.* As to feature.
Fa'-voured-ness, *s.* Appearance. [Bible.]
Fa'-vour, *s.* Feature, countenance. [Bacon, Shaks.]
 —See also above.
To Fa'-vour, *v. a.* To resemble.—See also above.
FAWN=fawn, *s.* A young deer.
To Fawn, *v. n.* To bring forth a fawn.
To FAWN=fawn, *v. n.* To court favour as by the tricks of a dog; to court servility.
Fawn'-er, 36: *s.* One that fawns.
Fawn'-ing, *s.* Gross or mean flattery.
Fawn'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a fawning manner.
PAY.—See under Fairy and Faith.
To FEAGUE=fegu, 103: *v. a.* To beat or whip.
FEALTY, &c.—See under Fee.
FEAR=fear, 103, 43: *s.* The uneasy or painful emotion which springs from a sense of coming danger; in excess, it is strictly called *dread*, *terror*; qualified by reverence, it is *awe*: apprehension, anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; the object of fear; something to scare; reverence, respect, due regard.
To Fear, *v. a.* To dread, to consider with apprehension; to be afraid of; to reverence: in old authors, to fright;—*see*. To live in terror; to be afraid, to be anxious.
Fear'-ful, 117: *a.* Timorous; terrible. (131.)
Fear'-ful-ly, *ad.* Timorously; terribly.
Fear'-ful-ness, *s.* Habitual timidity; terror.
Fear'-less, *a.* Free from fear, intrepid.
Fear'-less-ly, *ad.* Intrepidly.
Fear'-less-ness, *s.* Exemption from fear.
FEASIBLE, fe'-zê-bl, 103, 151, 101: *a.* That may be done, practicable.
Fea'-si-bly, *ad.* Practicably.
Fea'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Practicability.
FEAST=fêst, *s.* An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat; something delicious to the palate; that which delights; an anniversary of rejoicing opposed to a fast.
To Feast, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat sumptuously:—*act.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight; to pamper.
Feast'-er, *s.* The partaker or the giver of a feast.
Feast'-ful, 117: *a.* Festive. [Milton.]
Feast'-ing, *s.* A feast; the act of feasting.
Feast'-rite, *s.* Custom observed at feasts.
Feas'-tal, 12: } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a
Feas'-tive, 105: } feast; joyous, gay, mirthful.
Feas'-ti-val, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous:—*s.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy.
Feas'-ti-vi-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Primarily, the mirth of a feast: hence, social joy, joyfulness, gaiety.
FEAT=fêt, *s.* and *a.* An act, a deed; an exploit:—*adj.* [Obs.] Ready, skillful, ingenious.
To Feat, *v. a.* To form, to fashion. [Shaks.]
Feat'-ly, *a.* Readily, neatly, dexterously. [Shaks.]
Feat'-ness, *s.* Neatness, dexterity. [Obs.]
Feat'-e-ous, *a.* Feat. **Feat'-e-ous-ly**, *ad.* Featly. [Obs.]

FEATHER, fêth'-er, 120, 36: *s.* A plume of a bird; a collection of feathers for ornament; an ornament or distinction; an empty title; frizzling hair on a horse; kind, species, from the expression "birds of a feather."
To Feather'-er, *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to adorn; to give wings to; to tread; to use with feathery action: *To feather one's nest*, to get riches together.
Feath'-ered, 114: *a.* Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; clothed or covered as with feathers.
Feath'-er-less, *a.* Without feathers.
Feath'-er-y, *a.* Feathered: light as a feather.
Feath'-er-bed, *s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
Feath'-er-dri-ver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers.
Feath'-er-edge, *s.* An edge tapering off.
Feath'-er-few, 110: *s.* A plant.
FEATURE=fêz'-tôr, *colloq.* Feat'-ch'-oor, 147: *s.* The cast or make of the face; (this sense is now restricted to features in the plural;) any single lineament; prominent part of any thing.
Fea'-tured, 114: *a.* Having features; handsome.
To FEAZE=fêaz, 189: *v. a.* To untwist; to beat.
FEBRILE, fêb'-ril, 105: *a.* Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.
Feb'-ri-fa'-cient, (-sh'ênt, 147) *a.* Causing fever.
Feb'-ri-fuge, *s.* A medicine to allay fever.
Fe-bril'-ic, 88: *a.* Producing fever, feverish.
FECIAL, fê'-sh'-âl, *a.* Pertaining to a herald; performed or proclaimed by heralds.
FEBRUATION, fêb'-roo-â'-shûn, 109, 89: *s.* A purifying rite among the gentiles; a sacrifice.
FEB'-RU-AR-Y, 105: *s.* The second month of the year, anciently, the last, in which rites of purification were practised by the Romans.
FECULENT, &c.—See under Feces.
FECUND=fêck'-ünd, 94: *a.* Fruitful; prolific.
To Fed'-un-date, *v. a.* To impregnate.
Fec'-un-da'-tion, *s.* The act of making fruitful.
To Fe-cun'-di-fy, 6: *v. a.* To make fruitful.
Fe-cun'-di-ty, *s.* Fruitfulness, fertility.
FED.—See To Feed.
FEDERAL=fêd'-êr-âl, 92: *a.* Relating to a league or contract.
Fed'-er-ary, **Fed'-ar-y**, *s.* A confederate. [Shaks.]
Fed'-er-al-ist, *s.* A leaguer in the American war.
Fed'-er-ate, *a.* Joined in confederacy.
Fed'-er-a'-tive, *a.* Joining in a league.
Fed'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A league.
FEDITY, fê'-dê-têy, 105: *s.* Baseness.
FEE=fêc, *s.* Originally, cattle; hence, property transferred; and hence its present signification, a reward or compensation for services, particularly for the services of official or professional men.
To Fee, *v. a.* To give a fee to; to pay; to keep in hire; to bribe.
FEE=fêc, } 103: *s.* This word is not, according to
FEY, fêf, } Webster, of the same origin as the fore-
 going, but has for its original meaning, or a part of that meaning, the notion of faith or trust, being applied primarily to a loan of land or an estate in trust to be held of the prince or lord on condition of certain services. All land in England, except the Crown land, is understood to have descended as so held, and a fee now means an estate of inheritance which may be either a fee-simple or a fee-tail: the former is that of which a man has the entire disposal; the latter is that which must descend in a particular line of inheritance.
Fee'-farm, *s.* A tenure on such service only as is mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.
Fe'-al, *a.* Faithful to the liege lord.
Fe'-al-ty, *s.* A liege man's duty to his liege lord.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ðîn, 166: thên, 166.

FEL

FELD, *fēld*=*fūld* } 110: *s.* A *fēl*, a *fēe*; a con-
FELD, (*fēld*=*fūld*) } ditional allotment of land; a
 tenure.
Fēld-dal, or **Fēld-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to *fēls* or *fēes*;
 embracing tenures by military services.
Fēld-dal-ism, 158: *s.* The principle of holding lands
 on condition of military service, the feudal system.
Fēld-dar-y, **Fēld-da-tor-y**, *s.* The tenant of a *fēld*.
Fēld-ist, *s.* A writer on *fēlds*.
Fēld-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being *fēldal*.
Fēld, *fēld*, 120: *s.* A *fēl*.
To Fēld, *v. a.* To *enfeoff*, to invest with a *fēe*.
Fēld-fēl, 177: *s.* One put in possession.
Fēld-fēl, 36: } 177: *s.* One who *enfeoffs* or puts in
Fēld-fēl, 38: } possession.
Fēld-fēment, *s.* The act of granting possession.
FEEBLE, *fē-bl*, 101: *a.* Weak; debilitated.
Fēbly, *ad.* Weakly; without strength.
Fēb-ble-ness, *s.* Weakness; imbecility.
Fēb-ble-mind-ed, (*mind-ed*, 116) *a.* Weak of
 mind.
To FEED=*fēd*, } *v. a.* and *n.* (See its other rela-
FEED=*fēd*, } tions under *Food*.) To supply
FEED=*fēd*, } with food; to supply; to nourish;
 to keep in hope; to fatten:—*new.* To take food; to
 prey; to pasture; to grow fit.
Feed, *s.* Food taken by a beast; act of eating.
Feed-er, 36: *s.* One that feeds; one that eats.
To FEEL=*fēl*, } *v. n.* and *a.* To have perception
FEEL=*fēl*, } by the touch; to search by the
FEEL=*fēl*, } touch; to cause sensation by the
 touch; to have perception mentally; to have the sensibility
 excited:—*act.* To perceive by the touch; to
 touch; to handle; to have a corporeal sense of, as of
 pain or pleasure; to perceive mentally; to experience;
 to suffer; to know.
Feel, *s.* The sense of feeling, the touch.
Feel-er, 36: *s.* He that feels; in the plural, the
 horns or antennae of insects.
Feel-ing, *s.* and *a.* The sense of touch; the capacity
 for pleasure or pain, corporeal or intellectual;
 sensibility, tenderness:—*a.* Expressive of or possess-
 ing great sensibility; Shaks. has used it to signify
 sensibly felt.
Feel-ing-ly, *ad.* In a feeling manner.
FEENSE, *fēnz*, 151, 189: *s.* A race. [Obs.]
FEET, &c.—See under *Foot*.
FEE-TAIL.—See *Fee*.
To FEIGN, *fān*, 100, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To in-
 vent; to make a show of; to dissemble:—*new.* To
 image from the invention.
Feign-ed-ly, *ad.* In fiction; not truly.
Feign-er, 36: *s.* One that feigns; an inventor.
Feign-ing, *s.* A false appearance; a contriving.
Feign-ing-ly, *ad.* With false appearance.
FEINT, (*fānt*) *s.* A pretence, an offer to do what is
 not intended; a mock thrust: Locke uses it for *feigned*.
FELICITOUS, *fē-liss-ē-tūs*, 120: *a.* Happy.
Fēlic-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Happily.
To Fēlic-i-tate, *v. a.* To make happy; more com-
 monly, to congratulate.
Fēlic-i-tate, *a.* Made happy. [Shaks.]
Fēlic-i-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Congratulation.
Fēlic-i-ty, (*fē-liss-ē-tēy*, 105) *s.* Happiness;
 prosperity; blessedness, blissfulness.
FELINE=*fē-līn*, *a.* Like or pertaining to a cat.
FELL.—See *To Fall*; and also the ensuing classes.
FELL=*fēl*, 155: *s.* The skin or hide of a beast: it
 is also called *Felt*.
Fell-mon-ger, 16, 158, 77: *s.* A dealer in hides.

FEN

FELL=*fēl*, *s.* A hill: also a contraction for *field*.
FELL=*fēl*, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, inhuman.
Fēl-ly, *ad.* Cruelly, savagely.
Fēll-ness, *s.* Cruelty, savageness.
Fēl-on, *a.* and *s.* Cruel, fierce:—*s.* A painful tu-
 mor, a whitlow; (but perhaps *Furuncle* anglicized.)
FELL=*fēl*, *s.* Gall; melancholiness. [Spenser.]
Fēl-lif-ful-ous, 87, 109: *a.* Flowing with gall.
To FELL=*fēl*, *v. a.* To knock or cut down.
Fēl-ler, *s.* One that knocks or cuts down.
FELLOE (of a wheel).—See *Felly*.
FELLOW, *fēl' lō*, 125: *s.* He or that which is
 joined or associated; a companion; one of the same
 kind; an equal; one suited to another; one of several
 who are members of a college and share its revenues;
 one of the world at large, a somebody; one of those
 sorry people of which a great part of the world consists.
To Fēl-low, *v. a.* To suit with, to pair with.
Fēl-low-like, **Fēl-low-ly**, *a.* Like a companion.
Fēl-low-ship, *s.* Companionship; association; equal-
 ity; fitness for social entertainments; adjustment of
 proportions to partners; the maintenance which sup-
 ports a fellow of a college.
Among the compounds are *Fellow-citizen*, *Fellow-*
commoner, (one who has the same right of common;
 also, a commoner at Cambridge who dines with the
 fellows); *Fellow-counsellor*; *Fellow-creature*; *Fellow-*
heir; *Fellow-helper*; *Fellow-maiden*; *Fellow-minister*;
Fellow-scholar; *Fellow-servant*; *Fellow-sufferer*; *Fel-*
low-traveller, *Fellow-feeding*, (sympathy;) &c.
FELLY, *fēl-lēy*, 105: *s.* The outward rim of a
 wheel supported by the spokes, formerly written
Felloe.
FELLO-DE-SE=*fē-lō-dē-sē*. [Lat.] *s.* He who
 commits felony by murdering himself.
Fēl-on, 18: *s.* and *a.* One guilty of felony:—*adj.* Per-
 taining to a felon; wrong-doing.—See also under *Fell*.
Fēl-on-ry, 105: *s.* An offence which occasions a total
 forfeiture of either lands, or goods, or both, at the com-
 mon law, and to which capital or other punishment
 may be superadded according to the degree of guilt.
Fēl-on-ry-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Proceeding from an evil
 heart and purpose; wicked, malignant.
Fēl-on-ry-ous-ly, *ad.* In a felonious way.
FELSPAR=*fēl'-apar*, *s.* A silicious mineral often
 found in mountains in solid masses, or crystallized.
FELT.—See *To Feel*.
FELT=*fēlt*, *s.* Cloth made of wool united without
 weaving.—See also *Fell*, a skin.
To Felt, *v. a.* To unite without weaving.
To Fēl-ter, *v. a.* To clot together as felt. [Obs.]
FELUCCA=*fē-lūc-kā*, *s.* A small open boat of
 six oars and a helm that may be shifted to either end.
FEMALE=*fē-māle*, *s.* and *a.* A she, one of the
 sex that brings young:—*adj.* Not male; pertaining to
 a she. *Female screw* is that which receives the other
 screw, the nut.
Fēme-co-vert, *s.* A married woman. [Law.]
Fēme-sole, *s.* A single woman. [Law.]
Fēm-i-nine, (*nīn*, 105) *a.* Of the sex that brings
 young; soft, delicate; effeminate, emasculated; fitted
 to denote what is feminine: Ford uses *Feminine*.
 Milton has used *Feminine* as a noun-substantive.
Fēm-i-nal-i-ty, 84: *s.* The female nature. [Brown.]
Fēm-in-i-ty, *s.* Feminine qualities. [Spenser.]
FEMORAL, *fēm'-ō-rāl*, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
FEN=*fēn*, *s.* A marsh, a moor, low moist ground.
Fēn-ny, 105: *a.* Marshy; inhabiting marshes.
Among the compounds are *Fēn-berry*, *Fēn-ay-*
stones, (plants.) *Fēn-born*; *Fēn-cricket*, (an insect;) and
Fēn-suckled.
FENCE=*fēnce*, *s.* That which defends; enclosure.
It is used adjectively in *Fēnce-month*, the month
 during which it was prohibited to hunt in any forest.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.
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To Fence, v. a. To secure by enclosure, to guard.
Fen'-ci-ble, a. That may be fenced.
To FENCE, v. n. To practise manual defence.
Fence, s. The art of defence; fencing.
Fen'-cer, s. One who teaches or practises fencing.
Fen'-ci-ble, a. A soldier for defensive purposes.
Fen'-cing, s. The art of defence by the small sword.
 Hence **Fen'-cing-school** and **Fen'-cing-master**.
To FEND, v. a. and n. To keep off, to shut out:—
new. To dispute; to keep off a charge.
Fend'-er, 36: s. Any thing that defends; a metal guard before a fire; a substance of any kind to protect the sides of a ship.
To FENERATE=fén'-ér-át, 92: v. n. To put money to usury. [Out of use.]
Fen'-er-a'-tion, 89: s. The gain of money by usury.
FENESTRAL=fé-nés'-trál, a. Of windows.
FENNEL=fén'-nél, s. A plant of strong scent.
FEOD, &c., FEOFF, &c.—See under Fee.
PERACIOUS, fé-rá'-sh'ús, 90, 120: a. Fruitful, producing abundantly.
Fe-rac'-i-ty, (-räs'-é-té, 105) s. Fruitfulness; fertility.
FERAL=fér'-ál, 43: a. Funereal, mournful.
FERE=fér, s. A mate. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
PERETORY, fér'-é-tór-é, s. A place for a bier.
FERIAL, fér'-é-ál, a. Pertaining to holidays; pertaining to the week-days.
Fe-ri-a'-tion, 89: s. The act of keeping holiday.
FERINE=fér'-ín, a. Wild, savage; barbarous.
Fe-rine'-ness, 83: s. Barbarity, savagery.
Fer'-i-ty, 81, 92: s. Cruelty, barbarity, wildness.
To FERMENT=fer-mént', v. a. and n. To excite internal motion, as in the change of must to wine:—
new. To have that spontaneous excitement of the constituent parts by which a change in them takes place.
Fer-men'-ta-ble, a. Capable of fermentation.
Fer-men'-ta-tive, a. Causing fermentation. Old authors use **Ferment'-al**.
Fer-men'-ta-tivo-ness, s. Capability of fermenting.
Fer'-ment, 83: s. A boiling; intestine motion, tumult; that which causes fermentation.
Fer-men'-ta'-tion, 89: s. A spontaneous change which takes place in animal and vegetable substances when no longer alive: it is vinous, acetous, or putrefactive; and also panary, as in the raising of bread.
FERN=fern, s. A wild plant of many kinds.
Fern'-y, a. Overgrown with fern.
FEROCIOUS, fé-ró'-sh'ús, 90, 120: a. Savage, fierce; ravenous, rapacious.
Fe-ro'-cious-ly, ad. In a ferocious manner.
Fe-ro'-cious-ness, s. Fierceness, savagery.
Fe-ro'-ci-ty, (fé-rös'-é-té, 92, 105) s. Savagery, wildness, fierceness.
FERREOUS, fér'-ré-ús, 120: a. Containing iron.
Fer'-ric, a. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron.
Fer-rif'-er-ous, 87: a. Producing or yielding iron.
Fer'-ru-gi-nous, 109: a. Partaking of iron; of a rusty iron colour. *Ferrugin'* is less used.
Fer'-rule, s. An iron ring to keep from cracking.
FERRET=fér'-rét, 129: s. An animal of the weasel kind used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows.
To Fer-ret, v. a. To hunt out as a ferret does.
Fer'-ret-er, s. One that hunts another in privacies.
FERRET=fér'-rét, s. Narrow woollen tape.
FERRIC, FERRULE, &c.—See under Ferreous.
To FERRY, fér'-ré, 129, 105: v. a. and n. To carry over in a boat:—*new.* To pass in a boat.

Fer'-ry, s. and a. A vessel for ferrying; the passage which the ferry-boat traverses:—*adj.* Of a ferry.
Fer'-ri-age, 99: s. The fare paid to a ferryman.
FERTILE, fér'-til, 105: a. Fruitful, abundant.
Fer'-tile-ly, ad. Fruitfully, plentifully.
To Fer'-ti-lize, v. a. To make fruitful.
Fer'-til'-i-ty, 84: s. Fruitfulness. *Fertility* is obsolete.
FERULA, fér'-oo-ld, 129, 109, 98: s. Something to strike with, a hand-slapper; a cane.
Fer'-u-la'-cious, (-sh'ús, 147) a. Pertaining to reeds.
FERVENT=fér'-vént, a. Hot; boiling; ardent.
Fer'-vent-ly, ad. With fervency; vehemently.
Fer'-ven-cy, s. Heat of mind; ardour; zeal.
Fer'-vid, a. Hot, burning; vehement, zealous.
Fer'-vid-ly, ad. With glowing warmth.
Fer'-vid-ness, s. Ardour. *Fervidity* is not in use.
Fer'-vous, 120: s. Heat, warmth; zeal, ardour.
FESCENNINE=fés'-sén-nine, a. and s. Of Fescennium, in ancient Italy, applied especially as an epithet to rude obscene verses:—*s.* A coarse wedding song.
FESCUE=fés'-cú, 189: s. A wire, straw, or pin, to point out the letters to children learning to read.
FESSE=fess, 189: s. A band or girdle possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. [Her.]
Fesse'-point, s. The exact centre of an escutcheon.
To FESTER=fés'-ter, 36: v. n. To rattle, to grow virulent; to corrupt.
FESTINATE, fés'-tén-át, a. Hasty. [Shaks.]
Fes'-ti-nate-ly, ad. Hastily; with speed. [Shaks.]
Fes'-ti-na'-tion, 89: s. Haste, hurry.
FESTIVE, &c., FESTAL.—See under Feast.
FESTOON=fés'-toon, s. Something in imitation of a garland falling archwise between its extremities.
FESTUCOUS, fés'-tú-cús, 120: a. Made of straw.
Fes'-tu-cine, (-cín, 105) a. Straw colour.
FETAL.—See under Fetus.
To FETCH=fétch, v. a. and n. (Anciently, *To Fet*.) To go and bring; to bring; to perform; to obtain as its price:—*new.* To move with a quick return.
Fetch, s. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; a lie.
Fetch'-er, 36: s. One that fetches.
FETID=fét'-id, 94: a. Stinking, rancid.
Fet'-id-ness, s. The quality of stinking.
Fet'-or, s. A strong offensive smell.
FETLOCK=fét'-lók, s. A tuft of hair generally growing behind the pastern joint of a horse.
FETTER=fét'-ter, 36: s. A chain for the feet: it is generally used in the plural; chains; restraint.
To Fet'-ter, v. a. To chain, to shackle, to tie.
Fet'-ter-less, a. Free from restraint.
To FETTLE, fét'-tl, v. n. To set in order. [Obs.]
FETUS=fét'-ús, s. An animal in embryo.
FET-ál, 12: a. Pertaining to a fetus.
FEUD=fúde, s. A deadly quarrel between families or clans; intestine quarrel or contention.
FEUD, FEUDAL, &c.—See under Fee.
FEU DE JOIE, fúde'-dúzh-wá', [Fr.] 170: s. Bonfire.
FEUILLAGE, fúol'-yá, [Fr.] s. Row of leaves.
FEUILLE-MORTE, s. Colour of faded leaf: it is Anglicised into *Fil'-e-mot*.
To FEUTER=fú'-ter, v. a. To make ready. [Obs.]
FEUTERER=fú'-tér-er, s. A dog-leader. [Obs.]
FEVER=fé'-ver, 36: s. Disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, and thirst.
To Fe'-ver, v. a. To put into a fever.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vish-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: thín, 166: thén, 166.

Fe'-ver-et, 129: *s.* A slight fever. [Out of use.]
Fe'-ver-ish, *a.* Troubled with, or tending to fever; uncertain, now hot, now cold; burning. *B. Jonson* uses *Fe' very*.

Fe'-ver-ish-ness, *s.* Tendency to fever.

Fe'-ver-ous, 120: *a.* Troubled with fever; of the nature of fever; tendency to produce fever.

Fe'-ver-FEW, 110: *s.* A herb used as a febrifuge.

FEW=*fu*, 110: *a.* Not many, small in number.

Few'-ness, *s.* Paucity, smallness of number.

FEWEL.—See *Fuel*.

To FIANCE.—See *To Affiance* under *Affy*.

FIAT=*fī'-āt*, *s.* (Let it be done.) An order, a decree.

FIB=*fīb*, *s.* A lie. [Childish or colloq.]

To Fib, *v. n.* To tell a lie or lies. *Fib'-ber*, *a liar*.

FIBRE, *fī'-bur*, 159: *s.* A fine slender thread-like substance, the first constituent part of bodies; a filament.

Fī'-bril, *s.* A small fibre; a very slender thread.

Fī'-brous, 120: *a.* Composed of fibres.

FIBULA=*fīb'-ū-lā*, 92: *s.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, *fīc'-kl*, 101: *a.* Wavering; inconstant.

Fīc'-kle-ness, *s.* Unsteadiness, uncertainty.

Fick'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without certainty. [Southern.]

FICO.—See under *Fig*.

FICTION, *fīc'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of feigning or inventing; the thing invented; a falsehood, a lie.

Fīc'-tious, (*-sh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Fictitious. [Prior.]

Fīc'-tī'-ious, (*-tīsh'-ūs*, 90) *a.* Feigned; false.

Fīc'-tī'-ious-ly, *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitedly.

Fīc'-tī'-ious-ness, *s.* Feigned representation.

Fīc'-tīve, 105: *a.* Feigned, imaginary. [Obs.]

Fīc'-tīve, 105: *a.* Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

Fig'-u-late, *a.* Made of potter's clay.

Fig'-MENT, *s.* An invention; a fiction.

FID=*fīd*, *s.* A splice or pin for a mast or rope.

FIDDLE, *fīd'-dl*, 101: *a.* A violin.

To Fid'-dle, *v. n.* To play on a fiddle; to shift the hands often as in fiddling, to trifle.

Fīd'-dler, 36: *s.* One that fiddles; a musician.

Fīd'-dle-stick, *s.* The bow used in fiddling.

Fīd'-dle-string, *s.* A string of a fiddle.

Fīd'-dle-fad'-dle, *s.* A trifling talk; trifles: it may be met with contracted into *Fīd'-fad*. [Colloq.]

FIDELITY, *fē-dēl'-ē-tē*, 92, 105: *s.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty, veracity.

Fi-du'-cial, (*-dū'-sh'āl*, 90) *a.* Confident, undoubting.

Fi-du'-cial-ly, *ad.* With confidence.

Fi-du'-ciar-y, *s.* and *a.* One who holds in trust; one who depends on faith without works.—*a.* Held in trust; confident.

To FIDGET=*fīd'-jēt*, *v. n.* To move about uneasily and irregularly: in old authors, *To Fidge*.

Fīd'-get, *s.* Restless agitation; a fidgety person.

Fīd'-get-y, 105: *a.* Restless; impatient. [Colloq.]

FIDUCIAL, &c.—See under *Fidelity*.

FIEF.—See *Fee*.

FIELD, *fēld*, 103: *s.* Ground not inhabited, not built on; ground where trees have been felled, not woodland; the open country, not military quarters; the ground of battle; a wide expanse, space; the ground on which figures are drawn; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.

Field'-ed, *a.* Being in a field of battle. [Shaks.]

Field'-y, *a.* Open like a field. [Obs.]

Field'-fare, *s.* A bird so called: the word is colloquially shortened to *Fēl'-fare*.

Among the other compounds are *Field-bar'il*, (*a* plant;) *Field-bed*, (*for a tent*;) *Field-book*, (*used in surveying*;) *Field-colours*, (*small flags to mark out the ground for squadrons*;) *Field-marshal*, (*commander of an army*;) *Field-officer*, (*colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major*;) *Field-piece*, (*cannon for the field*;) *Field-room*, (*troop space*;) *Field-sports*, &c.

FIEND, *fēnd*, 103: *s.* A deadly enemy, an infernal enemy; any infernal being; a devil.

Fiend'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of devilish practices.

Fiend'-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend.

Fiend'-like, *a.* Resembling a fiend; very wicked.

FIERCE, *fērcē*, 103, 43: *a.* Savage, ravenous, furious; ferocious; very eager or ardent.

Fierce'-ly, 105: *ad.* Violently, furiously.

Fierce'-ness, *s.* The quality of being fierce.

FIERIFACIAS, *fī'-ē-rī-fā'-shē-āss*, 147: *s.* (See it executed: Lat.) A writ to the sheriff to levy debt or damages.

FIERY, &c.—See under *Fire*.

FIFE=*fīft*, *s.* A small pipe or flute.

Fī'-fer, 36: *s.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTH, &c.—See under *Five*.

FIG=*fīg*, *s.* The fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree.

Fig'-leaf, 103: *s.* The leaf of a fig-tree; a thin covering as that first worn by Adam and Eve.

It is also compounded for some names of fruits, plants, and birds; as *Fig-apple*, *Fig-mar'igold*, *Fig-pecker*.

Fī'-co, (*fē'-cō*, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A snap of the fingers expressing "a fig for you." [Shaks.]

To Fig, *v. a.* To snap the fingers in contempt.

To FIGHT, *fīht*, 115: } 162: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 I FOUGHT, *fīht*, 126: } contend in battle or in
 FOUGHT, *fīht*, } single combat; to con-
 tend.—*act.* To war against; to combat against.

Fight, *a.* Battle, combat: a screen in a ship.

Fight'-er, 36: *s.* A warrior; a duellist.

Fight'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to fights:—*s.* Contention.

FIGMENT.—See under *Fiction*.

FIGURE=*fīg'-ūre*, *s.* (Compare *Fiction*, &c.) The form of any thing as terminated by the outline; form generally; a statue or image; a person in a painting; a character denoting a number; something distinct, eminence, splendour; arrangement, modification; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the disposition of the middle term; in rhetoric, a sentence conceived and formed to express the meaning with passion, and so differing from a plain sentence; less properly, but quite as commonly, a trope, or the turning of a word from its literal meaning; in astrology, a diagram of the aspects of the planets at a particular time; in theology, a representative, a type.

To Fig'-ure, *v. a.* and *n.* To form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to adorn with figures; to represent; to image; to use in a sense not literal; to note by figures:—*new*. To make figures; to appear as a distinguished person.

Fig'-u-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of form or figure.

Fig'-u-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of figure.

Fig'-u-ral, *a.* Represented by delineation; representing a geometrical figure.

Fig'-u-rate, *a.* Of a determinate form; as discs, ornamental or figurative, particularly as to alchemical in music.

Fig'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Determination to a certain form; artful mixture of discords in music.

Fig'-u-ra-tive, *a.* Representing something, typical; not literal, full of rhetorical figures and tropes.

Fig'-u-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* By a figure, not literally.

FILACEOUS, *fē-lā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Consisting of threads. Filamentous may also be met with.

Fil'-a-ment, *s.* A substance like a thread.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pā'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ōs, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

Fil-an-ders, *s. pl.* A disease in hawks consisting of filaments of thick blood, or of thread-like worms.
Fil-a-tor-y, 129: *s.* A machine to form thread.
Fil'-i-form, *a.* Having the form of a thread.
FILE, (See also the class after Filch, &c.) *s.* A thread; [Obs.] a string but now more commonly a wire on which papers are threaded for preservation; the papers so strung or filed; papers put together and indorsed though not actually on a file; a catalogue or list; a row or *string* of soldiers one behind another.
To File, *v. a. and n.* To string on a thread or wire; to arrange and indorse; to place officially among the records of a court;—*see*. To march in a file; to be placed with, as on the same file.
Fil'-a-cer, 92: *s.* An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files the writs on which he makes process.
Fil'-i-grane, 105: *s.* A kind of enrichment.
Fil'-i-ore, } generally in gold and silver, wrought
delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or
both intermixed. The former is the original word, but
is now obsolete.
Fil'-i-greed, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.
Fil'-i-let, 14: *s.* A little band generally used for the hair; something tied up with a fillet as meat rolled together; that part of an animal cut up for meat which resembles a roll bound with a fillet, as the fleshy part of the thigh of veal; a little member of a pillar otherwise called *keel*.
To Fil'-let, *v. a.* To bind with a fillet; to adorn with an astragal.
FILBERT=fil'-bert, *s.* A fine hazel nut.
To FILCH=filch, *v. a.* To pilfer.
Fil'-cher, 36: *s.* A thief, a petty robber.
FILE=fil, *s.* An iron or steel instrument used for wearing away, rasping, or smoothing substances. See other senses of this word under Filaceous.
To File, *v. a.* To cut or smooth with a file.
Fil'-er, 36: *s.* One who files.
Fil'-ings, 143: *s. pl.* Fragments rubbed off by filing.
Fil'-cut-ter, 36: *s.* A maker of files.
To FILE=fil, *v. a.* To foul or defile. [Shaks.]
FILEMOT=fil'-l-môt, *s.* Foulle-morte.
FILIAL, fil'-yäl, 90, 146: *a.* Pertaining to, or befitting a son; bearing the relation of son.
Fil'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The relation of a child to the father, the correlative of paternity; affiliation; the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father.
To Fil'-i-ate, or **AF-il'-i-ate**, *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter; to establish a filiation.
FILIFORM, FILIGREE, &c.—See under Filaceous.
To FILL=fil, 155: *v. a. and n.* To put or pour in till no more can be contained; to store abundantly; to glut; to extend in bulk; to make full; to supply;—*see*. To fill a glass or cup; to grow full; to be of a satiating quality.
Fill, *s.* That which fills or quite satisfies.
Fil'-ler, 36: *s.* One who fills.
FILLET, &c.—See under Filaceous.
FILLIBEG, fil'-lë-bëg, *s.* The pouch worn in front of a highlander's kilt. Johnson uses it for the kilt itself.
To FILLIP=fil'-lîp, *v. a.* To strike with the nail by making the finger act as a spring.
Fil'-lip, *s.* A jerk of the finger, held tight and then let go.
FILLY, fil'-lëy, *s.* A young mare; a filly.
FILM=film, *s.* A pellicle or thin skin.
To Film, *v. a.* To cover with a film. [Shaks.]
Fil'-my, *a.* Composed of thin membranes.
FILTER=fil'-ter, *s.* A strainer; originally, a twist of thread, (Compare Filaceous, &c.) of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other

hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
To Fil'-ter, *v. a.* To defecate by a filter.
To Fil'-trate, *v. a.* To filter, to percolate.
Fil'-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of filtering.
FILTH=filth, *s.* Dirt; corruption. This word is related to the verb **To File**, in the sense of **To Defile**.
Fil'-thy, *a.* Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.
Fil'-thi-ly, *ad.* Nastily, foully, grossly.
Fil'-thi-ness, *s.* Nastiness; corruption; pollution.
To FIMBRIATE=fim'-brë-äts, *v. a.* To fringe.
Fim'-bri-ate, *a.* Fringed; jagged. [Bot.]
FIN=fin, *s.* The wing of a fish.
Finned, 114: *part. a.* Having fins.
Fin'-ny, 105: *a.* Finned, formed for the water.
Fin'-like, *a.* Like a fin. **Fin'-less**, *a.* Without fins.
Fin'-foot-ed, 118: **Fin'-toed**, 108: *a.* Web-footed.
FINABLE—See under FINE, a mulct.
FINAL=fi'-näil, 12: *a.* Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.—See Cause.
Fi'-nal-ly, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly, in conclusion.
Fi'-nal'-le, fi'-nä'-lëy, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The last passage in a piece of music; the closing performance of an opera or concert.
FINE-LESS, *a.* Endless, boundless. [Shaks.]
FINANCE, fë-nänçë', 105: *s.* Revenue, income. The word originates from Fine, as paid by a subject to the government for the enjoyment of some privilege. It is chiefly applied to the public revenue, particularly in the plural.
Fi-nan'-cial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Respecting finance.
Fi-nan'-cier, (-sër, 103) *s.* One who collects or manages the finances; one skilled in raising and applying public money.
FINARY—See under FINE, *a.*
FINCH=fintch, *s.* A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.
To FIND, find, 115: } *v. a.* Primarily, to come
I FOUND=fownd, 31: } to or light upon; to ob-
FOUND=fownd, 31: } tain by searching; to dis-
cover, frequently with *out* joined to the verb; to come to, or determine mentally or judicially; to obtain for, or supply: *To find one's-self*, to be conscious of one's state as to health, &c.: *To find fault with*, to blame or censure for a fault discovered.
Find'-er, *s.* He that finds. **Find'-fault**, *s.* A caviller.
Find'-y, *a.* That has or finds room; capacious, plump. [Obs.]
Find'-ing, *s.* Discovery; in law, a verdict.
FOUND-LING, *s.* A child found in a state of desertion.
FINE=fint, *s.* (Compare Final, &c., Fiance, and Fins, &c.) Originally, a final agreement between the lord and his vassal concerning lands or rents; hence, a sum of money paid according to conditions on alienation or transfer; hence again, a sum paid for a privilege or exemption; and hence its present usual meaning, a mulct, penalty, or forfeiture as a punishment. *In fine*, in conclusion, finally.
To Fine, *v. a. and n.* To mulct:—*see*. To pay a fine.
Fi'-na-ble, 101: *a.* That admits or deserves a fine.
Fine' less—See under Final.
FINE=fint, *a.* Thin, slender, minute; not coarse; smoothly sharp; subtle, tenuous; refined, pure, clear, pellucid; nice; artful, dexterous; elegant, beautiful in thought; elegant and dignified to sight; accomplished; excellent; showy, splendid: it is often used ironically.
To Fine, *v. a.* To make less coarse; to make pellucid; in some old authors, to embellish; commonly, to refine or purify.—See also under Fine, a mulct.
Fi'-ner, *s. and a.* One who fines:—*adj.* More fine.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: shên, 166,

Fir'-nar-y, 129, 12: *s.* The second forge at iron works.

Fir'-ner-y, *s.* Show, splendour of appearance.

Fine'-ly, *ad.* In a fine manner, often with irony.

Fine'-ness, *s.* Delicacy; beauty; show; purity.

To FINE'-DRAW, 26: *v. a.* To sew up so nicely that the rent drawn together is not perceived.

Fine'-draw-er, *s.* One who undertakes to fine-draw.

FINE'-PIN'-GERED, 158, 77, 114: *a.* Nice in workmanship.

FINE'-SPO'-KEN, 114: *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINE'-SPUN, *a.* Ingeniously or artfully contrived.

Fi-NESSÉ, (*fê-nêssé*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Artifice, stratagem.

FIN'-I-CAL, 92: *a.* Nice in trifles; sopplish.

Fin'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With sopplish nicety.

Fin'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Superfluous nicety.

FIN'-I-KIN, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly busy. [Colloq.]

FINGER, *fin'-guer*, 158, 77, 36: *s.* One of the five extreme parts of the hand; one of the four distinct from the thumb; the breadth of a finger; the hand; the instrument of work.

To Fin'-ger, *v. a.* and *n.* To touch lightly; to perform with the fingers; to meddle with; to pilfer:—*acc.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

Fin'-ger-ing, *s.* The act of touching lightly; the manner of touching an instrument of music.

↳ Among the compounds are *Fin'-ger-board*, (of a musical instrument, as a violin, &c.) *Fin'-ger-fern*, (a plant); *Fin'-ger-shell*, (a shell like a finger, &c.)

FINGLE-FANGLE, *fin'-gl-fäng-gl*, 158, 101: *s.* A fancy, a trifle. [Hudibras.]

FINICAL, &c.—See under **FINE**, *adj.*

FINIS=*fî-nis*, *s.* End, conclusion. [Lat.]

To Fin'-ish, (*fin'-ish*), *v. a.* and *n.* To bring to the end proposed; to perfect; to use elaborate touches in concluding; to put an end to:—*acc.* To come to an end.

Fin'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One who finishes or completes.

Fin'-ish, *s.* Completion; the last touch to a work.

Fi'-nite, (*fî-nîte*, 6) *a.* Having limits, bounded.

Fi'-nite-less, *a.* Infinite, boundless.

Fi'-nite-ness, *s.* Limitation, confinement within boundaries. **Fin'-i-tude** (93) is a less proper word.

FINLESS, **FINNY**, **FINTOED**, &c.—See under **Fin**.

FINN=*fin*, 155: *s.* A native of Finland.

FINNIKIN, *fin'-nê-kin*, *s.* A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest.—See **Finikin** under **Fine**. (*adj.*)

FINOCHIO, *fin'-ôtch-ô*, 146: *s.* Fennel.

FIPPLE, *fîp'-pl*, 101: *s.* A stopper. [Bacon.]

FIR=*fer*, 35: *s.* The pine, which is sawn into deal.

FIRE=*fire*, *s.* Popularly, one of the four elements, (see **Element**); strictly, the light and heat excited during that change of a body which is called combustion; flame; lustre; any thing burning; a conflagration; torture by burning; any thing inflaming or provoking; ardour, violence; vigour of fancy; spirit; sexual love; inflammation; red eruptions.

To Fire, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame, to animate; to cauterize:—*acc.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be inflamed; to discharge any fire arms.

Fi'-rer, *s.* One that fires; an incendiary.

Fi'-ring, *s.* A discharge of guns; fuel.

↳ The word is much compounded; as *Fire'-arms*, (guns); *Fire'-ball*, (a ball filled with combustibles); *Fire'-blast*, (a disease in hops); *Fire'-brand*, (a piece of wood inflamed; figuratively, an incendiary, one who excites passions); *Fire'-brush*, (to sweep the hearth); *Fire'-bucket*, (used by firemen); *Fire'-cock*, (a cock for turning on water to extinguish fires); *Fire'-drake*, (a fiery serpent or meteor); *Fire'-engine*, (for throwing water to extinguish fire); *Fire'-escape*,

(a machine to be used in cases of fire); *Fire'-fly*, (that emits light from under its wings); *Fire'-hook*, (for pulling down buildings on fire); *Fire'-trons*, (poker, tongs, and shovel); *Fire'-lock*, (a gun discharged by a lock with steel and flint); *Fire'-man*, (employed to extinguish fires); *Fire'-office*, (for insurance from fire); *Fire'-pan*, (for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder); *Fire'-place*, (where the fire is made in the chamber); *Fire'-plug*, (a stopple placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire); *Fire'-ship*, (a vessel filled with combustibles to send against the enemy); *Fire'-shovel*, (a shovel to throw coals on a chamber-fire); *Fire'-side*, (the hearth, the chimney; figuratively, home); *Fire'-stone*, (a metallic fossil, pyrite); *Fire'-wood*, (wood for fuel); *Fire'-works*, (artificial works to be fired for amusement); *Fi'-ring-iron*, (an iron used by farriers, &c.)

To FIRK=*ferk*, *v. a.* To whip, to beat. [Hudibras.]

FIRKIN=*fer'-kîn*, 35: *s.* A measure, in general the fourth of a barrel; a small vessel or cask.

FIRM=*ferm*, 35: *a.* and *s.* Properly, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, closely compressed, compact, hard, solid; steady, unshaken; strong.—See also **lower**.

To Firm, *v. a.* To confirm; to fix. [Obs.]

Firm, *s.* Originally, a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid; at present the name or names which a mercantile house subscribes, and under which it transacts business.

Firm'-ly, *ad.* Strongly; with firmness.

Firm'-ness, *s.* The quality of being firm. Old authors use **Firm'tude** and **Firm'ty**, as opposite to infirmity.

Firm'-less, *a.* Detached from substance. [Pope.]

Fin'-MA-MENT, *s.* That which keeps separate what would otherwise come together; that in which the stars are fixed: it must be remarked, however, that the Hebrew word which is rendered by this one in Gen. i. does not convey the sense of solidity, but only of expansion.

Fin'-ma-men'-tal, *a.* Celestial; of the upper regions.

FIRMAN=*fer'-mân*, 35: *s.* An Asiatic passport, permit, licence, or grant of privileges.

FIRST=*ferst*, 35: *a.* and *ad.* The ordinal of *One*; earliest in time; foremost in place; highest in dignity or excellence:—*adv.* Before any thing else; at the beginning, at first.

↳ Some late authors use *Firly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with secondly, thirdly, &c.

First'-ling, *s.* The first produce or offspring.

First'-fruits, (*-froots*, 109) *s. pl.* Whatever the season earliest produces or matures; first profits of any thing; earliest effects.

↳ Among the other compounds are *First'-begot'-ten*, *First'-born*, *First'-creat'-ed*, *First'-rate*, (of highest excellence; of largest size,) &c.

FIRTH=*ferth*, *s.* A firth, which see.

FISC=*fisk*, *s.* A state treasury. [Lit. a basket.]

Fis'-cal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the public treasury:—*s.* Exchequer, revenue; a treasurer.

FISH=*fishi*, *a.* An animal that inhabits the water. It is often used collectively, *fish*, for *fishes*.

To Fish, *v. n.* and *a.* To be employed in catching fishes; to seek to draw forth by artifice:—*act.* To search by raking or dragging; to draw out or up; in sea language, to strengthen with a piece of timber.

Fish'-er, 36: *s.* One who fishes; a fisherman.

Fish'-er-y, *s.* The business of fishing; a commodious place for fishing.

Fish'-y, 105: *a.* Inhabited by fish; fish-like.

Fish'-ul, 117: *a.* Abounding with fish.

To Fish'-i-fy, 6: *v. a.* To turn to fish. [Ludicrous.]

↳ Among the compounds are *Fish'-fag*, (a Billingsgate woman); *Fish'-hook*, *Fish'-kettle*, *Fish'-like*, *Fish'-market*, *Fish'-meal*, (taken at fasting seasons), *Fish'-monger*, *Fish'-pond*, *Fish'-room*, (in a ship between the after-hold and spirit-room), *Fish'-spear*, (for taking some kinds of fish), *Fish'-wife*, (a woman that cries fish), *Fish'-woman*, &c. Also, *Fish'-boat*, *Fish'-er-*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gûn'-wáy: cháp'-mân: pò-pâ: lâw: gôôd: 'wô, i, e, jew, 55: a, e, i, &c, mule, 171.

FIX

FLA

mas, Fish'er-town or Fish'ing-town, Fish'ing-frog, (the toad-fish.) Fish'ing-place, &c.
FISSURE, fish'-oor, 147: *s.* A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.
To Fis'-sure, v. a. To make a fissure.
FIS'-SILE, (fis'-sil, 105) *a.* That may be cleft or divided in the direction of the grain.
Fis-sil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
FIS'-SI-PED, *a.* Having separate toes. [Nat. hist.]
FIST=fist, *s.* The clenched hand.
To Fist, v. a. To strike; to gripe.
Fis'-ty-cuffs, *s.* A battle with fists; a boxing.
FISTULA=fis'-tū-lū, *s.* Literally, a reed or pipe; a sinuous or pipe-like ulcer, callous within.
Fis'-tu-lar, 34: *a.* Hollow like a pipe.
Fis'-tu-ious, 120: *a.* Of the nature of a fistula.
To Fis'-tu-late, v. n. and a. To turn to a fistula:—*act.* To make hollow like a pipe.
FIT=fit, *s.* An assault, invasion, or paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; a sudden and violent attack of disorder in which the patient is convulsed or senseless; distemperature; a short return after intermission; a temporary affection or attack: it was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission, and hence the parts of a song, the strains of a piece of music, and even the sections of a book, were called *fits*.
Fit'-ful, 117: *a.* Varied by paroxysms.
FIT=fit, *a.* Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.
To Fit, v. a. and n. To suit or accommodate to; to accommodate; to be adapted to; to prepare, & allowed by *for*: *To fit out*, to equip; *To fit up*, to furnish:—*new.* To be proper, to be becoming.
Fit'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which confers fitness.
Fit'-ly, *ad.* Properly, justly, meely, suitably.
Fit'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being fit.
Fit'-ment, *s.* Something fitted to an end. [Shaks.]
Fit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Properly, suitably.
FITCH=fitch, *s.* A chick pea, a vetch.
FITCHEW, fitch'-oo, 63: *s.* A pole-cat; a four-mart. It is also called a Fitch'-et.
FITZ, fits, 143: *s.* Son. [Used only in composition.]
FIVE=five, *a.* and *s.* Four and one.
Five-fold, (-fōld, 116) *a.* Consisting of five in one; in fives; five double.
FIVES, 151: *s.* A play with a ball, in which three fives or fifteen are counted to the game; also, by corruption for *Fives*, a disease in horses.
Among the compounds are **Fiv'-barred**, (applied to a gate.) **Fiv'-cleft**, **Fiv'-leaved**, **Fiv'-toothed**, &c.
FIFTH, (fifth) *a.* The ordinal of five.
Fifth-ly, *ad.* In the fifth place.
FIF-TEEN, 84: *a.* and *s.* Five and ten.
Fif-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of fifteen.
FIF'-TY, *a.* and *s.* Five tens.
Fif'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
To FIX, ficks, 154, 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To make fast, firm, or stable; to establish; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix:—*new.* To settle or remain permanently; to become firm, to cease to be fluid: *To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution, to determine on.
Fixed, (fickst, 104, 143) *part.* Made firm.
Fix-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Stability; the state in which a body does not evaporate, or become volatile by heat; reduction to firmness.
Fix'-ed-ly, *ad.* Certainly, firmly, steadfastly.
Fix'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being fixed; stability; resistance to dissipation by heat. In this last sense *Fixity* is used by Newton, and *Fixidity* by Boyle.
Fix'-ure, (fick'-sh'-oor, 47) *s.* Position, [Shaks.] stable pressure; firmness. [Little used.]

Fixt'-ure, 147: *s.* A piece of furniture fixed to a house, as distinguished from a movable. It is a modern word, though frequently substituted in new editions of old works for *Fixure*.
FIZGIG=fiz'-gig, *s.* A kind of harpoon to strike fish, properly a fish-gig; a fire-work.—See below.
To FIZZ=fiz, 157: *v. n.* To emit a sort of hissing noise. *To Fizzle* means the same.
Fiz'-gy, *s.* A kind of fire-work; a gadding flirt.
FLABBY, flāb'-bēy, 105: *a.* Unpleasantly soft and yielding, lank, flaccid, flagging, flapping.
Flab'-bi-ness, *s.* Laxity, limberness, softness.
FLABEL=flā'-bēl, *s.* A fan. [Obs.]
Flab'-ile, 94, 103: *a.* Subject to be blown about.
FLACCID=flāck'-sīd, *a.* Weak, flagging, not stiff; lax, not tense.
Flac-cid'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Laxity; want of tension.
To FLAG=flāg, *v. n.* and *a.* (Allied originally to the preceding.) To hang loose without stiffness; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour:—*act.* To let fall or suffer to droop.—See also under *Flag*, a stone.
Flag'-gy, (gūy, 77) *a.* Weak, lax, insipid.
Flag, *s.* A water plant with a bladed leaf that hangs down or *flags*; when not moved by the wind.
Flag'-worm, 141: *s.* A grub where flags grow.
FLAG, *s.* A cloth that waves or flags according to the state of the wind, borne on a staff as a military or naval ensign.
To strike the flag is to pull it down, which in a naval battle is the sign of surrender: among the compounds are **Flag'-staff**, **Flag'-officer**, (the commander of a squadron,) **Flag'-ship**, (which bears the admiral,) &c.
FLAG=flāg, *s.* A broad flat stone.
**To Flag, v. a. To lay with broad stones.
Flag'-broom, *s.* A birch broom for pavements.
To FLAGELLATE=flāg'-gēl-lātē, 64: *v. a.* To whip or scourge.
Flag'-el-lant, *s.* One of a sect that arose in Italy, 1860, that maintained the necessity of flagellation.
Flag'-el-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A whipping or scourging.
FLAGEOLET, flādg'-ō-lēt', 92, 121: *s.* A sort of small flute.
FLAGITIOUS, flā-gēsh'-ūs, 90: *a.* Wicked, villainous, atrocious.
Fla-git'-ious-ly, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.
Fla-git'-ious-ness, *s.* Wickedness, villainy.
FLAGON=flāg'-ōn, *s.* A large vessel of drink.
FLAGRANT=flā'-grānt, *a.* Primarily, burning, ardent, glowing, flushed, red; in its usual sense, flaming in notice, glaring, notorious, enormous.
Fla'-grant-ly, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.
Fla'-gran-cy, *s.* A burning; heat, inflammation; (Fla'-grance has the same sense;) notoriousness, enormity.
To Fla'-grate, v. a. To burn. **Fla'-gra'-tion, *s.* A burning. [Obs.]
FLAIL=flāl, *s.* The instrument to thresh corn.
FLAKE=flāke, *s.* (Compare Fleak.) A portion of the parts of something hanging loosely together, as a flock of wool; or a part that comes away as a scale, stratum, or little layer.
**To Flake, v. a. and n. To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected:—*new.* To part in loose bodies; to break into little layers.
Fla'-ky, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in loose masses; lying in flakes or little layers.
FLAM=flām, *s.* A freak; a lie; a pretext.
**To Flam, v. a. To deceive by a lie; to delude.
Flim'-flam, *s.* A whim; a trick. [Beau. & Fl.]
FLAMBEAU.—See in the ensuing class.
FLAME=flāme, *s.* A blaze; inflammable gas in a state of combustion as it ascends in a stream from a burning body; ardour of temper or imagination; love.********

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēp, 166.

To Flame, *v. n.* To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light; to break out in violence of passion. The active sense, to inflame, is obsolete.

Fla'-my, 105: *a.* Blazing; like flame.

Fla'-ming, *a.* Brilliant like flame.

Fla'-ming-ly, *ad.* Radiantly; with great show.

FLA-MIN'-GO.—See lower.

FLAM'-BEAU, (-bô, 108) *s.* A lighted torch.

FLAM'-ME-OUT, 120: *a.* Consisting of, or like flame.

Flam'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may be set in flame.

Flam'-ma-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of blazing.

Flam'-ma-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting in flame.

Flam-mif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing flame.

Flam-miv'-o-mous, *a.* Vomiting flame.

FLA-MIN'-GO, 158: *s.* A bird of a flame colour.

FLAMEN=flā'-mēn, *s.* A priest in ancient Rome.

Fla-min'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

FLANK, flāngk, 158: *s.* That part of a quadruped's side which is near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of a body of forces, or of a squadron at sea; that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To Flank, *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook and command any pass on the side; to secure on the side—*new*. To border.

Flank'-er, 36: *s.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

To Flank'-er, *v. a.* To defend by flankers.

FLANNEL=flān'-nēl, *s.* Soft woollen cloth.

FLAP=flāp, *s.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of a flap, or the noise it makes.

To Flap, *v. a.* and *n.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with the noise as of a flap—*new*. To move as wings, or something broad and loose; to fall as something broad and loose.

Flap'-per, *s.* He or that which flaps.

Among the compounds are *Flap-dragon*, (a play in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy, and extinguished by a flap of the mouth in swallowing them); *Flap-jack*, (a sort of pancake or apple puff); *Flap-eared*, and *Flap-mouthed*.

To FLARE=flāre, 41: *v. n.* To burn with wandering unsteady light; to flatter with splendid show; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

Flare, *s.* An unsteady broad offensive light.

FLASH=flāsh, *s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst as of wit or merriment; a short transient state; that which has the effect of a flash.

To Flash, *v. n.* and *a.* To exhibit a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit or bright thought—*new*. To strike or throw as light on the eyes or mind; in old authors, to strike up from the surface as water in swimming or rowing.

Flash'-er, *s.* Anciently, a rower; a shallow wit.

Flash'-y, 105: *a.* Dazzling for a moment; showy, gay; empty, not solid; insipid, vapid.

Flash'-i-ly, *ad.* With empty show.

FLASK=flāsk, *s.* A vessel for keeping at hand drink or food, &c.; a leathern or wooden bottle; a bottle with a wicker cover; a powder horn.

FLAS'-KET, 14: *s.* A long shallow basket: a vessel in which viands are served up.

FLAT=flāt, *a.* and *s.* Level, horizontal; smooth; even with the ground, lying along; plain, downright, peremptory; in painting, wanting relief or prominence; in music, not acute, not sharp; in common figurative language, depressed, spiritless, dull, tasteless—*s.* Smooth low ground, a level, a plain; a place exposed to inundations; a shallow; that part of any thing which is flat; a surface without prominences; in music, a tone depressed half a note below a natural.

To Flat, *v. a.* and *n.* To flatten. [Little used.]

Flat'-ter, *s.* He or that which flattens.

Flat'-ly, *ad.* In a flat manner; peremptorily.

Flat'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being flat; evenness; insipidity, dullness.

Flat'-tish, *a.* Somewhat flat, rather flat.

Flat'-long, Flat'-wise, 151: *a.* Not edgewise.

To FLAT'-TEN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make even or level; to beat down, to lay flat; to make insipid; to depress; in music, to make the tone less sharp—*new*. To grow even or level; to grow dull or insipid.

To FLATTER=flāt'-ter, 36: *v. a.* To soothe with praises; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe or delight.

Flat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* One who flatters; a flatterer.

Flat'-ter-ing, *a.* Obsequious; exciting hopes.

Flat'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a flattering manner.

Flat'-ter-y, 105: *s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

FLATULENT=flāt'-ū-lēnt, 92: *a.* Affected with air generated in the stomach, windy; turgid, puffy; empty, vain.

Flat'-u-len-cy, Flat'-u-lence, *s.* Windiness.

Flat'-u-ous, *a.* Flat'-u-os'-i-ty, *s.* Wind; windiness. [Obs.]

FLA'-TUS, [Lat.] *s.* Wind in the body; a breath, a puff. & The parent word of the class.

To FLAUNT, flānt, 122: *v. n.* To make an ostentatious show in apparel; to show or spread out.

Flaunt, *s.* Any thing airy and showy; a display.

FLAVOUR, flā'-vur, 120, 40: *s.* The quality of a substance which affects the taste or the smell; taste, odour.

To Flav'-our, *v. a.* To communicate some quality of taste or smell.

Flav'-our-less, *a.* Of no taste or smell.

Flav'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Pleasing in flavour.

FLAVOUS, flā'-vūs, 120: *a.* Yellow.

FLAW=flāw, *s.* A crack or breach, a fault, a defect; anciently, a gust or blast, a tumult, a commotion.

To Flaw, *v. a.* To crack, to break; to violate.

Flaw'-y, 105: *a.* Full of flaws, defective.

Flaw'-less, *a.* Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWN=flāwn, *s.* A sort of flat pie or custard.

FLAX=flāks, 188: *s.* The plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax ready for spinning.

Flax'-en, 114: *a.* Made of flax; fair like flax.

Flax'-y, 105: *a.* Flexen.

Among the compounds are *Flax-comb*, (for preparing flax); *Flax-dresser*; *Flax-wood*, (a plant), &c.

To FLAY=flāy, *v. a.* To strip off the skin.

Flay'-er, 36: *s.* He that flays.

FLEA=flē, 103: *s.* A small blood-sucking insect remarkable for its agility.

To Flea, *v. a.* To clean from fleas.

Flea'-bite, Flea'-bi-ting, *s.* The pain or red mark caused by a flea; figuratively, a slight pain.

Among the compounds are *Flea-bane* and *Flea'-wort*, (plants so named.)

FLEAK=flēck, *s.* (Allied to Flake and Flock.) A small lock, thread, or twist. [Obs.]

FLEAM=flēam, *s.* An instrument to bleed cattle.

To FLECK=flēck, *v. a.* To spot; to streak

To FLECKER=flēck'-er, *v.* or stripe; to variegates. [Obs.]

FLEDGE=flēdgē, *a.* Feathered, fledged. [Milton]

To Fledge, *v. a.* To furnish with wings or feathers.

To FLEE=flē, *v. n.* To run from, as from danger; to have recourse to shelter. It is FLED=flēd, sometimes incorrectly used for To Fly and the latter more frequently, and, by a figure,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'ōō, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

justifiably for *To Flee*. By the ellipsis of *from*, it often seems active.

FLEECE=*fleece*, *s.* The wool shorn from one sheep.
To Fleece, *v. a.* To spread over as with wool; to clip wool from; figuratively, to pluck, to plunder, to strip.

Fleeced, (*fleece*, 114, 143) *a.* Having a fleece; plundered.

Flee'-cer, 36: *s.* A shearer; a plunderer.

Flee'-cy, 105: *a.* Woolly; appearing woolly.

To FLEER=*fleece*, 43: *v. n.* To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer.

Fleer, *s.* Mockery; a deceitful grin of civility.

Fleer'-er, *s.* A mocker; a deriding saviour.

FLEET=*fleece*, *s.* A creek, an inlet. [Obs.]

FLEET=*fleece*, *a.* Swift of pace, nimble, active: in some authors, light or thin; skimming the surface.

To Fleet, *v. n.* and *a.* (The old *part.* is *Flet*.) *To fly* swiftly; to be in a transient state; in old authors, to float—*act.* [Obs.] To skim as water or milk, to pass away lightly. Hence *Fleet'-ing-dish*, a skimming bowl. *To Flete* is the same verb, which also signifies to skim.

Fleet'-ly, 105: *ad.* Swiftly, quickly.

Fleet'-ness, *s.* Swiftness, celerity.

FLEET=*fleece*, *s.* (Compare *To Fleet* in the preceding class.) A company of ships, a navy.

FLEMISH=*flem'-ish*, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLESH=*flesh*, *s.* The softer solids including the muscles, fat, and glands of an animal as distinguished from the bones and fluids; animal food distinct from vegetables; animal food exclusive of fish; in fruit, that part which is fit to be eaten; animal nature; man, human nature; kindred, family; the body as liable to death and corruption, distinct from the imperishable nature of man: carnality, a carnal state; the outward literal sense of a scriptural passage as distinct from the *spirit* or typical meaning.

To Flesh, *v. a.* To initiate, a sportsman's use of the word from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh; hence, Shakspeare uses *Fleshment*, to signify eagerness gained by successful initiation; to harden, to accustom; to glut, to satiate.

Flesh'-y, *a.* Plump, full of flesh, pulposus.

Flesh'-i-ness, *s.* Plumpness, fulness, fatness.

Flesh'-less, *a.* Without flesh, lean.

Flesh'-ly, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; animal; not spiritual, not divine.

Flesh'-li-ness, *s.* Abundance of flesh; carnal passions and appetites.

Among the compounds are *Flesh'-brush*, (to rub the skin with.) *Flesh'-colour*, *Flesh'-fly*, *Flesh'-hook*, (to draw flesh from a pot,) &c.

*To FLETCH=*fleece*, *v. a.* To feather, as an arrow.*

Fletch'-er, 36: *s.* A maker of bows and arrows.

FLETZ, *flets*, 143: *a.* A word applied by geologists to formations of rocks which appear in beds more nearly horizontal than what are called transition rocks.

FLEW.—See *To Fly*.

FLEW, *flew*, 109: *s.* The chops of a hound.

Flewed, (*flew*, 114) *a.* Deep mouthed, as a hound.

FLEXANIMOUS.—See in the ensuing class.

FLEXIBLE, *flects'-e-bl*, 154, 105, 101: *a.* That may be bent; pliant; complying; ductile.

Flex'-i-bile-ness, *s.* The quality of being flexible.

Flex'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Flexibility; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.

Flex'-ile, (*flects'-il*, 105) *a.* Flexible.

Flex'-or, *s.* The muscle that *bends* the part it belongs to, in opposition to the extensor.

Flex'-ion, (*flects'-shun*, 154, 147) *s.* The act of bending; a double, a fold; a bending, a turn.

Flex'-u-ous, (*flects'-shoo'-us*) *a.* Winding, variable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-un*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vish-un*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *shin*, 166: *then*, 166.

Flex'-ure, *s.* The act of bending; the part bent, a joint; the bending of the body, obsequiousness.

Flex'-an'-i-mous, (*flects'-an'-e-mus*) *a.* Pliancy of mind.

To FLICKER=*flick'-er*, 36: *v. n.* To flutter, to move, as the wings without flying; to fluctuate.

Flick'-er-mouse, *s.* A bat.

FLIER, **FLIGHT**, &c.—See under *To Fly*.

FLIMFLAM.—See *Fiam*.

FLIMSY, *flim'-sly*, 151, 105: *a.* Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

Flim'-si-ness, *s.* Weakness of texture.

*To FLINCH=*flinch*, *v. n.* To shrink through want of power or resolution to encounter*

Flinch'-er, *s.* He who shrinks or fails.

*To FLING=*fling*, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *obs. part.**

I FLUNG=*flung*, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *obs. part.* is *Flong*.) To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart; to scatter: *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase.—*new.* To flounce, to wince, to fall into violent and irregular motions: *To fling out*, to grow unruly.

Fling, *s.* A throw, a cast; a sneer, a jibe.

Fling'-er, *s.* He who throws; he who jeers.

FLINDER=*flin'-der*, *s.* A fragment.

FLINT=*flint*, *s.* A sub-species of quartz, very hard, strikes fire with flint, and is an ingredient in glass; any thing proverbially hard: it is sometimes compounded, as in *Flint'-hearted*.

Flint'-y, 105: *a.* Made of flint, hard; cruel.

FLIP=*flip*, *s.* Drink made with beer and spirits.

Flip'-dog, *s.* An iron heated to warm flip.

FLIPPANT=*flip'-pant*, *a.* Nimble of speech; pert, talkative, loquacious.

Flip'-pant-ly, *ad.* With ready, prating speech.

Flip'-pan-cy, **Flip'-pant-ness**, *s.* Talkativeness, pertness.

*To FLIRT=*flect*, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw with a jerk or sudden effort; to move suddenly, as a fan:—*new.* To run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to jeer or mock any one; more commonly, in modern use, to coquet with men.*

Flirt, *s.* A throw with a jerk; a sudden trick; a pert girl; more commonly, a coquette.

Flir'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of flirting, coquetry. [Colloq.]

*To FLIT=*flit*, *v. n.* To fly away with rapid motion; to remove; to flutter; to be unstable: by old authors it is used in the active sense of *to dispossess*.*

Flit, *a.* Swift, nimble, fleet. [Obs.]

Flit'-ti-ness, *s.* Unsteadiness, lightness.

Flit'-ting, *s.* A removal, an error, a fault.

FLITCH=*fitch*, *s.* The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTER.—See *To Flutter*, or the *s.* Fritter.

FLIX, *flics*, 154: *s.* Down, flax, soft hair; (corrupted from *Flax*;) dysentery, (corrupted from *Flux*.)

FLIX'-WEED, *s.* A species of water cress.

FLOAT=*flō*, *s.* An arrow. [Chaucer.]

*To FLOAT=*float*, *v. n.* and *a.* To swim on the surface of the water; to move lightly as on the surface of a fluid; to float or flit—*act.* To cover with water.*

Float, *s.* The act of flowing, the flux as contrary to ebb; [Obs.:] something that swims; the cork or quill of an angler's line; a wave.

Float'-er, 36: *s.* One who floats or sails

Float'-y, 105: *a.* Buoyant, swimming.

Float'-age, *s.* Something that floats.

Among the compounds are *Float'-board* (in a water-mill) and *Float'-stone*, (a gray porous mineral.)

FLO'-TA, *s.* A fleet; properly the Spanish fleet which formerly sailed yearly from Cadix to Mexico.

Flo-til'-la, *s.* Any number of small vessels.

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Flo'-tage, *s.* The same as floatage.
Flo't'-son, 114, or **Flo't'-sam**, 12: *s.* Goods that swim on the sea without an owner. [Law.]
FLOCK=**flock**, *s.* A lock of wool.
Flock'-bed, *s.* A bed filled with flocks.
Flock'-cu-lent, *a.* Adhering in locks or flocks.
FLOCK=**flock**, *s.* A company, usually of birds or beasts; a company of sheep distinguished from a *herd* which is of oxen; a company.
To Flock, *v. n.* To gather in crowds.
To FLOG=**flog**, *v. a.* To lash, to whip.
Flog'-ging, 77: *s.* A whipping.
FLONG.—See **To Fling**.
FLOOD, **flood**, 123: *s.* A great flow of water; a deluge; poetically a river, the sea; flow or flux as opposed to ebb; a stream; catamenial discharge.
To Flood, *v. a.* To overflow, to inundate.
Flood'-ing, *s.* Excessive discharge from the uterus.
↳ Among the compounds are *Flood'-gate* and *Flood'-mark*.
FLOOK.—See **Fluke**.
FLOOKING=**flook'-ing**, *s.* An interruption or shifting of a load of ore by a cross grain or fissure.
FLOOR, **flōr**, 132: *s.* That part in a room on which we walk; a platform; a story, or level suite of rooms.
To Floor, *v. a.* To cover with a floor; to ground.
Floor'-ing, *s.* Bottom, floor; materials for floors.
To FLOP=**flop**, *v. a.* To flap, which see.
FLORAL=**flōr'-āl**, 47: *a.* (See other relations under **Flower**.) Relating to the goddess Flora, or to flowers.
Flō'-ret, *s.* A floweret, an imperfect flower.
Flō'-ri-age, 105, 99: *s.* Bloom, blossom.
Flō'-rist, *s.* One who cultivates flowers.
Flō-res'-cence, *s.* The season when plants flower.
Flō-rif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Productive of flowers.
Flōr'-id, 94, 129: *a.* Literally, covered with flowers; flushed, or of a bright red; highly embellished.
Flōr-id-ly, *ad.* In a showy imposing way.
Flōr-id-ness, *s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment; ambitious elegance: *Flōr-id'-i-ty* is less used.
Flōr-u-lent, 109: *a.* Flowery. [Out of use.]
Flōs'-cule, *s.* A partial or less floret of an aggregate flower. [Bot.]
Flōs'-cu-lous, *a.* Composed of florets with funnel-shaped petals, tubulous.
Floss, *s.* A downy substance in some plants.
FLORIN=**flōr'-in**, *s.* A coin originally of Florence.
FLOTA, **FLOTILLA**, **FLOTSON**, &c.—See **To Float**.
To FLOTE.—See **To Fleet**, under **Fleet**.
To FLOUNCE=**flōnce**, 31: *v. n.* To move with a throwing motion of the body and limbs, to move with bustle and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.
FLOUNCE, *s.* A dash in the water; a piece sewed to a gown or petticoat to fill it out, producing noise or bustle in moving.
To Flounce, *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
To FLOWN'-DER, *v. a.* To struggle with violent and irregular motion as an animal in the mire.
FLOUNDER, **flōwn'-der**, *s.* A small flat fish.
FLOUR, **FLOURISH**, &c.—See under **Flower**.
To FLOUT=**flōwt**, 31: *v. a.* and *n.* To mock, to insult.—*acc.* To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.
Flout, *s.* A mock, an insult. **Flout'-er**, *s.* A mocker.
Flout'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In a jeering manner.
To FLOW, **flōw**=**flō**, *v. n.* and *a.* (See other relations under **Fluent**.) To move on a slope with a continual change among the particles as a fluid; to

run as water, opposed to standing as water; to rise as opposed to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly without aspersion; to write or speak smoothly; to abound; to have loose and waving:—*act.* To overflow, to deluge.

Flow, *s.* The rise of water; a sudden abundance.

Flow'-ing, *s.* The act of flowing; flow.

Flow'-ing-ly, *ad.* With copiousness; volubly.

Flow'-ing-ness, *s.* Stream of diction.

FLOWER=**flower**, 36: =**flōur**, 134: *s.* (See other relations under **Floral**.) The part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification with their coverings; popularly, the bud when the petals are expanded; the best, finest, or most valuable part of any thing; the early part, or the prime of life; an ornamental expression in speech or writing; the finest part of grain pulverized, but in this sense it is differently written; (see lower) in the plural, catamenial discharge.

To Flower, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in flower, to bloom; to be in the prime, to flourish: in old authors, to froth; to come as cream from the surface:—*act.* To adorn with imitations of flowers.

Flow'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, ornamental, florid.

Flow'-er-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being flowery.

Flow'-er-et, *s.* A small flower, a floret.

Flower-de-luce, 109: *s.* A bulbous iris.

↳ Among the other compounds are *Flower-fence*, (the name of certain plants), *Flower-garden*, *Flower-gentle*, (the amaranth), *Flower-kirtled*, (dressed with garlands), *Flower-stalk*, &c.

FLOUR, (**flower**, 134) *s.* The edible part of grain reduced to powder; meal; the finer part of meal.

To Flour, *v. a.* To make into or sprinkle with flour.

To FLOUR'-ISH, (**flōr'-ish**, 120, 129) *v. n.* and *a.* To thrive as a healthy plant; to be prosperous; to use florid language; to brag; to move in, or to describe various circles or parts of circles irregularly and luxuriantly; in music, to play with bold irregular notes for the purpose of ornament or prelude:—*act.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to move in various circles; to embellish.

Flour'-ish, *s.* Vigour, state of prosperity; display; a triumphant sounding of instruments; movement circularly; embellishment.

Flour'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One who flourishes.

Flour'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOWING, &c.—See under **To Flow**.

FLOWK, **flōk**, 125: *s.* A flourder.

FLOWN, **flōwn**, 125: *part. a.*—See **To Fly**. It is frequently used for *Fled*.—See **To Flee**. In Milton it may be found in the sense of *rendered flighty*.

FLUATE.—See under **Fluor**, subjected to **Fluent**.

To FLUCTUATE=**flūct'-tū-āte**, (*colloq.* **flūct'-sh'oo-āte**, 147) *v. n.* To roll hither and thither, as a wave; to be wavering or unsteady; to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute.

Fluc'-tu-ant, 12: *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

Fluc'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* Alternate motion; uncertainty.

Fluc'-tis'-o-nous, 87, 120: *a.* Sounding as waves.

FLUE, **flū**, 109: *s.* A small pipe or chimney.

FLUE, **flū**, 109: *s.* Soft down or fur.

FLUENT, **flū-ēnt**, 109: *a.* and *s.* (See other relations under **To Flow**.) Liquid; flowing; ready, voluble:—*s.* Stream, running water; the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.

Flu'-ent-ly, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly.

Flu'-en-cy, *s.* In old authors, affluence, abundance; in modern use, the quality of flowing applied to language; facility of words. *Flu'-ence* is now never used.

Flu'-id, *a.* and *s.* Having parts easily separable, not solid:—*s.* A liquor, a liquid, opposed to a solid.

Flu'-id-ness, *s.* The state of being fluid.

Flu'-id'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being capable of flowing, opposed to solidity.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: o, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

FLUME, *s.* A river or stream. [Obs.]

FLUOR, *s.* In old authors, a fluid state; flux; in modern use, a mineral (fluato of lime) which took its name from being used as a *flux* for certain ores.

FLUOR-IC, 88: } *a.* Obtained from fluor. **FLUOR-OS**, 120: } *orous acid* is the acid in its first degree of oxygenation.

FLUATE, *s.* A salt formed by the fluoric acid with a base.

FLUO-SILIC-IC, (-*flu-sick*, 88) *a.* Containing fluoric acid with silica.

FLU-VIAL, *a.* Pertaining to rivers. **FLU-VI-A-TILE** and **FLU-VI-AL-IC** have the same meaning.

FLUX, (*flücks*, 154) *s.* and *a.* The act of flowing; the flow; in old authors, concourse, confluence; the state of giving place by passing away; a flow or issue of matter; excrement; state of being melted, fusion; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals—*adj.* (Little used.) Flowing, inconstant.

To FLUX, *v. g.* To melt; in some authors, to salivate.

FLUX-I-ON, 89: *s.* The state of giving place by passing away.

FLUX-I-BLE, 101: *a.* Not durable; fusible.

FLUX-I-BIL-I-TY, 84: *s.* The quality of being fluxible.

FLUX-I-LI-TY, *s.* Possibility of liquefaction.

FLUX-ION, (*flück-shün*, 154, 147) *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows; the infinitely small increase of the fluent quantity in that department of mathematics called Fluxions, in which magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion, as a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, &c.

FLUX-ION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to fluxion.

FLUX-ION-IST, *s.* One skilled in fluxions.

FLUX-IVE, 105: *a.* Flowing; not solid. [B. Jon.]

FLUX-URE, (*flück-sh'oor*, 154, 147) *a.* The act or power of flowing. [B. Jon.]

FLUKE, (*fl'ook*, 109) *s.* The part of the anchor which fastens in the ground. In its other sense see *Fluk*.

FLUMMERY, (*flüm-mër-ly*, 129, 105) *s.* A kind of jelly made of flour or meal; in vulgar figurative use, insipid big language, flattery.

FLUNG.—See *To FLING*.

FLUOR, &c.—See under *Fluent*.

FLURRY, (*flür-rë-ly*, 105) *s.* A hasty blast; a hurry; a sudden commotion.

To FLUR-ry, *v. a.* To keep in agitation, to alarm.

To FLUSH=*flush*, *v. n.* and *a.* To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to come or appear suddenly; to become suddenly red; to be splendid;—*act.* To cause redness in; to elate, to elevate.

Flush, *a. ad.* and *s.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding; in some old authors, conceited; among mechanics, even or level with;—*adv.* So as to be even with;—*s.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; afflux; sudden impulse; bloom; growth, abundance; a run of cards of the same suit.

To FLUS-TER, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drink.

To FLUSTER=*flüs'-ter*, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in a bustle or disproportionate hurry;—*act.* To hurry, to confound.

Flus-ter, 36: *s.* Sudden impulse, hurry.

FLUTE, (*fl'oot*, 109) *s.* A musical pipe played laterally; a channel or furrow like the concave of a flute. In some instances *flute* occurs as a corruption of *flut* or *flota*.

To FLUTE, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the flute;—*act.* To channel or furrow.

Flu'-ter, **Flu'-tist**, *s.* A player on the flute.

Flu'-ting, *s.* Fluted work on a pillar.

To FLUTTER=*flüt'-ter*, *v. n.* and *a.* To move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights; to move about with bustle and show; to be moved

with quick vibrations; to be in agitation;—*act.* To drive in disorder like birds suddenly roused; to hurry as to the mind; to disorder as to the position.

Flut'-ter, 36: *s.* Vibration; hurry, tumult; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

Flut'-ter-ing, *s.* Tumult of mind, agitation.

FLUVIAL, &c., **FLUX**, &c.—See under *Fluent*.

To FLY=*flý*, } *v. n.* and *a.* (The past I *flew*, *fl'oo*, 110, 109: } tense and participle of *Flown*, *fl'own*, 125: } the verb *To Flee* are often used for *fly* and *flown*.) To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to float in the air; to move or to be fitted to move rapidly; to pass on or away; to part, break, or burst; to flee in a figurative, and hence, also, in a literal sense: *To fly at*, to spring with violence upon; in falconry, to hawk; *To fly in the face*, to insult, to act in defiance; *To fly off*, to revolt; *To fly out*, to break into passion, licence, or violence; *To let fly*, to discharge as a gun;—*act.* (Used for *To Flee*, or really neuter with the ellipsis of *from*.) To shun, to quit by flight; in colloquial phrase, to cause to fly.

Fly, *s.* A small insect with transparent wings; that part of a machine which, being put into quick motion, regulates the rest; something that flies round, or that moves quickly; hence, a light carriage.

Among the compounds are *Fly-bone*, (a plant;) *To Fly-blow*, (to taint with flies or fill with maggots;) *Fly-boat*, (a light sailing vessel;) *Fly-catcher*, (applied generally, or as the name of a sort of bird;) *To Fly-fish*, (to angle by baiting with a fly;) *Fly-flap*, (for keeping off flies,) &c.

Fly-ing, *a.* Floating, waving; quickly moveable. *Flying colours*, a phrase expressing triumph; *Flying party*, a detachment of soldiers that hover about the enemy.

FLI-ER, 36 & *s.* One that flies; a runaway; the fly of a machine; in the plural, stairs that do not wind.

FLIGHT, (*flite*, 115, 162) *s.* The act of flying, or of fleeing; removal by means of wings; hasty removal; a flock of birds; the birds produced in the same season; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flight, also a space in ascending by stairs; a wandering; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.

Fligh'-ty, *a.* Fleeting, swift; [Shaks.] wild, extravagant in fancy; disordered in mind.

Fligh'-ti-ness, *s.* The state of being flighty.

FOAL=*foal*, *s.* The offspring of a mare or of a she-ass; a colt or filly.

To Foal, *v. a.* and *n.* To bring forth, spoken of a mare or she-ass;—*new*. To bear a colt or filly.

Among the compounds are plants, as *Foal-bit*, *Foal'-foot*.

FOAM=*foam*, *s.* Froth, spume.

To Foam, *v. n.* and *a.* To froth, to gather foam; to be in a rage;—*act.* To throw out with rage.

Foam'-y, *a.* Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB=*föh*, *s.* A small pocket; the watch-pocket.

To FOB=*föb*, *v. a.* To cheat, to defraud; to shift.

FOCAL.—See under *Focus*.

FOCILE, (*fö'-cil*, 105) *s.* The greater or the less bone of the fore-arm or of the leg.

FOCUS=*fö'-cüs*, *s.* Originally, a fire-place; in optics, the point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point of convergence or concourse; in conic sections, a certain point within the figure where rays collected from all parts of the curve concur or meet.

Fö'-cal, 12: *a.* Belonging to the focus.

Föc'-il-lä'-tron, 59: *s.* A cherishing as at a hearth.

FODDER=*föd'-der*, *s.* Food stored for cattle.

To Föd'-der, *v. a.* To feed with dry food.

Föd'-der-er, 129: *s.* He who fodders cattle.

FOE=*fö*, 108: *s.* An enemy; an ill-wisher. The plural used to be *Foes*, which is quite obsolete.

Föe'-man, 12: *s.* An enemy in war.

FÖETUS, &c. (103).—See *Fetus*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *shün*, 166: *thün*, 166.

FOG=fōg, *s.* A dense moist vapour rising from the earth or generated near it. A *fog-bank* is an appearance of land when the weather is hazy at sea.
Fog-gy, (-guēy, 77) *a.* Dark with a fog; misty.
Fog-gi-ly, 105: *ad.* Mistily, darkly, cloudily.
Fog-gi-ness, *s.* The state of being foggy.
FOG=fōg, *s.* Long, dry grass; after grass.
Fog-gage, *s.* Rank grass left unmown.
To FOG=fōg, *v. n.* To practise or officiate. [Obs.]
FOH=fōh, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence.
FOIBLE=foy-bl, 29, 101: *s.* A moral weakness, a failing. As an adjective, *weak*, it is quite obs.
To FOIL=foil, 29: *v. a.* To frustrate, to defeat; to make dull or blunt; to puzzle.
Foil, *s.* A defeat. **Foil-er**, *s.* One who foils.
Foil-ing, *s.* A track of deer barely visible.
FOIL=foil, *s.* A sword with a button at the point, used in the exercise of fencing.
FOIL=foil, *s.* (See its relations under Foliage.) Literally, a leaf; a thin plate of metal used in gilding; the quicksilver at the back of a looking glass; something of another colour placed near a jewel to raise its lustre; any thing which serves to set off something else.
To FOIN=foin, *v. n.* To push in fencing.
Foin, *s.* A thrust, a push.
FOISON, foy-zn, 151, 114: *s.* Plenty. [Obs.]
FOIST=foyst, *v. a.* To insert by forgery.
Foist-er, *s.* One who inserts without authority.
FOISER, a light ship, [Obs.] and **FOISRY**, &c., musty; (see *Fusty*.) have no etymological relationship to these words.
FOLD, fōld, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To double one part of a substance over another; to enclose, to include, to shut in.—See also lower:—*new*. To close over another part or thing of the same kind.
Fold, *s.* The doubling of any flexible substance, a plat; an increase of a quantity by itself, or by itself *folded*; thus, five-fold is a quantity five times *folded* or repeated.
Fold-er, *s.* An instrument to fold paper with.
Fold-ing, *s.* A fold, a doubling.
FOLD, *s.* A limit; [Obs.] a pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; a flock.
To Fold, *v. a.* To put into a fold, as sheep.
Fold-age, *s.* The right of folding sheep.
Fold-ing, *s.* The keeping of sheep in pens.
FOLIAGE, fō-lē-āgt, 105, 99: *s.* Leaves, in the aggregate; a cluster of leaves.
To Fo-li-age, *v. a.* To ornament with imitated leaves.
FO-LI-A'-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Consisting of laminae or leaves.
To Fo-li-ate, *v. a.* To beat into a leaf or thin plate; to spread over with a thin metallic coat.
Fo-li-ate, **Fo-li-ous**, *a.* Leafy.
Fo-li-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of beating into thin leaves; the leafing of plants; disposition of the leaves within the bud.
Fo-li-er, 36: *s.* Goldsmith's foil.—See *Foil*.
Fo-li-a-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The state of being beat to foil.
FO-LI'-ER-ous, 87: *s.* Producing leaves.
FO-LI-OLE, *s.* A leaflet.
FO-LI-O, *s.* Literally, a leaf, but always used with reference to paper: a book of the largest size formed by sheets of two leaves; a page; the left and right hand pages of an account book when the two are numbered by the same figure.
Fo-li-o-MORT, *a.* See *Feuille-morte*.
FOLK, fōke, 116, 139: *s.* People, in familiar language; nations, mankind. **To** Though a collective plural, and therefore not needing the plural *s*, yet in common use it always receives it.

To The compounds, *Folk-land* (copyhold) and *Folk-mote* (a meeting), are found only in old authors.
FOLLICLE, fōl-lē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* Literally, a little bag or bellows; a seed-vessel; an air-bag in a plant; a gland.
Fōl-li-c'u-lous, *a.* Having or producing follicles.
To FOLLOW, fōl-lō, 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To go after or behind; to pursue; to accompany; to attend as a dependant; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, or result from; to imitate or copy; to observe as a guide, to obey; to be busied with: *To follow up*, to keep up to; to keep on with what properly follows:—*new*. To come after another in place or time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.
Fol'-low-er, 36: *s.* One who follows; a dependant; an associate; a disciple; a copier.
FOLLY, fōl-lēy, *s.* (See its relations under Fool.) Weakness of intellect, want of understanding; a shameful act when passion subdues the understanding; criminal weakness.
Fol-li-ful, 117: *a.* Full of folly. [Local.]
To FOMENT=fō-mēnt, 81: *v. a.* Originally, to cherish with heat; appropriately, to bathe with warm lotions; figuratively, to encourage, to promote.
Fo-men-ter, *s.* One that foments; an encourager.
Fo'-men-ta-tion, 89: *s.* The act of fomenting; a lotion; excitation, encouragement.
FOND=fōnd, *a.* In its primary meaning, foolish, silly; hence, foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent, foolishly delighted; and, hence, *To be fond of*, in its usual meaning, is to have an extreme partiality or love for.
FON, *s.* A fool, an idiot. [Chaucer, Spenser.]
Fond-ly, *ad.* Foolishly; very tenderly.
Fond-ness, *s.* Foolishness; tenderness.
To FON-DLE, *v. a.* To treat fondly, to caress.
Fon-dler, 36: *s.* One who fondles.
Fon-dling, *s.* A fool; [Obs.] a person or thing fondled.
FONE=fōne, *s. pl.* Foes.—See *Foe*. [Spenser.]
FONT—See under *Fount*; and under *To Found*, (to cast.)
FON-TA-NEL, *s.* A little *fount*, or issue. [Medicine.]
FONTANGE, fōang-tōngzh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A knot of ribbons on the head, named from Mad. de Fontanges. [Addison.]
FOOD=fōod, *s.* (See *To Feed*.) Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.
Food-y, 105: *a.* Eatable. [Chapman, 1600.]
Food-ful, *a.* Full of food.
Food-less, *a.* Without food.
FOOL=fōol, *s.* One void of reason, an idiot; one of weak understanding; a term of indignity; one who in a religious or moral view thinks or acts unwisely; one who counterfeits a fool, a buffoon or jester; hence, *To play the fool* may mean either to do foolish actions, or to play pranks like a jester.
To Fool, *v. n.* and *a.* To trifle, to play:—*act*. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat.
Fool-er-y, *s.* Practice of folly; act of folly; something foolish.
Fool-ish, *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; contemptible; sinful.
Fool-ish-ly, *ad.* In a foolish manner.
Fool-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of being foolish.
FOOL-HAR-DY, *a.* Foolishly bold.
Fool-har-di-ness, *s.* Rashness, temerity.
To Among the other compounds are *Fool'-born*, (arising from folly,) *Fool'-happy*, (lucky without contrivance,) *Fool'-trap*, (a snare for fools,) *Fool'-s-cap*, (cap worn by a fool,) *Fool'-stones*, (a plant so called,) &c.
FOOL=fōol, *s.* A compound of which gooseberries, crushed (*foulis*) as if under foot, are an ingredient.
FOOLSCAP, fōol'-cāp, 143: *s.* Paper in *folio* quire (*accus*) of a small size, being next to pot.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt-wāy; chāp-mān; pō-pā; lān; gōd; j'ōd, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

FOOT, fōt, 118: *s. sing.* } That part of an animal which touches the ground in standing or walking; that which in other things is analogous to a foot; the base, the end; act of walking; state; posture of action, readiness, state, condition; infantry, footmen in arms, in which sense it has no plural; a measure of twelve inches, supposed to be the length of a man's foot, in which sense it has the plural, though the singular is often wrongly used for it; one of the rhythmical divisions in a line of poetry, so called because by these divisions we step evenly through the line; in an obsolete sense, the level or part of anything. *To set on foot*, to begin, to originate.

To Foot, *v. n.* and *a.* *To dance, to tread to measure or music; to skip; to go on foot:—act.* *To kick; to begin to fix; to tread; to add a foot, as to a stocking.*

Foot-ed, *a.* Shaped or adapted as to the feet.

Foot-ing, *s.* Ground for the foot, support; basis, foundation; tread; entrance; state; settlement.

Foot-man, *s.* One who serves on foot, but particularly a servant distinguished from the coachman and the groom.

Foot-pad, *s.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

Foot-step, *s.* A track, trace; mark; way.

Foot-stool, *s.* A stool for the feet.

Other compounds are **Foot-ball**, (used at a rural game,) **Foot-band**, (band of infantry,) **Foot-boy**, **Foot-bridge**, **Foot-cloth**, (a cloth under the saddle of a horse,) **Foot-fall**, (a stumble,) **Foot-hold**, (space for the foot,) **Foot-hol**, (immediately, an obsolete word borrowed from hunting,) **Foot-licker**, (a mean flatterer,) **Foot-mantle**, (a lower garment used by market women when riding,) **Foot-pace**, **Foot-path**, **Foot-rot**, (a disease in sheep,) **Foot-soldier**, **Foot-stalk**, (the stem of a leaf,) **Foot-stall**, (a woman's stirrup,) **Foot-swinging**, (the wainscoting of a ship,) &c.

FOP=fōp, *s.* A man of small understanding and much ostentation, a conceit; one fond of dress.

Fop-pish, *a.* Foolishly vain in dress and manners.

Fop-pish-ly, *ad.* With foolish vanity.

Fop-pish-ness, *a.* Foolish vanity in dress.

Fop-ling, *a.* A petty fop.

Fop-per-y, 129, 105: *s.* Vanity in dress and manners; foolery; vain, idle customs or practices.

Fop-doo-dle, *a.* A simpleton. [Hudibras.]

FOR=for, 37, 176: *prep. and conj.* Because of; in place of; in advantage of, or conducive to; with regard to; (when in this connection, do before for) in the character or nature of; with purpose that, or with tendency to; with appropriation to; during;—*conj.* Because of the reason that; in regard to; in consideration of.

Webster's etymology gives no countenance to Horne Tooke's theory that this word always signifies cause or reason, yet such expressions as the following are most easily explained by the latter hypothesis: *O! for better times*, i. e. I wish the cause of my wishing being better times: *For all that*, i. e. all that being a cause or reason to the contrary: *For him to speak would be wrong*, i. e. to speak would be wrong, he being the cause, or with regard to him as the speaker.

For-as-much, 151: *conj.* Because so far.

For-thy, *conj.* For this; therefore. [Obs.]

To FORAGE, &c., **FORAMINOUS**, **FORCE**, &c., **FORCEPS**, &c., **FORD**, &c.—See in the next column but one, after all the words compounded with For.

FOR-, a Saxon prefix which seems to have been originally used to indicate the restriction of a word to the purpose particularized by the context: thus *To Forbear* was to bear for something in particular, or on some certain account: *To Forbid*, was to bid restrictively, or for the prevention of something: *To Forget* was to get the mind into a certain state for or with regard to some object: hence the words came to have the restricted senses to which they were thus most frequently limited: hence also, in some instances, a privative, a negative, or an intensive force. It must be

noted, however, that For- is sometimes a corruption of Fore, as Fore is often used where the original prefix was For-.

To For-bear', (for-bāre', 100) } *v. n.* and *a.* *To*
I For-bore', (for-bōre', 130) } hold from pro-

For-borne, (for-bōrn, 130) } ceeding, to stop, to cease; to delay; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper:—*act.* To abstain from; to avoid voluntarily; to spare; to withhold.

For-bear'-er, *s.* One that forbears; an interceptor.

For-bear'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Ceasing, pausing; patient, long-suffering:—*s.* A ceasing; patience.

For-bear'-ance, *s.* The act of forbearing; intermission; command of temper; lenity, mildness.

To For-bin', **I For-bade'**, (-bād, 135), **For-bid'** or **For-bid'-den**, (-dn, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To prohibit, to oppose; to command not to enter; in old phrase, to accurse, to blast:—*neu.* To utter a prohibition.

For-bid'-der, *s.* He or that which forbids.

For-bid'-den-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Unlawfully.

For-bid'-ding, *a.* and *s.* Hindering; raising dislike, repulsive:—*s.* Hindrance, opposition.

For-bid'-dance, 12: *s.* Prohibition.

See **FORGE**, &c., **FORCEPS**, &c., **FORD**, &c., hereafter.

To For-do', (-dōs, 107) **I For-did'**, **For-dene**, (-dūn, 107) *v. a.* To destroy, to undo; to harass.

See **FORGE**, **FORCE**, and all its compounds; **FORNIT**, &c., **FORNEX**, **To FORNEX**, **FORNEXIV**, &c. hereafter.

To For-get', (-guēt, 77) **I for-got'**, **For-got'**, **For-got'-ten**, (-tn, 114) *v. a.* To let go from the remembrance; to neglect.

For-get'-ter, 36: *s.* One who forgets.

For-get'-ful, 117: *a.* Apt to forget; heedless.

For-get'-ful-ness, *s.* Oblivion; aptness to forget.

To For-give', (-guiv, 77, 104, 189) **I For-gave'**, **For-giv'-en**, (-guiv'-vn, 77, 114) *v. a.* To pardon or remit as an offence or debt.

For-giv'-er, 36: *s.* One that pardons.

For-giv'-ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive, merciful.

For-give'-ness, *s.* The act of forgiving; pardon; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

See **FORN**, &c. hereafter.

FOR-LORN, 37: *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken; lost, solitary: in old writings, taken away; in a ludicrous sense, small, despicable. Our old authors use *For-lord*, which was the präterit and participle of a Saxon verb. Shakspere uses the word substantively. *Forlorn hope* is a term applied to a body of men sent on desperate duty at a siege.

For-lorn'-ness, *s.* Destitution, solitude.

See **FORM**, &c., **FORMER**, &c., **FORMIC**, &c., **To FORMICATE**, &c. hereafter.

To For-pass, *v. n.* To go by. [Spenser.]

To For-pine', *v. n.* To pine away. [Spenser.]

See **To FORRAY**, &c., under **Forage**, in the compounds of For-.

To For-sake', **I For-sook'**, (-soök, 118) **For-sa'-ken**, (-kn, 114) *v. a.* To abandon, to go away from; to desert, to fall.

For-sa'-ker, *s.* One that forsakes.

To For-say', *v. a.* To renounce; to forbid. [Spenser.]

For-sooth', *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well. In modern use it generally denotes irony or contempt. It was once used substantively as we now employ *Madam* in addressing a lady.

See **FORSTER** under **FORNEX**.

To For-swear', (-swäre, 100) } *v. a.* and *n.*
I For-swore', (swōre, 47) } To renounce upon

For-sworn', (-swōrn, 130) } oath; to deny upon oath: *To forswear one's self* is to be perjured:—*neu.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

For-swear'-er, *s.* One who is perjured.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīsh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

FOR-SWUNK', (-swŭnk, 141) *a.* Overlaboured. [Spenser.]

For the words which alphabetically follow the preceding, see among those which come after the compounds of **FOR**: except **FORWARD** and its relations, which see under **Forward**.

To FORAGE=fôr'-ăg, 129, 99: *v. n.* and *a.* To wander; [Obs.] to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions;—*act.* To plunder, to strip, to spoil. Spenser uses **To For-ay**.

For-age, *s.* Search of provisions; the act of foraging; food for horses and cattle; provisions. In Spenser, **For-ay** is used to signify a hostile incursion.

For-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that forages; a provider of food or fodder; a waster; a beast used to foraging.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'-ê-nūs, 92: *a.* Full of holes. *For-râm'-ê-nūs*, [Lat.] is a hole.

FORCE, fôr'-urc, 130, 47: *s.* Strength, vigour, power, might; violence, compulsion; virtue, efficacy; an armament; necessity.

To Force, *v. a.* and *n.* To compel; to overpower; to impel; to urge; to take by violence; to ravish; to re-inforce; to get at with art and difficulty, as thoughts in composition; to ripen by art as fruits; to stuff, in which sense it is a corruption of **To Farce**:—*new*. [Obs.] **To lay a stress**; to endeavour.

For-ced-ly, *ad.* Violently, constrainedly.

For-ced-ness, *s.* State of being forced; distortion.

For-cer, 36: *s.* He or that which forces; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

Force-ful, 117: *a.* Driven by force; energetic.

Force-ful-ly, *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

Force-less, *a.* Weak, feeble, impotent.

For-ci-ble, 101: *a.* Strong, mighty; violent; efficacious; prevalent; done by force; valid, binding.

For-ci-bly, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

For-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Force, violence.

For-cing, *s.* Compulsion; an artificial ripening.

FORCEPS=fôr'-sĕps, 37: *s.* A pair of tongs, particularly such as surgeons use.

For-ci-pa-ted, *a.* Formed as pincers to open and shut.

FORD=fôr'-urd, 130: *s.* A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming; a river.

To Ford, *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

Ford-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be forded.

FORE=fôr, 47: *a.* and *ad.* Anterior, not behind; coming first:—*adv.* Anteriorly. *Fore* and *aft*, the whole length of the ship.

FORE, A prefix of Saxon origin signifying priority in place, time, order, or importance, equivalent to *Ante*, *Pre*, or *Pro*, in words of Latin origin. It must be noted, however, that in some words **Fore** is used where the original prefix was *For*.

To FORE-ARM, *v. a.* To arm beforehand.

To FORE-NODE, *v. a.* To foretell; to foreknow.

Fore-bo-der, 36: *s.* A foreteller; a soothsayer.

Fore-bode-ment, *s.* A presagement.

FORE-BY, *ad.* Near, close by. [Spenser.]

To FORE-CAST, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To plan before execution; to adjust; to foresee, to provide against:—*new*. **To contrive beforehand**.

Fore-cast-er, *s.* One that contrives beforehand.

Fore-cast, *s.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.

FORE-CAS-TLE, (-cās-el, 11, 156, 101) *s.* The fore part of a ship, originally of an armed ship.

FORE-CHO'-SEN, (-zn, 151, 114) *part. a.* Pro-elect.

FORE-CI-TED, 81: *a.* Quoted before.

To FORE-CLOSE, (-clōz, 137) *v. a.* To shut up, to preclude, to prevent: **To Foreclose a mortgage**, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption; whence

the less correct, but equally common expression, **To foreclose a mortgage**.

Fore-clō-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of fore-closing.

FORE-DECK, *s.* The anterior part of a ship.

To FORE-DO'—See **To Fordo**.

To FORE-DOOM, *v. a.* To predestinate.

FORE-END, 81: *s.* The anterior part.

FORE-FA-THER, (-fā-ther, 122, 111) *s.* Ancestor.

To FORE-FEND, *v. a.* To prohibit, to avert; to secure.

FORE-FIN-GER, 158, 77: *s.* The finger next the thumb.

FORE-FOOT, 118: } *s.* The anterior foot or feet of

FORE-FEET, *s. pl.* } a brute; the hand in contempt.

FORE-FRONT, (-frūnt, 116) *s.* The front; the forehead.

FORE-GAME, *s.* The previous game.

To FORE-GO, *v. a.* To quit before possession, to give up when possible to be received; less commonly, to go before, to be past.

FORE-GO'-er, *s.* One that foregoes; an ancestor.

FORE-GROUND, 81: *s.* The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye.

FORE'-HAND, *s.* and *a.* That part of a horse which is before the rider's hand; in Shaks. the chief hand or power:—*adj.* In hand or done too early.

FORE-hand-ed, *a.* Early; formed in the fore parts.

FORE'-HEAD, (-hĕd, 120: *colloq.* fôr'-ĕd, 136) *s.* The face from the eyes upward to the hair; confidence, impudence.

FORE-HOLD-ING, 116: *s.* Prediction. [L'Estrange.]

FORE-HORSE, *s.* A leading horse in a team.

See **FOREIGN**, &c. hereafter.

To FORE-I-MAG'-INE, (-ĕ-măd'-gĭn, 105) *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FORE-JUDGE, *v. a.* To prejudge; to expel for non-appearance.

Fore-judge-ment, *s.* Judgement formed beforehand.

To FORE-KNOW, (-nō, 157, 125) I **Fore-knew**, (-nū, 110) **Fore-known**, (-nōw=nōn) *v. a.* To know previously.

Fore-know-er, *s.* He who foreknows.

Fore-know-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be foreknown.

Fore-knowl-edge, (-nōl'-ĕdg, 157, 136, 168) *s.*

Prescience; the knowledge of something that will happen; the knowledge of all that will happen. Man originally knows nothing that will happen; it is by experience, reason, and calculation, he acquires fore-knowledge of certain events, but more particularly of those which are placed within his own power and will, but for which he would indeed have been quite unable to form that notion of foreknowledge, the effect of divine will and power, which he ascribes to the Creator: And as what man brings to pass he wills shall happen, we ascribe this condition also to the Creator, and conceive him to will all that comes to pass; the fatalists go further, and, because the Maker wills and effects all things, conclude that man wills and effects nothing; forgetting that their notion of the Almighty free-will is derived only from what they have experienced of free-will and power in themselves: If the Creator wills all things, He wills among the rest that man's will shall be free, that is, he wills that man shall elect either good or evil: (see **Free-will**.) Although therefore it is true that man cannot but act according to his Maker's will in one sense, that is, so far as his Maker permits, and foreknows he will act, yet it is likewise true, (or we limit the gift of the Creator and consequently His power of giving,) that man can, within the limits assigned, both choose his course, and act according to his choice, and so can, if he please, act contrary to his Maker's will in another sense, that is, contrary to His precept or command. The difficulty we feel in conceiving freedom of choice in man, while we admit the Creator's foreknowledge of what that choice will be, is considerable certainly,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy; chăp'-măn; pđ-pă': lăw: gōd: j'ōō. *i. e.* few, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mut.*, 171.

but the reason of the difficulty is easily assigned. (See Fatalism.)

☞ See FOREL hereafter.

FORE'-LAND, *s.* A promontory, a headland, a cape.

To FORE-LAY', *v. a.* To lay wait for; to lay beforehand.

To FORE-LENN', *v. a.* To give beforehand. [Spenser.]

To FORE-LIFT', *v. a.* To lift up an anterior part.

FORE'-LOCK, *s.* The lock of hair on the forehead.

To FORE-LOOK', 118: *v. n.* To see beforehand.

FORE'-MAN, *s.* Chief of a jury; chief workman.

FORE'-MAST, *s.* The mast nearest the head.

FORE'-MEN-TIONED, (-shünd, 147, 114) 81: *a.* Mentioned or recited before. Fore'-named has the same meaning.

FORE'-MOST, (-mōst, 116) *a.* First in place or rank.

FORE'-NOON, *s.* The time from dawn to mid-day.

FORE'-NOTICE, 105: *s.* Previous notice.

☞ See FORENSIC hereafter.

To FORE-OR-DAIN', *v. a.* To predestinate, to pre-ordain.

FORE'-PART, *s.* The anterior part.

FORE-PASSED', (-pāst, 114, 143) *part.* Passed antecedently.

FORE'-POS-SESSED', (-pōz-zēs', 151, 143) *a.* Prepossessed.

To FORE-PRIZE', *v. a.* To rate beforehand. [Hooker.]

FORE'-RANK, 158: *s.* First rank, front.

To FORE-REACH', *v. n.* To gain or advance upon at sea.

To FORE-READ', *v. n.* To signify by tokens. [Spenser.]

FORE'-RIGHT, 115, 162: *ad.* and *a.* Onward, forward.

To FORE-RUN', *v. a.* To come before, to precede.

FORE-RUN'-NET, *s.* A harbinger; a prognostic.

FORE'-SAIL, *s.* The sail of the foremast.

To FORE-SAY', *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy.

To FORE-SEE', *v. a.* To see beforehand; to foreknow.

FORE'-SIGHT, (-sīt, 115, 162) *s.* Prescience.

Fore-sight'-ful, 117: *a.* Prescient, provident.

To FORE-SHAD-OW, 125: *v. a.* To typify.

FORE'-SHIP, *s.* The anterior part of the ship.

To FORE-SHORT-EN, 114: *v. a.* To shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object, and convey an impression of its full length; in some authors, to shorten in order to show the figures behind.

FORE-short-en-ing, *s.* The act of a painter who foreshortens; the state of being foreshortened.

To FORE-SHOW', (-shō, 125) *v. a.* To pre-represent; to predict.

Fore-show'-er, *s.* One who predicts.

FORE'-SIDE, *s.* Front side; in Spenser, specious outside.

To FORE-SIG'-NIFY, 105, 6: *v. a.* To betoken.

FORE'-SKIN, *s.* That skin in males which is removed by circumcision.

FORE'-SKIRT, 36: *s.* The loose part of a coat before.

To FORE-SLACK', *v. a.* To neglect by idleness. [Spenser.]

To FORE-SLOW', 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To delay. [Obs.]

To FORE-SPEAK', *v. a.* To predict; to forbid; to bewitch.

FORE-SPENT', *a.* Wasted; past; bestowed before.

FORE-SPUN'-NER, *s.* One that rides before.

☞ See FOREST, &c., hereafter.

To FORE-STAL', (-stāl, 112) *v. a.* Literally, to take a stall or station first, so as to preclude others; hence to anticipate; to buy up before the general market in order to raise the price; in old authors, to deprive by something prior, with *of*.

Fore-stal'-ler, 36: *s.* He that forestals.

FORE-SWAT', (-swōt, 140) *a.* Spent with heat. [Obs.]

To FORE-TASTE', (-fāst, 111) *v. a.* To taste before.

Fore'-taste, 83: *s.* Anticipation, pre-enjoyment.

To FORE-TEL', *v. a.* To predict, to foreshow.

Fore-tel'-ler, *s.* One who predicts, a prophet.

To FORE-THINK', 158: 1 Fore'-thought', (āhtwt, 125, 162): Fore'-thought, *v. a.* and *n.* To anticipate mentally.

Fore'-thought, 81: *s.* Prescience; provident care.

FORE'-TO-KEN, 114: *s.* An omen, a prognostic.

To Fore-to'-ken, *v. a.* To foreshow.

FORE'-TOOTH, } *s. sing.* and *pl.* The tooth or teeth

FORE'-TEETH, } in the fore part of the mouth.

FORE'-TOP, *s.* The top part in front, as of the head-dress; the Fore'-top in ships is that of the foremast.

FORE-VOUCHED', 114, 143: *a.* Affirmed before.

FORE'-WARD, 140, 38: *s.* The van, the front. [Shaks.]

☞ The ensuing word was originally the same in spelling; and Former (which see hereafter in its place) is most likely also a relation.

For'-ward, (for'-word, 140) *ad.* and *a.* Towards what is before, onward, progressively.—*adj.* Premature, early ripe; hence, quick, ready, hasty; warm, earnest, ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous.

For'-ward-ly, *ad.* Eagerly, hastily, quickly.

For'-ward-ness, *s.* The quality of being forward or premature; eagerness, quickness; want of modesty.

To For'-ward, *v. a.* To accelerate, to quicken; to advance, to patronize.

For'-ward-er, *s.* He who promotes or quickens.

For'-wards, 143: *ad.* Straight before, progressively, not backwards.

To FORE-WARN', (wāwrd, 140) *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to caution against.

Fore-warn'-ing, *s.* Previous caution; an omen.

To FORE-WISH', *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

FORE'-WORN', (-wōwrd, 130) *a.* Worn out, wasted.

FOREIGN, (fōr'-in, 120, 157) *a.* Of another country, not native; alien, remote; excluded; extraneous.

For'-eign-er, *s.* One born in a foreign country.

For'-eign-ness, *s.* Remoteness; want of relation.

FOREL= (fōr'-ēl, *s.* A sort of covering for books.

FORENSIC.—See under Forum.

FOREST= (fōr'-ēst, *s.* Generally, a wild uncultivated tract of ground with wood; in legal strictness, a chase that is or was under the king's protection for his delight in hunting, with particular laws and officers for its preservation.

For'-est-age, 99: *s.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters.

For'-es-ter, *s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country. Chaucer uses Forster, and Spenser Foster.

☞ Words commencing with the syllable For, not found here, must be sought under For-.

FORFEIT, for'-fit, 120: *s.* and *a.* Originally, a transgression or crime; at present, that which is lost by a transgression; a fine, a mulct; something deposited and redeemable by a jocular fine, whence the game of forfeits; in an obsolete sense, one whose life is forfeit. As an *adj.* it is used for Forfeited.

To For'-feit, 82: *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

For'-feit-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

For'-feit-er, *s.* One who incurs a penalty.

For'-feit-ure, (-ture, 147) *s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct, a fine.

FOREX, for'-fēks, 154: *s.* A pair of scissors.

☞ Words commencing with the syllable For, not found here, must be sought under For-.

FORGE, fō'arge, 130: *s.* The place where iron is heated and beaten into form; a smithy, particularly for large works; a furnace; the act of working iron; figuratively, any place where any thing is made or shaped.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i, e*, mission, 165: vish-ün, *i, e*, vision, 165: thün, 166: thēn, 166.

To Forge, *v. a.* To form by the furnace and hammer; to form. Hence, *For-ger*, a smith, or a workman; and *For-ger-y*, [Milton,] smith's work.

For-ge-ive, *a.* That may forge or produce. [Shaks.]

For-ger-y, 129: *s.* The act of making; and hence its appropriated meaning, the fraudulent making or altering of any record, instrument, register, stamp, &c. to the prejudice of another man's right.

To Forge, *v. a.* To commit forgery.—See also above.

For-ger, *s.* One guilty of forgery.

FORINSECAL=*fō-rin'-sē-cāl*, *a.* Foreign.

To For-RIS-FA-MIL'-FATE, *v. a.* To establish in an estate so that the person shall be distinct from his family.

FORK=*fārk*, 37: *s.* An instrument that divides at the end into two or more points; one of the divisions or points; a point; the commencement of a division as in a fork.

To Fork, *v. n.* and *a.* To shoot into blades or divisions.—*act.* To stick on a fork; to form as a fork.

Forked, (forkt, 114, 143) *part.* **For-ke'd**, *a.* Opening as a fork into two or more parts; having two meanings.

For-ke'd-ly, *ad.* In a forked manner.

For-ke'd-ness, *s.* The quality of being forked.

For-ky, *a.* Forked, furcated.

Fork-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* An arrow. [Spenser.]

FORLORN, &c.—See among the compounds of *For*, which precede *Fore*, &c.

FORM=*fārm*, 37: *s.* Shape or external appearance; that which has shape, a being animate or inanimate; that which gives shape, a mould; arrangement, method; beauty or elegance as arising from shape; empty show; external rites; established practice. In other senses it has a different pronunciation.—See lower.

To Form, *v. a.* and *n.* To make out of materials; to give a shape to; to plan; to arrange; to contrive; to model by education:—*acc.* To take a form.

For-mer, *s.* One that forms.—See also the next class.

Form'-ful, 117: *a.* Creative. [Thomson.]

Form'-less, *a.* Shapeless, without regularity.

For-mal, 12: *a.* Constituent, essential; regular, proper; more commonly, ceremonious, exact to affection; external, having the appearance only; depending on established custom.

For-mal-ly, *ad.* In a formal manner.

For-ma-list, *s.* One who lays stress on forms; an observer of forms only, in religion or in other things.

For-ma-lism, 158: *s.* Formality.

To For-ma-lize, *v. a.* To model; to modify. [Obs.:]—*acc.* [Little used.] To affect formality.

For-ma-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Giving form, plastic;—*s.* A word formed according to some practice or analogy.

For-mal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Originally, external appearance; hence, the quality of any kind which constitutes a thing what it is; in logic, the general notion under which any object of the understanding is conceived; commonly, the practice or observance of forms and ceremonies; order; customary mode of dress.

For-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

For'-mā-don, *s.* Literally, the form of a gift; a writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminster.

For'-mu-LA, } *s.* A prescribed form, rule, or model;
For'-mule, } a prescription.

For-mu-lar-y, *s.* and *a.* A formula; a book containing stated forms.—*adj.* Ritual, stated.

FORM, (fō'urm, 130, 47) *s.* A long seat; hence, in schools, a class or rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare; in printing, the type set up and locked in a chase ready for impression.—See the other senses, with a different pronunciation, above.

To Form, *v. n.* To take a form, as a hare. [Drayton.]

FORMER=*for'-mer*=*fāw'-mer*, *a.* (Compare

Forward, &c.) Before, in time; mentioned before; past.

For'-mer-ly, *ad.* In times past; of old.

FORMIC=*for'-mick*, *a.* Pertaining to ants, as the *formic acid*, the acid of ants.

For'-mi-ate, *s.* A salt of formic acid with a base.

For'-mi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.

FORMIDABLE, *for'-mē-dā-bl*, 105, 98, 101: *a.* Terrible; powerful so as to be feared.

For'-mī-da-bly, *ad.* In a formidable manner.

For'-mī-da-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of exciting dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMULA, &c.—See under *Form*.

To FORNICATE, *for'-nē-cāte*, 105: *v. n.* To have sexual commerce, the parties being both unmarried: such is the meaning entertained by canon law, though usage often applies the word to the act when the woman only is unmarried.

For'-ni-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* In canon law, an *unmarried* man who has commerce with an unmarried woman.

For'-ni-ca'-tress, *s.* An incontinent single woman.

For'-ni-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or sin of sexual commerce, when the parties are not joined in marriage: with a less limited meaning, adultery; incest; idolatry. The word is derived from *formis*, an arch or vault, the usual place of a prostitute in ancient Rome. Hence, in architecture, *ornatio* signifies an arching or vaulting.

To FORPASS, FORPINE, FORSAKE, &c. **FORSAY, FORSOOTH, FORSWEAR**, &c. **FORSWONK**.—See among the compounds of *For*, which precede *Fore*, &c.

FORT, &c.—See under *To Fortify*.

FORTH, fō'urth, 130: *ad.* and *prep.* Originally, out of doors; onward in time; forward in order; beyond a boundary; out into public view; in old writers, thoroughly, to the end:—*prep.* Out of.

Forth'-right, (-rit, 115) *ad.* and *s.* Straight forward:—*s.* A straight path. [Obs.]

Forth'-with, (-with) *ad.* Immediately, at once.

Forth-com'-ing, (-cūm'-ing, 116) *a.* Ready to appear.

Forth-is'-su-ing, (-ish'-oo-ing, 147) *s.* Coming out.

FORTIETH.—See under *Forty*.

FORTHY.—See under *For*, *prep.*

To FORTIFY, *for'-tē-fy*, 37, 105, 6: *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

For'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* He or that which fortifies.

For'-ti-fi'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be fortified.

For'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength; addition of strength.

For'-tress, *a.* A strong hold, a fortified place.

To For'-tress, *v. a.* To guard, to fortify. [Shaks.]

FORT, (fō'urt, 130) *s.* A fortified place, usually a small one; a castle; a strong side, as opposed to *Foible*; that in which a man excels.

Fort'-ed, *a.* Guarded by forts. [Shaks.]

For'-ti-lage, *For'-tin*, *s.* A fortlet. [Obs.]

Fort'-let, *s.* A little fort.

For'-TE, (for'-tāy, [Ital.] 170) *ad.* A direction in music to sing or play with force of tone.

For'-TI-TUDE, *s.* Strength to endure; strength, force, magnanimity; less strictly, courage, bravery.

FORTNIGHT, *fort'-nit*, 115, 162: *s.* Literally, fourteen nights; the space of two weeks.

FORTUITOUS, &c.—See the ensuing class.

FORTUNE=*fāw'-tūne*, *colloq.* *fāw'ti'-sh'oon*, *s.*

Chance, (which see); accident, luck; the goddess of heathen mythology that distributed the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls man; futurity, events to

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gū't'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lān: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

come; the means of living which may turn up; estate, possessions; a portion.

To For-tune, *v. a. and n.* To make fortunate; to dispose of; to prestage; [Obs.] —*acc.* To happen; to light upon.

Among the compounds are *Fortune-book*, (for telling fortunes,) *Fortune-hunter*, (an adventurer determined to find and marry a woman with a fortune,) *Fortune-teller*, (one that pretends to tell people what will befall them,) &c.

For-tu-nate, *a.* Lucky, happy, successful.

For-tu-nate-ly, *ad.* Luckily; prosperously.

For-tu-nate-ness, *s.* Good luck; success.

For-tu-i-tous, 120: *a.* Accidental, casual.

For-tu-i-tous-ly, *ad.* By chance, accidentally.

For-tu-i-tous-ness, **For-tu-i-ty**, *s.* Accident.

FORTY, fôr'tē, 37: *a. and s.* Four times ten.

For-ti-eth, *a.* The fourth tenth.

FORUM = fôr-ûm, 47: *s.* A public place in Rome where causes were tried: a tribunal; also, a market place.

FO-REN'-sic, *a.* Pertaining to courts of law.

FORWARD, &c.—See under *Forward*.

FOSSE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FOSSIL = fôs'-all, *a. and s.* Dug out of the earth: *s.* A substance dug from the earth, which may be native, as minerals, or extraneous, as petrified plants, shells, bones, &c.

Fos-si-list, *s.* One versed in the nature of fossils.

To Fos-si-lize, *v. a. and n.* To change to a fossil.

Fos-sil'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The science of fossils.

FOSSE, (fôss, 101) *s.* A ditch, a moat. [Fr.]

Fosse-way, *s.* A Roman road so called.

To FOSTER = fôs'-ter, 36: *v. a. and n.* To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper; to cherish; to forward: —*acc.* [Obs.] To be trained up together. As a *subs.* see *Forester*; to which also *Fostership* (*i. e.* *Forestership*) belongs.

Fos-ter-er, 36: *s.* One that fosters; a nurse.

Fos-ter-age, *s.* The charge of nursing; alterage.

Fos-ter-ling, *s.* A foster-child.

Among the compounds are, *Foster-brother*, (suckled by the same breast, but not of the same womb,) *Foster-dam* or *Foster-mother*, (she who fosters a child,) *Foster-father*, *Foster-child*, *Foster-son*, *Foster-daughter*, *Foster-brother*, and *Foster-sister*, (that which nourishes a plant, but did not produce it,) &c.

FOTHER, fôth'-er, *s.* A load, generally of lead, in some places 19½ cwt. *To Fother* is to stop a leak.

FOUGADE, fô-gâd', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little well-like mine filled with combustibles to blow up a fortification.

FOUGHTEN, fâw'tn, 126, 114: *part.* Fought, which see under *To Fight*. [Obs.]

FOUL = fowl, 123: *a.* (Allied to *Filth*, &c.)

Filthy, not clean, not fair; impure; full of gross humors, coarse; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair, unlawful; wicked, detestable; not fair or serene, but cloudy or stormy; hence, with respect to the wind, unfavourable, contrary; hence, at sea, whatever is unfavourable to the safety of the ship. *To foul* *foul* of is to fall upon or come against with rough force; and, at sea, *To be foul* of is to be entangled with. Also, *To foul*, in sea-language, is to be or to fall foul of.

To Foul, *v. a.* To daub, to make filthy.

Foul'-ly, 105: *ad.* Filthily; not fairly.

Foul'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being foul.

Among the compounds are *Foul-faced*, *Foul-speaking*, *Foul-mouthed*, (scurrilous,) *Foul-spoken*, &c.

To FOULDER = fowl'-der, *v. n.* To emit great heat. [Spenser.]

FOUMART, fôw'-mart, 125: *s.* A polecat.

FOUND, **FOUNDLING**.—See under *To Find*.

To FOUND = fownd, 31: *v. a.* To lay the basis of; to build, to raise; to establish; to give birth or

original to; to raise upon as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

Found'-er, *s.* A builder, establisher, or originator.

Found'-ress, *s.* A female founder.

Found-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Basis; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground; original; an established revenue, particularly for a charity; establishment.

To FOUND = fownd, 31: *v. a.* To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.

Found'-er, *s.* One who forms figures by casting.

Found'-der-y, or **Found'-dry**, *s.* The art of casting metals; a house and works for casting metals.

FONT, (fônt) *s.* An assortment of types of one sort, having all that is necessary for printing in that letter. —See also under *Font*.

To FOUNDER = fownd'-der, *v. a. and n.* To cause a soreness in a horse's foot so that he cannot use it: —*acc.* To trip.

To FOUNDER = fownd'-der, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

Found'-der-ous, *a.* Full of bogs, as a bad road.

FOUNDLING.—See under *To Find*.

FOUNT = fownt, 31: *s.* A well; a spring.

FOUNTAIN = fownt'-tân, 99: *f.* A basin of springing water; a jet; the spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

Found'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of springs.

Found'-tain-less, *a.* Having no fountain.

Found'-tain-head, 120: *s.* Primary source.

FONT, (fônt) *s.* The basin in a church for the water used in the rite of baptism.

FOUR, fô'ur, 133, 47: *a. and s.* Twice two.

Fourth, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next to the third.

Fourth'-ly, *ad.* In the fourth place.

Four'-fold, (-fôld, 116) *a.* Four times as many.

Four'-teen, 84: *a. and s.* Four and ten.

Four'-teen/h, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.

Among the compounds are *Four'-footed*, *Four'-score*, *Four'-square*, (quadrangular,) *Four'-wheeled*, &c.

FOURBE, fôrb, [Fr.] *s.* A tricking fellow, a cheat.

FOUTY, fôw'-tē, 125: *a.* Contemptible. [Vulgar.]

Fou'-TRA, 98: *s.* Used exclamatively for "a fig!" or "a pin!" It is imitated from French vulgarity, and seems the parent of the preceding word. [Shaks.]

FOVILIA = fô-vîl'-lâ, *s.* A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL = fowl, 31: *s.* A bird, and the older generic name for winged animals; in a restricted sense, a barn door fowl. Like *Fish*, it is often used collectively, *Fowls*, for *Fowls*.

To Fowl, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. [Obs.]

Fowl'-er, *s.* A sportsman who pursues birds.

Fowl'-ing, *s.* The act or practice of ensnaring, taking, or shooting birds. Hence *Fowl'-ing-piece*, a gun.

FOX, fôcks, 188: *s.* A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning.

Fox'-y, **Fox'-ish**, *a.* Relating to, or witty as a fox.

Fox'-ship, **Fox'-er-y**, *s.* Cunning. [Little used.]

Among the compounds are *Fox'-chace*, *Fox'-hound*, *Fox'-hunter*, *Fox'-trap*; also, *Fox'-case*, (a fox-skin,) *Fox'-evil*, (a disease in which the hair falls off,) *Fox'-fish*, (a fish so called,) *Fox'-glove*, (a plant,) *Fox'-tail*, (a plant,) &c.

FOY = foy, 29: *s.* Faith. [Spenser.]

FRACAS, frâ-câw' [Fr.] 170: *s.* A noisy quarrel.

To FRACT = frâct, *v. a.* To break. [Shaks.]

FRAC'-TION, (-shûn, 147) *s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRAC'-tion-al, *a.* Belonging to fractions.

FRAC'-ture, (-tûr, *colloq.* frâct'-sh'oor, 147) *s.*

Breach; a breaking, particularly of a bone.

To Frac'-ture, *v. a. and n.* To break.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mlah-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shûn, 166: thên, 166,

FRAC'-TIOUS, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Apt to *break* out into ill-humour, cross, anappish, peevish.
FRAC'-TIOUS-ly, *ad.* In a fractious manner.
FRAC'-TIOUS-ness, *s.* Peevishness.
FRAG'-ILE, (fräd'-gil, 64, 105) *a.* Easily broken, brittle; weak, uncertain, frail.
FRAG'-il-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Brittleness; frailty.
FRAG'-MENT, *s.* A part broken off from a whole.
FRAG'-ment-ary, *a.* Composed of fragment.
FRAG'-GOR, *s.* A crash, as of something breaking. Some old authors incorrectly ally it in meaning with *Fragrance*.
FRAIL, 100: *a.* Weak, easily decaying; subject to casualties; liable to error or seduction.
FRail'-ness, *s.* Weakness, instability.
FRail'-ty, *s.* Weakness; infirmity; fault proceeding from weakness; in which sense it has a plural.
FRAN'-GI-BLE, 101: *a.* Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
FRAN'-gi-bil'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being fragile.
FRAGRANT=frä'-gränt, *a.* Odorous, sweet of smell.
FRa'-grant-ly, *ad.* With sweet scent.
FRa'-grance, **FRa'-gran-cy**, *s.* Pleasing scent.
FRAIL—Seek under *To Fract*.
FRAIL=fräl, *s.* A basket made of rushes.
FRAISE, fräiz, 151: *s.* A *crisped* pancake with bacon in it; a range of horizontal stakes in fortification.
To FRAME=främ, *v. a.* To form; to fit to something; to compose; to regulate; to plan; to contrive.
Frame, *s.* A fabric; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support, something else; order; contrivance; form.
FRa'-mer, *s.* Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
Frame'-work, 141: *s.* Exterior work generally of wood.
FRAMPOLD, främ'-pöld, 116: *a.* Cross-grained. It is also written *Frampal*, &c. [A low word, and obs.]
FRANCHISE, &c.—See under *Frank*, (free).
FRANCISCAN=frän'-ciss'-cän, *s.* and *a.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, a gray friar:—*adj.* Pertaining to the order of St. Francis.
FRANGIBLE—See under *To Fract*.
FRANION, frä'-ne-ön, 105: *s.* A boon companion. [Spenser.]
FRANK, frängk, 158: *s.* One of those who, leaving Franconia, where they first settled, established themselves in France; among the natives of the East, a name given generally to a native of western Europe; a French coin, (but in this sense written *Frasc*;) value ten-pence English.
FRANK, frängk, 158: *s.* A sty. Hence, *To Frank*, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty; to fatten. [Shaks.]
FRANK, frängk, 158: *a.* and *s.* Free; liberal, not niggardly; more commonly, open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without payment, without condition:—*s.* A letter that pays no postage.
To Frank, *v. a.* To free from postage or dues of passage.
FRANK'-ly, 105: *ad.* Liberally; openly, freely, candidly.
FRANK'-ness, *s.* Plainness, openness; liberality.
FRANK'-LIN, *s.* A freeholder; a steward.
FRANK'-IN-CENSE, *s.* A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, used as a perfume; supposed to be so called from its liberal distribution of odour.
 Other compounds are *Frank-almoigne*, (al-moin', a tenure by divine service, or praying for the souls of the deceased,) *Frank'-chace*, (liberty of chace,) and *Frank'-pledge*, (see *Borough*).
FRAN'-CHISE, (frän'-chiz, 105, 151) *s.* Literally, freedom; appropriately, exemption, privilege; right granted; district to which a privilege or exemption belongs.
To Fran'-chise, 82: *v. a.*—See *To Enfranchise*.

FRANTIC=frän'-tick, *a.* (Compare *Frenzy*, &c.) Mad, raving; furious, outrageous; transported by passion.
FRan'-tic-ly, *ad.* Madly, outrageously.
FRan'-tic-ness, *s.* Madness; fury of passion.
FRATERNAL=frä'-ter-näl, *a.* Brotherly.
FRa'-ter-nal-ly, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
FRa'-ter-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Brotherhood; a society; men of the same occupation or character.
To FRa'-ter-nize, *v. n.* To associate as brothers.
FRa'-ter-ni-za'-tion, 89: *s.* A uniting as of brothers.
FRAT'-RI-CIDE, 92: *s.* The murder of a brother; the murderer of a brother. Hence, *FRat'-ri-ci'-dal*, *a.*
FRAUD=fräwd, 123: *s.* Deceit, cheat, artifice.
Fraud'-ful, 117: *a.* Treacherous, artful, subtle.
Fraud'-ful-ly, *ad.* Deceitfully, artfully.
Frau'-du-lent, *a.* Full of fraud; done by fraud.
Fraud'-du-lent-ly, *ad.* By fraud; deceitfully.
Frau'-du-lence, **Frau'-du-len-cy**, *s.* Trickery; cheating.
FRAUGHT, &c.—See under *To Freight*.
FRAY=fräy, *s.* A broil, a contest; a quarrel.
To FRAY, *v. a.* To terrify, to fright. [Spenser.]
To FRAY=fräy, *v. a.* To rub, to wear.
Fray, *s.* A rub or chafe in cloth.
Fray'-ing, *s.* The peel of a deer's horn.
FREAK=frëak, *s.* Literally, a sudden starting or change of place; hence, a sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim, a fancy, a capricious prank.
Freak'-ish, *a.* Capricious, humoursome.
Freak'-ish-ly, *ad.* Capriciously, whimsically.
Freak'-ish-ness, *s.* Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
To FREAK=frëak, *v. a.* To variegate, to chequer.
FRECKLE, frëc'-kl, 101: *s.* A spot of yellowish colour in the skin sometimes produced by the sun; a spot.
To Freck'-kle, *v. n.* and *a.* To give, or to acquire freckles.
Freck'-ly, *a.* Full of freckles.
FREDSTOLE=frëd'-stôle, *s.* Seat of peace. [Obs.]
FREE=frëe, *a.* At liberty, having liberty; uncompelled; not necessitated; permitted; assuming too much liberty, licentious; unreserved, familiar; open, frank; liberal, not parsimonious; clear, exempt, guiltless; invested with franchises; exempt from expense or charges; acting without spur or whip, as a horse: in old authors, as applied to a female, genteel, charming.
To Free, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to manumit; to rid; to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
Free'-ly, *ad.* Without restraint; in a free manner.
Free'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being free.
Free'-dom, 18: *s.* Liberty, (see *Liberty*;) franchise; exemption from necessity; unrestraint; a state of ease and scope; ease, facility; an assumed familiarity.
Free'-man, *s.* One not a slave or vassal; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, or immunities.
Freed'-man, *s.* A slave manumitted.
Free'-born, *a.* Free by birth, not made free.
Free'-hold, (-höld, 116) *s.* Land or tenement held in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.
Free'-hold-er, *s.* One who has a freehold.
FREE'-BENCH, *s.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.
FREE'-BOOT-ER, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.
Free'-boot-ing, *s.* Robbery, plunder.
FREE'-CHAP-EL, *s.* A chapel exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
FREE-COST, 84: *s.* Freedom from charges.
FREE'-FOOT-ED, 118: *a.* Not restrained in marching.
FREE'-HEART-ED, 131: *a.* Liberal, generous.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te-wäy: chäp'-män: pö-pä': län: gööd: j'öö, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, ä, &c. *mute*, 171.

FREE'-MA-SON, (-mā-sən, 114) *s.* One of a society composed originally of masons or builders in stone, and admitted into it as free and accepted.

FREE'-MIND-ED, (-mīnd-ēd, 115) *a.* Unconstrained; without care.

FREE'-SCHOOL, (-skool, 161) *s.* A school founded and endowed, so as to be free of charge to the scholars.

FREE'-SPO-KEN, 114: *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREE'-STONE, *s.* A stone so called, because, having no grain, it may be cut in any direction.

FREE'-THINK-ER, 158, 36: *s.* A term assumed by many to signify their rejection of ordinary modes of thinking in matters of religion, and reduced to a term of reproach by the absurd and mischievous doctrines generally propagated in lieu of those rejected; hence, a contemner of religion, a libertine.

FREE'-WILL, *s.* Unrestrained will; definitely, the power of electing one of two or more things, each of which has some apparent good to recommend it. If the Creator had exhibited to man, His creature, the good He means, and the evil He does not mean for him, so plainly that the good must have been pursued, and the evil must have been avoided, the notion of free-will could never have been formed; voluntariness, spontaneity.

To **FREEZE**=frēz, 189: } *v. n.* and *a.* To be
FROZE=frōz, } congealed with cold;
FRO'-ZEN, frō'-zn, 114: } to be of that degree
of cold at which water congeals; to be chilled; to die
by cold.—*act.* To harden into ice; to chill, to kill by
cold.

→ See the relations under **FROST**. **FREEZE**, which has the same pronunciation, is not related.

To **FREIGHT**, frāit, 100, 162: *v. a.* (This verb is regular, though it has an irregular participle, which see lower.) To load for transportation by sea; to load.

Freight, *s.* Any thing with which a ship is loaded, money due for transportation of goods.

Freight'-er, 36: *s.* He who freights a vessel.

FRAUGHT, (frāwt, 162) *part.* Laded, filled, stored.

Freight, *s.* Freight. [Shaks.]

To **Freight**, *v. a.* To freight. [Shaks.]

Freight'-age, *s.* Lading, cargo. [Shaks.]

FREN=frēn, *a.* A foreigner, a stranger. [Obs.]

FRENCH=frēntch, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.—*s.* The people of France; or their language.

To **French**-i-ty, (-tī, 6) *v. a.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French.

→ Among the compounds are **French**-chalk, (an indurated clay,) **French**-horn, (a musical instrument,) **French**-like, and **French**-man.

FRENZY, frēn'-zēy, 105: *s.* Phrensy, which see.

Fre-net'-ic, *a.* Phrenetic. [Frenetic, whence Frantic.]

FREQUENT, frē'-kwēnt, 76, 145: *a.* Often done, seen, or occurring; used often to act; poetically, thronged, crowded.

Fre'-quent-ly, *ad.* Often, commonly, not rarely.

Fre'-quence, *s.* Concurrence; frequency.

Fre'-quen-cy, *s.* The condition of often occurring; repetition; less usually, concurrence, full assembly.

Fre'-quen-ta'-tion, *s.* Habit of frequenting; resort.

To **Fre'-quent**, 83: *v. a.* To visit often; to resort to.

Fre'-quent'-er, *s.* One who often resorts to a place.

Fre'-quent-a'-ble, *a.* Accessible. [Sidney.]

Fre'-quen-ta'-tive, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition, —a term applied to verbs. [Grammar.]

FRESCO=frēs'-cō. [Ital.] *s.* (Compare with the ensuing class.) Coolness, shade, duskiness: a method of painting on fresh plaster by which the colours sink in and become durable.

FRESH=frēsh, *a.* Primarily, brisk or moving quickly; hence, (from the effect produced.) cool, lively, healthy in look or feelings; young, new, recent;

not warm or rapid, not salt; sweet, not stale; not impaired by time; unpractised.

Fresh'-ly, *ad.* Coolly; newly; ruddily.

Fresh'-ness, *s.* The state of being fresh.

Fresh'-et, *s.* A pool of fresh water; this is sometimes called a **Fresh**. **Freshes** are also currents of fresh water into the sea.

To **Fresh'-en**, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make or grow fresh.

FRESH'-FORCE, 130: *s.* A force newly done, as when a person having right to lands or tenements is dispossessed thereof, he may bring his bill of **fresh-force** within forty days after the force committed.

FRESH'-MAN, *s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. Hence, **Fresh'-man-ship**.

FRESH'-WA-TER, (-wā-ter, 140) *a.* Used only to freshwater, as a novice at sea; hence, raw, unskilled.

Fresh-wa'-tered, 114: *a.* Newly watered. [Aken-side.]

To **FRET**=frēt, *v. a.* and *n.* To wear away by rubbing; to agitate by external action or impulse; to vex; (see other senses lower):—*acc.* To be in a state of wearing away; to be agitated; to be peevish, to be angry. **Fret** is sometimes used as the participle instead of **Fretted**; and also **Fret'-ten**, (114,) as **Pock-fretten**, marked with the small-pox.

Fret, *s.* Agitation, particularly of the surface of a stream; hence, perhaps, in old authors, a frith or strait, though in this sense it may be a contraction of the Latin **Frētum**; bubbling of any fluid from fermentation or other cause; agitation or commotion of mind, irritation, vexation: See other senses lower.

Fret'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry, peevish.

Fret'-ful-ly, *ad.* Angrily, peevishly.

Fret'-ful-ness, *s.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

FRET, *s.* That against which the player *rusts* or presses the strings of an instrument in stopping them to different notes: in the lute of our ancestors, the **frets** consisted of raised and probably ornamented work; thus diversifying the instrument to the eye, and diversifying its tones, the word came to signify work raised in protuberances, and variegated work; in architecture, a kind of knot of two small fillets interlaced; in heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

To **Fret**, *v. a.* To furnish with frets; to form raised work; to variegate, to diversify.—See also above.

Fret'-ty, *a.* Adorned with fret-work.

Fret'-work, 141: *s.* Raised work.

FRIABLE, fri'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Fri'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being easily reduced to powder; liability to crumble.

FRIAR=fri'-ar, 34, 134: *s.* A brother of some monastic order; restrictedly, a monk who is not a priest or father.

Fri'-ar-ly, *a.* Friar-like; monastic, recluse.

Fri'-ar-y, 129: *s.* and *a.* A monastery of friars:—*adj.* Belonging to a friary; like a friar.

FRI'-AR 's-IAN'-TERN, *s.* Ignis fatuus. [Milton.]

To **FRIBBLE**, frib'-bl, *v. n.* To trifle; to totter.

Frib'-ble, *a.* and *s.* Frivolous:—*s.* A trifle, a *sup.*

Frib'-bler, 36: *s.* A trifle.

FRIBURGH=fri'-bürg, *s.*—See Borough.

FRICASSEE=frick'-ās-see', *s.* A dish made by cutting a fowl or other small animal in pieces, and frying with strong sauce. B. Jon. uses **Fri'-cace** (fré'-cass) both for a fricassee, and for an unguent made by frying.

To **Fric'-as-see'**, *v. a.* To dress in fricassee.

FRICTION, frick'-shūn, 147: *s.* The act of rubbing, attrition; resistance caused by rubbing against while moving.

Fri-ca'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Friction. [Bacon.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

To FRIDGE, *v. n.* and *a.* To rub; to move quickly. [Obs.]

FRIDAY=*frī'-dāy*, *s.* The sixth day of the week, named from *Frīga*, the Venus of the North.

FRIEND, *frënd*, 120: *s.* One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one without hostile intention; one reconciled to another; hence the phrase, *To be friends*, for, *To be in friendship*; an attendant; a favourite; a term of salutation or familiar address; in the language of libertinage, a paramour.

To Friend, *v. a.* To befriend.

Friend'-ed, *a.* Well disposed; having friends.

Friend'-ly, *a.* Amicable, kind, favourable; salutary, congenial, convenient.

Friend'-li-ness, *s.* Amicableness, goodwill.

Friend'-less, *a.* Wanting friends; destitute, forlorn.

Friend'-ship, *s.* Intimacy resting on mutual respect and esteem; correspondence of sentiments without intimacy; less strictly, intimacy for ordinary or for sordid ends; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.

FRIEZE, *frēiz*, } 103, 104, 189: *s.* Abstractly, **FRIZE**, } a nap or something resembling nap on a flat material underneath; hence, a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; hence, again, the flat member or face frequently enriched with "bossy sculptures," which is part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, and which retains the name though unsculptured.

FRIGATE=*frīg'-āt*, 99: *s.* A ship of war carrying from 34 to 48 guns; a small vessel generally.

FRIGEFACION.—See under *Frigid*.

To FRIGHT, *frīt*, 115, 162: *v. a.* To disturb with fear, to terrify, to dismay.

Fright, *s.* A sudden terror.

Fright'-ful, 117: *a.* Terrible, dreadful; ugly.

Fright'-ful-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, horribly.

Fright'-ful-ness, *s.* The power of impressing terror.

To FRIGH'-TEN, 114: *v. a.* To shock with dread; to fright.

FRIGID=*frīd'-gīd*, 94: *a.* Cold; wanting warmth of body; wanting warmth of affection; without fire of fancy, dull; lifeless; formal.

Frig'-id-ly, *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frig'-id-ness, *s.* Frigidity.

Frig'-id-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Coldness; dullness.

FRIG'-E-FAC'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of making cold.

Fri'-GO-RIF'-IC, 77, 88: *a.* Causing cold.

To FRILL=*fril*, 155: *v. n.* To shiver.

FRILL, *s.* An edging or ruffle of fine linen. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when she *frills* with cold, seems to have suggested the name.

FRIM=*frīm*, *a.* Flourishing. [Drayton.]

FRINGE=*frīng*, *s.* An ornamental border of loose threads; edge, margin, extremity.

To Fringe, *v. a.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate.

Frin'-gy, *a.* Having fringes, bordered. [Shenstone.]

FRIPPERY, *frīp'-pēr-ēy*, 129, 105: *s.* and *a.* Old clothes, cast dresses; hence, waste matter, useless things, trifles; the place where old clothes are sold; traffic in cast off things.—*adj.* Trifling, contemptible.

Frip-per, *Frip-per-er*, *s.* A dealer in frippery.

FRISEUR, *frē-zūr*, [Fr.] 170: *a.* A hair-dresser.

To FRIZZ, *v. a.* To curl, to crisp. (Compare *Frieze*.)

To FRIZ'-ZLE, *v. a.* To frizz. (This is the old word.)

Friz'-zle, *s.* A curl, a lock of hair crisped.

Friz'-zler, *s.* One that frizzles, a friseur.

To FRISK=*frīsk*, *v. n.* To leap, to skip.

Frisk, *s.* A frolic, a fit of wanton gayety.

Fris'-ky, *a.* Jumping with gayety, frolicsome.

Fris'-ki-ness, *s.* Airiness, gayety.

Frisk'-er, *s.* One that frisks, a wanton.

Frisk'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gambols.

Frisk'-al, *s.* A leap, a caper. [B. Jon.]

Fris'-KET, 14: *s.* The light frame in which the sheets of paper are successively confined on the form for impression in printing; so named from the velocity and swiftness of its motion.

FRIT=*frīt*, *s.* The matter of which glass is made (silic, fixed alkali, &c.) after it has been calcined.

FRITH=*frīth*, *s.* A strait of the sea; (compare *Fret*;) a place for confining fish; hence, a kind of net.

FRITH=*frīth*, *s.* A woody place. [Drayton.]

Frit'h-y, 105: *a.* Woody. [Obs.]

FRITILLARY, *frīt'-il-lār-ēy*, 105: *s.* A plant.

FRITINANCY, *frīt'-ē-nān-cēy*, *s.* A chirping.

FRITTER=*frīt'-ter*, *s.* A small piece cut to be fried; a little pancake; a fragment, a small piece.

To Frit'-ter, *v. a.* To cut into pieces for frying; to break into fragments. *To fritter away*, to pare off, to reduce to nothing by paring away.

FRIVOLOUS, *frīv'-ō-lūs*, 120: *a.* Slight, trifling, trivial; of little weight or worth.

Friv'-o-lous-ly, *ad.* In a trifling manner.

Friv'-o-lous-ness, *s.* Want of weight or importance.

FR'-VOL'-I-TR, 84, 105: *s.* Frivolousness; acts or habits of trifling.

To FRIZZ, **FRIZZLE**, &c.—See under *Friseur*.

FRO=*frō*, *ad.* Part of the adverbial phrase *To and fro*, *i. e.* to and from, or backward and forward.

FROCK=*frōck*, *s.* An outer garment as a monk's; a coat coming quite round; a gown for girls or little boys.

FROG, *s.* An ornamental fastening for a frock generally in the shape of a tassel.

FROG=*frōg*, *s.* A small amphibious animal remarkable for leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, dividing as the hind legs of a frog in running toward the heel.

Frog'-gy, (-gūēy, 77) *a.* Having frogs.

Among the compounds are *Frog'-bit*, *Frog'-grass*, and *Frog'-lettuce*, (herbs;) and *Frog'-fish*, (a sort of fish.)

FROISE, *froiz*, 29, 151: *s.* Bacon cooked in a pancake.

FROLIC=*frōl'-īck*, *a.* and *s.* Gay, full of pranks:—*s.* A prank, a flight, a whim.

To Frolic, *v. n.* To play wild pranks.

Frol'-ic-ly, *ad.* Frolicsomerly. [Obs.]

Frol'-ic-some, 107: *a.* Full of wild gayety.

Frol'-ic-some-ly, *ad.* With wild gayety.

Frol'-ic-some-ness, *s.* Wildness of gayety.

FROM=*frōm*, 17, *frōm*, 176: *prep.* A particle noting source or beginning with departure or distance, sometimes literally, sometimes figuratively; thus, *From London*, is departure beginning at London; *From a cause*, is such distance with regard to a cause as constitutes an effect; *To take from a person*, is to take to a distance with relation to the person. *From* is often joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as *from above*, *i. e.* from the parts above.

From'-ward, 140: *ad.* Away from. [Obs.]

FROND=*frōnd*, *s.* A green leafy branch; sometimes restricted to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns.

Fron'-dous, 120: *a.* Producing leaves with flowers.

Fron-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A lopping of trees. [Evelyn.]

Fron-des'-cence, *s.* The time of putting forth leaves.

Fron-dif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Bearing leaves.

FRONT, *frūnt*, 116: *s.* The forehead, the face; hence, boldness, impudence; the fore part of any thing, particularly of an army, of a troop, or of a building; the part before; the most conspicuous part.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; j'wō, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

To **Front**, *v. a. and n.* To oppose face to face; to stand opposed or over against:—*adv.* To stand foremost.

Front-ed, *a.* Formed with a front.

Front-ing, *a.* Having the front towards.

Front-less, *a.* Void of shame, impudent.

☞ The compounds are **Front-box**, **Front-room**, &c.

FRONT-AL, (*frōn'-āl*) *s.* A medicament for the forehead; a frontlet; a pediment over a window or door.

Front-let, *s.* A bandage worn on the forehead.

FRON-TIER, (*frōn'-tēr*, 103, 43) *s. and a.* The limit or utmost verge of a territory; it is often used in the plural signifying the parts that *front* another country or an invading army:—*adj.* Bordering, continuous.

FRON-TIS-PIECE, (*-pēsē*, 103) *s.* That part that first meets the eye, as the ornamental first page of a book; the face of a building.

FRONTINIA, *frōn'-tīn-yāk'*, 105, 146: *s.* A rich French wine named from the place of its production in Languedoc.

FROPPISH=*frōp'-pish*, *a.* Peevish. [Clarendon.]

FRORE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FROST=*frōst*, 17: *s.* (Compare to Freeze.) The state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water; the effect of frost, particularly on vegetables or on dew which being congealed is called *hoar-frost*.

To **Frost**, *v. a.* To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar.

Frost-y, *a.* Producing or containing frost; chill in affection; resembling hoar-frost, white, gray-headed.

Frost-ty, *ad.* With frost, with excessive cold.

Frost-ty-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being frosty.

Frost-less, *a.* Free from frost.

☞ Among the compounds are **Frost-bitten**, (nipped by frost.) **Frost-nail**, (used in a horse-shoe to prevent slipping.) **Frost-work**, (frozen work), &c.

FRORE, 47: *a.* Frozen, frosty. [Milton.]

FRORE, (130) **Fro-ry**, *a.* Frozen. [Spenser.]

FROTH=*frōth*, 17: *s.* Spume, foam; bubbles from fermentation; hence, an empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; unsubstantial matter.

To **Froth**, *v. n. and a.* To foam; to cause to foam.

Froth-y, 105: *a.* Full of foam; soft; empty.

Froth-i-ly, *ad.* With spume; in a trifling manner.

Froth-i-ness, *s.* The state of being frothy.

To **FROUNCE**=*frownce*, 31: *v. a. and n.* To gather into plaits; to form wrinkles; hence, to frizzle or curl.

Frounce, *a.* A plait, a wrinkle; a curl, a fringe, or such like ornament of dress; a disease in hawks in which spittle gathers as a fringe about the bill.

Frounce-less, *a.* Without wrinkle. [Chaucer.]

FROWZY, *frow'-zēy*, 105: *a.* Strong and ill-scented; giving the notion of mustiness by a dirty hue.

Frow-y, *a.* Musty. [Spenser.]

FROW=*frow*, 31: *s.* A Dutch or German woman.

FROWER, *frō'-wer*, *s.* A cleaving tool. [Tusser.]

FROWARD, *frō'-word*, 140, 38: *a.* (Compare *Fro* and *Froward*.) Peevish, refractory, perverse, the contrary to *Toward*.

Fro'-ward-ly, *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.

Fro'-ward-ness, *s.* Peevishness, perverseness.

To **FROWN**=*frown*, 31: *v. n. and a.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look threatening; to manifest displeasure:—*act.* To repel by a threatening look.

Frown, *s.* A contraction of the brow in displeasure; an expression of displeasure.

Frown-ing-ly, *ad.* Sternly, rebukingly.

FROZEN.—See under To Freeze.

FRUCTED, **FRUCTESCENCE**, To **FRUCTIFY**, **FRUCTURE**, **FRUGIFEROUS**, &c.

—See under Fruit.

FRUGAL, (*frō'-gāl*, 109: *a.* (Compare the ensuing class.) Sparing, economical, thrifty.

Fru'-gal-ly, 105: *ad.* Parsimoniously, sparingly.

Fru'-gal-i-ty, 84: *s.* Prudent economy; thrift.

FRUIT, *frōt*, 109: *s.* Whatever the earth produces in supply of the necessities of animals; in a more limited sense, the product of a plant in which the seeds are contained; that which is produced; advantage, profit; effect, consequence whether good or ill; produce of the womb. To *fruit* (to produce fruit) occurs, but is unusual.

Fruit-ing, *a.* Pertaining to or yielding fruit.

Fruit'-ful, 117: *a.* Fertile, prolific, plentiful.

Fruit'-ful-ly, *ad.* Abundantly, plentifully.

Fruit'-ful-ness, *s.* Fertility; plentiful production.

Fruit'-less, *a.* Barren, unprofitable; idle.

Fruit'-less-ly, *ad.* Vainly; unprofitably.

Fruit'-less-ness, *s.* Unprofitableness.

Fruit'-age, 99: *s.* Fruit collectively.

Fruit'-er-er, 36: *s.* One who trades in fruit.

Fruit'-er-y, *a.* A place for storing fruit.

☞ Among the compounds are **Fruit'-bearer**, **Fruit'-grove**,

Fruit'-lost, (a fruitery.) **Fruit'-time**, **Fruit'-tree**, &c.

Fru-it'-ion, (*frōo'-ish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Enjoyment, possession. *Fru'-itive* (enjoying) is out of use.

FruC-TED, *a.* Bearing fruit as trees in heraldry.

FruC-tea'-cence, *s.* The fruiting season.

FruC-tif'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing fruit.

To **FruC-tif'-y**, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make fruitful, to fertilize:—*adv.* [Unusual.] To bear fruit.

FruC-tif'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of fructifying; the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

FruC-tu-ous, (*-tū-ūs*, 147, 120) *a.* Fruitful. [Obs.]

FruC-ture, 147: *s.* Use, fruition. [Obs.]

Fru-gif'-er-ous, 109, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing fruit.

Fru-giv'-o-rous, *a.* Feeding on fruits.

FRUMENTACEOUS, *frōo'-mēn'-tā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* (Compare the foregoing class.) Made of or resembling grain.

Fru'-men-ta'-ri-ous, 41: *a.* Pertaining to grain.

Fru'-men-ta'-tion, *s.* A largess of wheat to the mob.

Fru'-men-ty, 105: *s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk, vulgarly pronounced *Fur-me-ty*.

FRUMP=*frump*, *s.* A joke, a jeer. [Bp. Hall.] In modern colloquial usage it signifies a cross-tempered old-fashioned female, and *frumpish*, applied to female dress, is old-fashioned.

To **Frump**, *v. a.* To mock, to insult. [B. & Flet.]

To **FRUSH**=*frūsh*, *v. a.* To bruise, to crush. [Obs.]

FRUSH=*frūsh*, *s.* A discharge of a fetid and sometimes ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; it is otherwise called the *Thrush*. *Frush* is also used for the frog itself.

To **FRUSTRATE**=*frūs'-trātē*, *v. a.* Literally, to break or interrupt, and hence, to defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null, to nullify.

FruS'-trate, *a.* Frustrated. [Shaks. Dryden.]

FruS'-tra-tive, 98, 105: *a.* Fallacious.

FruS'-tra-tor-y, 129: *a.* That makes void.

FruS'-tra-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Vain. [More.]

FruS'-tra-tion, 89: *s.* Disappointment, defeat.

FruS'-trum, *s.* A part of a solid body separated from the rest, as a truncated cone.

FRUTEX, *frōo'-tēcks*, 109, 154: *s.* A shrub. [Bot.]

Fru-ti-cous, 105, 120: *a.* Shrubby.

Fru-tea'-cent, *a.* From herbaceous becoming shrubby.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh'-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh'-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

FUL

Ful'-ti-cant, a. Full of shoots. [Evelyn.]
FRY=fry, *s.* A swarm of little fishes.
To FRY=fry, *v. a. and n.* To dress in a pan on the fire.—*new.* To be roasted in a pan; to be acted upon as meat while frying, to melt or be agitated with heat.
Fry, s. A dish of things fried; parts of a pig which are generally fried, namely, the liver, &c. In the sense of "a swarm of fishes," (see above,) it may also belong to this class, from the crowding, tumbling, and agitation. It also formerly signified a kind of sieve.
Fry'-ing-pan, s. A metal pan for frying food.
To FUB=fub, *v. a.* (With off.) To delay.—See To Fob.
FUB, fub, s. A plump young person. **Fub'-by,** plump. [Obs.]
FUCUS=fū-cūs, *s.* Paint for the face.
Fu'-ca-ted, a. Disguised with false show.
To FUDDLE, fūd-dl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To make drunk, to confuse by drink.—*new.* To drink habitually.
Fud'-dler, s. A drunkard.
FUDGE=fudge, *s.* A lie made to *fadge* with an occasion; a made up story; stuff, nonsense. [Golds.]
FUEL=fū-ēl, *s.* The matter or aliment of fire.
To Fu'-el, v. a. To feed with fuel. [Thomson.]
Fu'-el-ler, s. He that feeds with fuel. [Donne.]
FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Flying away, fleeting, volatile. [Sierne.]
Fu'-ga-cious-ness, Fu'-ga-c-i-ty, 92: s. Volatility.
Fu'-or-rive, (fū-gē-tiv, 105) *a. and s.* Volatile; apt to fly away; not tenable; flying; vagabond; fleeting, perishable, likely to perish.—*s.* A runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained.
Fu'-gi-tive-ness, s. Volatility, instability.
FUGUE, (fūgw. 171) *s.* Flying music, when the parts follow and seem to chase each other.
Fu'-guist, s. One who composes or executes fugues.
FUGLEMAN, fū-gl-mān, 101: *s.* The soldier who gives the motions to a company when exercising.
FULCRUM=fūl-crūm, *s.* (*pl.* Fulera.) The support on which a lever rests, a prop; a support in a plant, as a stipule. *Ful'cre* (ful'-cur, 159) may be found as the Anglicized word.
Ful'-crate, a. Having branches that descend to the earth.
Ful'-ci-ble, 59, 101: a. That may be propped.
Ful'-ci-ment, s. A fulcrum. [Little used.]
To FULFIL, FULFRAUGHT, &c.—See under Full.
FULGENT=fūl'-gēnt, *a.* Shining, bright.
Ful'-gen-cy, s. Brightness, effulgence.
Ful'-gid, a. Fulgent: **Ful'-gid-i-ty, s.** Fulgency.
Ful'-gor, s. Brightness, splendour.
To Ful'-gu-RATE, v. n. To flash as lightning.
Ful'-gu-rant, a. Flashing, lightening.
Ful'-gu-ra-tion, 89: s. The act of lightning.
FULGINOUS, fū-lid'-gē-nūs, 105, 120: *a.* Pertaining to soot or smoke; sooty, smoky.
Ful'-ig-i-nous-ly, ad. In a smoky state.
FULIMART.—See Fumart.
FULL, fōl, 117: *a. s. and ad.* Having no void space, replete; abounding; stored; stuffed; saturated, sated; made large; having the imagination abounding; complete; containing the whole matter; strong, not faint; mature, perfect; complete, not horned or gibbous; entire.—*s.* Complete measure; the highest degree; the whole, the total; state of satiety; the moon's time of being full.—*adv.* Quite to the same degree; without abatement; with the whole effect; directly: In our old authors, it is frequently placed before adverbs in the sense of *very, completely, as Full oft, Full sad, &c.*
As a prefix, it implies utmost extent or degree.
Ful'-ly, ad. Without vacuity; completely.
Ful'-ness, s. The state of being full; completeness;

FUM

abundance; satiety; swelling of the mind; force of sound.
To Ful'-fil, v. a. Literally, but in this sense unfrequent, to fill till there is no room for more; to perform what has been held out in prophecy or promise; to accomplish; to answer by compliance or gratification.
Ful'-fil'-ler, 36: s. One that fulfils.
Ful'-fil'-ling, s. Accomplishment; performance.
Ful'-fil'-ment, s. Full performance.
Among the remaining compounds (which, unlike the foregoing, retain the double *l* in the orthography, and are pronounced with two accents as distinct words) are **Full-acorned**, (gorged with acorns,) **Full-bloomed**, **Full-blown**, (completely blossomed; also, spread out by the wind,) **Full-bottomed**, (having a large bottom, as a full-bottomed wig,) **Full-butt**, (*ad.* directly, as an arrow meets the butt it is aimed at; a colloquialism,) **Full-charged**, **Full-crimmed**, **Full-dressed**, (dressed for evening society,) **Full-drive**, (driving with full speed,) **Full-eared**, (applied to grain,) **Full-eyed**, (having large prominent eyes,) **Full-faced**, (having a broad face,) **Full-fed**, **Full-fraught**, **Full-gorged**, **Full-grown**, **Full-hearted**, (full of courage, elated,) **Full-hot**, (heated to the utmost,) **Full-laden**, **Full-manned**, (as a ship,) **Full-mouthed**, (having a full voice,) **Full-orbed**, (generally applied to a planet,) **Full-spread**, **Full-stomached**, (gorged,) **Full-stuffed**, **Full-summed**, (complete,) **Full-winged**, (strong-winged; ready for flight,) &c.
To FULL=fōl, 117: *v. a.* **To thicken** cloth in a mill; this, says Webster, is the primary sense, and it justifies the pronunciation: to render cloth *fulgent* or shining by a cleansing process: this is the common meaning, which allies the word with *Fulgent*, &c., rather than *Full*.
Ful'-ler, s. One whose business is to full cloth.
Ful'-ler's-earth, 143, 131: *s.* A species of marl of close texture having the property of absorbing grease.
Ful'-lage, 99: s. Money paid for fulling cloth.
Ful'-ler-y, s. A fuller's work place.
Ful'-ling-mill, s. A mill that fuls cloth.
FULLAM, fōl'-lām, 117: *s.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fulham, where they were made.
To FULMINATE, fūl'-mē-nāt, *v. n. and a.* To thunder; to make a loud noise; to send out censures as with the violence of thunder.—*act.* To send out as an object of terror; in chemistry, to cause to explode. Spenser uses *To Fulmine*.
Ful'-mi-na-tor-y, a. Thundering; striking terror.
Ful'-mi-na-tion, 89: s. A thundering; a denunciation of censure; a chemical explosion.
Ful'-min'-ic, 88: a. An epithet applied to an acid contained in fulminating silver.
FULSOME, fūl'-sūm, *a.* Nauseous, offensive; disgustingly fawning; rank; offensive to the smell; tending to obscenity. [The last senses are less usual.]
Ful'-some-ly, ad. In a fulsome manner.
Ful'-some-ness, s. Nauseousness; rankness.
FULVOUS, fūl'-vūs, 120: *a.* Yellow, tawny, sallow-coloured. *Ful'vid* is less used.
FUMADO, FUMAGE, &c.—See under Fume.
To FUMBLE, fūm'-bl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly; to play childishly; to falter.—*act.* To manage awkwardly; to tumble together.
Fum'-bler, s. One who fumbles in any act.
Fum'-bling-ly, ad. In a fumbling manner.
FUME=fūm, *s.* Smoke; vapour; exhalation, as affecting the sense of smell, or the brain; rage; passion, idle conceit.
To Fume, v. n. and a. To smoke; to yield vapour; to pass off in vapour; to be in a rage.—*act.* To dry in smoke; to perfume; to disperse in vapours.
Fu'-my, 105: Fu'-mow, 120: a. Producing fumes.
Fu'-mish, a. Smoky; hot, choleric.
Fu'-ming-ly, ad. Angrily, in a rage.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w, i, e, j'ew, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mule*, 171.
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FUR

Fu'-mid, *a.* Smoky. **Fu'-mid'-i-ness**, *s.* Smokiness.
To Fu'-m-gate, 105; *v. a.* To smoke; to perfume; to apply smoke to; to medicate by vapours.
Fu'-m-ga'-tion, 89; *s.* The act of fumigating, the vapour raised in the act of fumigating.
Fu'-ma'-do, *s.* A smoked fish.
Fu'-mage, *s.* Tax on smoke places, hearth money.
Fu'-mer, (*foo'-māy*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The scent of meat, as of venison or game, kept till no longer sweet; the dung of deer. *Fumetti* is a wrong spelling.
Fu'-mi-ter, **Fu'-ma-tor-y**, **Fu'-mi-ton-y**, *s.* Names of plants from their rankness of smell.
FUN=*fün*, *s.* The perception or enjoyment of drollery and oddity; sport; merriment.
Fun'-ny, *a.* and *s.* Droll, comical:—*s.* A light wherry *oddy* made because the ends are nearly alike.
FUNAMBULIST=*fū-nām'-bū-list*, *s.* A rope-dancer. *Funambulo*, *Funambulus*, are the same.
Fu-nam'-bu-la'-tor-y, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow like the rope of a dancer.
FUNCTION, *fūngk'-shun*, 158, 147; *s.* Performance; employment, office, occupation; office of a bodily member; power, faculty; an algebraic expression of a quantity mingled with other quantities.
Func'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to some office.
Func'-tion-ar-y, *s.* One that holds an office.
FUND=*fünd*, *s.* Originally, that on which something is founded; hence, an established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn; a debt due by a government which pays an interest. *A Sinking Fund* is stock created for the reduction of a debt.
To Fund, *v. a.* To place in, or make part of a stock; to erect into a stock charged with an interest.
FUN'-DA-MENT, *s.* Foundation; [Obs.:] the seat of the body; less correctly, its aperture.
Fun'-da-men'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Serving for the foundation, essential, important:—*a.* A principle, a part essential as the groundwork of what is to follow.
Fun'-da-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* Essentially; originally.
FUNERAL=*fū-nēr-äl*, *s.* and *a.* Burial, interment; the pomp or procession of a burial; (*Funeratio* is out of use):—*adj.* Pertaining to or used at a burial.
FU-NE'-RE-AL, 90; *a.* Suiting a funeral, dark, mournful. *Funebrial* and *Funebrious* are out of use.
FUNGE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
FUNGUS, *fūng'-gūs*, 158; *s.* A mushroom; a toadstool; a spongy excrescence, as from a plant, or from an animal body, as the proud flesh formed in wounds.
Fun'-gous, (*-gūs*, 120) *a.* Excrescent; spongy; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.
Fun'-gous'-i-ty, 84; *s.* Soft excrescence.
FUN'-GIC, (*fūn'-jick*) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, mushrooms, as Fungic acid.
Fun'-gin, *s.* The fleshy part of mushrooms.
FUNGE, *s.* A soft-head, a fool. [Burton.]
FUNICLE, *fū-nē-cl*, 101; *s.* A small cord.
Fu-nic'-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK=*fūngk*, 158; *s.* An offensive smell. [Vul.]
To Funk, *v. a.* and *n.* To envelope with offensive smoke or vapour:—*new*. To stink through fear. [Vul.]
FUNNEL=*fūn'-nēl*, 14; *s.* Generally, a passage for a flowing substance; hence, an inverted hollow cone with a pipe; the shaft of a chimney.
FUNNY.—See under Fun.
FUR=*fur*, 39; *s.* and *a.* The finer hair on certain animals growing thick on the skin, and so distinguished from the longer and coarser hair; the skin with the fur prepared for garments; hair in general; the coating which collects on the tongue in a fever; a coating of a similar kind from any cause:—*adj.* Made of fur.
To Fur, *v. a.* To cover with fur, or with soft matter.
Fur'-ry, 129; *a.* Covered with, or consisting of fur.
Fur'-ri-er, *s.* A dealer in furs, or fur-tippets, &c.

FUS

FUR'-BE-LOW, 125; *s.* (Originally *Falbalas*, and allied by caprice or ignorance with the foregoing.) Fringe or puckered stuff worn as fur round the petticoat or other part of a woman's dress.
To Fur'-be-low, *v. a.* To adorn with furbelows.
FURACIOUS, *fū-rā'-sh'ūs*, 90; *a.* Thievish.
Fu-rac'-i-ty, 59, 105; *s.* Disposition to steal.
To FURBISH=*fur'-bish*, *v. a.* To rub or scour till bright; to burnish, to polish; to rub up.
Fur'-bish-er, 36; *s.* One who furbishes.
FURCATE=*fur'-cātē*, *a.* Forked. [Bot.]
Fur-ca'-tion, *s.* State of branching or being branched.
To FURDLE, *fur'-dl*, *v. a.* To furl or contract. [Obs.]
FURFUR=*fur'-fur*, 39; *s.* Literally, bran; appropriately, dandruff, or scurf on the skin.
Fur'-fur-ra'-ceous, 90; *a.* Branny; scurfy.
FURIOUS, &c.—See under FURY.
To FURL=*furl*, 39; *v. a.* (Compare *To Furdle* and *Fardel*.) To draw up as into a bundle; to wrap or roll up close.
FURLONG=*fur'-lōng*, *s.* The eighth of a mile.
FURLOUGH, *fur'-lōw*, *s.* Leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time: hence, *To Fur'lough*, to grant leave.
FURMENTY.—See Frumenty.
FURNACE=*fur'-nācē*, 99; *s.* An enclosed fireplace to maintain a vehement heat for melting, &c.
To Fur'-nace, *v. a.* To throw out as sparks. [Shaks.]
To FURNISH=*fur'-nish*, *v. a.* To supply with what is wanted or necessary; to store; to fit up, to equip.
Fur'-nish-er, 36; *s.* One who furnishes.
Fur'-ni-ture, (*-tūre*, *colloq.* *-ch'oor*, 147) *s.* Goods in a house for use or ornament; movables; equipage; ornaments, decorations. Spenser uses *Furniment*.
FURRIER, **FURRY**.—See under Fur.
FURROW, *fur'-rō*, 125; *s.* A trench made by the plough; a trench; a hollow, as a wrinkle.
To Fur'-row, *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to hollow.
Fur'-row-weed, *s.* A weed found in furrows.
FURTHER, **To FURTHER**, &c.—See under Far.
FURTIVE, *fur'-tīv*, 105; *a.* (Compare *Furacious*, &c.) Obtained by theft, stolen.
FUR'-UN-CLE, 158, 101; *s.* A pustule, *felon*, or boil, that *creeps* to a troublesome or painful head.
FURY, *fūr'-ēy*, 49, 105; *s.* Madness; rage; exaltation of fancy, enthusiasm; in mythology, a goddess of vengeance; hence a turbulent, raging woman.
Fu'-ri-ous, 120; *a.* Mad, raging; transported.
Fu'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Madly, violently.
Fu'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Phrensy, madness; transport.
FURZE=*furz*, 189; *s.* Gorse, goss, whin.
Fur'-zy, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
FUSCOUS, *fūs'-cūs*, 120; *a.* Brown, dark.
Fus-ca'-tion, 89; *s.* The act of darkening.
To FUSE, *fūzē*, 151, 137; *v. a.* and *n.* To melt; to liquefy:—*new*. To be melted.
Fu'-si-ble, (*-zē-bl*, 101) *a.* That may be melted.
Fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84; *s.* The quality of being fusible.
Fu'-sil, *a.* Fusible; made to flow by heat.
Fu'-sion, (*fū'-zhūn*, 90) *s.* The act or state of melting.
FUSEE, *fū-zē'*, *s.* Originally, a spindle; hence, the part of a watch round which the chain winds.
Fu'-sil, (*-zil*) *s.* Something like a spindle. [Her.]
FUSEE, *fū-zē'*, *s.* Originally, the steel used in striking a light; hence, a sort of firelock; (see below;) and, hence, that part of a bomb or grenade which makes it take fire.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mūsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

Fu-sil', (zē, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The original spelling of the preceding, and that usually retained when the gun is meant.

Fu'-si-lier'', (-lēer, 103) *s.* A kind of foot-soldier.

FUSS=fūs, *s.* A bustle or tumult in small matters. [In good colloquial use, though otherwise inelegant.]

Fus'-ay, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss. [Colloq.]

FUST=fūst, *s.* Originally, a cask; hence, the trunk or body of an architectural column; and, hence, a strong musty smell as from a mouldy cask.

To Fust, *v. n.* To become mouldy. [Obs.]

Fus'-ty, *a.* Mouldy, musty; rank, rancid; some old authors use *Foisty* and *Foistied*.

Fus'-ti-ness, *s.* Mouldiness; stink.

Fus'-ti-la'-ri-an, *s.* A fusty fellow. [Shaks.]

FUSTIAN, fūst'-yān, *colloq.* fūst'-shān, 146, 147: *s.* and *a.* A kind of linen and cotton stuff, which, being starched and glazed, was perhaps a principal material in the old stage dresses; hence, or because made up of heterogeneous materials, a high-swalling worthless style of speech or writing, bombast—*adj.* Made of fustian; swelling, ridiculously pompous.

Fust'-ian-ist, *s.* A writer of fustian. [Milton.]

FUSTIC=fūs'-tick, *s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying cloth.

FUSTIGATION, fūs'-tē-gā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A Roman punishment of beating with a cudgel; a punance.

FUSTINESS, FUSTY.—See under Fust.

FUTILE, fū'-tīl, 105: *a.* Originally, leaky in words, idly talkative; hence the present meaning, trifling, worthless. Some old authors use *Fut'ulous*.

Fu'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being futile.

FUTOCKS=fū'-tōcks, *s. pl.* The timbers that *hock* or *lock* a ship towards its *foot*, or lower part.

FUTURE=fū'-tūre, *colloq.* fū'-ch'oor, 147: *a.* and *s.* That is to be, that will come; that expresses what is to be—*v.* Time to come.

Fu'-ture-ly, *ad.* In time to come. [Obs.]

Fu'-tu-ris'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being to be hereafter. [Pearson.]

Fu'-tu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Time to come; event to come; the state of being to be hereafter.

To FUZZ=fūzz, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.

Fuzz, *s.* Fine light particles; volatile matter.

Fuzz'-ball, (-bāwl, 112) *s.* A fungus which, on being pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.

To FUZZLE, fūz'-zl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

FY=fȳ, *interj.* For shame!

G.

G is the seventh letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 77th and the 64th elements of the schemes prefixed. As a contraction it stands for Genius; as *G. L.* (*Genio Loc*), to the Genius of the place; for *Grand*, as *G.C.B.*, (Knight of the) *Grand Cross* of the Bath, &c.

To GAB, &c.—See under *To Gabble*.

GABARDINE, gāb'-ar-dēn', 104: *s.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

To GABBLE, gāb'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To prate, to talk without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

Gab'-ble, *s.* Prate; sounds without meaning.

Gab'-bler, 36: *s.* One that gabbles; a prater.

To GAB, *v. n.* To prate; hence, *Gab*, *s.* Loquacity. [Vulg.]

GABEL=gā'-bēl, *s.* An impost, tax, or excise.

Ga'-bel-ler, 36: *s.* Tax gatherer.

GABION, gā'-bē-ōn, 90: *s.* A wicker basket filled with earth to shelter men from the enemy's fire. [For.]

GABLE, gā'-bl, *s.* The triangular end of a house or other building from the eaves to the top.

GABY, gā'-bēy, *s.* A silly person. [Colloq.]

GAD=gād, *s.* Originally, a goad; hence, a club, a sceptre; steel; a certain quantity of steel; a graver.

Gad'-fly, *s.* An insect that stings cattle.

To GAD, *v. n.* To ramble or walk abroad idly.

Gad'-der, 36: *s.* One that goes abroad idly.

Gad'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a gadding manner.

Gad'-a-bout, *s.* A gadder. In Chaucer, *Gad'-ling*.

GÆLIC=gā'-ēl-ick, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to those descendants of the Celts who inhabit the highlands of Scotland.—*s.* The Gaelic language.

GAFF=gāf, 155: *s.* A hook or harpoon; the boom which extends the upper part of the large sail in a sloop.

GAFFER=gāf'-fer, *s.* A term, originally of respect, applied to an aged man, as *Gammer* to a woman, at present obsolete, or used only of an old rustic.

GAFFLE, gāf'-fl, 101: *s.* An artificial spur for a fighting cock; a steel lever to bend a cross-bow.

To GAG=gāg, *v. a.* To stop the mouth with something that allows breathing but hinders speaking.

Gag, *s.* Something used to gag with.

GAGE=gāgē, *s.* A pledge, a pawn; a challenge to combat. ⇨ In other senses see with the same spelling under *To Gauge*.

To Gage, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn; [Obs.]; to bind to by a pledge, to engage. ⇨ See *To Gauge*.

To GAGGLE, gāg'-gl, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen or goose, to cackle.

GAJETTY, GAILY.—See *Gayety*, *Gayly*.

To GAIN=gāin, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to attain or reach; to get as profit or advantage; to obtain; to procure; to win: *To gain over*, to draw to an interest or party—*new*. *To have a profit*; to encroach; to get ground; to gain influence with; (in the latter senses with *on* or *upon*.)

Gain, *s.* Profit, interest; unlawful advantage; overplus in computation opposed to loss.

Gain'-er, *s.* One that gains, as opposed to *Loser*.

Gain'-age, *s.* Profit from tillage. [Obs.]

Gain'-ful, 117: *a.* Advantageous, lucrative.

Gain'-ful-ly, *ad.* Advantageously, profitably.

Gain'-ful-ness, *s.* Profit, advantage.

Gain'-less, *a.* Unprofitable.

Gain'-less-ness, *s.* Unprofitableness.

GAIN, *a.* Handy, dexterous. [Obs.]

Gain'-ly, *ad.* Handily, readily, dexterously.

GAIN=gāin, *s.* A lapping of timbers in building, or the cut made for receiving a timber.

GAIN-, A prefix contracted from *against*.

GAIN'-GIV-ING, *s.* A giving against, or misgiving.

To GAIN'-SAY, *v. a.* To contradict, to deny.

Gain'-say-er, *s.* One who contradicts; an opposer.

To GAIN'-STAND, *v. a.* To withstand. [Obs.]

To GAIN'-strive, *v. a.* and *n.* To strive against. [Obs.]

'GAINST.—See *Against*.

GAIRISH=gārd'-ish, 41: *a.* Gaudy, showy, glaring; extravagantly gay, flighty.

Gai'-rish-ly, *ad.* In a gairish manner.

Gai'-rish-ness, *s.* Gaudiness; flightiness.

GAIT=gāit, *s.* A going, a march, a way; the manner and air of walking.

GAITER=gā'-ter, 36: *s.* A covering of cloth for the leg; hence, the verb *To Gaiter*, to put on gaiters.

GALA=gā'-lā, *s.* Display, splendour. A *ga'la-day'* is a day of holiday, merriment, and festivity.

GALAGE.—See *Galoche*. [Spenser.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāi'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: jōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *mute*, 171.

GALANGAL, gǎ-lǎng'-gǎl, 158: *s.* Zedoary.
GALAXY, gǎl'-ǎck-á-sy, 154: *s.* The milky way.
GAL-LAC'-TITE, *s.* A fossil whitish substance.
GALBANUM=gǎl'-bǎ-nǔm, *s.* A kind of gum.
GALE=gǎl, *s.* A current of air; a strong wind.
GALE=gǎl, *s.* A plant growing in bogs.
GALEA=gǎ'-lě-d, 90: *s.* Literally, a helmet; a genus of sea-hedgehogs.
Gal'-le-a'-ted, *a.* Covered as with a helmet.
GALEAS, GALIOT.—See under Galley.
GALENA=gǎ-lě'-nǎ, *s.* Sulphuret of lead.
Gal-en'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to galena.
GALENISM, gǎ'-lěn-izm, 158: *s.* The doctrines and practice of Galen as opposed to the excessive use of drugs.
Gal'-len-ist, *s.* A physician inclined to Galenism.
Gal-en'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Galenism.
GALERITE=gǎ-lě'-rě-ít, 43: *s.* A kind of fossil shell, named from some resemblance to a hat.
GAL-ER-IC'-U-LATE, 81: *a.* Covered as with a hat.
GALIMATIAS, gǎl'-lě-mǎt'-ě-áw, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Nonsense. [Addison.]
GALL, gǎw, 112: *s.* The bile, a bitter yellowish green fluid in the animal economy; that which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; bitterness of mind.—See also under To Gall.
GALL, *s.* An excrescence bitter to the taste on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect; it is used in making ink.
Gall'-ic, *a.* Belonging to or derived from oak-apples, as gallic acid; hence Gall'-ate, a neutral salt.
To GALL, gǎw, 112: *v. a. and n.* To fret and wear away by friction; to impair; to tease; to wound; to injure.—*new.* To fret, to tease.
Gall, *s.* A wound by rubbing.—See also above.
GALLANT=gǎl'-lǎnt, 142: *a.* Gay, well-dressed, splendid; (this sense is obsolete except in poetry); brave, high spirited; fine, noble; specious: As a *sub.* in the sense of a brave man, it is used only by old authors.
Gall'-lan-ly, *ad.* Gayly; bravely, nobly.
Gall'-lan-try, *s.* Show; [Obs.] bravery.—See lower.
GAL-LANT', (-lǎnt, 23) *a. and s.* Inclined to courtship; attentive to females.—*s.* A wooer, a suitor; in an ill-sense, one who courts a woman for lewdness.
Gall-lant'-ly, *ad.* With the attention of a gentleman devoted to a lady; like a suitor.
Gal'-lan-try, *s.* Originally, chivalrous attention to women; hence, when the spirit of chivalry had evaporated, refined attention to women for purposes of seduction; intrigue.
GALLEON.—See under Galley.
GALLERY, gǎl'-lě'-ry, 142, 105: *s.* Primarily, a detached or covered long walk; hence, a passage or corridor in the middle of, or running round a house; a long apartment; a covered passage across a moat; a passage in a mine; more commonly, a floor elevated on columns overlooking a ground floor; a frame-like balcony at the stern of a large ship.
GALLEY=gǎl'-lěy, 142: *s.* A vessel employing sails and oars used in the Mediterranean; a frame used in printing, which receives, as a galley its freight, the contents of the composing stick.
GAL'-E-As, 12: *s.* A Venetian galley.
GAL'-I-OT, 18: *s.* A small galley or brigantine for chase; also, a Dutch vessel.
GAL'-LE-ON, *s.* A four-decked ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America.
GALLIARD, gǎl'-yard, 146, 34: *a. and s.* Brisk, gay, nimble.—*s.* A gay brisk man; the name of a dance. [Obs.]

Gal'-liar-dise, (-děz, 104) *s.* Merriment. [Obs.]
GALLIC=gǎl'-lick, 142, 88: } *a. French*.—See
GALLICAN, gǎl'-li-cǎn, 105: } the other sense
of Gallic under Gall.
Gal'-li-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* A French idiom in speech.
GALLIGASKINS, gǎl'-lě-gǎs'-kínz, 105, 143: *s. pl.* Hose or breeches; now become a ludicrous word.
GALLIMAUFRY, gǎl'-lě-mǎw-frěy, 105: *s.* A hash, a hotch-potch, a medley.
GALLINACEOUS, gǎl'-lě-nǎ'-sh'ūs, 96: *a.* Pertaining to such fowls as the cock and the pheasant.
GALLIOT.—See Galliot under Galley.
GALLIPOT, gǎl'-lě-pǒt, 105: *s.* A small earthen glazed pot used by apothecaries.
GALLON=gǎl'-lǒn, *s.* A measure of four quarts.
GALLOON=gǎl'-lǒw, *s.* A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.
To GALLOP=gǎl'-lǒp, 18: *v. n.* To move forward by such leaps that the hind legs rise before the fore-legs quite reach the ground; to ride so that the horse gallops; to move fast.
Gal'-lop, *s.* The motion of a galloping horse.
Gal'-lop-er, *s.* A rider or horse that gallops; a carriage for a light piece of artillery.
To GALLOW, gǎl'-lǒ, 125: *v. a.* To fright. [Obs.]
GALLOWAY=gǎl'-lǒ-wáy, *s.* A horse not more than 14 hands, like the breed from Galloway in Scotland.
GALLOW-GLASS, gǎl'-lǒ-glǎss, 125: *s.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.
GALLOWS, gǎl'-lūs, 120: *s.* (It has a regular plural: compare *Bellows*.) An erection for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam resting on two posts: Shakespeare uses it for a wretch who deserves the gallows; it is sometimes used adjectively.
GALOCHE, gǎ-lǒsh', 161: *s.* A clog, a wooden shoe; a shoe worn over another shoe.
GA-LACH', *s.* A galocha. [Spenser.]
GA-LORE=gǎ-lǒrě', *s.* Plenty. [Used by sailors.]
GALVANISM, gǎl'-vǎ-nizm, 158: *s.* A branch of electricity, named from *Galvani* an Italian, in which electrical phenomena are exhibited without the aid of friction, and a chemical action takes place from the contact of certain metallic and other bodies.
To GALV'-va-nize, *v. a.* To affect by galvanism.
Gal-van'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.
GAMBADO=gǎm-bǎ-dǒ, *s.* Gambadoes are spatterdashes attached to the stirrups; a kind of boot.
GAMBIT=gǎm'-bit, *a.* A term applied in chess to that kind of game which is begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, and so leaving the first moved or *gambit* pawn undefended.
To GAMBLE, gǎm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To practise gaming. ⇨ Compare *Gaming*, &c. under *Game*.
Gam'-bler, *s.* A gambster. **Gam'-bling**, *s.* Gaming.
GAMBOGE, gǎm-hǒd-gě', 107: *s.* A gum resin brought from Cambogia, used as a yellow pigment.
To GAMBOL=gǎm'-bǒl, 18: *v. n.* To dance and skip in sport; to frolic; to start away.
Gam'-bol, *s.* A skip, a prank.
GAMBREL=gǎm'-brěl, *s.* The hind leg of a horse; a stick, crooked as a horse's leg, used by butchers.
To Gam'-brel, *v. a.* To tie by the leg.
GAME'-LEG, *s.* A *gambrel* or crooked leg; a lame leg.
GAME=gǎme, *s.* Sport of any kind; contest for diversion, as the games of antiquity; play; jest, as opposed to earnest or seriousness; sportive insult, mockery.—See also lower.
To Game, *v. n.* To sport.—See also lower.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǎsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: tǎn, 166: tǎn, 166.

Game'-some, 107: *a.* Sportive, gay, playful.
Game'-some-ly, *ad.* Merrily.
Game'-some-ness, *s.* Sportiveness, merriment.
GA'-MING, *s.* The practice of staking sums of money, beyond the purpose of mere sport, on the hazard of dice, cards, &c.
Game, *s.* A single contest; the point which determines the winning; advantage in play; in a general sense, scheme pursued, measures planned.
To Game, *v. a.* To practise gaming.
Game'-ster, *s.* One addicted to gaming, a gambler: old authors use it with the more general meanings.
GA'-ming-house, **GA'-ming-table**, are of obvious meaning.
GAMM, *s.* Field sport in pursuit of wild animals; animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen, as deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.
GA Among the compounds are **Game'-keeper**, **Game'-cock** (a cock kept for fighting), **Game'-egg** (egg from which a game-fowl is bred), &c.
GA See **GAMM-LEG**, under **Gambrel**.
GAMMER = **gām'-mer**, 36: *s.* An old word of compellation to a woman.—See **Gaffer**.
GAMMON = **gām'-mōn**, 18: *s.* (Compare **Gambrel**.) The buttock of a hog salted and dried.
To Gam'-mon, *v. a.* To salt and dry.
GAMMON = **gām'-mōn**, *s.* Backgammon.
To Gam'-mon, *v. a.* To defeat at the game of backgammon; in vulgar use, to hoax; as a sea-term, to attack or fix a bowsprit.
GAMUT = **gām'-ūt**, *s.* The scale of musical notes.
GAN.—See **To Gin**. **To GANCH**.—See **To Gaunch**.
GANDER = **gān'-der**, 36: *s.* The male of the goose.
To GANG = **gāng**, *v. n.* To go, to walk. [Obs. or Loc.]
Gang, *s.* A number who go or associate together; a band, a company; except at sea it is mostly used in abhorrence or contempt.
GA The compounds are **Gang'-way**, **Gang'-days**, **Gang'-week**, (days or week of perambulation), &c.
GANGLION, **gāng'-glē-ōn**, 158, 105: *s.* A tumor in the tendinous and nervous parts.
GANGRENE, **gāng'-grēnē**, 158: *s.* That state of mortification in which the part is not yet dead.
To Gan'-grene, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To mortify.
Gan'-gre-nous, 120: *a.* Indicating mortification.
GANTLET = **gānt'-lēt**, *s.* A punishment in which, a gang or way being left between two files of men, the criminal receives a lash from each as he runs along it. It is properly, though unusually, **gantelope**. **Gantlet** is a different word.
GANZA = **gān'-zd**, *s.* A kind of wild goose.
GAOL, **jāil**, 64, 100: *s.* A prison.
To Gaol, *v. a.* To imprison.
Gaol'-er, *s.* The keeper of a gaol; a turnkey.
GAOL'-DE-LIV'-ER, *s.* The delivery of prisoners to trial, whose condemnation or acquittal evacuates the prison; the judicial process, or trials collectively.
GAP = **gāp**, *s.* An opening caused by a breaking or parting; a breach; a hole; an interstice; a chasm.
GA It is often found in combination: **Gap'-toothed**; **To stop a gap**, (figuratively, to secure a weak point); **To stand in the gap**, (to stand as in a breach for the defence of something.) &c.
To Gape, (**gāpe**), *v. n.* To open the mouth involuntarily as from lassitude, to yawn; to open the mouth; to be in a state of hiatus or separation; to open in fissures; to exhibit an appearance of gaping through hope, expectation, wonder, or rudeness: **To gape after or for**, to desire earnestly, to crave. **GA** The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word with the Italian *a* is no longer prevalent. (See **Piin** 97.)
Gape, *s.* A gaping, a yawn.
Ga'-per, 36: *s.* A yawner; a starrer; a craver.

To GAR = **gar**, *v. a.* To cause, to force. [Obs.]
GARB = **g'arh**, 77: *s.* Dress; exterior appearance.
GARB = **garb**, *s.* A sheaf of grain. [Heraldry.]
GARBAGE = **gar'-bāg**, 99: *s.* The bowels of an animal; ofal, refuse. **Garbidge** is a corrupt spelling.
GARBEL = **gar'-bél**, *s.* The plank next the keel.
To GARBLE, **gar'-bl**, 101: *v. a.* Originally, to sift and pick or cleanse, particularly spices; at present it means to pick or separate such parts from a whole as may suit a purpose.
Gar'-bler, *s.* An officer of great antiquity of the city of London, empowered to inspect and garble drugs and spices; one who picks such parts of any thing as may suit his purpose.
GARBOIL = **gar'-boil**, 33, 30: *s.* Tumult, uproar.
GARD.—See **Guard** and **Ward**.
GARDEN, **gar'-dn**, 77, 114: *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated for the production of fruits, flowers, and esculent herbs; a place particularly fruitful or delightful. It is much used in composition, as **Gar'-den-mould**, **Gar'-den tillage**, **Gar'-den-ware**, **Gar'-den-stuff**, &c.
To Gar'-den, *v. n.* and *a.* To cultivate a garden, to lay out gardens.—*act.* To dress as a garden.
Gar'-den-er, *s.* He whose business is to garden.
Gar'-den-ing, *s.* Horticulture.
GARE = **gār**, *s.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.
To GARGARIZE = **gar'-gar-ize**, *v. n.* (Compare **Gargle**.) To wash the mouth with a medicated liquor.
Gar'-ga-rism, 158: *s.* A liquid to wash the mouth with.
GARGET, **gar'-guet**, 77: *s.* A distemper in cattle. There is a distemper in geese which stops the head, and is called **Gargil**; and a distemper in swine called **Gargol**.
To GARGLE, **gar'-gl**, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* (Compare **To Gurgle**.) To wash the throat.—*act.* To wash with a gargle; to warble in the throat.
Gar'-gle, *s.* A liquor for washing the throat.
GARGLION, **gar'-glē-ōn**, 105, 18: *s.* An exudation from a bruise which becomes a hard tumor.
GARISH, &c.—See **Gairish**.
GARLAND = **g'ar'-lānd**, 77, 12: *s.* A wreath of flowers or branches; a collection as of flowers; something most prized.
To Gar'-land, *v. a.* To deck. [B. Jon.]
GARLIC = **gar'-lick**, *s.* A plant like an onion.
Gar'-lick-eat'-er, *s.* A mean fellow. [Shaks.]
GARMENT = **gar'-mēt**, *s.* An article of clothing.
GARNER = **gar'-nēr**, *s.* A granary.
To Gar'-ner, *v. a.* To store as in a granary.
GARNET = **gar'-nēt**, *s.* A gem of a red colour.
GARNET = **gar'-nēt**, *s.* Tackle to hoist the cargo.
To GARNISH = **gar'-nish**, *v. a.* To decorate with appendages; to embellish with something laid round a dish; in cant language, to fit with fetters; in law, to warn.
Gar'-nish, *s.* Ornament; things round a dish; fetters. **Gar'nishment**, *s.* (The same meaning; in law, warning.)
Gar'-ni-ture, (**-tūre**, 147) *s.* Furniture, ornament.
GAROUS, **gar'-ūs**, 120: *a.* Having resemblance to a pickle made of fish.
GARRAN = **gār'-rān**, *s.* A small horse; also, **Garren**.
GARRET = **gār'-rēt**, *s.* A room next the roof.
Gar'-ret-eer, *s.* An inhabitant of a garret, particularly an author; a scribbler for the press.
GARRISON, **gār'-rē-an**, 114: *s.* The guard of a fortified place; the place itself; state of military defence.
To Gar'-ri-son, *v. a.* To supply with a military defence; to secure by fortresses manned with troops.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: **gāw'-way**; **chāp'-mān**; **pā-pā**; **lāw**; **gōōd**; **j'wō**, *i. e. jew*; 55: **a**, **e**, **i**, &c. **mule**, 171.

GARRULOUS, gár'-loo-lūs, 129, 109, 120: *a.* Frattling, talkative, loquacious.
Gar-rul'-i-ty, (-rōōl'-ē-tēy, 92) *s.* Loquacity.
GARTER = g'ar'-ter, 77: *s.* A string or riband to bind the stocking to the leg; the mark of the highest order of knighthood; the order itself; the principal king at arms.
To Gar'-ter, *v. a.* To bind with a garter.
GARTH = gārth, *s.* An enclosure; a girth.
GAS = gās, *s.* Any air differing from the air of the atmosphere; an aeriform fluid.
Gas'-light, (-lītē, 115) *s.* A light produced from gas, but particularly from carburetted hydrogen gas.
Gas'-e-ous, (gāz'-ē-ūs, 95, 151, 120) *a.* In the form of gas.
Gas'-om-e-ter, (gā-zōm'-ē-ter, 151, 36) *s.* Strictly, a gas-measurer; but this is called a *gas'-meter*, and the other word is used as the name of the gas-works which supply a district with carburetted hydrogen gas for the purposes of light; more strictly, the reservoir appertaining to the gas-works.
GASCONADE = gās'-cō-nāde', *s.* A boast; a bravado; so called from the Gascons, a people of France.
To Gas'-co-nade', *v. n.* To boast; to bluster.
To GASH = gāsh, *v. a.* To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.
Gash, *s.* A gaping wound; the mark of a wound.
Gash'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gashes; hideous. [Obs.]
GASKET = gās'-kēt, 14: *s.* A small cord.
GASKINS.—See Galligaskins.
To GASP = gāsp, *v. n.* (Compare To Gape.) To open the mouth wide in order to catch breath; to emit breath convulsively; less properly, to long for.
Gasp, *s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the catch for breath in dying.
To GAST = gāst, *v. a.* To make aghast, to frighten. [Obs.] *Gastful*, *Gastly*, &c.—See *Ghastful*, &c.
GASTRIC = gās'-trick, *a.* Belonging to the belly or stomach, as *gastric juice*, the agent of digestion.
GAS'-TRI-L-O-QUIST, (-kwist, 188) *s.* A ventriloquist.
GAS'-TRO-CELE, 101: *s.* A rupture and tumor of the belly.
GAS'-TRO-P'-A-PHY, (-fēy, 163) *s.* The sewing up of a complicated wound in the abdomen.
GAS'-TRO-P'-O-MY, *s.* A cutting open of the belly.
GAT.—See To Get.
GAT-TOOTHED, gāt'-toothē, 114, 143: *a.* Having a goat's tooth,—lustful. [Chaucer. *Prolog. W. of Bath*.]
GATE = gātē, *s.* The door of a city, castle, or large building; that part of an enclosure which is made to open and shut; an avenue, an opening, a way.
Gat'-ted, *a.* Having gates. [Young.]
→ Among the compounds are *Gate'-vein*, (the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver); *Gate'-way*, (the way through a gate; or the gate itself.) &c.
To GATHER = gāth'-er, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To bring together; to get in harvest; to glean; to pluck; to get; to contract into small folds, to pucker; to collect logically, to deduce:—*pass.* To be condensed; to grow by accretion; to generate pus or matter.
Gath'-er, *s.* A pucker, a fold.
Gath'-er-er, 36: *s.* One who gathers.
Gath'-er-a-ble, *a.* Deducible.
Gath'-er-ing, *s.* An assembly; an accumulation; a collecting of contributions; a generation of pus.
GAUD = gāud, *s.* An ornament; something fine and showy. [Obs.] In a passage of Shaks., supposed to be wrongly transcribed, it is found as a verb in the sense of *to rejoice*.
Gaud'-ed, *a.* Made fine; coloured. [Obs.]

Gaud'-y, 105: *a.* Showy, ostentatiously fine. In a use obsolete or local, it signifies a festival or day of plenty.
Gaud'-i-ly, *ad.* Showily.
Gaud'-i-ness, *s.* Showiness, tinsel appearance.
To GAUGE, gāgē, 100: *v. a.* Properly, to measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; hence, to measure capacity or power generally.
Gauge, *s.* A measure; a standard.
Gau'-ger, *s.* One whose duty is to measure vessels.
Gau'-ging, *s.* The art or science of measuring vessels.
GAGE, *s.* The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water; the measure or compass taken to windward as regards another ship; in the mechanic arts, any instrument used to measure or adjust. **→** This spelling of the noun in these extended senses often produces a correspondent spelling of the verb when not used in its strict sense.
GAULISH = gāul'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France.
To GAUNCH, gāntch, 122: *v. a.* To let drop on hooks from a high place by way of punishment.
GAUNT, gānt, 122: *a.* Lean, hollow, meagre; thin; sharp in look, scaring.
Gaunt'-ly, *ad.* Leanly; hollowly; scaringly.
GAUNTLET, gānt'-lēt, 122: *s.* An iron glove pertaining to armour, which used to be thrown down in token of challenge.
GAUZE = gāz, 189: *s.* A very thin slight transparent stuff of silk or linen.
Gau'-zy, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.
GAVE.—See To Give.
GAVEL = gāv'-ēl, 14: *s.* Ground. [Obs. or Local.]
GAV'-EL-ET, *s.* A seizure of land. [Obs.]
GAV'-EL-KIND, 115: *s.* A custom by which the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; it is of force in divers parts of England, but particularly in Kent.
→ *GAVEL* is sometimes used for *Gabel*, and also for *Gabl*; which see.
GAVOT = gāv'-vūt, *s.* A dance of a lively kind, generally performed after a banquet.
GAWK = gāwk, *s.* A cuckoo; one easily duped. [Loc.]
Gaw'-ky, *a.* and *s.* Awkward, ungainly:—*s.* A tall, awkward, ungainly person.
GAWN = gāwn, *s.* A small tub or vessel. [Local.]
Gawn'-tree, *s.* A wooden frame for beer casks.
GAY = gay, *a.* and *s.* Airy, merry; showy; specious:—*s.* [Obs.] An ornament.
Gay'-ly, *ad.* Merrily; showily.
Gay'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Full of gayety. [Obs. or Poet.]
Gay'-e-ty, *s.* Cheerfulness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery. *Gay'-ness* is little used.
To GAZE = gāzē, *v. n.* and *a.* To fix the eyes and look at with eagerness or curiosity:—*act.* [Little used.] To view with fixed attention.
Gaze, *s.* Act of gazing; object gazed on.
Gaz'-er, *s.* One who gazes.
Gaze'-ful, 117: *a.* Looking intently. [Spenser.]
Gaze'-hound, *s.* A hound that pursues by sight.
Gaz'-ing-stock, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn.
GAZEL = gā-zēl', *s.* An Arabian deer.
GAZET = gāz'-ēt, *s.* A Venetian halfpenny. [Massinger,] the original price of the original newspaper.
GA-ZETTE, (gā-zēt', [Fr. orig. Ital.] 170) *s.* A newspaper; appropriately, the official newspaper.
To Ga-zette', *v. a.* To publish in the gazette.
Gaz'-et-ter', *s.* A writer of news; formerly, the court news-man; and also a newspaper of that day.
GAZON, (gā-zōng', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Turf. [Fortif.]

The sign = is used after mode of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēp, 166.

GEAR, guē-r, 77: *s.* Apparatus; more commonly, accoutrements, dress, ornaments; the traces or furniture of a beast; in old authors, a word for matters or things generally; in Scotland, warlike accoutrements, and also riches.

GEASON, guē-zn, 77, 114: *a.* Rare. [Spenser.] **GECK**, guēck, 77: *s.* A dupe, a fool. [Shaks.] It may be met with as a verb in the sense of to dupe.

GEE=jē, *interj.* Used by carters to their team.

GESE.—See Goose.

GEHENNA, guē-hēn'-nā, *s.* The valley in which the Israelites sacrificed to Moloch; the type of hell.

GELABLE, jēl'-lā-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare Gelid and Jelly.) Congealable; that may be concreted into a jelly.

Gel'-a-tin, *a.* and *s.* Moderately stiff and cohesive as from congelation:—*s.* An animal substance of the consistence of a jelly.

Ge-lat'-i-nous, 92, 120: *a.* Resembling jelly.

To Ge-lat'-i-nate, *v. n.* and *a.* To be converted, or to convert, into a substance like jelly.

GELD, guēld, 77: *s.* Tribute; compensation. [Obs.]

To GELD, guēld, 77: *v. a.* To castrate; hence, to deprive of any essential part; to prune obscenities.

Gelt, *pret.* and *part.* for Gelded.

Gel'-der, 36: *s.* One who castrates.

Gel'-ding, *s.* A castrated beast, chiefly a horse.

Ge'-dēn'-nosk is properly a **GUÉL'DEN'-ROSK**.

GELID=jēl'-id, *a.* (Compare Gelable.) Cold.

Gel'-id-ness, *s.* Coldness. Gelid'-ity is less used.

Gzī'-l-y.—See Jelly.

GELT.—See To Geld. Spenser uses it for gilt.

GEM=jēm, *s.* Primarily, a bud; commonly, a jewel or precious stone of whatever kind.

To Gem, *v. a.* and *n.* To adorn with jewels or with buds:—*neu.* To put forth the first buds.

Gem'-ma-ry, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

Gem'-me-ous, 120: *a.* Tending to, or resembling gems.

Gem'-my, 105: *a.* Resembling gems. [Thomson.]

GEMARA, guē-mār'-d, 77: *s.* The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMEL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

GEMINI, jēm'-ē-ni, 6: *s. pl.* The twins.

Gem'-i-ny, (-nēy, 105) *s.* A pair, a couple. [Vulg.]

Gem'-i-nous, 120: *a.* Double, in pairs.

To Gem'-i-nate, *v. a.* To double. [Little used.]

Gem'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A duplication.

GEM'-EL, *s.* A pair. [Herald.]

Gem'-el-lip'-ar-ous, 120: *a.* Producing twins.

GEMOTE, guē-mōt', *s.* A meeting. [Obs.]

GEND'ARM, zhōng-darm', [F'r.] 170: *s.* One of the military body called *Gens d'armes*. [Lunier.]

To GENDER=jēn'-der, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To engender or beget:—*neu.* To copulate, to breed.

GENDER, *s.*—See in the next class: **GENEALOGY**, lower in this.

To GEN'-ER-ATE, *v. a.* To beget, to produce, to cause.

Gen'-er-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be produced.

Gen'-er-ant, 12: *s.* The productive power.

Gen'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which begets.

Gen'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* That produces; prolific.

Gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of begetting; production; a single succession in natural descent; hence, an age, or the people of the same period; a family; progeny.

Gz'-NE-AL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The art or science of tracing families to or from their ancestors; the descent or pedigree of a particular family.

Ge'-ne-al'-o-gist, *s.* He who traces descents.

Ge'-ne-a-log'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-t'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

GENEROUS.—See the class after **GENUS**, &c.

GEN'-E-SIS, *s.* The book of Moses which treats of the generation or production of the world; in Geometry, the formation of one thing by the flux or motion of another.

GE-NETH'-LI-ACS, *s. pl.* The pretended science of predicting the events of life from the stars predominant at the birth; the casting of nativities.

Ge-neth'-li-a'-ic, 88: *s.* An astrologer.

Gen'-et'-li'-a-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to nativities.

Gr'-NI-AL, 90: *a.* Contributing to the production of life, and hence, contributing to its continuance and enjoyment; giving warmth of feeling, giving cheerfulness; gay, merry; in old authors, inborn, native.

Ge'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* In a genial manner.

GENIUS.—See in its place hereafter.

GEN'-I-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to generation: as a *subs. pl.*

GENITALS, the parts of generation.

Gen'-i-tor, 38: *s.* A sire, a father.

Gen'-i-ture, 147: *s.* Generation, birth.

GEN'-I-TIVE, 105: *a.* In grammar, an epithet given to a case of nouns, which primarily signifies the relation of generating or being generated, and afterwards extended to the form of expression used for this purpose, whether significant of that or of any other relation.

GENTILE, &c., **GENUINE**, &c.—See hereafter.

GENUS.—See the ensuing class.

GENERA=jēn'-ēr-d, 92: *s. pl.* } Literally, a race

GENUS=jē'-nūs, 94: *s. sing.* } or family. (Compare To Gender, &c.) In science, a universal term including many terms of more restricted or specific import, and these including many individuals: it is not necessarily subordinate to *class* or *order*, though in many branches of science it is so used.

Gen'-er-ic, 88: } 129: *a.* Pertaining to a genus;

Gen'-er-i-cal, } marking the kind to which any thing belongs.

GEN'-DER, *s.* Originally, kind, sort; specially and commonly, sort or denomination as regards sex.

GEN'-ER-AL, *a.* and *s.* Relating to a genus, generic; not special, not particular, but definitely extending to all things that the term can comprehend; not particular, not restrained in import, but indefinitely extending to many things; public; common, usual; co-extending with an understood large sphere of duty, as with the commonwealth, church, or army at large:—*s.* The whole without descending to particulars; among old authors, the public, the multitude, the vulgar; an officer whose authority is co-extensive with some large sphere of duty.—See lower.

Gen'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In general; extensively, though not universally; in the main, without detail; commonly.

Gen'-er-al-ness, *s.* The state of being general.

Gen'-er-al-ty, *s.* The whole. [Little used.]

Gen'-er-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

To GEN'-ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To extend from particulars to universals; to include particulars in general propositions.

Gen'-er-al-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of generalizing; a statement of particulars in general terms.

GEN'-E-RAL, *s.* An officer who commands an army, or a large division of an army; (see above); a beat of drums serving for a signal to the whole army.

Gen'-er-al-is'-si-mo, *s.* The commander in chief.

GENEROUS, jēn'-ēr-ūs, 129, 120: *a.* Primarily, well, or nobly born; (compare To Gender, &c.) hence, excellent, magnanimous, courageous, as qualities inherited from the previous race; invigorating by its nature, as wine; more commonly, munificent, liberal, as the quality which the well-born are expected especially to display.

Gen'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* In a generous manner.

Gen'-er-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being generous.

Gen'-er-oe'-i-ty, 84: *s.* High birth, [Obs.,] nobleness of soul, [not usual,] liberality.

GENET=jén'-ét, *s.* A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENESIS, GENETHLIACS, &c.—See under To Gender.

GENEVA=jé-né'-vǎ, *s.* A liquor.—See Gin.

GENIAL, &c.—See under To Gender.

GENICULATED=jé-nick'-ú-lá-téd, 2: *a.* Having joints like the knees; knotted.

Ge-nic'-u-lá'-tion, 89: *s.* Knottiness.

GENITAL, &c., GENITIVE.—See under To Gender.

GENITING.—See Jenetting.

GENIUS, jé-né'-ús, 90: *s.* The inborn bent of mind or disposition; (compare Genial under To Gender;) hence, a personification of the inborn qualities, the spirit that rules and directs a man through life, and deemed by the ancients something more than a mere ideal being; a tutelary deity generally; (in these figurative senses, and in these only, the plural of the word is Ge'-ni-i:) mental power, particularly that of invention; a man endowed with genius; peculiar bent of mind; peculiar character of any thing.

Ge'-ni-o, [Ital.] *s.* A man of a particular turn, a genius. Old authors also use the French word *Genie*.

GENT, GENTEEL, &c.—See under Gentle.

GENTIAN, jén'-sh'-ín, 90: *s.* Felwort, a plant.

Gen'-tian-e-l'-la, *s.* Gentian; also a blue colour.

GENTILE=jén'-tíle, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a race, family, or nation: (compare To Gender, &c.)—*s.* One of a nation considered relatively; thus the Jews included in the term people of all nations but their own; and Christians apply it to the people of all heathen nations.

Gen'-ti-lísh, 105: *a.* Heathenish. [Milton.]

To Gen'-ti-líze, *v. n.* To live like a heathen.

Gen'-ti-lízm, 158: *s.* Heathenism, paganism.

Gen'-ti-lí'-í-ous, (-lísh'-ús, 90, 120) *a.* Peculiar to a nation; hereditary.

GEN-TÍL'-Í-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Originally, the state or condition of belonging to a known race or family, good extraction, birth; gentry; also, in old authors, paganism, heathenism; at present, politeness of manners, easy graceful behaviour.

Gen'-ti-lesse', [Fr.] *s.* Complaisance. [Hudibras.]

Gent, *a.* Elegant, polite, gentle. [Spenser.]

Gen-teel', *a.* Polite, well-bred; graceful in mien; decorous, free from vulgarity.

Gen-teel'-ly, *ad.* In a genteel manner.

Gen-teel'-ness, *s.* The quality of being genteel.

GEN'-TÍE, 101: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a known and respected race or family; well born, or of an ancient race; befitting one well born; (see the same word lower:)—*s.* A gentleman; [Shaks.]; a particular kind of worm. [Is. Walton.]

To Gen'-tle, *v. a.* To raise from the vulgar.

Gen'-tle-fol'k, (-fólk, 139) *s.* People above the vulgar. It is more common to say *Gentlefolks*.

Gen'-tle-man, *s.* Every man above the rank of a yeoman; in a more limited sense, he who without a title bears a coat of arms; loosely, every man whose occupation or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade; a man of civil manners as distinguished from the vulgar; the servant of a man of rank who attends his person.

Gen'-tle-man-ly, *a.* Becoming a gentleman.

Gen'-tle-man-li-ness, *s.* Gentlemanly behaviour. *Gentlemanship* and *Gentleship* are found only in old authors.

Gen'-tle-wom'-an, (-wóom'-án, 116) *s.* A lady; a woman who waits on a lady of rank. (See Gentleman.)

Gen'-try, *s.* The class of people between the vulgar and the nobility: in old authors, birth, civility.

GEN'-TÍE, *a.* Genteel, [Obs.,] mild, meek, soothing, pacific; not rough, not violent.—See also above.

Gen'-tly, *ad.* Softly, meekly; without violence.

Gen'-tle-ness, *s.* Goodness of birth; gentlemanly conduct; [in these senses, Obs.,] softness of manners, meekness of disposition, tenderness; also, in old authors, benevolence.

GENTOO=jén'-tō, *s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

GENUFLECTION, jén'-ú-féck'-shún, 89: *s.* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GENUINE, jén'-ú-ín, 105: *a.* Native, belonging to the original stock; (compare To Gender, &c.)) hence, real, true, not spurious or adulterated.

Gen'-u-ine-ly, *ad.* Without adulteration, truly.

Gen'-u-ine-ness, *s.* The state of being genuine.

GENUS.—See Genera.

GEORGIC, GEORGE.—See lower.

GEOTIC=jé-té'-íck, 169, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial.

Ge'-o-CEN'-TRIC, *a.* An epithet applied to astronomical distances relatively to the earth, or the earth's centre, as the central point.

Ge'-o-DÉ'-STRÁ, (-dé'-zhé-d, 90) *s.* That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of plane figures.

Ge'-o-dé'-i-cal, (-dét'-é-cál, 92, 120) *a.* Pertaining to geodesia.

Ge'-ODK, *s.* Earth-stone.

Ge'-OG-NO-SY, 87, 105: *s.* The knowledge of the substances that compose the earth, or its crust.

Ge'-og-nost, *s.* A geologist.

Ge'-og-nos'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.

Ge'-OG-O-NY, *s.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Ge'-o-gon'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geogony.

Ge'-OG-RA-PHY, (-féy, 163, 105) *s.* The science of describing the earth according to the divisions of its surface natural and artificial; a book containing such description.

Ge'-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in geography.

Ge'-o-graph'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to or containing

Ge'-o-graph'-i-cal, } *a.* description of the earth.

Ge'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

Ge'-OL-O-GY, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the interior structure of the earth.

Ge'-ol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in geology.

Ge'-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to geology.

Ge'-O-MAN'-CY, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by figures originally drawn on the earth.

Ge'-o-man'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

Ge'-OM-E-TRY, 87, 105: *s.* Originally, the art of measuring the earth; hence, when magnitude came to be considered in the abstract, the science of the relations of quantity.

Ge'-om'-e-ter, *s.* A geometrician.

Ge'-om'-e-tral, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

To Ge'-om'-e-tríze, *v. n.* To perform geometrically.

Ge'-o-met'-ric, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to geometry;

Ge'-o-met'-ri-cal, } according to geometry; decreasing or increasing by equal ratios.

Ge'-o-met'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Ge'-o-me-tric'-ian, (-trish'-án, 90) *s.* One skilled in geometry.

Ge'-O-POMY'-ICS, *s. pl.* The science of so applying labour to the earth as to increase its fertility.

Ge'-OR'-GIC, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the labour or cultivation of the earth.—*s.* A poem on husbandry.

☞ This word is commonly uttered in two syllables, in the same way that the proper name George is uttered in one.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǐsh-ún, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ún, *i. e.* vision, 165: áin, 166: thén, 166.

GEORGE, jorg, *s.* (Literally, a labourer of the earth: see the foregoing word.) A figure of St. George worn by the knights of the garter; a loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a george.

GERANIUM, jê-râ-nê-um, *s.* Cranesbill, a plant of numerous species cultivated for its beauty.

GERENT=jêr-ênt, 43: *a.* Carrying, bearing.

GERALCON, jêr'-fâw-kn, 35, 112, 114: *s.* A bird of prey in size between a vulture and a hawk.

GERM=jerm, 35: *s.* The seed bud of a plant; the fruit yet in embryo; origin, first principle.

Ger-min, *s.* A germ. [Shaks.]

To Ger-mi-nate, *v. n.* and *a.* To sprout, bud, or shoot:—*act.* To cause to sprout.

Ger-mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

Ger-mi-nant, *a.* Sprouting, branching.

Ger-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sprouting; the time of vegetating; growth.

GERM-MAN, *a.* and *s.* Sprung from the same germ or stock; related; specially, related in the next degree after brothers and sisters: thus the children of brothers and sisters are cousins german:—*s.* [Obs.] A brother; a first cousin.

GERMAN=jêr'-mân, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Germany:—*s.* A native of Germany; the language of Germany.

GERMANDER=jêr'-mân-der, *s.* A plant.

GERMIN, **To GERMINATE**, &c.—See under Germ.

GEROCOMY, jê-rôck'-ô-mêy, 169, 105: *s.* The diet and medical treatment of the aged.

GERUND=jêr'-ünd, *s.* A part of a Latin verb bearing certain properties of a noun and of a verb, and acting in both capacities.

GESZ, *s.* Something done or acted; an act, an achievement; a show, representation, or story of things done: from a different etymology, a stage on a journey between one resting place and another; a roll or journal of such stages, prefixed to a record of a royal progress. [Obs.]

Ges-tic, *a.* Pertaining to bodily action; legendary.

Ges'-tor, *s.* A narrator. [Obs.]

Ges'-TA-TOR-Y, *a.* Capable of being carried or worn.

Ges-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Generally, a bearing or carrying; appropriately, the bearing of young in the womb.

Ges'-TURE, (-thîr, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Action or posture assisting and enforcing, or entirely supplying the place of words. Old authors also use it as a verb.

To Ges-tic'-u-late, *v. n.* and *a.* To accompany words with gesture; to use gesture; to show postures; to play antic tricks:—*act.* To imitate by action.

Ges-tic'-u-la'-tor, *s.* One that gesticulates; a mimic.

Ges-tic'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Imitating anticly.

Ges-tic'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of using gesture; gesture; antic tricks or motions.

To GET, guêt, 77:

I GOT=gôt, } *v. a.* Primarily, to seize;

I GAT=gât, [Obs.] } to acquire by some means;

GOT=gôt, [Usual,] } to obtain; to gain; hence,

GOTTEN, gôt'-tn, 114: } to procure to be in some

state; to have or possess; to beget:—*new.* To arrive

by effort at some place, state, or condition; to receive

advantage: *To get off*, to dispose of, or to rid of by

some expedient; to escape: *To get over*, to surmount:

To get up, to rise from repose, or from a seat; to pre-

pare or set ready.

Get'-ter, 36: *s.* One that gets; one that begets.

Get'-ting, *s.* Act of getting; acquisition; profit.

GEWGAW=gû'-gâw, 110: *s.* A showy trifle, a

toy, a bauble, a splendid plaything.

Gew'-gaw, *a.* Showy without value.

GHASTFUL, gâst'-fôol, 162, 11, 117: *a.* Dreary,

dismal, fit for ghosts; frightful. [Spenser.]

Ghast'-ful-ly, *ad.* Frightfully. [Pope.]

Ghast'-ly, *a.* Like a ghost, pale, dismal.

Ghast'-li-ness, *s.* Death-like look; paleness.

Ghast'-ness, *s.* Ghostliness. [Shaks.]

GHOST, (gôst, 162, 116) *s.* The soul; a spirit appearing after death: *To give up the ghost*, to die; *The Holy Ghost*, the third person in the Trinity. As a verb, signifying to die, and to haunt as a spirit, it is obsolete.

Ghast'-ly, *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul; pertaining to the cure of souls; pertaining to apparitions.

Ghast'-li-ness, *s.* Spiritual tendency.

GHERKIN, gwer'-kin, 162: *s.* A pickled cucumber.

GHIBELLINE, guîb'-êl-lîn, 162, 103: *s.* One of a faction in favour of the emperor, opposed to the Pope's faction or Guefs; these factions arose in the 12th century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for about 300 years.

GIAMBEUX, zhâm'-bû, [Fr.] *s. pl.* Legs; greaves. [Obs.]

GIANT=jî'-ânt, *s.* A man of excessive stature; it is often used adjectively to signify very great or powerful.

Gi'-ant-ess, *s.* A female giant.

Gi'-ant-ly, *a.* Giant-like, gigantic. [Unusual.]

Gi'-ant-ship, *a.* Quality of being a giant.

Gi'-ant-ry, *s.* The race of giants.

→ See other relations under Gigantic.

GIB, guîb, 77: *s.* A cat. [Obs.] As a sail, see Jib.

To Gib, *v. n.* To caterwaul. [Obs.]

Gibbed, 114: *a.* Having been caterwauling. [Obs.]

Gib'-cat, *s.* A cat that has caterwauled; an old cat.

To GIBBER, guîb'-ber, 77, 36: *v. n.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [Shaks.]

Gib'-ber-ish, *s.* Inarticulate talk; cant.

GIBBET=jîb'-bêt, 14: *s.* A gallows.

To Gib'-bet, *v. a.* To hang as on a gibbet.

GIBBOUS, guîb'-bûs, 77, 120: *a.* Rounded as with a hump, protuberant; chiefly applied to the shape of the moon in her second and third quarters.

Gib'-bous-ness, *s.* The state or shape of being gibbous. *Gib'-bous'-i-ty* is less in use.

To GIBE=jîb, *v. n.* and *a.* To sneer; to use expressions of mockery:—*act.* To scoff, to flout, to ridicule, to taunt.

Gibe, *s.* A scoff, an action or expression of mockery.

Gi'-ber, 36: *s.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

Gi'-bing-ly, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBELLINE.—See Ghibelline.

GIBLETS=jîb'-lêts, *s. pl.* The parts of a goose, generally with some of the viscera, which are taken from it before roasting.

GIBSTAFF, guîb'-stâf, 77: *s.* A long staff used in a bear garden; or to gauge the depth of water.

GIDDY, guîd'-dêy, 77, 105: *a.* Vertiginous, having a whirling sensation; rotatory; that causes giddiness; tottering, unsteady; inconstant, heedless, incautious, intoxicated.

Gid'-di-ly, *ad.* With giddiness; in a giddy manner.

Gid'-di-ness, *s.* The state of being giddy.

→ Among the compounds are *Gid'-dy-brained*, *Gid'-dy-headed*, *Gid'-dy-head*, *Gid'-dy-paced*, &c.

To GIE.—See To Guide.

GIER-EAGLE, jêr'-ê-gl, 121, 101: *s.* A large sort of eagle mentioned in Lev. xi. 18.

GIER'-EAL-CON, *s.*—See Gieralcon.

GIF, **GIFT**, **GIFTED**, &c.—See under To Give.

GIG, guîg, 77: *s.* Something whirled round in play; something which whirls on being thrown, as a harpoon; something light of its kind, as a one horse-chaise, or a ship's wherry. See likewise under To Giggle. See also Jig.

GIGANTIC=jî-gân'-tick, *a.* (Compare Giant, &c.) Suitable to a giant; big, huge, enormous.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ: lâw: gôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Gi'-gan-tē'-an, 88: *a.* Like a giant; mighty.

To GIGGLE, giŋ'-gl, 77, 101: *v. n.* To laugh with short half-suppressed catches; to titter.

Giŋ'-gl, *s.* A tittering puerile laugh.

Giŋ'-gler, 36: *s.* One that giggles, a titterer.

Giŋ'-lor, *s.* and *a.* A girl of light manners; a wanton.—*adj.* Inconstant, giddy. [Obs.]

Giŋ, *s.* A light, thoughtless girl.—See also in its place.

GIGOT=jiŋ'-ōt, *s.* The hip joint; a joint. [Obs.]

To GILD, giŋld, 77: *v. a.* (Compare **GOLD**.) To overlay with gold in leaf or powder; to cover with any yellow matter; to adorn with lustre, to brighten, to illuminate.

Gilt, *pret.* and *part.* for **Gilded**, and as a *part.* the form in chief use. By old authors also a *subs.* for **Gilding**.

Gild'-er, *s.* One who gilds.—See also **Gilder**.

Gild'-ing, *s.* The gold laid on by a gilder; the art of a gilder; a shining surface of no solid value.

↳ **Gild'-head** is a fish: **Gild'-tail**, a sort of worm.

GILL, giŋl, 77, 155: *s.* One of the apertures for breathing at each side of a fish's head; that which resembles it, as the flap below the beak of a fowl, or a man's double chin; a fissure in a hill; a ravine.

↳ Among the compounds are **Gill'-flap**, (a flap appended to a fish's gills); **Gill'-lid**, and **Gill'-opening**.

GILL=jil, *s.* A measure, generally the fourth part of a pint, but subject to local varieties.

GILL=jil, *s.* Ground-ivy; hence, malt-liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gill'-house, *s.* A place where gill is sold. [Poets.]

GILL=jil, *s.* A woman in ludicrous language.

Gill'-ian, (-yān, 146) *s.* A wanton: (the old way of writing *Juliana* for *Juliana*, and the parent of the previous word.)

GILLYFLOWER, jil'-lēy-flōw'-er, *s.* A flower of many varieties that blows in or about July.

GILT, &c.—See **To Gild**.

GIM=jim, *a.* Neat, spruce, well-dressed; [Obs. vulgar, or local:] hence, the cant word, *Jemmy*.

Gim'-crack, *s.* Originally, a spruce boy; hence, its established meaning, a slight device, a toy, a pretty trifle.

↳ **GIM'-MAL**, (giŋm'-māl, 77) *s.* Some quaint device or piece of machinery. Old authors use *Gimmer* for movement, machinery; as the *Gimmers* of the world; and this is sometimes spelled *jimmer*.

Gimp, (giŋmp, 77) *a.* and *s.* Nice, spruce: [Obs.]—*s.* A kind of silk-twist or lace.

To GIN, giŋn, 77: *v. a.* (*pret.* **Gan**.) To begin. [Obs.]

GIN, giŋn, 77: *conj.* If.—See **To Give**. [Local.]

GIN=jin, *s.* Primarily, an engine; hence, a trap or snare; in other applications, a machine.

To Gin, *v. a.* To catch in a trap; to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine.

GIN=jin, *s.* (i. e. Geneva.) A distilled spirit.

GINGER=jin'-jer, *s.* An Indian plant; more commonly, the root, well known for its hot spicy quality.

Giŋ'-ger-bread, 120: *s.* Cake seasoned with ginger.

GINGERLY, jin'-ger-lēy, 105: *ad.* Cautiously, nicely as from delicacy or fear. [Nearly obs.]

Giŋ'-ger-ness, *s.* Niceness, cautiousness.

GINGHAM, giŋŋŋ'-hām, 77: *s.* A thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn.

GINGIVAL, jin'-jē-vāl, *a.* Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jin'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To clink with vibrations not stopped or damped; to clink repeatedly; to utter chiming sounds:—*act.* To shake so as to produce clinking sounds; to ring as a little bell.

Giŋ'-gle, *s.* A shrill resounding noise; affected consonance of words in speech or style.

GINGLYMUS, giŋŋŋ'-glē-mūs, 77, 158, 105: *s.* That species of articulation which resembles a *hiage*. [Anat.]

Giŋ'-gly-moid, *a.* Resembling a *ginglymus*.

GINNET=jin'-nēt, *s.* (Compare **Genet**.) A nag.

GINSENG=jin'-sēŋg, *s.* An aromatic root of America much valued by the Chinese.

To GIP=jip, *v. a.* To eviscerate, applied only to herrings.

GIPSY.—See **Gypsy**.

GIRAFFE, zhē-rāf', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The camelopard.

GIRANDOLE, zhē-rān-dōle, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A branched candlestick; a chandelier.

GIROSOLE=jir'-dōle, *s.* The herb turnsol; also, the opal stone.

GIRD, giŋ'der, 77, 35: *s.* Primarily, a twig, shoot, or wand: this was used for measuring, whence the word *yard*; it was also used for binding, whence the ensuing verb; and for striking, whence the appropriated but obsolete meaning of this word, a twitch, a hit with the tongue, a taunt, a sneer.

To GIRD, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *pret.* and *part.* are either **Girded** or **Girt**.) To bind round with a flexible substance as a twig or cord; to make fast by binding; to invest; to encircle; to lash, to gibe:—*neu.* [Shaks.] To gibe, to sneer.

Giŋ'-der, *s.* One that girds, a jeerer; [Obs.]: the large piece of timber that *girds* or makes fast the whole floor.

Gird'-ing, *s.* A covering. [Bible.]

Giŋ'-dle, 77, 101: *s.* A band or belt for the waist; an enclosure, circumference; the zodiac.

To Giŋ'-dle, *v. n.* To bind as with a girdle.

Giŋ'-dler, *s.* He who girdles; a girdle-maker.

To GIRT, 77: *v. a.* To gird, to encompass.

Girth, *s.* The band or strap passing round a horse under his belly; a circular bandage; the compass measured by a girdle.

To Girth, *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

GIRE.—See **Gyre**.

GIRL, giŋ'rl, 77, 35: *s.* A female child, the correlative of *boy*; a young woman; a woman; among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

Giŋ'-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being a girl.

Giŋ'-ish, *a.* Suiting a girl; like a girl.

Giŋ'-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* In a girlish manner.

Giŋ'-ish-ness, *s.* The manners of a girl.

To GIRN.—See **To Grin**.

To GISE, jize, *v. a.* To pasture. Compare **Agist**.

GISLE, giŋz'-zl, 77, 101: *s.* A pledge. [Obs.]

GIST=jist, *s.* The main point of a question; that on which it lies or rests.

GITH, giŋth, 77: *s.* Guinea-pepper.

GITTERN, giŋt'-tern, 77: *s.* A sort of guitar.

To GIVE, giŋv, 77: } *v. a.* and *n.* To bestow; to transmit, to confer, to

I GAVE=gāve, }
GIVEN, giŋv'-vn, 114: } transfer; to impart; to yield; to grant; to allow; to enable; to utter; to show; to apply; to conclude:—*neu.* To yield from or relent in intemperance, to thaw; to yield ground: With particles it is liable to various meanings, chiefly through the ellipsis of some accusative which use includes in the meaning of the verb; thus, *To give back*, may mean to restore, with an accusative expressed; or to retire, i. e. to give (ground understood) by going back; *To give over*, to quit, to cease; to conclude lost; to abandon; *To give off* or *over*, to cease; *To give in*, to yield; *To give unto*, to adopt; *To give on* or *upon*, to attack.

Giŋ'-er, 36: *s.* One who gives.

Giŋ'-ing, *s.* Act of giving: *Giving out*, a publishing.

Giŋ, [Obs.] **GIN**, [Local.] *conj.* If.

GIFT, *s.* Donation; an offering; talent *given* by nature.

To Gift, *v. a.* To endow with any power of faculty.

Gift'-ed, *a.* Endowed with certain faculties.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: niŋsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: viŋzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ŋiŋn, 166: ŋhēn, 166.

GLA

Gift'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being gifted.

GIVE, *v.*—See **Gyre**.

GIZZARD, gīz'-zard, 77, 34: *s.* The muscous stomach of a fowl. *To fret the gizzard, to harass.*

GLABROUS, glā'-brūs, 120: *a.* Smooth.

GLA'-bri-ty, 105: *s.* Smoothness.

GLACIAL, glā'-shē-āl, 146, 147: *a.* Icy.

To GLA'-ci-ate, *v. n.* To turn into ice.

GLA'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Act of freezing; ice formed.

GLAC'-I-ER, (glāss'-ē-er, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A field of ice such as are met with in the hollows of the Alps.

GLA'-OW, (glā'-cēsē, 104) *s.* A smooth slope or bank, named from the notion of sliding or slippery. [For.]

GLAD = glād, *a.* Pleased; cheerful, elevated with joy; pleasing; expressing gladness.

To Glad, *v. a.* and *n.* To gladden. [Obs. or Poet.]

Glad'-der, *s.* One who makes glad. [Dryden.]

Glad'-ly, *ad.* With pleasure; joyfully.

Glad'-ness, *s.* Cheerfulness, joy.

Glad'-ful, *a.* Glad. **Glad'-ful-ness**, *s.* Gladness. [Obs.]

Glad'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Delighted.

➤ This and its relations, *Gladsomely*, *Gladsomeness*, occur but in poetry.

To GLAD'-DEN, 114: *v. a.* To make glad, to cheer.

GLADE = glāde, *s.* A green clear space in a wood, or an opening through it.

GLADEN.—See the next word.

GLADIATE, glād'-ē-āt, 81: *a.* Sword-shaped.

[Bot.] Allied to **GLA'-der**, or **GLA'-der**, an old name for swordgrass.

GLAD'-I-A'-TOR, *s.* An ancient prize-fighter.

Glad'-i-a'-tor-y, *a.* Gladiatorial.

Glad'-i-a-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to gladiators.

Glad'-i-a-ture, 147: *s.* Sword play. [Unusual.]

GLAIR = glāre, *s.* The white of an egg; any viscous transparent matter.

To Glair, *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg.

Glair'-y, *a.* Like glair, or having its qualities.

GLA'-re-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of viscous matter.

To GLARE, *v. n.* and *a.* To shine with a clear dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to be obtrusively conspicuous:—*act.* To shoot out a dazzling light.

Glare, *s.* A dazzling light; a piercing look.

Gla'-ring, *a.* That glares; barefaced; notorious.

Gla'-ring-ly, *ad.* Openly, notoriously.

GLANCE = glānce, 11: *s.* A sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight.

To Gance, *v. n.* and *a.* To shoot a sudden ray; to view with a quick cast of the eye; hence, from the first meaning, to fly off obliquely as a refracted ray; and hence to strike obliquely; figuratively, to throw out hints:—*act.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

Glan'-cing-ly, *ad.* Obliquely; transiently.

GLAND = glānd, *s.* A soft body in the animal frame formed by the convulsion of a great number of vessels, being either a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood; a correspondent duct in plants.

Glan'-di-form, *a.* Resembling a gland.

Glan'-dule, *s.* A small gland.

Glan'-du-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to, or containing glands. *Glandulous* and its relation *Glandulosity* are little used.

GLAN'-DERS, 143: *s.* A distemper of the glands in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose.

Glan'-dered, 114: *a.* Affected with glanders.

To GLARE, &c.—See under **GLAIR**.

GLASS = glāss, 11: *s.* and *a.* A hard, brittle,

GLE

transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalis; any substance resembling glass; that which is made of glass, as a vessel, a mirror, a lens; also, the quantity which a small glass drinking vessel contains:—*adj.* Made of glass.

To Glass, *v. a.* (Obs. or little used.) To see as in a glass; to case in glass; to cover with glass or glaze.

➤ Among the compounds are *Glass'-blower*, (a worker in glass;) *Glass'-coach*, (a coach hired for a day or any short period as a private carriage, so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows;) *Glass'-full*, (as of wine;) *Glass'-furnace*, (for making glass;) *Glass'-gasing*, (vain;) *Glass'-grinder*; *Glass'-house*, (manufactory of glass;) *Glass'-man*, (dealer in glass;) *Glass'-metal*, (glass in fusion;) *Glass'-works*; *Glass'-wort*, (a plant,) &c.

Glas'-sy, 105: *a.* Vitreous; like glass.

Glas'-si-ness, *s.* Vitreousness.

*To GLAZE, (glāze) *v. a.* To furnish with glass, or windows of glass; to cover or incrust with a vitreous substance; to cover with anything smooth and shining; to give a glassy surface to, to make glassy or glossy.*

Gla'-zier, (glā'-zh'er, 146, 147) *s.* One whose business is to glaze window-frames, &c.

Gla'-zing, *s.* The substance with which potters' ware is glazed; any factitious shining exterior; the art of a glazier.

GLASTONBURY, glāst'-an-bēr-rēy, 156, 114, 109: *a.* An epithet, from a town in *Somersetsh.* of a medlar, and of a shrub.

GLAUBER = glāw'-ber, *s.* An epithet from Glauber, a German chemist, of certain salts now defined sulphate of soda.

GLAUCOMA = glāw-cō'-mā, *s.* A disease of the eye which turns it grey; also called pearl-eye.

GLAIVE = glāve, *s.* A broad sword. [Spenser.]

To GLAVER, glāv'-er, *v. n.* To flatter. [Obs.]

Glav'-er-er, 36: *s.* A flatterer. [Obs.]

To GLAZE, &c.—See under **GLASS**.

GLEAN = glēam, *s.* A shoot of light, a beam, a ray; transient lustre.

To Glean, *v. n.* To emit a ray; to begin shining.

Glean'-ing, *s.* A shoot or ray of splendor.

Glean'-y, *a.* Flashing, darting beams of light.

To GLIM'-MER, *v. n.* To shine or appear faintly.

Glim'-mer, 36: *s.* Faint splendor, weak light; a fossil so called from its appearance.

Glim'-mer-ing, *s.* Faint or imperfect view.

GLIMPE, 189: *s.* A weak faint light; a flash of light; transient lustre; transient view; transient enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To Glimpse, *v. n.* To appear by glimpses.

To GLEAN = glēan, *v. a.* and *n.* To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave; to gather from things thinly scattered:—*acc.* To gather after the reapers.

Glean, **Glean'-ing**, *s.* Things gleaned; act of gleanings.

Glean'-er, 36: *s.* One who gleanes.

GLEBE = glēbe, *s.* Ground, land, turf; specially, the land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

Gle'-bous, 120: **Gle'-by**, 105: *a.* Turfy.

GLEDE = glēdē, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEE = glē, *s.* Joy, merriment, gayety; a sort of song or catch sung in parts.

Glee'-ful, 117: *a.* Merry. *Glee'some* is obs.

GREEK, *s.* Music; a scoff or joke. This obsolete word in the original Saxon is the parent of the foregoing: with a different etymology it is also the name of an old game at cards.

To GREEK, *v. a.* To gibe, to droll upon. [Obs.]

GLED = glēd, *s.* A glowing coal. [Obs.]

*To GLEEN = glēn, *v. n.* To shine. [Prior.]*

GLEET = glēt, *s.* The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor from a sore.

To Gleet, *v. n.* To flow as from a gleet.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *music*, 171.

Gleet'-y, *a.* Thin, limpid, as from disease.

GLEN=glen, *s.* A depression between hills.

GLENE=glen, *s.* The socket of the eye; the pupil of the eye; a socket.

GLEW, &c., GLIADINE.—See Glue, &c.

GLIB=glib, *a.* Smooth, slippery; voluble.

Glib'-ly, 105: *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.

Glib'-ness, *s.* Smoothness; slipperiness.

To GLIB, *v. a.* To castrate, to take away virility, so applied from the notion of smoothing. [Shaks.]

GLIB=glib, *s.* A bush of hair over the eyes. [Obs.]

To GLIDE=glid, *v. n.* To flow gently; to move silently and smoothly; to pass on quickly and easily.

Glide, *s.* Easy lapse; the act of moving smoothly.

Gli'-der, *s.* He or that which glides.

GLIKE.—See Glee under Glee.

To GLIMMER, &c., GLIMPSE.—See under Glean.

To GLISTEN, glis'-an, 156, 114: *v. n.* To shine, to sparkle with light, as dew in the sun.

To GLIS'-TER, *v. n.* To glisten, to glitter.

Glis'-ter, *s.* Glitter: *Clyster* is a word quite distinct.

Glist, *s.* Glimmer, muscovy glass.

To GLIT'-TER, *v. n.* To shine, to sparkle with light, as bright metal in the sun; to be striking or specious.

Glit'-ter, *s.* Brilliancy; specious lustre.

Glit'-ter-ing, *a.* Shining. *Glitterand* is obs.

Glit'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* With specious lustre.

To GLOAM=gloam, *v. n.* To be gloomy or glam. [Obs.]

To GLOAT=gloat, 134: *v. n.* To squint; to stare.

To GLOAT, *v. n.* To stare with admiration and desire.

GLOBE=globe, *s.* A sphere, a ball; the terra-queous ball; an artificial representation of the terra-queous ball; a convex representation of the celestial concave.

To Globe, *v. a.* To conglobate. [Milton.]

Glo'-bous, 120: Glo'-by, 105: Glo'-bose', (-bōc, 152) *a.* Spherical, round.

→ The second word is least in use.

Glo'-bos'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Sphericity.

Glob'-u-lar, 92, 34: *a.* Spherical, round.

Glob'-ule, *s.* A little globe, particularly applied to the red particles of the blood.

Glob'-u-lous, 120: *a.* In form of a globule.

To GLOMERATE=glo'm-ēr-āt, *v. a.* To gather into a ball, as thread or other filamentous substance.

Glom'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

Glom'-er-a'-tion, *s.* Formation of a ball; ball-formed.

GLOME, *s.* A roundish head of flowers. [Bot.]

GLOOM=gloom, *s.* Imperfect darkness, obscurity; dismalness; cloudiness of aspect; sullenness.

To Gloom, *v. n.* and *a.* (Compare To Gloam.) In old authors, to shine obscurely; in modern use, to be dark; to be melancholy or sullen; to look dimly:—*act.* To fill with gloom.

Gloom'-y, *a.* Obscure; dark; dismal; sullen.

Gloom'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* In a gloomy manner.

Gloom'-i-ness, *s.* State or quality of being gloomy.

GLORIATION, GLORIFY, &c.—See under Glorious.

GLORIOUS, glōr'-i-ūs, 47, 105, 120: *a.* That claims admiration and honour; illustrious, excellent; renowned; resplendent with divine attributes; exalted; in old authors, boastful.

Glo'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a glorious manner; with glory.

GLO'-RY, *s.* Splendour, exaltation; honour, praise, renown; the felicity of heaven; that which confers honour; a circle of rays round the head of a sacred person in a painting: *Vain-glory*, pride, boastfulness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Glo'-ry, *v. n.* (Generally followed by in.) To exult; to be proud with regard to something.

Glo'-ried, (-rid, 114) *a.* Decorated with glory. [Milton.]

Glo'-ri-a'-tion, *s.* Boast, triumph. [Obs.]

To GLO'-RI-ry, 6: *v. a.* To make glorious; to honour, to extol; to attribute glory to; to raise to glory.

Glo'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of glorifying; the state of being glorified.

To GLOSE, GLOSER, &c.—See To Gloze, &c.

GLOSS=gloss, 17: *s.* The interpretation (literally the *tosque* or language) which a commentator gives to any passage or text: (such is the strict meaning; but *Gloss*, superficial lustre, and the verb *To Gloze*, to flatter, having been frequently confounded with this word, they are all three reciprocally liable to a shade of each other's meaning;) an interpretation artfully specious.

To Gloss, *v. n.* and *a.* To comment; to make incidental sly remarks:—*act.* To explain by comment; to palliate by deceptious interpretation or specious exposition.

Gloss'-er, Gloss'-ist, *s.* A writer of glosses, a scholiast, a commentator. *Glossator* is little used.

GLOSS'-A-ry, *s.* A dictionary to interpret an author whose language is antiquated or dialectical.

Gloss'-a-rist, *s.* A writer of glosses or a glossary.

Glos'-a'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Containing explanation.

Glos'-so'-g'-ra-phy, 87, 163: *s.* The writing of commentaries; hence, Glossographer, a commentator.

GLOSS=gloss, 17: *s.* Superficial lustre.

To Gloss, *v. a.* To embellish with superficial lustre; *To gloss over a passage or a meaning*, is to give it a lustre or likelihood it is not entitled to. See the previous class of words.

Glos'-ser, *s.* A polisher.

Glos'-sy, *a.* Shining; smoothly polished.

Glos'-si-ness, *s.* The lustre of a smooth surface.

GLOTTIS=glo't-tis, *s.* The aperture of the larynx at the head of the windpipe.

To GLOUT=glowt, *v. n.* To pout, to look sullen. [Obs. or local.] It may be found for *To Gloat*.

GLOVE, glūv, 107, 189: *s.* A covering for the hand, usually with a sheath for each finger.

To Glove, *v. a.* To cover as with a glove.

Glov'-er, 36: *s.* He who makes or sells gloves.

To GLOW, glō, 125: *v. n.* and *a.* To exhibit incandescence; hence, to shine with bright lustre; to be bright or red with heat or animation; to burn with heat but without combustion; hence, to feel heat of body; to feel passion strongly; to be strongly animated:—*act.* [Shaks.] To make glowing.

Glow, *s.* Shining heat; white heat; vividness of colour; unusual warmth; vehemence of passion.

Glow'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a glowing manner.

Glow'-worm, 141: *s.* A grub with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE=gloze, *v. n.* To flatter, to wheedle, to talk smoothly. It is sometimes used for *To Glose*.

Gloze, Glo'-zing, *s.* Flattery; gloss. [Obs.]

Glo'-zer, *s.* A flatterer; a liar. [Obs.]

GLUCINE, gl'ū'-cin, 109, 105: *s.* A soft white earth found in the beryl, and so named because it forms with acids salts that are *sweet* to the taste.

Glū'-ci-um, 105, 146: *s.* The supposed metallic base of glucine.

GLUE, gl'ū, 109: *s.* A cement commonly made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly.

To Glue, *v. a.* To join with glue; to join.

Glū'-er, *s.* He that glues.

Glū'-ey, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

Glū'-TEN, *s.* A substance found in vegetables affording products analogous to those of animal matter, and especially characterized by ammonia.

Glū'-ti-nous, *a.* Viscous; tenacious.

GLU'-ti-nous-ness, *s.* Viscidity, tenacity.
To GLU'-ti-nate, *v. a.* To join with glue.
GLU'-ti-na'-tion, *s.* The act of joining with glue.
GLU'-A-DINE, (-dīn, 105) *s.* One of the constituents of gluten. [Ure.]
GLUM=glūm, *a.* Sullen; gloomy. [In good colloquial use, though otherwise inelegant. The subst. is obs.]
GLUME, gl'ūm, 109: *s.* The calyx or corol of corn and grasses. [Bot.]
GLU'-mow, *a.* Having a glume.
To GLUT=glūt, *v. n.* To swallow; to fill beyond sufficiency, to saturate; to feast to satiety.
Glut, *s.* That which is gorged; plenty even to loathing; superabundance; that which obstructs a passage.
GLUT'-TON, (-tū, 114) *s.* One who eats to excess; one who takes of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for voracity.
Glut'-ton-ous, (glūt'-tōn-ūs) *a.* Given to excessive eating; delighted overmuch with food.
Glut'-ton-ous-ly, *ad.* In a gluttonous manner.
Glut'-ton-ous-ness, *s.* Gluttony.
Glut'-ton-y, 105: *s.* Excess in eating; voracity.
To GLUT'-ton-ize, *v. n.* To eat to excess.
GLUTEAL, gl'ūt-ē-āl, *a.* Pertaining to the buttocks.
GLUTINOUS, &c.—See under Glue.
GLYCONIC=gli-cōn'-ick, *a.* An epithet applied to a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.
GLYN.—See Glen.
GLYPH, glīf, 163: *s.* In sculpture or architecture, any ornamental cavity.
GLYPT'-IC, 74, 78: *s.* The art of engraving figures.
Glyp-tog'-ra-phy, 87, 163: *s.* The science of the art of engraving on gems.
GNAR, nar, 157: *s.* A knot. [Chaucer.]
Gnar'-led, *a.* Knotted. [Shaks.]
To GNARL, *v. n.* To show a cross-grained humour by growling or snarling. Spenser uses *To Gnarl*.
To GNASH, nāsh, 157: *v. a. and n.* To strike together as applied to the teeth:—*new*. To grind the teeth; to rage with pain or anger even to collision of the teeth; to speak in rage while grinding the teeth.
Gnash'-ing, *s.* The act of grinding the teeth in pain or anger.
GNAT, nāt, 157: *s.* A small winged stinging insect of several species; a thing proverbially small.
GNAT compounds are *Gnat'-flower*, (a plant;) *Gnat'-snapper*, (a bird;) and *Gnat'-worm*, (the larva of a gnat.)
To GNAW, nēw, 157: *v. a. and n.* To bite off by little and little; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to corrode, to fret:—*new*. To use the teeth in biting.
Gnaw'-er, *s.* He or that which corrodes.
GNOFF, nōff, 157: *s.* A miser. [Chaucer.]
GNOME, nōme, 157: *s.* A being supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to guard its component substances.—See also under Gnomon.
GNOMON, nō'-mōn, 157: *s.* That which indicates; hence, the hand of a dial; an apparatus for ascertaining astronomical altitudes, &c.; a figure in geometry which is complementary, and therefore indicates of another figure.
Gno-mon'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling. As *s. pl. Gnomonics*, the art of dialling.
Gno-mi-o-met'-ri-cal, *a.* An epithet applied to optical instruments which measure the angles of crystals, strata, &c., by reflection.
GNO'-ME, [Gr.] 169: *s.* That which, by its comprehensiveness, indicates much, a brief reflection or maxim.
Gnom'-i-cal, 92: *a.* Sententious; containing maxims.
Gno-mol'-o-gy, *s.* A collection of maxims.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which

GNOSTIC, nōs'-tīk, 157: *s. and a.* One of an early sect in Christian history, that sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination:—*adj.* Pertaining to the gnostics.

To GO=go, } *v. n.* To move, to pass, to proceed, sometimes in a literal, sometimes in a figurative sense;
GO=gō, 135: } sometimes in a figurative sense; especially, to walk as distinguished from other modes of moving; also, to depart from, as distinguished from *To come*; to be in motion from whatever cause, or in whatever manner; to proceed in some course or condition; to pass from one state to another; to proceed in train or consequence; to have weight or estimation in the course moved in: When joined with particles, as *about, aside, between, down, off, through, &c.* it still retains, either literally or figuratively, the general sense of moving, proceeding, or passing, the qualifying or restraining of this meaning lying with the particle, and not being a new meaning of the verb.
Go'-er, *s.* One who goes; one who walks.
Go'-ing, *s.* Act of going; departure; pregnancy; procedure; issue or extremity.
Go-ro, gō'-tō, *interj.* A phrase signifying "To the purpose!" very prevalent formerly, but now out of use.
Go'-BE-TWEEN, *s.* An interposing agent.
Go'-BY, (-b'y) *s.* A passing by; evasion; artifice.
Go'-CART, *s.* A machine with which infants walk.
GOAD=gōad, *s.* A pointed stick for driving beasts.
To Goad, *v. a.* To drive; to incite; to stimulate.
GOAL=gōal, *s.* The post or other mark set to bound a race; also, (because in a circular course it coincides,) the starting post; final purpose or aim; generally.
GO It is sometimes wrongly used for *GAOL* or *JAIL*.
GOAR, (of cloth, &c.)—See *Gore*.
GOAT=gōat, *s.* A ruminant animal, nearly the size of a sheep, active, rank of smell, and salacious.
Goat'-ish, *a.* Rank in smell; salacious.
Goat'-herd, *s.* One who tends goats.
GOAT Among the other compounds are *Goat'-beard*, *Goat'-marjoram*, *Goat'-rus*, *Goat'-thorn*, (names of plants;) *Goat'-chafer*, (an insect;) *Goat'-fish*, (a fish of the Mediterranean;) *Goat'-milk* and *Goat'-sucker*, (names of birds, the former a kind of owl;) and *Goat'-s-milk*, *Goat'-skin*, of obvious meaning.
GOB=gōb, *s.* A lump; a mouthful. [Vulg.]
Gob'-bet, *s.* A mouthful. **To Gob'-bet**, *v. a.* To swallow.
To Gob'-BLE, *v. a. and n.* To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily:—*new*. To make a noise in the throat as in swallowing.
Gob'-bler, 36: *s.* A greedy eater.
GOBLET=gōb'-lēt, *s.* A large drinking cup.
GOBLIN=gōb'-līn, *s.* An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; an elf.
GOD, in its primary sense, see under *Good*: and in the same class seek also such compounds and relations as are not found below.
GOD, *s.* A deity; one that is worshipped; an idol.
To God, *v. a.* To deify. [Shaks.]
God'-dess, *s.* A female deity.
God'-like, *a.* Divine, resembling a god.
God'-ling, *s.* A little god.
God'-ship, *s.* The rank of a god.
God'-smith, *s.* A maker of idols. [Dryden.]
GOEL, gō'-ēl, 107: *a.* Yellow. [Obs.]
GOFF.—See *Golf*.
GOG.—See *Agog*.
To GOGGLE, gōg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To strain or roll the eyes.
Gog'-gle, *s. and a.* A stare; a rolling of the eye: in the plural, blinds for horses apt to take fright; also, spectacles to cure squinting, or to defend the eyes from

Fowels: gāte-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw: gōd: j'ō, i.e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

dust or a glaring light.—*adj.* Prominent, staring. *Goat'-eyed, n.* Having prominent rolling eyes.

GOITRE, goi'-tur, 29, 159: *s.* A large tumor between the windpipe and the skin of the throat; a person with a goitre.

GOLA=gō'-ld, *s.* The same as Cymatium.

GOLD, gōld, 116: *s.* and *a.* A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and used by all nations from time immemorial as a standard of value; money; something pleasing or valuable; the colour of gold:—*adj.* Made of gold, golden.

GOL'-den, 114: *a.* Made or consisting of gold; shining, yellow; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

GOL'-den-ly, *ad.* Splendidly; delightfully.

GOL'-ding, *s.* The name of an apple.

GOL'-d'ney, *s.* A sort of fish.

GOL'D'-BEAT-ER, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat gold between skins into thin leaves for gilding.

GOL'D'-BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GOL'D'-FINCH, *s.* A singing bird with yellow wings.

GOL'D'-PROOF, *a.* Not to be seduced by gold.

GOL'D'-SMITH, *s.* A worker in gold; also, from Cromwell's time and till lately, a banker.

GOL'-D'Y-LOCKS, *s.* A plant.

Other compounds are numerous; *Gold'-en-cups*, *Gold'-en-lantern*, *Gold'-en-rod*, *Gold'-pleasure*, &c. are plants; *Gold'-hammer* is a bird; *Gold'-finder* was once a word in ludicrous use for an empiric of privies; *Gold'-size* is a glue of golden colour, &c.

GOLF=gōlf, *s.* A game with a ball and clubs.

GOLL=gōll, *s.* The hand, in contempt. [Obs.]

GOM, gōm, 116: *s.* A man. [Obs.] Goman is the same.

GOMPHIOSIS, gōm-fō'-sis, 86: *s.* A form of articulation: the connection of a tooth with its socket.

GONDOLA=gōn'-dō-lā, *s.* A boat used in Venice.

Gon'-do-lier, (-lēir, 103) *s.* A boatman.

GONE.—See To Go.

GONFALON=gōn'-fā-lōn, *s.* An ensign or standard. [Milton.] Chaucer uses *Gonfanon*.

GONG=gōng, *s.* A sort of brass drum struck with a mallet. As an old Saxon word it signified a jakes.

GONIOMETER, gōn'-ē-ōm'-ē-ter, 105, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring solid angles.

GONORRHEA, gōn'-ō-rē'-ā, 155, 164, 103: *s.* A morbid running in venereal complaints.

GOOD=gōd, *a.* and *adv.* and *interj.* The opposite of evil, and which is felt or known as good only because evil has been experienced. (See Evil.) And because, as the view enlarges, what was felt or understood as a good often becomes an evil, and the reverse, it is difficult to lay down any definition of good except by stating it to be that which is accompanied by enjoyment now, and will not turn to evil hereafter; and also, that which, though felt or deemed as evil now, will turn to greater good hereafter; benefit, advantage; prosperity; the state of being what appears to be, earnest, not just, substance, not shadow; moral actions; moral qualities; in the plural, *Goods*, movables in a house; personal or movable estate, formerly used in the *sing.* number.—*adj.* (comp. *Better*, *superl.* *Best*.) That conduces to present relief or enjoyment; that gratifies desire; that encourages hope; proper; uncorrupted; wholesome; useful; complete; valid; skillful; prosperous; honourable; gay; elegant; considerable; real; substantial; moral; kind, loving; sociable: *As good as*, as much as, tantamount to: *In good time*, opportunely; not too fast; having time enough: *To make good*, to maintain; to confirm; to perform; to establish; to supply, to make complete:—*adv.* Well; much; [in this use it occurs only in a few phrases, and these obsolete or inelegant:]—*interj.* Well! right!

To Good, *v. a.* To manure. [Bp. Hall.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

Good'-ly, *a.* and *adv.* Beautiful, fine; swelling, happy:—*adv.* Excellently. [In all senses nearly obs.]

Good'-li-ness, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

Good'-li-head, 120: *s.* Goodness, grace. [Obs.]

Good'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being good.

Good'-y, *s.* Good wife, good woman.

The compounds of *good* are very numerous; the following are adverbial forms of wishing, salutation, &c.: *Good-bye*, (see *Bye*.) *Good-dew*, (a contraction either of *good dayen*, or of *good even*; obs.) *Good-morrow*, *Good-speed*, (good success; obs.) *Good-now*, (well now; obs.) &c. The following are nouns substantive of qualities: *Good-breeding*, (polite manners;) *Good-humour*, (cheerfulness of mind;) *Good-manners*, (decorum;) *Good-nature*, (kindness, natural mildness;) *Good-sense*, (a soundness of understanding;) *Good-will*, (benevolence; heartiness; as applied to a trade, the favour, custom, and opinion that have grown to it.) &c. In many compounds it has some peculiar or restricted meaning; thus, *Good-Friday* is so named with reference to its consequences to mankind; a *Good-fellow* is so called with reference to his companionable qualities. In other compounds *Good* is scarcely more than an expletive, as *Good-mas*, *Good-wife*, *Good-woman*, &c. These, moreover, are either obsolete, or addressed only to people in humble life.

GOD, *s.* Literally, good, or the source of good; a name applied to the Supreme Being from a confidence that all which He dispenses must be good, however sometimes felt or deemed as evil now. (See *Good*, *Evil*, and *Freewill*.)

For other senses, and derivatives and compounds belonging to other senses, see the word *God* in its alphabetical place.

God'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Pious towards God; religious; good:—*adv.* Piously; righteously.

God'-li-ness, *s.* Piety; religious life.

God'-less, *a.* Having no reverence of God.

God'-less-ness, *s.* Impiety; unrighteousness.

God'-head, 120: *s.* Deity; divine nature.

God'-ward, 140: *adv.* Towards God.

God'-yeld, *ad.* God shield you; good-by; also written *God-ild* and *God-yield*. [Obs.]

GOD'-WIT, *s.* Literally, good-prey or food; the name of a bird of particular delicacy.

Other compounds are *God'-father*, *God'-mother*, *God'-child*, *God'-son*, *God'-daughter*, which imply the relationship of father, son, &c., simply as regards promises or pledges made before God. So also *God'-penny*, (earnest penny,) is money in giving which God is taken as witness of the bargain: other compounds of this word are to be sought under it in its alphabetical place.

GOOM.—See *Gom*.

GOOSE=gōōc, 189: *s. sing.* } *s.* A well-known domestic water-fowl; a tailor's smoothing iron.

Among the compounds are *Goose'-cap*, (a silly person;) *Goose'-foot*, *Goose'-grass*, *Goose'-tongue*, (names of plants;) *Goose'-quill*, (from which pens are made;) *Goose'-wing*, (a sailor's name for a certain sail, or certain parts of a sail,) &c.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'-bēr'-rēy, 158: *s.* Properly, *gorse-berry*, a prickly shrub; the berry which it bears.

Goose'-ber-ry-fool, *s.*—See *Fool*.

GORBELLY, gor'-bēl'-lēy, 105: *s.* A big paunch.

Gor'-bel-lied, (-līd, 114) *a.* Big-bellied. [Shaks.]

GORCOCK=gor'-cōck, *s.* The moor-cock.

GORD, gōrd, 130: *s.* A sort of dice. [Obs.]

GORDIAN, gord'-yān, 147: *a.* Intricate as the knot which Gordius tied, and Alexander cut, but could not unravel.

GORE=gōr, 47: *s.* Blood; clotted blood.

To Gore, *v. a.* To wound with a sharp point.

Gor'-ry, *a.* Bloody; murderous.

Gore'-crow, or **Gor'-crow**, *s.* The carrion crow.

GORE=gōre, *s.* A wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewn into a garment to widen it at a particular part; a slip or triangular piece of land.

GORGE=gōrge, *s.* The throat; that which is gorged; a concave moulding; entrance of a bastion.

To Gorge, *v. a. and n.* To swallow with greediness; to glut.—*new.* To feed.

Gorged, *a.* Glutted; having a gorge or throat.

Gor-get, 64: *s.* The piece of armour at the throat; a concave military ornament; a ruff worn by females.

GORGEOUS, gōr-'jūs, 146: *a.* Splendid.

Gor-geous-ly, *ad.* With showy magnificence.

Gor-'grous-ness, *s.* Showy magnificence.

GORGON=gōr-'gōn, *s.* A monster of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing horrid of aspect.

Gor-'gō-ni-an, 90: *a.* Of power as the Gorgon.

GORMAND=gōr-'mānd, *s.* A greedy eater.

To Gor-man-dize, *v. n.* To feed greedily.

Gor-'man-di-zer, 36: *s.* A voracious eater.

GORSE=gōrce, *s.* Furze; a thick prickly shrub.

GORY.—See under Gore.

GOSHAWK=gōs-'hāwk, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GOSLING, gōz-'līng, *s.* (Compare Goose.) A young goose; a catkin on nut trees and pines.

GOSPEL=gōs-'pēl, *s. and a.* Literally, good-tidings; one of the four histories of Christ; the four histories collectively; the whole of the christian revelation; theology; any general doctrine.—*adj.* That agrees with the gospel.

To Gos-pel, *v. a.* To instruct in gospel tenets.

Gos-pel-ler, *s.* An evangelist; an old name of contempt for a Wickliffite; the reader of the gospel at the altar.

GOSSAMER=gōs-'sā-mer, 36: *s.* The down of plants; the white cobwebs which float about in autumn.

Gos-'sa-mer-y, *a.* Flimsy.

GOSSIP=gōs-'sip, *s.* Originally, a godfather or godmother; a godmother; a friend or neighbour; a female tattler; mere tattle, trifling talk.

To Gos-sip, *v. n.* To chat; to be merry.

Gos-'sip-ry, *s.* Relationship by baptismal rites.

GOSSOON=gōs-'sūn, *s.* A mean footboy.

GOSTING=gōs-'tīng, *s.* A herb.

GOT, GOTTEN.—See To Get.

GOTH=gōth, *s.* One of an ancient people of Scandinavia that migrated southward; a barbarian.

Goth-'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; barbarous.

Goth-'i-cism, (-aizm, 158) *s.* Gothic style or manners.

GOTHAMIST=gōth-'ā-mīst, *s.* A wise man of Gotham, a wisacre. [Bishop Morton.]

GOUGE, gōdge, 125: *s.* A scooping chisel.

To Gouge, *v. a.* To scoop out; to force out the eye of an antagonist with the thumb or finger.

GOUJEERS, gō-'jērs, 125, 143: *s.* The venereal disease. [Shaks.]

GOULAND, gō-'lānd, 125: *s.* A flower.

GOULARD, goo-'lard, 125, 33: *s.* An extract of lead named from the inventor, used for inflammations.

GOURD, gō-'urd=gōrd, 134: *s.* A plant, of which the fruit of some species is like a bottle.—See also Gord.

GOURN-DI-NKSA, *s.* A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURET, gur-'nēt, 120: *s.* A fish.

GOUT=gowt, 31: *s.* A drop. [Shaks.] a disease named as from a defluxion, and mostly affecting the joints of the extremities.

Gout-'y, *a.* Afflicted with, or relating to gout.

Gout-'i-ness, *s.* State of being gouty.

Gout' wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

GOUT, gōt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Taste, relish.

To GOVERN, gūv-'ern, 116: *v. a. and n.* To rule with authority and power; to regulate, to direct; to restrain; in grammar, to affect so as to determine the case, mood, &c.—*new.* To exercise authority or control.

Gov-'ern-or, 38: *s.* A ruler, principal or subordinate; a tutor; a manager; a pilot.

Gov-'ern-ess, *s.* A female governor; a tutoress.

Gov-'ern-ante, (-ānt, 101) *s.* A female that has the charge of young ladies, a governess.

Gov-'ern-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ruled.

Gov-'ern-ance, *s.* Rule; control; behaviour.

Gov-'ern-ment, *s.* Direction; control; that power or authority which rules a community; the person or persons exercising the power; power of one word in determining the case, &c. of another: among old authors, regularity of behaviour, management of the limbs.

GOWD.—See Gaud.

GOWK=gowk, *s.* A fool. **To Gowk**, to stultify. [Obs.]

GOWN=gown, 31: *s.* A long upper garment commonly worn by women, occasionally by men.

Gown-'man, 12: *s.* A lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown. At Oxford it is *Gowens'-man*.

GRAB=grāb, *s.* A ship peculiar to Malabar.

To GRABBLE, grāb-'bl, 101: *v. n.* To grope; to sprawl; to grapple. To GRAB is also used in the last sense.

GRACE=grāce, *s.* Primarily, forwardness, willingness; hence, favour, kindness, (in this sense often used in the plural, as *Good-graces*;) favourable influence on the heart, and distinctively, God's influence; the effect of heavenly influence, virtue; virtue physical; natural endowment of any recommendatory kind, hence, beauty; (see lower;) the title of a duke or archbishop, formerly of the king; that which is vouchsafed to an offender, pardon, mercy; the prayer before or after meat, originally in Latin, and commencing "*Gratias tibi agimus*."

To Grace, *v. a.* To dignify; to influence spiritually.

Grace-less, *a.* Wicked; unregenerate.

Grace-less-ness, *s.* Profligacy.

Grace-'cup, *s.* The cup or health used after grace.

GRACE, *s.* Elegance with ease and dignity; one of three goddesses supposed to confer the gifts of elegance; embellishment; any single beauty.

To Grace, *v. a.* To adorn, to endow with elegance.

Grace-'ful, 117: *a.* Full of virtue, [Obs.] beautiful with dignity; elegantly easy.

Grace-'ful-ly, *ad.* With pleasing dignity.

Grace-'ful-ness, *s.* Dignity with beauty.

Grace-less-ly, *ad.* Without elegance.

GRA-'cious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Graceful, becoming, excellent, [Obs.] favourable, kind; favoured; in a state of grace; merciful, benevolent.

GRA-'cious-ly, *ad.* Kindly; with condescension.

GRA-'cious-ness, *s.* Kind condescension or manner.

GRACILE, grāss-'il, 94, 105: *a.* Slender.

Grac-'il-i-ty, 84: *s.* Slenderness.

GRADATION.—See in the ensuing class.

GRADE=grādē, *s.* A step or degree; rank.

Grā-'di-ent, 90: *a.* Moving by steps.

Grad-'a-tor-y, 92: *a. and s.* Proceeding step by step.—*s.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

Grā-'da-'tion, 89: *s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; one step in a series; order; regular process of argument.

GRAD-'u-AI, 147, 12: *a.* Proceeding by degrees. It was formerly used substantively as the name of an order of steps; and also for a book of hymns or services, otherwise called a *Gradil*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā' lāw: gōd: j'ōt, i. e. jew; 55: a. e. &c. mule, 171.

Grad'-u-al-ly, *ad.* In degree, [Unusual;] by degrees.
Grad'-u-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Regular progression. [Obs.]
To GRAD'-U-ATE, *v. a. and n.* Generally, to mark with degrees; specially, to distinguish by an academical degree:—*new.* To proceed regularly; to become a graduate; to take a degree.
Grad'-u-ate, *s.* He who has an academical degree.
Grad'-u-a-tor, 2, 38: *s.* An instrument for dividing a line into equal parts.
Grad-u-ate-ship, *s.* The state of a graduate.
Grad'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the conferring of degrees.
GRAFF=gräf, 155: *s.* (Compare Grave.) That which is cut or dug, a ditch or moat.
To GRANT, 11: *v. a. and n.* To cut a tree and insert into the place a scion or branch of another tree; to insert so that the person or thing shall be a member of a body from which original existence and growth were not derived; to join so as to receive support from something:—*new.* To practise incision.
 Our old authors spell this word *To Graff*, and the derivatives correspondently.
Graft, *s.* A scion inserted in another tree.
Graft-er, 36: *s.* One who grafts.
GRAIL=gräl, *s.* Small particles of any kind.—See also Gradual under Grade.
GRAIN=grän, *s.* A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle, particularly a component particle; disposition of component particles; (see lower;) any thing very small; the smallest denomination of weight; in the plural, the husks of malt after brewing.
Grain'-y, *a.* Full of grains or kernels.
Grain'-iv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Eating grain.
Grain'-ar-y, (grän'-är-ëy, 92) *s.* A storehouse for corn.
Grain'-ule, *s.* A small particle, a grain.
Grain'-u-lar, *a.* Resembling grain or seed.
Grain'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Full of little grains.
To GRAN'-u-late, *v. n. and a.* To form into grains; to break into grains; to raise into small asperities.
Grain'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forming into grains, particularly by pouring a melted substance into water.
GRAIN, *s.* The direction of the component particles or fibres of wood or other substance; the constitution of a substance; dye or stain that goes through the texture; temper, disposition, heart; form with regard to roughness or smoothness.
To Grain, *v. a.* To yield fruit; [Obs.:] to paint as grained.
Grained, 114: *a.* Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain; painted as having a grain.
GRALLIC=gräl'-lick, *a.* Stilted, long-legged.
GRAM=gräm, *s.* The unity of the French system of weight, nearly equal to 154 grains troy.
GRAMERCY, grä-mër'-cëy, 105: *interj.* Many thanks! an obsolete expression of obligation.
GRAMINEOUS, grä-mīn'-ë-üs, 120: *a.* Grassy.
Gram'-i-niv'-o-rous, *a.* Feeding on grass.
GRAMMAR=gräm'-mar, 34: *s.* The elemental parts of learning; specially, the art or science of using words with a view to their several functions and inflections in forming them into sentences; correctness according to the rules of grammar; a book of grammatical principles.
 Grammar-rule is a rule of grammar: *Grammar-school*, a school in which languages are grammatically taught.
Gram-ma'-ri-un, 90: *s.* One versed in grammar.
Gram-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to or taught by grammar.
Gram-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to grammar.
Gram-mat'-i-cas-ter, *s.* A verbal pedant.

To Gram-mat'-i-cise, (-cize, 137) *v. n. and a.* To act the grammarian:—*act.* To make grammatical.
Gram'-ma-tist, *s.* A grammaticaster.
GRAMPLE, gräm'-pl, 101: *s.* A crab fish.
GRAMPUS=gräm'-püs, *s.* A fish of the whale kind.
GRANARY.—See under Grain.
GRAND=gränd, *a.* Great in some figurative sense; high in power; illustrious; splendid; magnificent; noble, conceived with dignity; principal, chief; comprehensive in relation-ship. (See lower.)
Grand'-ly, *ad.* Loftily, splendidly.
Grand'-ness, *Gran'-di-ty*, *s.* Grandeur. [Unusual.]
Grand'-eur, (-yur, 146, 147) *s.* Greatness; in a figurative sense, the quality or combination of qualities, by which a feeling or sentiment of greatness is conveyed; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought.
Gran-dee', *s.* A nobleman, particularly of Spain.
Gran-de'-vous, 120: *a.* Of great age.
Gran-dev'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Great age.
Grand'-if-ic, 88: *a.* Making great.
Gran-dil'-o-quous, (-kwus, 76, 145, 120) *a.* Using lofty words: hence, *Grandiloquence*, big, lofty language.
GRAND, compounded with *father*, *son*, &c. implies the comprehension of a link or generation beyond that from which the relationship is primarily named; as *Grand-dam*, (the dam or mother of one's father or mother; ludicrously, *Grand-nam*, and *Grand-may*;) *Grand-child*, (a child of one's child;) (*Grand-daughter*, *Grand-father*, *Grand-mother*, *Grand-son*, and *Grand-sire*.)
GRANGE, gränge, 111: *s.* A farm; a lone house with farming buildings; a granary.
GRANITE, grän'-it, 105: *s.* A stone or rock composed of crystalline grains of various stones.
Gran-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of granite.
GRANIVOROUS.—See under Grain.
GRANNAM.—See the compounds under Grand.
To GRANT=gränt, 11: *v. a. and a.* To admit as true what is not yet proved; to give, to bestow, to transfer.
Grant, *s.* The act of granting; the thing granted; in law, a conveyance in writing; a concession.
Grant'-er, *s.* He who grants in a general sense.
Grant'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be granted.
Gran-tee', *s.* The person to whom a grant is made.
Gran-tor, 177: *s.* He who grants in a legal sense.
GRANULAR, *To GRANULATE*, &c.—See under Grain.
GRAPE=gräp, *s.* The fruit of the vine growing in clusters. *Grape-shot* is shot in clusters confined by bags.
Grape'-less, *a.* Wanting the flavour of the grape.
Gra-per-y, *s.* A place where grapes are reared.
Gra'-py, *a.* Like grapes; made of grapes.
GRAPHIC, gräf'-ick, 163: *a.* Pertaining to writing or delineation. *Graphical* is less used.
Graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With good delineation.
GRAPH-ITE, *s.* Carburet of iron, or black lead.
GRAPNEL.—See in the ensuing class.
To GRAPPLE, gräp'-pl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To fasten, to fix; [Obs.:] to seize by the hands or by hooks:—*new.* To contend in close fight as wrestlers.
Grap'-ple, *s.* A seizing; close hug, close fight; a hook or iron instrument used in naval combats.
Grap'-ple-ment, *s.* Close fight. [Spenser.]
Grap'-nel, *s.* A small anchor; a grapple.
To GRASP=gräsp, 11: *v. a. and n.* To seize by clapping the fingers or arms, to gripe:—*new.* To catch.
Grasp, *s.* Gripe, seizure; hold; power of seizure.
Grasp'-er, 36: *s.* One who grasps.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e. mission*, 165: vish-ün, *i. e. vision*, 165: thün, 166: thén, 166.

GRASS=gräss, 11: *s.* Popularly, the herbage of the fields; comprehensively, any plant having simple leaves, a husky calyx, and the seeds single.

To GRASS, *v. a. and n.* To cover with, or breed grass.

Gras'-sy, *a.* Covered with or resembling grass.

Gras'-si-ness, *s.* The state of being grassy.

Grass'-less, *a.* Destitute of grass.

Grass'-hop-per, *s.* A small insect.

Grass'-plot, *s.* A level green spot.

☞ Other compounds are *Grass'-green*, *Grass'-grown*, *Grass'-sedge*, &c.

To GRAZE, *v. a. and n.* To feed or supply with grass; to feed on as applied to grass; to tend on grazing cattle:—*new*. To eat grass; to supply with grass.

Gra'-zer, 36: *s.* That which feeds on grass.

Gra'-zier, (grā'-zh'er, 147) *s.* One that feeds cattle; a farmer that chiefly deals in cattle.

GRATE=grāt, *s.* A partition of bars with small interstices; the range of bars within which fires are made.

Gra'-ting, *s.* The bars of a grate.

To GRATE=grāt, *v. a. and n.* To rub or wear by the attrition of a rough body; to fret or offend by something harsh:—*new*. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

Gra'-ter, 36: *s.* A kind of file.

Gra'-ting-ly, *ad.* Harshly, offensively.

GRATEFUL, grāt'-fōl, 117: *a.* (Compare *Grace*, &c.) That is received with pleasure, acceptable, delightful: This is the primary, but less usual sense.—See lower.

Grate'-ful-ly, *ad.* Pleasingly.—See also lower.

Grate'-ful-ness, *s.* Gratitude, [Obs.] pleasantness.

To GRAT'-i-ly, (grāt'-ē-fy, 92, 6) *v. a.* To give pleasure; to please by compliance; to humour; to requite.

Gra't'-i-fi-er, *s.* One who pleases or delights.

Gra't'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of pleasing; that which pleases.

GRATE'-FUL, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits.

Grate'-ful-ly, *ad.* With gratitude.—See also above.

Gra't'-i-tude, *s.* Gratefulness, [Obs.] thankfulness.

GRAT'-TIS, *ad.* For nothing; without a return.

Gra-tu'-i-ty, 98, 105: *s.* A gift, a present.

Gra-tu'-i-tous, 120: *a.* Voluntary; given or asserted without ground, cause, or proof.

Gra-tu'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Without claim; without proof.

To GRAT'-U-LATE, *v. a.* To congratulate.

Gra't'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Expressing joy.

Gra't'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Salutation of joy.

To GRAVE=grāv, *v. a.* To dig; to entomb. [Obs.]

Grave, *s.* A pit for a dead body; a sepulchre; figuratively, death, destruction. It is often compounded, as *Grav'-clothes*, *Grav'-digger*, *Grav'-stone*.

Grave'-less, *a.* Wanting a tomb.

To GRAVE, *v. a. and n.* (*part.* *Gra'-ven*, 114) To carve on a hard substance, to engrave; to scrape and clean the seams or hollows of; to impress deeply:—*new*. To practise engraving.

Gra'-ver, 36: *s.* An engraver; an engraver's tool.

Gra'-ving, *s.* Carved work; impression.

GRAVE=grāv, *a.* Originally, heavy; hence, weighty in a figurative sense; and hence its appropriated English meaning, solemn, serious, not gay, not trifling; applied to accent or tone, not acute, depressed, low.

Grave'-ly, *ad.* Solemnly, seriously; without show.

Grave'-ness, *s.* Seriousness, solemnity.

Gra'-i-ty, (grāv'-ē-tēy, 92) *s.* Seriousness.—See lower.

GRA-VE'-O-LENT, *a.* Powerful of smell.

GRAV'-ID, *a.* Heavy from pregnancy.

Grav'-i-dā'-ted, *a.* Heavy or great with young.

Grav'-i-dā'-tion, 89: *s.* State of pregnancy.

Gra-vid'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Pregnancy.

GRAV'-I-ty, *s.* Weight; tendency to the centre: weight in a figurative sense.—See next to *Grav'-ness* above.

To Grav'-i-tate, *v. n.* To tend to the centre.

Grav'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The force by which bodies tend to some centre.

GRAVEL=grāv'-ēl, *s.* Hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys and bladder.

To Grav'-el, *v. a.* To cover with gravel; to stiaik as in the sand; hence, to embarrass, to puzzle.

Grav'-el-ly, *a.* Abounding with gravel.

GRAVEOLENT, GRAVITY, GRAVID, &c.—See under *Grave*.

GRAVY, grāv'-vēy, 105: *s.* The juice of meat not too much dried by cooking; any sauce used for gravy.

GRAY=grāy, *a. and s.* White with a mixture of black; hoary; dusky:—*s.* A gray colour: an animal of a gray or grayish colour, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon. It is often compounded, as *Gray'-beard*, (an old man;) *Gray'-fly*, (the trumpet-fly,) &c.

Gray'-ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gray'-ness, *s.* The quality of being gray.

Gray'-ling, *s.* The umber, a fish.

To GRAZE=grāze, *v. a. and n.* To touch or slightly rub the surface in passing. See also under *Grass*.

GRAZER, GRAZIER.—See under *Grass*.

GREASE=grēz, 189: *s.* Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous matter of any kind; the fatty matter of land animals as distinguished from oil; a swelling in a horse's legs.

To GREASE, (grēz, 137) *v. a.* To smear with grease; by a vulgar figure, to corrupt with presents.

Grea'-sy, (-zēy) *a.* Oily, fat; slippery; gross.

Grea'-si-ly, *ad.* With grease, or as with grease.

Grea'-si-ness, *s.* The state of being greasy; oiliness.

GREAT, grāt, 100: *a. and s.* (Compare *Grand* and *Gross*.) Large in bulk or number; pregnant; large in a figurative sense, as high in degree; important; distinguished; chief; awful; extensive; noble; high-minded; sublime; proud; very intimate; distant by one more generation, as a great grandfather, or great grandson:—*s.* The whole, the gross, the lump.

Great'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a great degree; with greatness.

Great'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being great in a literal, or in a figurative sense.

To Great'-en, 114: *v. a. and n.* To enlarge. [Obs.]

☞ Among the compounds are *Great'-bel'ied*, (seeming;) and *Great'-hearted*, (high spirited, undaunted.)

GREAVE=grēv, *s.* A grove; a groove. [Obs.]

GREAVES, grēvz, 143: *s. pl.* Armour for the legs.

GRECIAN, GRECISM, &c.—See under *Greek*.

GREE=grēc, *s.* Good will. [Spenser.]

GREE=grēt, *s.* A step. [Obs.] Instead of *Grees*, the proper plural, *Greece, Grice, and Grise*, often occur.

GREED=grēd, *s.* Greediness. [Obs.]

Greed'-y, 105: *a.* Ravenous, voracious, very eager.

Greed'-i-ly, *ad.* With greediness, voraciously.

Greed'-i-ness, *s.* Eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEK=grēck, *a. and s.* Belonging or relating to Greece:—*s.* A native, or the language of Greece.

Greek'-ish, *a.* Grecian. [Shaks.]

Greek'-ling, *s.* A beginner in Greek.

GRE'-CIAN, (-sh'ān, 147) *a. and s.* Pertaining to Greece:—*s.* A Greek; one versed in the Greek language.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ōd, *s. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To Gre'-cize, *v. a.* To translate into Greek; to imitate the Greek idiom in writing or speaking.

Gre'-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* A Greek idiom.

GREEN=grēn, *a. and s.* Verdant in colour with a lighter or a darker shade; immature or not yet ripe, as fruit before it takes its proper hue; hence, pale, sickly; raw, unripe; inexperienced; new, fresh:—*s.* Green colour; a grass plain or plat. In the plural, vegetables cooked for food.

To Green, *v. a.* To make green. [Thom.]

Green'-ish, *a.* Somewhat green.

Green'-ly, *ad.* With a green colour; newly, freshly; immaturity; with inexperience.

Green'-ness, *s.* The quality of being green literally or figuratively.

GREEN'-FINCH, *s.* A kind of bird.

GREEN'-GAGE', *s.* A species of plum.

GREEN'-HORN, *s.* A raw youth.

GREEN'-SWARD, 140, 38: *s.* The grassy turf.

GREEN'-WOOD, 118: *s.* A wood in spring or summer; wood when newly cut.

➤ Among the other compounds are *Green'-broom*, *Green'-weed*, (plants:) *Green'-fish*, (called in Latin *asellus*;) *Green'-grocer*, *Green'-stall*, (so called with reference to the selling of greens or vegetables:) *Green'-house*, (a house for sheltering plants;) *Green'-sickness*, (the sickness of young females which destroys their ruddy colour;) *Green'-eyed*, (an epithet applied to the jealous;) *Green'-cloth*, *Green'-room*, (an epithet applied to the original colour of a cloth, and of a room: the board or council of the former regulates matters of the royal household; the room which takes its name from the latter is the players' retiring room in a theatre.)

To GREET=grēt, *v. a. and n.* To address with kind wishes; to address at meeting; to congratulate; to compliment by message or token; to meet:—*neu.* To meet and salute.

➤ The obs. verb *To Greit*, to lament, which is pronounced like this, is sometimes also spelled like it.

Greet'-er, 36: *s.* One who greets.

Greet'-ing, *s.* Salutation; congratulation.

GREEZE.—See Gree.

GREFIER, grēf'-lē-er, 105: *s.* A registrar.

GREGAL=grē-gāl, *a.* Pertaining to a flock.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Going in flocks.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a flock or company.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being gregarious.

Gre-ga'-ri-an, *a.* Ordinary, of the common sort.

GREGORIAN, grē-gōr'-ē-ān, 47, 105: *a.* An epithet applied to the style or method of computing time established by Gregory XIII. in 1582.

GREMIAL, grē-mē-āl, *a.* Belonging to the lap.

GRENADE=grē-nād', *s.* A ball filled with the grain of gunpowder: it is otherwise called a *Grenad*.

GRĒN'-A-DIER', (-dē-ēr, 103) *s.* A tall foot soldier; so named as originally employed in firing grenades.

GREW.—See To Grow.

GREYHOUND=grāy'-hownd, 100: *s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

➤ This is not a compound of GRAY, the colour; which see in its place.

GRICE.—See Gree and Grise.

To GRIDE=grīd, *v. a.* To cut harshly.

GRIDELIN=grīd'-ē-līn, *a. and s.* Literally, gray with a purple hue as flax:—*s.* A purplish colour.

GRIDIRON, grīd'-i-rūn, 159: *s.* A sort of portable grate placed on a fire for broiling.

GRIEF, grēaf, 103: *s.* Sorrow, regret; harm.

Grief'-shot, *a.* Pierced with grief. [Shaks.]

To GRIEVE, (grēve, 189) *v. a. and n.* To afflict, to hurt:—*neu.* To mourn, to sorrow, to feel regret for something past.

Grief'-ance, *s.* State of grief; cause of grief.

Grief'-er, *s.* He or that which causes grief.

Grief'-ing-ly, *ad.* In sorrow, sorrowfully.

Grief'-ous, 120: *a.* Afflictive, painful, heavy.

Grief'-ous-ly, *ad.* In a grievous manner.

Grief'-ous-ness, *s.* Sorrow, pain, calamity.

GRIFFON=grīf'-fōn, 18: *s.* A fabled animal generated between the eagle and the lion. It is also spelled *Griffa*.

GRIG=grīg, *s.* A small lively eel.

To GRILL=grīll, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass, but in this sense Butler writes *To Grilly*.

Gril-lade', *s.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM=grīm, *a.* Fierce, ferocious; ugly. Hence, *Grim-faced*, *Grim-visaged*, *Grim-grinning*.

Grim'-ly, *a. and ad.* Hideous of look:—*adv.* Terribly.

Grim'-ness, *s.* Frightfulness of visage.

GRIMACE', *s.* Distortion of face; affected air.

GRIMALKIN, grē-māl'-kīn, *s.* An old cat.

GRIME=grīm, *s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

To Grime, *v. a.* To sully deeply, to dirt.

Gri'-my, 105: *a.* Full of grime.

To GRIN=grīn, *v. n.* (Some of our old writers transpose the letters into Girn.) To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips in anger, mirth, or anguish.

Grin, *s.* The act of grinning.

Grin'-ner, 36: *s.* One that grins.

Grin'-ning-ly, *ad.* With a grin.

GRIN=grīn, *s.* A trap, a gin. [Job xviii. 9.]

To GRIND, grīnd, 115: *v. a. and n.* To reduce to powder by friction: to bite to pieces; to rub together; to sharpen by rubbing; to harass, to oppress:—*neu.* To perform the act of grinding, to be rubbed together.

Grīnd'-er, 36: *s.* One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth; a tooth.

GRIND'-STONE, *s.* A sandstone for sharpening tools. *Colloq.* Grīn'-stūn. *Grīndlestone* is the same.

GRIP=grīp, *s.* A ditch. *To Grip*, to drain. [Obs.]

GRIP.—See in the ensuing class.

To GRIPE=grīpe, *v. a. and n.* To hold with the fingers closed; to seize, to clutch; to pinch, to squeeze:—*neu.* To be pinched by the colic; to catch at money eagerly.

Gripe, *s.* Grasp; squeeze; oppression: in the plural, pain in the bowels.

Gri'-per, *s.* One who gripes; a miser.

Gri'-ping-ly, 105: *ad.* With a gripping pain.

GRIP, 13: *s.* Gripe; [Obs. or Vul.]: a bird of prey.

Grip'-ple, 101: *a.* Greedy, grasping. [Obs.]

Grip'-ple-ness, *s.* Covetousness. [Obs.]

GRIS, grēc, 104: *s.* A gray fur. [Chaucer.]

GRIS-AM'-BER, *s.* Ambergris. [Milton.]

GRI-SETTE', (grē-zēt', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, a woman dressed in gray, that is, in homely stuff, a tradesman's wife or daughter.

GRIF'-SONS, (grē-zōng, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.* People of the Alps in Italy, so named from the aspect of their country.

GRIZ'-ZLE, 101: *s.* Gray. [Shaks.]

Griz'-zled, 114: *a.* Mingled with gray. [Shaks.]

Griz'-zly, 105: *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRISE, grīze, *s.* A swine.—See also Gree.

GRIS'-KIN, *s.* The vertebrae of a hog.

GRISSETTE, &c.—See under GRI.

GRISLY, grīz'-lēy, 158: *a.* Hideous, horrible.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

GRIST=gríst, *s.* Corn to be ground; supply, provision. *Grist to the mill*, is profit, gain.

GRIT, *s.* The coarse part of meal, formerly called *Grout*; oats hulled or coarsely ground, in which sense it is mostly written *Groats*, though still pronounced Grits; sand, rough hard particles; sandstone.

Grit'-ty, *a.* Consisting of or having grits; sandy.

Grit'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being gritty.

GROUTS, 31: *s. pl.* The grounds or sediment of liquor.

GRIZELIN=gríz'-é-lín, *a.* (Same as Gridelin.)

GRIZZLE, &c.—See under Gris.

To GROAN=grōan, *v. n.* To breathe with a deep murmuring sound as in pain; to be afflicted.

Groan, *s.* Act of groaning; sound as of groaning.

Groan'-ful, 117: *a.* Sad, agonizing. [Spenser.]

Groan'-ing, *s.* Lamentation; deep crying as from pain.

GROAT, grāut, 126: *s.* Four-pence, literally a *Groat*, because the penny was previously the largest silver coin: the coin is not now current.—For **GROATS** see Grit.

GROCER=grō'-cer, *s.* Literally, a dealer by the gross; appropriately, a dealer in tea, sugar, raisins, and spices.

Gro'-cer-y, *s.* Grocers' ware.

GROG=grōg, *s.* Mixture of spirit and water, most frequently without sugar.—See **Gramm**.

Grog'-gy, (gub-y, 77) *a.* Tipsy. [Vulgar.]

GRAMM=grōg'-rām, *s.* Stuff woven with large woof and rough pile, also spelled *Groggram* and *Gramm*. The word *Grog* is said to have been named from admiral Vernon, who wore a *gramm* coat.

GROIN=groin, 29: *s.* The depression between the belly and thigh; the hollow intersection of vaults crossing each other.

GROIN=groin, 29: *s.* The snout of a hog. [Chaucer.] *To Groin or Groan*, anciently signified to grunt.

GROMWELL=grōm'-wél, *s.* Gromill, a plant.

GROOM=grōom, *s.* Originally, a man; (see **Goom** and **Gom**;) hence a servant man; a boy; hence, the present usual meaning, a stable-servant; it is also used for bridegroom. (See the word.)

GROOVE=grōov, 189: *s.* A narrow channel or long hollow cut with a tool; a hollow in mines.

To Groove, *v. a.* To cut into a groove.

To GROPE=grōpe, *v. n. and a.* To feel as in the dark:—*act.* To search as in the dark; to feel while in darkness.

Gro'-per, 36: *s.* One who gropes.

GROSS, grōce, 116: *a. and s.* Thick, bulky; taking in the whole, not neat; whole; coarse, not delicate; coarse in mind, stupid, dull; indelicate, obscene:—*s.* The main mass or body, the bulk; the chief part; the number of twelve dozen; a large quantity.

Gross'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a gross manner.

Gross'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being gross.

Among the compounds are *Gross'-beak*, (a bird,) and *Gross'-headed*, (stupid.)

GROSSULAR=grōw'-sū-lar, *a.* Like a gooseberry.

GROT=grōt, *s.* An ornamental cave, or place resembling a cave, for coolness and pleasure.

Grot'-to, *s.* A grot. Old authors also use *Grotta*.

GROTESQUE, grō-tesk', 76: *s. and a.* The whimsical and wild in the graphic arts; a wild fanciful composition in painting, sculpture, or architecture, such as ornamented the *grottos* or crypts of the ancient Romans:—*adj.* Wildly formed, whimsical, odd, extravagant.

Gro-tesque'-ly, *ad.* In a grotesque manner.

GROUND.—See **To Grind**.

GROUND=grownd, 31: *s.* The surface of land; the earth; land; region; land occupied, estate; bottom

of a depth; that on which something is raised. literally or figuratively; that on which something is transacted. *To gain ground*, is to get nearer, to advance: the stratum of paint on which designs are executed; hence, a foil; in the plural number, the lees or sediments of liquors.

To Ground, *v. a. and n.* To lay or set on the ground; to fix as on a foundation; to settle in first principles:—*neu.* To strike the bottom and remain fixed.

Ground'-ded-ly, *ad.* Firmly. *Groundly* is obs.

Ground'-less, *a.* Wanting ground or reason.

Ground'-less-ly, *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

Ground'-less-ness, *s.* Want of just cause.

GROUND'-LING, *s.* A fish that keeps at the bottom; one that, in Shakespeare's time, was accustomed to take his stand on the *ground* of the theatre, then the lowest place in price as in situation.

GROUND'-SEL, *s.* A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUND'-WORK, 141: *s.* The work which forms the foundation of any thing, literally or figuratively.

Among the other compounds are *Ground'-ash*, *Ground'-ry*, *Ground'-nut*, *Ground'-onk*, *Ground'-pine*, (plants;) *Ground'-bait*, (thrown to the bottom to attract fish to the place;) *Ground'-floor*, (properly that at the base, but usually that which is even with the exterior ground;) *Ground'-plate*, (a frame of timber in building which lies on or near the ground;) *Ground'-plot*, (the ground of a building; also, the ichnography;) *Ground'-rent*, (rent paid to the ground landlord;) *Ground'-tackle*, (the ropes, &c., belonging to anchors,) &c.

GROUP, grōop, 125: *s.* An assemblage of figures with such relation to each other as produces unity of effect; a crowd, a cluster.

To Group, *v. a.* To form into groups.

Group'-ing, *s.* The art of composing or combining objects with a view to pictorial effect.

GROUSE=growce, *s.* Red and black heathgame.

GROUT=growt, *s.* Wort, sweet liquor.—See also **Grit**.

GROUTNOL=growt'-nōl, *s.* A blockhead. [Obs.]

GROVE=grōve, *s.* An avenue of trees; a wood of small size; something resembling a grove.

To GROVEL, grōv'-vl, 114: *v. n.* To creep on the earth or with the face to the ground; to lie prone; to be low or mean; to live without dignity.

Grov'-el-ler, 194: *s.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

Grov'-el-ling, *a.* Mean; without dignity.

To GROW, grō, 125: *v. n.* To be in a condition of passing from one

Grew, grōw, 109: *v. n.* } state to another; to increase in size; to take a form while increasing; to vegetate; to advance toward maturity; to improve; to proceed; to extend; to become: *To grow a plant*, is to cause it to grow.

Grow'-er, *s.* An increaser; a considerable farmer.

Growth, (grōath) *s.* Vegetation; increase; product.

To GROWL=growl, 31: *v. n. and a.* To murmur like an angry cur:—*neu.* To express by growling.

Growl, *s.* A deep snarl as of a cur.

GROWTH.—See under **To Grow**.

To GRUB=grüb, *v. n. and a.* To be occupied in digging; to be occupied meanly:—*art.* To dig, mostly followed by *up*; to root out of the ground.

Grub, *s.* A small worm that eats holes; in vulgar cant, that which the teeth grub or dig.—*food*.

Grub'-ber, *s.* He who grubs; one in low employment.

To GRUB'-BLE, *v. n.* To grope; it is the verb *To Grabble* corrupted into its present alliance by the affinity of the acts.

GRUB'-STREET, *s.* A street near Moorfields in London, the accredited abode of scribblers for the press; (it is now called *Milton-street*;) hence, any mean literary production.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wáy; cháp'-mān; pá-pā': lāw: gōod: jū, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

GUA

To GRUDGE=grudge, *v. a.* and *n.* To murmur inwardly at, to see with envy and discontent; to give or take unwillingly:—*new.* To murmur; to be unwilling; to be envious; in obsolete and less proper senses, to grieve; to wish in secret.

Grudge, s. Old quarrel; unwillingness to benefit; envy; in old authors, remorse; the feeling which precedes illness.

Grud'-ger, 36: s. One that grudges.

Grud'-ging, s. Envy, reluctance; symptom of disease.

Grud'-ging-ly, ad. Unwillingly; reluctantly.

GRUDGEONS, grudge'-ōnz, 143: s. pl. The coarse meal that remains after sifting. [S. & FL.]

GRUEL, grœ'-ēl, 109, 14: s. Food made by boiling some farinaceous matter in water.

GRUFF=gruf, a. Sour or surly of aspect; harsh in manners; harsh or rough in sound.

Gruff'-ly, ad. Roughly, sternly.

Gruff'-ness, s. Ruggedness, harshness.

GRUM=grüm, a. (Compare Grim.) Sour, surly.

Grum'-ly, ad. Sullenly, morosely.

To GRUMBLE, grüm'-bl, 101: v. n. To murmur with discontent, to growl; to make a hoarse rattle.

Grum'-bler, s. One that grumbles; a murmurer.

Grum'-bling, s. A murmuring from discontent.

Grum'-bling-ly, ad. With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, gröm, 109: s. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot as of blood.

Gru'-mous, 120: a. Thick, clotted.

Gru'-mous-ness, s. Thickness from coagulation.

GRUNSEL=grün'-səl, 14: s. Groundsel.

To GRUNT=grünt, v. n. To murmur as a hog.

Grunt, s. The noise of a hog.

Grunt'-er, s. One that grunts; also, a kind of fish.

Grunt'-ing, s. The guttural sound of swine, &c.

Grunt'-ling, s. A young hog.

To Grunt'-tle, 101: v. n. To grunt. [Little used.]

To GRUTCH=grutch, v. n. To grudge. [Obs. or vul.]

GRY=grī, s. The hundredth part of an inch.

GRYPHON, grif'-ōn, 163: s. The griffon.

GUALIACUM, gwā'-yā-cūm, 145, 146: s. A medicinal wood brought from America.

GUARANTEE, gār'-ān-tē'', 121: s. (See the next class.) One that undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To Guar'-an-tee'', v. a. To warrant; to undertake that another shall perform stipulations.

Guar'-an-ty, 105: s. An engagement to secure the performance of articles.

To GUARD, g'ard, 121, 77, 33: v. a. and n. To watch for the purposes of defence and security; to protect; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; in old authors, to make a garment *strung* by ornamental borders; but in this sense the word is perhaps a corruption of *gird*:—*new.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

Guard, s. Defence: that which defends; hence, a body of men that keep watch; part of the hilt of a sword; caution of expression; a posture in fencing; in old authors, border of a garment.

Guar'-dage, 99: s. State of wardship.

Guar'-der, 36: s. One who guards.

Guar'-ded-ly, ad. With circumspection.

Guar'-dant, a. Acting as guardian; [Shaks.] in heraldry, regarding or having the face, as an animal, turned to the spectator.

Guard'-ian, (-yān, 146, 147) s. and a. A warden; one who has the care of a minor:—*a.* Performing the office of a protector or superintendent.

Guard'-ian-ship, s. The office of a guardian.

Guard'-less, a. Without defence.

GUI

Guard'-ship, s. Protection, defence.

GUAVA, gwā'-yā, 145: s. An American fruit.

GUBERNATION, gū'-ber-nā'-shūn, 89: s. Government, rule, direction.

Gu'-ber-nā'-tive, 105: a. Governing, ruling.

GUDGEON=gudge'-ōn, 18: s. A small freshwater fish easily caught; a man easily fooled: *To swallow a gudgeon, is, in old phrase, to be deceived.*

GUELDER-ROSE, guel'-der-rōz, s. A plant.

GUELF, gwēlf, 145: s. (See Ghibelline.)

GUERDON=guer'-dōn, s. A reward.

To Guer'-don, v. a. To recompense. [Shaks.]

Guer'-don-less, a. Unrewarded. [Chaucer.]

To GUESS=gūess, v. n. and a. To conjecture; to judge without correct principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly:—*act.* To hit upon by accident.

Guess, s. Conjecture; decision without grounds.

Gues'-ser, s. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

Gues'-sing-ly, ad. By way of conjecture.

GUEST=gūest, s. A visitor; one entertained in another's house; a new resident.

Among the compounds are Guest'-chamber, Guest'-rite, and Guest'-wise, (in the manner of a guest.)

To GUGGLE=See To Gurgle.

To GUIDE=gūide, 77: v. a. To lead or direct in a way; to influence; to instruct; to regulate. Spenser uses *To Oin*.

Guide, s. He or that which guides; a director.

Gui'-der, s. A guide, a regulator.

Gui'-dage, 99: s. Reward given to a guide.

Gui'-dance, 12: s. Direction, government.

Guide'-less, a. Destitute of a guide.

GUIDE'-POST, 116: s. A directing or hand post.

Gui'-don, s. A standard. [Obs.]

GUILD=gūild, s. A society, a corporation.

Guild'-a-ble, a. Liable to a *guild* or contribution.

GUILD'-EN, s. A Dutch coin value 1s. 9d.

GUILF=gūile, 77: s. Craft, cunning, duplicity.

To Guile, v. a. To disguise cunningly. [Obs.]

Gui'-ler, 36: s. A deceiver. [Spenser.]

Guile'-ful, 117: a. Willy, artful, treacherous.

Guile'-ful-ly, 105: ad. With guile.

Guile'-ful-ness, s. Trickling cunning.

Guile'-less, a. Without deceit or insidiousness.

GUILLEMOT=gūil'-lēmōt, s. A water-fowl.

GUILLOTINE, gūil'-yō-tēnē', [Fr.] 170: s. A decapitating machine; hence, *To Guillotine*, to behead by the guillotine.

GUILT=gūilt, s. The state or quality of having infringed a law, divine or human,—sin, criminality, the contrary to innocence; a crime, an offence.

Guil'-ty, a. Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked; in old authors, conscious.

Guil'-ty-ly, ad. With guilt, without innocence.

Guil'-ti-ness, s. State of being guilty.

Guil't-less, a. Innocent, free from crime.

Guil't-less-ly, ad. Without guilt, innocently.

Guil't-ness, s. Innocence.

GUINEA=gūin'-ē, (103)=gūin'-ēy, s. A country in Africa whence the gold was brought that was coined into the first pieces of 21s. value, and hence called *Guineas*.

Among the compounds are Guin'-en-dropper, (a sort of swindler); Guin'-ea-pepper, (a plant); Guin'-ea-hen, and Guin'-ea-pig.

GUINAD, gwīn'-yād, 145, 146: s. The whiting.

GUISE, guise, 77, 158: s. Manner, mien, habit; custom; external appearance, dress.

Gui'-ser, s. One disguised, a mummer. [Local.]

GITAR, gūē'-tar, s. A musical stringed instrument.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i, e, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i, c, vision, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

GULCH=gũltch, *s.* A glutton. [B. Jon.]
GULES=gũlɛ, 143: *a.* and *s.* Red. [Heraldry.]
GULF=gũlf, *s.* An arm of the sea extending more or less into land, and distinguished from a bay, which has a wider opening; an abyss, a deep place in the earth; a whirlpool; any thing insatiable.
Gul'-ly, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.
To GULL=gũl, 155: *v. a.* To trick, to cheat.
Gull, *s.* A cheat, a trick; one easily cheated.
Gul'-ler, *s.* One that gulls, an impostor.
Gul'-ler-y, *s.* Imposture. [Obs. or vulg.]
Gul'-lish, *a.* Foolish: hence, Gul'-lish-ness.
Gul'-li-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Credulity. [Ludicrous.]
Gull'-catch-er, *s.* He who cheats fools. [Shaks.]
GULL=gũl, *s.* (Compare Gullet.) A marine fowl.
GULLET, 14: *s.* The neck of a vessel; appropriately, the throat or passage for food; formerly, a stream.
GU-LOS'-TRY, 84, 105: *s.* Voracity, gluttony.
Gul'-ly, 105: *s.* A channel, a ditch, a gutter.
To Gul'-ly, *v. n.* To run with noise, to gurgle.
Gul'-ly-hole, *s.* The hole into the sewer.
To GULP=gũlp, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly.
Gulp, *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.
GUM=gũm, *s.* The fleshy socket of a tooth.
GUM=gũm, *s.* A concrete vegetable juice which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface: strictly, a gum is that only which is soluble in water, and is thus distinguished from a resin, which is soluble only in spirit: loosely, it includes both gums and resins.
To Gum, *v. a.* To smear with gum; to unite as with gum.
Gum'-my, 105: *a.* Having or yielding gum.
Gum'-mi-ness, *s.* The state of being gummy.
Gum'-mous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of gum.
Gum-mos'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Gummyness.
 ☞ The compounds are *Gum-ar'abic*, (which flows from the Arabian acacia; *Gum'-lac*, (the produce of an insect; *Gum-res'in*, (a mixed gummy substance; *Gum-sen'-egal*, &c.
GUMPTION, gũm'-shũn, 156, 89: *s.* Understanding, skill; a word of legitimate origin, but vulgar or ludicrous in present use.
GUN=gũn, *s.* An instrument of destruction from which shot is discharged: it includes all fire-arms except perhaps pistols: specifically, a musket, carbine, fowling-piece, &c. as distinguished from a cannon.
To Gun, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting. [B. & Fl.]
Gun'-ner, *s.* A cannonier; a petty naval officer.
Gun'-ner-y, *s.* Science or art of using artillery.
GUN'-WALK, (*colloq.* gũn'-nẽl, and often so spelled,) *s.* The walk or timber which reaches from the half-deck to the fore-castle of a ship, and from which the upper guns, if the vessel carry any, are pointed.
 ☞ The other compounds are *Gun'-powder*, *Gun'-room*, *Gun'-shot*, (*s.* and *a.*) *Gun'-smith*, *Gun'-stick*, (the rammer,) *Gun'-stock*, *Gun'-stone*, (a stone formerly shot from artillery,) &c.
GURGE=gurgɛ, *s.* A whirlpool, a gulf.
To Gurge, *v. a.* To swallow up. Compare *To Gorge*.
GURGEON=gurgɛ'-ɔn, *s.*—(See Grudgeons.)
To GURGLE, gur'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare *Gurge* and *Gorge*.) To fall or rush with noise as water from a bottle; to make way with a purring noise: *To Guggle* is a form of the same word.
GURNARD=gur'-nard, *s.* A bony-headed fish.
GURNET=gur'-nẽt, *s.* A Devonshire fish.
To GUSH=gũsh, *v. n.* and *a.* To issue with violence and rapidity as a fluid; to rush out:—*act.* [Dryden.] To emit in copious effluxion.
Gush, *s.* An emission of liquor with force.
GUSSET=gũs'-sẽt, 14: *s.* A cornered piece of

cloth sewed at the upper end of a shirt sleeve or at a part of the neck.

GUST=gũst, *s.* (Compare Gush.) A sudden blast.
Gus'-ty, *a.* Stormy, tempestuous.
GUST=gũst, *s.* Sense of tasting; power of enjoyment; intellectual taste. *Gust'o*, the Italian word with an English pronunciation, also occurs.
Gust'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tasted. [Obs.]
Gust'-ful, 117: *a.* Well-tasted.
Gust'-ful-ness, *s.* Relish, enjoyment.
Gust'-less, *a.* Tasteless, insipid.
Gus'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of tasting. [Little used.]
GUT=gũt, *s.* The intestinal canal of an animal; the stomach, the receptacle of food, generally with the plural form; gluttony; a passage.
To Gut, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to take out the inside.
Gut'-wort, 141: *s.* A herb.
To Gut'-rile, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To swallow:—*new*. To feed luxuriously, to gormandize.
Gut'-tler, 36: *s.* A greedy eater.
GUTTA=gũt'-tã, 2: *s.* Drop.—See *Drop-sereno*.
Gut'-ta-ted, *a.* Besprinkled with drops.
Gut'-tu-lous, 120: *a.* In the form of a drop.
Gut'-ty, *a.* Charged or sprinkled with drops. [Her.]
Gut'-ter, *s.* That which catches drops, a channel for waste water.
To Gut'-ter, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows; to run into hollows; to run down in drops or a stream.
To GUTTLE.—See under *Gut*.
GUTTURAL=gũt'-tur-ãl, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the throat; formed in the throat:—*s.* A letter pronounced in the throat.
GUTWORT.—See under *Gut*: **GUTTY**, under *Gutta*.
GUY=gũy, *s.* (Compare Guide.) Name of a rope.
To GUZZLE, gũz'-zl, *v. n.* and *a.* Originally, to eat and drink greedily, to guttle; at present, to drink or swallow fluids in large quantities:—*act.* To swallow as fluids with immoderate gust.
Guz'-zler, *s.* A greedy drinker.
GYBE.—See *Gibe*.
GYMNASIUM, jĩm-nãz'-lẽ-ũm, 169, 92, 158, 105: *colloq.* jĩm-nãzh'-yũm, 147: *s.* (*pl.* *Gymnas'ia*.) Originally, a place for athletic exercises, in which it was usual to practise naked; in subsequent ancient times, any place of exercise, a school; in modern times, a school for the improvement of bodily strength, grace, and agility.
Gym-nas'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Relating to exercises for the improvement of strength, grace, and agility:—As a *s. pl.* *Gymnastics*, the art or science of properly applying gymnastic exercises.
Gym-nas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner.
Gym'-nic, *a.* and *s.* Gymnastic.
GYM-NOS-O-PHIST, (-fĩst, 163) 77: *s.* Literally, a naked philosopher: one of a sect of Indian philosophers.
GYM-NOS-PER'-MOVA, 120: *a.* Having the seeds naked. [Bot.]
GYNÆCIAN, jĩn-ẽ'-shẽ-ãn, 169, 103, 147: *a.* Relating to women.
Gy-nan'-der, *s.* Literally, a female and male: a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil. [Bot.]
Gyn'-ar-chy, (-kẽy, 161, 105) *s.* Government by a female.
Gyn'-e-coc'-ra-cy, 95: *s.* Female ascendancy, petticoat government.
GYPSUM, jĩp'-sũm, 169: *s.* Plaster-stone or sulphate of lime, a mineral occurring both in crystals and amorphous masses.
Gyp'-se-ous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of gypsum.
GYPSY, jĩp'-sẽy, *s.* One of a vagabond people popularly supposed of Egyptian origin, but otherwise

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gãt'-wã: chãp'-mãn: pã-pã: lãw: gũd: jĩũ, *i. e.* *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* mute, 171.

imagined to have been Parias or Suders from Hindoostan.

GYRE=jīr, *s.* A circular motion. [Dryden.]

To Gyre, *v. a.* To turn round. [Bp. Hall.]

Gy-ra'-tion, 89 : *s.* A turning or wheeling round.

Gy'-ro-man'-cy, 87 : *s.* A kind of divination performed by walking round or in a circle.

GYVE=jīv, *s.* A fetter: chiefly used in the plural, *Gyves*, meaning fetters for the legs. [Shaks.]

To Gyve, *v. a.* To fetter, to shackle. [Shaks.]

Down-gy'-ed, with stockings down as gyves.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 56th element of the schemes prefixed. It is very frequently mute both as a single initial consonant, (see 56,) or united with other consonants. (See 160, 161, &c.) As an abbreviation, H.M.S. stand for His Majesty's Ship or Service; H.P. for Half-Pay, &c.

HA! hā, 97 : *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, joy, or grief: Ha! ha! ha! imply laughter.

Ha-ha', (hā-hā') *s.* See Haw-haw.

HAAK.—See Hake.

HABEAS CORPUS=hā'-bē-ās-cor'-pūs, [Lat.] *s.* A writ by which a gaoler is directed to have or produce the body of a prisoner in court, and to certify the cause of his detainer.

HABERDASHER=hāb'-er-dāsh'-er, 36 : *s.* A dealer in small wares, with restriction, at present, to ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread.

Hab'-er-dash'-er-y, *s.* Wares sold by haberdashers.

HABERDINE, hāb'-er-dīn, 105 : *s.* Dried cod.

HABERGEON=hāb'-er-gēon, *s.* Coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast.

HABILE, hāb'-il, 105 : *a.* Having some power or qualification: Spenser uses *Habile*, and this is the parent of *Able*; *Hability*, now *Ability*, is used by B. Jon. as well as Spenser.

Habilitment.—See lower under *Habit*, dress.

To Ha-bil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To qualify, to entitle. [Little used.]

Ha-bil'-i-tate, *a.* Qualified, entitled.

Ha-bil'-i-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* Qualification. [Bacon.]

HAB-IT, *s.* State of any thing.—that which it *has* at the time, though not an original or essential part of it; hence, the temperament of the body as induced by the life one has led; the ability which has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing; inveterate use or custom; dress.—See lower.

Hab'-i-tude, *s.* State with regard to something else; familiarity; mode of life; custom; habit.

Ha-bi'-u-ol, (-bīt'-ō-āl, 147) *a.* Formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

To Ha-bi'-u-ate, *v. a.* To accustom; followed by *To*.

Ha-bi'-u-ate, *a.* Inveterate, obstinate.

HAB-IT, *s.* Dress, accoutrement. See also above.

To Hab'-it, *v. a.* To accustom; [Obs.] to dress.

Ha-bil'-i-ment, 84 : *s.* Dress, garment.

To HAB-IT, *v. a.* To inhabit. [Obs.] See also above.

Hab'-i-ta-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be dwelt in.

Hab'-i-ta-ble, *s.* A dwelling. [Chaucer.]

Hab'-i-tance, *s.* Abode. [Spenser.]

Hab'-i-tant, *s.* An inhabitant.

Hab'-i-ta'-tor, 38 : *s.* Dweller, inhabitant.

Hab'-i-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode.

HABNAB=hāb'-nāb, *ad.* At random. [Hubibras.]

To HACK=hāck, *v. a.* To cut, hew, or chop with

repeated and random strokes; to injure or deform as by hacking; to make a noise as of one that hacks.—See also under Hackney.

Hack, *s.* A notch; a blunt axe.—See also under Hackney.

Hack'-ly, *ad.* Rough pointed on the surface. [Miner.]

Hack'-ster, *s.* A cut-throat, a bully. [Obs.]

To Hack'-gle, 101 : *v. a.* As a corruption of *To Hack*, it has the same meaning, in which sense some also use *To Hackle*. Both words have other proper meanings, for which see them in their places.

Hag'-gler, *s.* One that hacks.—See also in its place.

To HACKLE, hāck'-kl, 101 : *v. a.* To hatchel.

Hac'-kle, *s.* A hatchel or comb for dressing flax.

HACKNEY=hāck'-nēy, *s.* and *a.* Originally, a French word signifying a horse trained in all necessary paces; a horse, between a blood and a cart-horse, fit for the saddle or for a carriage, as distinguished from a racer or hunter; a horse let out for hire, such horses being offered as well-trained horses, however they turn out on trial; and, from this last sense, any thing let for hire, a hireling, a prostitute:—*adj.* Let out for hire; prostitute, vicious; much used, worn, like a hired horse.

To Hack'-ney, *v. a.* To practise, to accustom; to draw or convey with hackneys or hacks.

Hack'-ney-coach', *s.* A coach that plies for hire.

HACK, *s.* A worn or jaded hackney.

To Hack, *v. a.* To hire as a hack.—See also in its place.

To HAG, *v. a.* To tire, to weary.—See also under Hag.

HACQUETON, hāck'-ē-tōn, 76, 145 : *s.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armour.

HAD.—See *To Have*. *I had-better*, it would be better for me: *Had-I-wist*, [Obs.] Oh! that I had known.

HADDER=hād'-der, 36 : *s.* Heath or ling.

HADDOCK=hād'-dōck, *s.* A kind of small cod.

HADE=hādē, *s.* The descent of a shaft in mining.

HADES, hā'-dēz, 101 : *s.* The place of the dead.

HÆMATOSIS=hē'-mā-tōs'-cīs, *s.* The power of making blood.

↪ Words of this class generally change the diphthong *eo* into *e*: See them in their alphabetical place.

HAFT=hāft, 11 : *s.* That part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, a handle.

To Haft, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

HAG=hāg, *s.* Among our Saxon ancestors, a witch, fury, or goblin; an ugly old woman.

To Hag, *v. a.* To harass with vain terror.—See also under *To Hack*, subjected to Hackney.

Hag'-ged, 77 : *a.* Lean, ugly. [Gray.]

Hag'-gish, 77 : *a.* Of the nature of a hag; horrid.

↪ The compounds are *Hag'-born*, *Hag'-ridden*, &c.

HAGGARD=hāg'-gard, *a.* and *s.* Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean, ugly, rugged; (according to Webster, having a sunk look as if *hacked*; with which word he allies this class).—*s.* Any thing wild and irreclaimable; a species of hawk; Garth mistakenly uses it for a hag.

Hag'-gard-ly, *ad.* Deformedly, uglily.

HAGGARD=hāg'-gard, *s.* A stack-yard.

HAGGED, HAGGISH.—See under Hag.

HAGGESS, hāg'-gēss, 77 : *s.* A Scotch dish; allied as Todd says to the verb *To Hack*, and not to the noun *Hog*.

To HAGGLE, hāg'-gl, *v. n.* To drive a bargain by delays and objections, to be long in coming to the price.—See its active sense under *To Hack*.

Hag'-gler, *s.* One that haggles.—See also under *To Hack*.

HAGIOGRAPHY, hā'-jē-ōg'-rā-fēy, 87, 163 : *s.* Sacred writings; the parts of scripture which are not apocryphal.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ha'-gi-og"-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A sacred writer distinct from Moses and the prophets.
HAGUEBUT=häg'-gué-büt, *s.* An arquebuse.
HAH=hâ, *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c.
HAIL=hâil, *s.* Frozen drops of rain or vapour.
To Hail, *v. n. and a.* To pour down hail or as hail.
Hail'-y, 105: *a.* Consisting of hail. [Poep.]
The compounds are *Hail'-stone*, *Hail'-shot*, &c.
HAIL! *To HAIL*, &c.—See under Hale.
HAIR=hârc, 41: *s.* One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing very small; course, direction, as of hair combed or lying in one way.
Hair'-y, 105: *a.* Overgrown with hair.
Hair'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being hairy.
Hair'-less, *a.* Destitute of hair.
The compounds are *Hair'-breadth*, (any very small distance:) *Hair'-hang*, (hanging by a hair:) *Hair'-cloth*, (made of hair, and therefore rough and prickly:) *Hair'-lace*, *Hair'-pen*, *Hair'-needle*, (articles used in female head-dress,) &c. *Hair'-brained* and *Hair'-bell* are properly compounds of *Hare*, which see.
HAKE=hâke, *s.* A sort of fish, also written Haak without difference of sound: *Hak'-ot* is a fish of the same kind.
HALBERD=hâil'-berd, 142: *s.* A long pole terminating formerly in a battle axe, now in a sort of dagger.
Hal'-ber-dier', (-dêr, 103) *s.* One armed with a halberd.
HALCYON=hâil'-cê-ôn, 147: *s. and a.* The king-fisher or alcedo, a bird said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks near the sea during the calm weather in winter, and to have a continuance of the calm while she incubates:—*adj.* An epithet originally applied to seven days before and seven after the winter solstice, if they were quite calm; hence, calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, happy.
HALE=hâle, *a. and s.* Sound of body, whole, not impaired; healthy of complexion:—*s.* [Spenser: Chaucer writes it *Hele*.] Health, safety, welfare.
HAILE! *interj.* Health!
To Hail, *v. a.* To salute, to call to.
To HALE=hâle, *v. a.* To drag by force, to haul.
Ha'-ler, 36: *s.* One who pulls or hauls.
HALF, hâf, 139: *s. and ad.* One of two equal parts, a moiety; (*pl.* Halves: see lower):—*adv.* In part, equally.
Half'-en, 114: *a.* Wanting half its qualities; [Spenser:] hence the *adv.* *Half'-en-deal*, nearly half. [Spenser.]
Half'-er, *s.* One that is only half of any thing; appropriately, a male fallow deer gelded.
HALF-PEN-NY, (hâ'-pên-nêy, 167) *s.* A copper coin: the plural is either *halfpennies* or *halfpence*.
Half'-pen-ny-worth', 141: *s.* The worth of a half-penny.
The other compounds of Half retain the pronunciation of the word singly; as *Half'-blood*, (one of the same father only, or the same mother only:) *Half'-blooded*, (mean, degenerate:) *Half'-bred*, (mixed, mongrel:) *Half'-cap*, (an imperfect act of civility or half bow:) Other compounds are scarcely united as single words, (see 84.) as *Half'-dead*, *Half'-faced*, (showing the face; or small faced in contempt:) *Half'-hatched*; *Half'-heard*; *Half'-learned*; *Half'-lost*; *Half'-mark*, (a coin:) *Half'-moon*, (figuratively, any thing like a half-moon:) *Half'-part*; *Half'-pay*, (reduced pay, seldom literally half:) *Half'-pike*, (carried by officers:) *Half'-pint*; *Half'-read*; *Half'-scholar*; *Half'-sea-sick*, (half-drunk:) *Half'-sighted*; *Half'-sphere*; *Half'-starved*; *Half'-strained*, (half-bred or formed:) *Half'-sward*, (close fight:) *Half'-way*; *Half'-wit*, (a dolt:) *Half'-witted*, &c.
HALVES, (hâvz, 139, 143) *s. pl.* Two equal parts.
Halve! as an exclamation, is a demand of equal shares: *To go halves*, is to have equal shares.
To Halve, *v. a.* To divide into halves: *To Halve*, is obs.

HALIBUT, hâil'-ê-büt, 105: *s.* A fish.
HALIDOM, hâil'-ê-dôm, *s.* Holiness. [Obs.]
Hal'-i-mass, *s.* Hallowmass.
HALITUOUS, hâ-lit'-ô-üs, 147, 120: *a.* Like breath, vaporous, fumous.
HALL, hâwl, 112: *s.* Primarily, a covered building; a large room at the entrance of a palace where justice was administered; hence, the entrance room of a large house; and hence also, a court or place of justice; a manor house; the public room of a corporation; a collegiate body at Oxford and Cambridge, at the former place differing in constitution from a college.
HALLLELUJAH, hâil'-lê-l'-wê'-ydh, 109, 146: *interj. and s.* Praise ye Jehovah!—*s.* A song of thanksgiving.
HALLIARD, hâil'-yard, 146: *s.* (Compare *To Hale*.) A rope for hoisting or lowering a sail.
HALLOO=hâil'-lô, *interj.* A hunting cry.
To Hal'-loo, *v. n. and a.* To cry as after dogs:—*act.* To encourage or chase with shouts.
Hal'-loo-ing, *s.* A noise as of huntsmen.
To HALLOW, hâil'-lô, 142, 125: *v. a.* To consecrate; to reverence as holy, as "Hal'-low-ed be thy name!" (114.)
Hal'-low-mas, *s.* The time about All-saints' and All-souls' day, viz. the 1st and 3d of Nov. and thence to Candlemas.
To HALLUCINATE, hâil'-lô'-cê-nât, 109, 105: *v. a.* To stumble, to blunder.
Hal'-lu'-ci-na-tion, 89: *s.* Blunder, error, folly.
HALM, hâwm, 112: *s.* Haum, which see.
HALO=hâ-lô, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon; the bright ring round the head of a holy person in a painting, different from a glory or circle of rays.
HALSE, hâwlct, 112: *s.* The neck. [Chaucer.]
To HALSE, *v. a.* To embrace; to adjure; to greet. [Obs.]
HAL'-AEN-ING, 114: *a.* Harsh as from the throat.
HALSE, (hâwz, 139, 151) *s.* One of the holes at the head of a ship through which the cable goes; commonly written *Hawse*.
Hal'-ser, (hâw'-cer) *s.* A rope or small cable.
To HALT, hâwlct, 112: *v. n.* Literally, to hold or stop in walking; hence, to be lame, to limp; to falter, to hesitate; to stand dubious; to stop in a march: *To halt a regiment*, is, to cause it to halt.
Halt, *a. and s.* Lame, crippled:—*s.* Act of limping; manner of limping; a stop in a march.
Halt'-er, 36: *s.* One who halts, stops, or limps.
Halt'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a slow manner.
HALT'-ER, 112: *s.* A rope that holds, restrains, or ties up a horse or other beast; hence a rope generally; and hence a rope to hang malefactors.
To Hal'-ter, *v. a.* To bind or catch with a halter.
To HALVE, HALVES, &c.—See under Half.
HAM=hâm, *s.* The inner or hind part of the knee of an animal; the thigh of a hog salted.
Ham'-string, *s.* The tendon of the ham.
To Ham'-string, *v. a.* To lame by cutting the hamstring. Old authors use *To Hamble*, and *To Hamel*.
HAMADRYAD=hâm"-d-ri'-äd, *s.* A wood nymph. The plural is *Ham"-adri'-ads*, or *Ham'-a-dri'-a-dæ*, (101.)
HAMATE=hâ-mât, *a.* Hooked together.
Ha'-ma-ted, *a.* Hooked; set with hooks.
Ha'-mous, 120: *a.* Hooked. [Botany.]
HAME=hâme, *s.* The collar of a waggon horse.
HAMLET=hâm'-lêt, *s.* A small village.
HAMMER=hâm'-mer, *s.* An instrument for driving nails, forging &c.; any thing like a hammer.
To Ham'-mer, *v. a. and n.* To drive or forge with

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lîw: gööd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour:—*see*.
To be busy; to be in agitation.

Ham-mer-er, *s.* He who works with a hammer.

Ham-mer-cloth, *s.* The cloth that covers the coach box, which box originally contained a hammer and nails for making such repairs as bad ways and the old clumsy make of coaches often rendered necessary.

♣ Other compounds are *Ham-mer-hurd*, (a substance made hard by hammering,) and *Ham-mer-wort*, (a plant,) &c.

HAMMOCK=häm-möck, *s.* A swinging bed.

HAMPER.—See under Hanaper.

To **HAMPER**=häm-per, 36; *v. a.* To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to embarrass.

Ham-per, *s.* A kind of chain or fetter.

HAMSTRING, &c.—See under Ham.

HANAPER=hän-ä-per, *s.* Originally, a basket used by the kings of England for holding their money in passing from place to place; hence a treasury.

HAM-PEN, *s.* A large basket for carriage.

To **Ham-per**, *v. a.* To put into a hamper. See also in its place above.

HANCES, hăn-cěz, 14, 151; *s. pl.* The ends of elliptical arches; falls of the fire-rails in a ship.

HAND=händ, *s.* The palm with the fingers, the member with which we hold or use any instrument; hence, the measure of the palm, determinately four inches; and hence, also, the various figurative applications, as side; possession; act of giving or taking; thing given, held, or taken; a person considered as a workman, helper, or agent; power of working or performing; reach or nearness; an index of any kind; form or cast of writing; *Hot at hand*, [Obs.] hot while held by the bridle; *To bear in hand*, [Obs.] to keep in expectation.

To **Hand**, *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to lead; to manage or handle; in seamanship, to furl; in a sense now disused, to lay hands on; *To hand down*, to transmit to posterity; *To hand with*, [Obs.] to co-operate with.

Han-der, 36; *s.* Transmitter, conveyer.

Hand-ful, 117; *s.* A quantity that the hand can grasp; any small comparative quantity, as of troops; anciently, a hand's breadth.

Hand-less, *a.* Without hands.

HAND'-KER-CHIEF, (hăng'-ker-chif, 167, 158, 119) *s.* A piece of cloth or silk carried in the pocket, or tied round the neck.

♣ Among the remaining compounds, *Hand*, in the following examples, signifies, as in the last instance, managed, carried, or used by the hand: *Hand-barrow*, *Hand-basket*, *Hand-bell*, *Hand-cloth*, *Hand-glass*, (a cover for plants used in gardens,) *Hand-grenade*; *Hand-gun*; *Hand-lead*, (used at sea for sounding,) *Hand-mill*, *Hand-saw*, *Hand-screw*, *Hand-spike*, (a sort of lever,) *Hand-stuff*, (a javelin,) *Hand-vice*, *Hand-weapon*: Of other compounds the meaning of the prefix is various: *Hand-ball*, (an old game with a ball;) *Hand-breadth*, (a measure;) *Hand-cuff*, (a fetter to confine the hands;) *To Hand-cuff*, (to manacle;) *Hand-fast*, (hold, custody;) *To Hand-fast*, (an old word for to betroth;) *Hand-gallop*, (a gallop in which the hand restrains the full speed of the horse;) *Hand-language*, (speech by means of the hands;) *Hand-maid*, *Hand-maiden*, (so called as waiting at hand or about the person;) *Hand-smooth*, (with dexterity; an adverb now obsolete;) *Hand-writing*, (the form or cast of writing peculiar to each person.) &c. Other compounds, as *Handily*, *Handicraft*, &c., occur below under *Handy*.

To **HAN'-DLE**, 101; *v. a.* To touch or feel with the hand; to manage; to make familiar to the hand; to treat or discourse on; to use; to treat well or ill; to transact with.

Han-dle, *s.* That part of any thing by which it is held; that of which use is made.

Hand-ling, *s.* Touch; cunning, trick.

HAND'-SEL, *s.* The first act of using any thing; an earnest; money for the first thing sold.

To **Hand-sel**, *v. a.* To use for the first time.

HAND'-SOME, 107; *a.* Dexterous. [Obs.] See the next class.

HAN'-DY, 105; *a.* Performed by the hand; [Obs. except in composition as below:] dexterous, ingenious; at hand or ready, convenient.

Han'-di-ly, *ad.* Dexterously; conveniently.

Han'-di-ness, *s.* Dexterity, adroitness.

Han'-di-craft, *s.* Manual occupation; a man who lives by handicraft; a handicraftsman.

Han'-di-work, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Work of the hands; figuratively, any work.

♣ Other compounds are *Han'dy-blow*, *Han'dy dan'dy*, (a child's play,) *Han'dy-gripe*, and *Han'dy-stroke*.

HANDSOME, händ-süm, 107; *a.* Originally, dexterous, convenient; (see the last class:) hence, seemingly, becoming; and hence its present usual meaning, beautiful with dignity; elegant; liberal. Donne uses it as a verb.

Hand-some-ly, *ad.* Conveniently; beautifully; elegantly; generously.

Hand-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being handsome.

HAN'-DY, *a.* Dexterous; and all the other relations and compounds of *Hand*, see in the preceding class.

To **HANG**=häng, } 72; *v. a.* and *n.* (The regular forms of the *pret.* and *part.* are sometimes used.)

To suspend generally; to suspend and thereby choke and kill; (for this sense the regular *pret.* and *part.* are used in preference;) to fix so as to be moveable in some directions without support below; to cover with something suspended;—*see*. To be suspended; to depend or dangle; to bend forward; to impend; to be supported by, or rest upon something; to drag; to adhere; to be in suspense, to linger; to decline, to tend down; to be executed by the halter: *To hang fire*, to linger in firing.

Hang'-er, 36; *s.* He that hangs or causes to be hanged; that on which any thing is hung, as *pot-hangers*, and formerly the girdle or belt by which a sword hung at the side; hence a sort of broad sword, short and incurved at the point.

Hang'-ing, *s.* Death by the halter; that which is hung or hangs, as drapery; display. *Hanging sleeves* were strips of the same colour as the gown that hung down the back, and were worn formerly by children.

Hang'-er-on, *s.* A dependant; old authors use a *Hang'-by* in the same sense.

Hang'-man, *s.* A public executioner.

HANK, hängk, 158; *s.* A skein as of thread; a tie; in ships, a wooden ring; in local use, a withy or rope.

To **HANKER**, häng'-ker, 158; *v. n.* To long with uneasy keenness; to linger with expectation.

Han'-ker-ing, *s.* Uneasy longing or desire.

HAN'T, hänt, 122; *Hasn't*, or *hav'n't*. [Obs.]

HANSEATIC=hän'-sä-äw'-ick, 88; *s.* Pertaining to the Hanse or associated trading towns.

HAP=häp, *s.* That which comes unexpectedly, chance, fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

To **Hap**, *v. n.* To happen, to befall.

Hap'-ly, 105; *ad.* Perhaps, by chance.

Hap'-less, *a.*—See before *Happy*.

Hap-haz'-ard, *s.* Chance, accident.

To **Hap-pen**, 114; *v. n.* To befall, to fall out, to come to pass; to light, followed by *on* or *upon*.

HAP-LESS, *a.* Without luck, unfortunate, unhappy.

HAP-PR, *a.* With luck, fortunate; successful; opportune, ready; in a state of felicity.

Hap'-pi-ly, *ad.* Luckily; opportunely; blissfully.

Hap'-pi-ness, *s.* State of being happy; felicity; strictly, the continuing enjoyment of predominant

The sign = is used after moles of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vřzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thñn, 166: thěnn, 166.

good, as distinguished from bliss, or the enjoyment of entire good.

HAQUETON.—See Hacqueton.

HARAM.—See Harem.

HARANGUE, hă-răng', 189: *s.* A popular oration, a declamatory public speech.

To Ha-rangue, *v. n.* and *a.* To pronounce a public speech:—*act.* To address by a public speech.

Ha-rang'-uer, (-er) *s.* A public declaimer.

TO HARASS=hă-ră'ss, *v. a.* To desolate, to waste; [Obs.] to weary, to fatigue, to tire with unbusiness.

Har'-ass, *s.* Waste, disturbance. [Milton.]

Har'-as-ser, *s.* A spoiler; one who tires.

HARBINGER.—See in the ensuing class.

HARBOUR, har'-bur, 120: *s.* A lodging; hence, a port or haven for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

To Har'-bour, *v. a.* and *n.* To shelter, to secure, to entertain:—*neu.* To lodge, to take shelter.

Har'-bour-er, *s.* One who harbours or entertains.

Har'-bour-age, *s.* Shelter. [Shaks.]

Har'-bour-less, *a.* Without harbour or shelter.

HAR'-BIN-GER, *s.* Primarily, one who goes before to provide lodgings; hence, a forerunner, a precursor.

HARD=hard, 33: *a.* and *ad.* Originally, pressed or rendered compact by pressure; hence, firm, not soft, not easy to be pierced or penetrated; and hence the various figurative senses, as difficult; painful; inflexible; severe; obdurate; forcible; harsh:—*adv.* With pressure or nearness; close, near; diligently; uneasily; fast; violently.

Hard'-ly, 105: *ad.* With difficulty; not softly; severely; harshly; scarcely, with no likelihood.

Hard'-ness, *s.* The state of being hard in a literal or in a figurative sense.

Hard'-ship, *s.* Injury; oppression; toil.

HARD'-WARE, *s.* Wares of iron or other metal.

Other compounds are *Hard' beset'ting*; *Hard' bound*, (captive;) *Hard' earned*; *Hard' favoured*, (coarse in features;) *Hard' fought*; *Hard' fitted*, (covetous;) *Hard' handed*, (mechanic; severe;) *Hard' head*, (a knocking of heads in contest;) *Hard' hearted*, (cruel, pitiless;) *Hard' mouthed*, (not sensible to the bit;) *Hard' nibbed*, (applied to a pen; acutely to the beak of a bird,) &c. See other relations after Hardy, below.

TO HAR'-DEN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make hard; to confirm in effrontery; to confirm in wickedness; to make insensible, or unfeeling; to inure:—*neu.* To grow hard, literally or figuratively.

Har'-den-er, 36: *s.* One that makes hard.

HAR'-DY, 105: *a.* Strong, hard, firm; inured to fatigue; bold, brave, confident.

Har'-di-ly, *ad.* Boldly, stoutly, confidently.

Har'-di-ness, *s.* Fatigue; [Obs.] stoutness; confidence.

Har'-di-hood, 118: *s.* Stoutness, bravery; old authors also use *Hardihead* and *Hardiment*.

HARDOCK=har'-döck, *s.* Hoar or woolly dock.

HARDS, hardz, 143: *s. pl.* Tow or coarse flax.

HARE=häre, 41: *s.* A small quadruped remarkable for timidity, vigilance, swiftness, and fecundity.

See *To Hare* under *To HARRY*.

Among the compounds, the following are plants: *Hare'-bell*, *Hare'-foot*, (this is also a bird,) *Hare'-mint*, *Hare'-ear*, *Hare's-lettuce*, and *Hare'-wort*: other compounds are of obvious meaning, as *Hare'-hound*, *Hare'-hunter*, and *Hare'-hunting*; and others have some allusion to qualities of the hare, as *Hare'-brained*, (wild, hurried; and hence volatile, unsettled;) *Hare'-hearted*, (timorous;) *Hare'-lip*, (a divided lip, generally with a correspondent fissure of the palate,) &c.

HAR'-RI-ER, 129, 105, 36: *s.* A hound for hunting hares: the original spelling, *Harrier*, is disused.

HAIREM=häre'-ëm, *s.* The division allotted to the females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-mǎn: pǎ'-pǎ': lǎw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, c, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

HAAREFOOT, &c., **HAARELIP**, &c.—See among the compounds of Hare.

HARENGIFORM.—See under Herring.

HARICOT, hă-ră'-cô, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A kind of ragout of meat and roots.

HARIOLATION, hă-ră'-lê-ô-lă'-shūn, 41, 89: *s.* Soothsaying; the act of foretelling or divining.

TO HARK, &c.—See under *To Hear*, and *Hearken*.

HARL=harl, 33: *s.* The skin of flax.

HARLEQUIN, har'-lê-kwīn, 188: *s.* A buffoon dressed in party-coloured clothes.

To Har'-le-quin, *v. a.* To conjure away.

Har'-le-qui-nade, *s.* A kind of pantomime.

HARDOCK=har'-döck, *s.* A plant.

HARLOT=har'-lôt, *s.* and *a.* Originally, a ribald person of either sex; at present, a whore, a strumpet:—*adj.* Base; wanton. Milton uses it also as a verb.

Har'-lot-ry, *s.* Ribaldry; fornication; a name of contempt for a woman; meretriciousness.

HARM=harm, 33: *s.* Injury, hurt, damage; moral wrong, evil, mischief.

To Harm, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure, to damage.

Harm'-ful, 117: *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

Harm'-ful-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully, noxiously.

Harm'-ful-ness, *s.* Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

Harm'-less, *a.* Innocent, innoxious; unhurt.

Harm'-less-ly, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt.

Harm'-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being innoxious.

HARMONIC, **HARMONICA**.—See in the next class.

HARMONY, har'-mō-nēy, *s.* The just adaptation of parts to each other; the effect on the ear of proportional vibrations of sound,—concord of two or more agreeable sounds; concord generally; correspondence of sentiments.

To Har'-mo-nize, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in concord, to agree:—*act.* To adjust in fit proportions.

Har'-mo-nist, *s.* One who adjusts; a musician.

Har-mon'-ic, 88: } *a.* Concordant; relating to mu-

Har-mon'-i-cal, } sic; having musical proportion.

Har-mon'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Musically.

Har-mon'-i-ca, *s.* A name given to a musical instrument.

Har-mo'-ni-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Adapted to each other; symmetrical; symphonious; musical; in a looser sense, sweet to the ear, or melodious.

Har-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* In an harmonious manner.

Har-mo'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being harmonious.

HAR'-MOST, (-mōst) *s.* He who regulates or keeps in harmony the orders of a state,—a Spartan governor. [Mitford.]

HARNESS=har'-nëss, *s.* That which is fitted or made to sit close, and hence, in its first application, armour, defensive accoutrements; at present, the furniture of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To Har'-ness, *v. a.* To dress in harness; to defend.

HARP=harp, 33: *s.* A triangular stringed instrument of music on the same principle as the lyre.

To Harp, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the harp; to touch as the string of a harp.—See lower.

Har'-per, *s.* A harp-player. The modern professor calls himself a *Harpist*, as a distinction probably from the minstrel harper.

HARP'-SI-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* A harp with wire strings played by striking keys.

To HARP, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the harp; (see above;) to touch some subject or some passion; to touch and dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously.

Harp'-ing, *s.* A continual dwelling on.

HARPING=har'-ping, *a.* and *s.* An epithet applied to the iron with which whales are attacked: &

signifies hooked, or capable of grappling and holding fast:—*s. pl.* Parts of a ship which *grasp* and strengthen her at her bows.

HAR-POON', s. A harping-iron: hence *To Harpoon*.

HAR-POON'-er, s. He that throws the harpoon.

HAR'-PY, 105: s. One of three fabulous rapacious creatures with filthy long claws, faces of women, and bodies of vultures: a ravenous wretch, an extortioner.

HARQUEBUSE.—See Arquebuse.

HARRIDAN, hă'r-rē-dăn, 105: s. A decayed strumpet. Originally, a worn-out worthless horse.

HARRIER.—See under Hare.

HARROW, hă'r-rō, 125: s. A frame of timbers crossing each other and set with teeth, used in agriculture.

To Har-row, v. a. To draw a harrow over in order to break the clods and cover the seed; to tear, to rip up.—See also under *To Harry*.

HAR'-row'-er, s. He that harrows; a kind of hawk.

HARROW! hă'r-rō', interj. Help! Ho! [Speer.]

To HARRY, hă'r-rēy, v. a. (Compare *To Harass*.)

To strip, to pillage; to ruffle, to agitate, to tease. [Obs.]

To HAR'-row, 125: v. a. *To Harry.* [Shaks.]

To HARK, v. a. To fright, to tease, to harass. [Obs.]

HARSH=harah, 33: a. Rough to the touch; to the ear; to the taste; austere; crabbed; displeasing.

Harsh'-ly, ad. Roughly; gratingly.

Harsh'-ness, s. The quality of being harsh.

HART=hart, s. A he-deer, or stag, the male of the roe.

HARTS'-HORN, s. The horn of the hart; a volatile spirit extracted from the scrapings of the horn; also the name of a herb.

⚡ The word is compounded for other names of plants; as *Hart'-royal, Hart'-tongue, and Hart'-wort*.

HARUM-SCARUM = hă'r-ūm-scăr-ūm, a. Wild, precipitate, giddy. [Colloq.]

HARUSPICE, hă-rūs'-spis, 105: s. A Roman diviner or soothsayer.

HARVEST=hă'r-vĕst, s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the ripe corn when collected and secured; the product of labour; effects, consequences.

To Har'-vest, v. a. To gather in.

Har'-ves-ter, s. A reaper.

⚡ Among the compounds are *Har'-vest-home'*, (the song sung at the harvest-feast, or the feast itself;) *Har'-vest-lord*, (the head reaper;) *Har'-vest-man*, (a harvester;) *Har'-vest-queen*, (an image of Ceres, carried at Harvesting;) &c.

HAS.—See *To Have*.

To HASH=hăsh, v. a. (Compare *To Hack*.) To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

HASH, s. A dish of hashed ingredients; a jumble.

HASK=hăsk, s. A case or abode of rushes. [Obs.]

HASLET=hă's-lĕt, s. The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog: also written *Haslet*.

HASP=hăsp, s. A clasp which folds into a hole, and receives a staple for a padlock.

To Hasp, v. a. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK=hă's-sŏck, s. A thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

HASTATED=hă's-tĕd-tĕd, a. Like a spear.

HASTE, hăst, 111: s. Voluntary speed; hurry; passion, vehemence; state of being pressed by business.

To Haste, v. n. and a. } To move with
To HASTEN, hă'-sn, 156, 114: } speed:—*act.* To press or urge forward.

HAS'-ten'-er, s. One that hastens or hurries.

Ha'-sty, (hă'-stĕy, 105) a. Quick, speedy; eager; irritable; early ripe.

Ha'-sti-ly, ad. In a hasty manner.

Ha'-sti-ness, s. Haste, speed; testiness.

HA'-strings, 143: s. pl. Pens that come early.

HA'-sty-PUD'-DING, 117: s. Pudding made of milk and flour boiled *quik* together.

HAT=hăt, s. A covering for the head; figuratively, the dignity of a cardinal.

⚡ The compounds are *Hat'-band, Hat'-box, Hat'-case*.

Hat'-ted, a. Wearing a hat.

Hat'-ter, s. One who makes or sells hats.

To HATCH=hătch, v. a. (Compare *To Hack*.)

To draw or engrave line on line for the shading of a picture.

Hatch'-ing, s. A process in drawing or engraving, whence the usual term *etching*.

To HATCH=hătch, v. a. and n. To produce [young] from eggs: to produce by plot or contrivance:—*new.* To produce young from eggs; to be in a state of advancement, or promise of effect, as eggs under a brooding hen.

Hatch, s. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion; the thing excluded; disclosure, discovery.—See also the next class.

Hatch'-er, 36: s. A plotter, a contriver.

HATCH=hătch, s. A half door, or one that, being singly shut, leaves an opening over it: in the plural, the openings from one deck of a ship to another: *To be under Hatcher*, means, figuratively, to be in a state of poverty or depression.

Hatch'-way, s. The way down by the hatches.

HATCHEL=hătch'-ĕl, s. An instrument formed with iron teeth set in a board for cleaning flax.

To Hatch'-el, v. a. To comb with a hatchel.

HATCHET=hătch'-ĕt, s. A small axe.

Hatch'-et-face, s. A face as if made with a hatchet.

HATCHMENT=hătch'-mĕnt, s. An achievement or escutcheon used at and after a funeral.

To HATE=hăt, v. a. To regard with the passion contrary to love, to detest, to abhor, to abominate.

Hate, s. Great dislike, aversion, detestation.

Ha'-ter, 36: s. One that hates.

Ha'-ta-ble, a. That may be hated, odious.

Hate'-ful, 117: a. Causing hate; feeling hate.

Hate'-ful-ly, ad. Odiously; malignantly.

Hate'-ful-ness, s. Odiousness.

Ha'-tred, s. The passion contrary to love, hate, detestation; malignity, malevolence.

HATTER, HATTED.—See under *Hat*.

To HATTER=hăt'-ter, v. a. To harass. [Dryden.]

HATTOCK=hăt'-tŏck, s. A shock of corn. [Obs.]

HAUBERK=hăw'-berk, s. A coat of mail.

HAUGHT, hăwt, 123: a. High, haughty. [Obs.]

Haugh'-ty, 105: a. Proud, disdainful, arrogant.

Haugh'-u-ly, ad. Proudly, contemptuously.

Haugh'-ti-ness, s. The quality of being haughty.

HAU'-TEU', hŏ-tur', [Fr.] 170: s. Haughty deportment.

To HAU=hăw, v. a. To pull or draw with violence: the original word was *To Hale*.

Haul, s. A pulling by force; a draught of fishes.

HAUM=hăwm, s. Straw; stubble.

HAUNCH, hăntch, 122: s. The hip, the thigh; it occurs in *Shaks.* for the rear or hind part.

To HAUNT=hănt, 122: v. a. and n. Originally, to accustom; at present, to frequent; to come frequently and unwelcomely; to come as a spirit or apparition:—*new.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

Haunt, s. Custom, practice, [Obs.] place in which one is frequently found; habit of being at a place.

Haunt'-er, 36: s. One who haunts.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

HAUTBOY, hō'-boy, 167: *s.* Literally, a *wooden* instrument sounding *high* or loud: a sort of flute: through some caprice or corruption, it is also the name of a strawberry.

HAUT-GOUT, hō-gōō', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A strong relish: a strong scent. ☞ See **HAUTUS** under **HAUGHT**.

To HAVE, häv, 97: *v. a.* To possess, to enjoy, to obtain, to hold: **He HATH**=häth, [Obs.] as an auxiliary verb it implies the completion of that which is expressed by the other verb. *Have with you*, is, have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another: *Have at you*, is, have this weapon or blow at you, signifying a purpose of immediate attack.

HAD=häd, *v. a.* To possess or holder. [Shaks.]

Hav'-er, *s.* Possession; anciently, behaviour.

Hav'-ing, *s.* Possession; anciently, behaviour.

HA'-vi-our, 146, 120: *s.* Conduct, demeanour.

HAVEN, hä'-vn, 114: *s.* A harbour, a port.

HA'-ven-er, *s.* A harbour-master. [Obs.]

HAVER=häv'-er, *a.* Oaten. Also under **To Have**.

HAVERSACK=häv'-er-säck, *s.* A soldier's bag.

HAVOCK=häv'-öck, 18: *s.* Waste, devastation.

Anciently, a war-word of encouragement to slaughter.

To Hav'-ock, *v. a.* To waste, to destroy.

HAW=häw, *s.* Originally, a hedge; hence, an enclosure, a small piece of ground adjoining a house; hence, also, the berry of the hedge or hawthorn: from this last sense, a small excrescence growing under the nether eyelid of a horse: with some difference of derivation, a dale, in which sense it has been written **Hawgh**; and with another like difference, a hillock, in which sense it has been written **Haugh**.

Haw-haw', *s.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. With reference to a more fanciful origin the word is now written and pronounced **Ha-ha'**, which see.

Haw'-hinch, *s.* A bird.

Haw'-thorn, *s.* The shrub that bears the haw.

☞ See **To Haw** in the next class but one.

HAWK=häwk, *s.* A bird of prey, anciently much used as a trained bird to catch others.

To Hawk, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing.—See also in the next two classes.

Haw'-ked, *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill.

Hawk'-ing, *s.* The sport of flying hawks at fowls.—See also in the next class.

☞ The compounds are **Hawk-weed**, (a plant;) and **Hawk-eyed**, **Hawk'-nosed**.

To HAWK=häwk, *v. n.* and *a.* To force up phlegm with a noise.—See also in the previous and the next class.

Hawk, **Hawk'-ing**, *s.* An effort to force up phlegm.

To HAW, *v. n.* To speak slowly as if each moment about to hawk. Hence, a **Haw** is a hesitation.

To HAWK=häwk, *v. a.* To offer for sale by outcry in the streets.—See also above.

Haw'-ker, *s.* One who hawks; a pedlar.

HAWSE, häwz, 151, 189: *s.* See under **Halse**.

HAWTHORN, **HAWFINCH**.—See under **Haw**.

HAY=häy, *s.* Grass cut and dried for fodder.

☞ The compounds are **Hay'-cock**, **Hay'-loft**, **Hay'-maker**, **Hay'-market**, **Hay'-mow**, **Hay'-rick**, **Hay'-stack**, **Hay'-walk**, &c.

HAY=häy, *s.* A hedge; a net, as enclosing the prey.

Hay'-ward, *s.* One who kept cattle from straying.

Hay'-bote, *s.* Hedge-bote.

HAY. (Part of a dance).—See **Hey**

HAZARD=häz'-ard, *s.* Chance; chance of danger; risk; the name of a game at dice.

To Haz'-ard, *v. a.* and *n.* To expose to chance; to put into danger:—*neu.* To try the chance; to adventure.

Haz'-ard-er, *s.* One who hazards; a gamester.

Haz'-ard-a-ble, 101: *a.* That is liable to hazard.

Haz'-ard-ous, *a.* Dangerous.

Haz'-ard-ous-ly, *ad.* Dangerously.

Haz'-ar-dry, *s.* Temerity; gaming. [Obs.]

HAZE=häz, *s.* Fog, mist.

To Haze, *v. n.* and *a.* To be misty;—*act.* To amaze. [Unusual.]

Ha'-zy, *a.* Dark, foggy.

HAZEL=hä'-zl, 114: *s.* and *a.* A nut tree:—*adj.* Of the colour of the hazel, light brown.

Ha'-zel-ly, *a.* Inclined to a light brown.

☞ The compounds are **Ha'-zel-nut**, **Ha'-zel-earth**, (a sort of red loam,) &c.

HE=hē, 3: hē, 176: *pron.* (He, his, him; they, theirs or their, them.) The male pre-understood or alluded to; it frequently means not a male exclusively, but any one of human kind; it is used adjectively to signify male: it is sometimes used substantively, and loses its oblique form **Him**.

HEAD, hēd, 120: *s.* and *a.* That part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought; in man the highest part of his frame, in other creatures if not the highest, yet considered the foremost; hence, figuratively, the whole man, the whole creature; whatever part is most important, highest, or foremost in its relation to other parts; the understanding, the brains: in huntsman's language, the state of a deer's horn by which his age is known; in other particular or derivative senses, a lady's head-dress; topic; crisis; conflux to one heap; power, armed force; liberty from restraint of the curb or from restraint generally:—*adj.* Chief, principal.

To Head, *v. a.* and *n.* To lend, to govern; to fit with a head; to take away the head, or to behead:—*neu.* to originate; to direct the head of a ship.

Head'-er, *s.* One that leads a party; one that puts heads to nails or pins; the first brick in the angle of a wall.

Head'-ing, *s.* Materials for heads to any work.

Head'-less, *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief or leader; without understanding, ignorant.

Head'-ship, *s.* Dignity; chief place.

HEAD'-LONG, *ad.* and *a.* With the head foremost; hence, rashly, hastily:—*adj.* Precipitate; rash.

HEAD'-STRONG, *a.* Directed by ungovernable will; violent, obstinate.

HEAD'-Y, 103: *a.* Apt to affect the head; also, rash, precipitate, hasty; violent, as a current.

Head'-i-ness, *s.* Rashness, stubbornness.

☞ Among the remaining compounds are **Head'-ache**, **Head'-band**, **Head'-borough**, (a constable); **Head'-dress**, **Head'-fast**, (a rope at the head of a ship); **Head'-gargle**, (a disease in cattle); **Head'-gear**, (77: trappings for the head); **Head'-land**, (promontory or cape; also, a ridge of unploughed land); **Head'-mouldshot**, (an affection of the sutures of the skull in infants); **Head'-money**, (capitation tax); **Head'-piece**, (armour for the head; also, understanding); **Head'-quarters**, (the place of residence of the commander-in-chief; hence, any place whence orders are issued); **Head'-sea**, (the waves that meet the head of a ship); **Head'-shake**, (a significant gesture of the head); **Head'-man**, (an executioner); **Head'-spring**, (fountain); **Head'-stall**, (part of the bridle which encompasses the head); **Head'-stone**, (the first or capital stone; also, the stone at the head of a grave); **Head'-tire**, (attire for the head); **Head'-way**, (motion of an advancing ship); **Head'-wind**, (contrary wind) &c.

To HEAL=hēal, *v. a.* and *n.* To cure of a disease; to restore from hurt or sickness; to make sound; to cause to cicatrize; to reduce from a state of anger or ill-will:—*neu.* To grow sound or healthy.

Heal'-er, 36: *s.* One who heals or cures.

Heal'-ing, *s.* The act or art of curing.

Heal'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cured.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāi'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

HEALTH, (hēlth, 120) *s.* Soundness of body, and consequent freedom from pain; hence, moral soundness, purity; goodness; wish of health used in drinking.

Heal'th-y, (-thēy) *a.* In health, conducive to health.

Heal'th-ly, *ad.* Without disease.

Heal'th-ness, *s.* State of health; soundness.

Health-ful, 117: *a.* Sound in body, free from sickness; untriated; wholesome; salutary.

Health-ful-ly, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

Health-fulness, *s.* State of being well; wholesomeness.

Health-less, *a.* Sickly; insalubrious.

Health-some, 107: *a.* Wholesome. [Obs.]

HEAM=hēam, *s.* The after-birth in beasts.

HEAP=hēap, *s.* A pile or mass; a crowd.

To Heap, *v. a.* To throw or lay in a heap, to amass, to pile; to add as part of a heap.

Heap-er, 36: *s.* One that makes piles or heaps.

Heap'y, *a.* Lying in heaps.

To HEAR=hēar=hēr, *v. n. and n.* To perceive by the ear; to give

HEARD, herd, 135: *v. n. and n.* To give audience to; to listen to with willingness to grant or to obey; to listen when addressed by the title of:—*new.* To enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to be told: *To hear say*, is to hear people say:—hence the *subst.*, **HEAR'SAY**, a report, a rumour.

Hear'er, *s.* One who hears, one of an audience.

Hear-ing, *s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARK-EN, (hark-kn, 131, 114) *v. n. and a.* To listen, to attend:—*act.* [Little used.] To hear by listening.

Hear'-ken-er, *s.* One who hearkens; a listener.

To HARK, *v. a.* To hearken. Seldom used but in the imperative, **Hark!** and then deemed an interjection.

HEARSE, herce, 131, 153: *s.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; anciently, a temporary monument over a grave.

To Hearse, *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse. [Shaks.]

HEART=hart, 131: *s.* The seat of life in the animal body; hence, the vital part, the inner part, the chief part of any thing; hence, courage, spirit, confidence; a person of spirits; hence, also, the affections of our nature; any one of those affections, particularly the tender affections, and especially love; the mind, the memory, as in the phrase, *to learn by heart*.

Heart-ed, *a.* Seated in the heart; [Shaks.]; laid up in the heart; [Shaks.]; disposed as to the affections, as *Hard-hearted*.

Heart-less, *a.* Without courage; without feeling.

Heart'-less-ly, *ad.* Timidly; unfeelingly.

Heart'-less-ness, *s.* Dejection; insensibility.

Heart'y, *a.* With warmth of feeling, sincere; proceeding from the heart; also, with reference to the heart as the seat of life, vigorous, strong, healthy, durable. **Heart'y-hale**, [Obs.], good for the heart.

Heart'-tō-ly, *ad.* From the heart; sincerely; vigorously; eagerly, with good appetite.

Heart'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being hearty.

To Heart'-en, (hart'-tn, 114) *v. a.* To encourage, to stir up, to animate; to renovate.

Heart'-ten-er, *s.* That which animates.

☞ The compounds of Heart are **Heart'-ache**; **Heart'-appalling**; **Heart'-blood**; **Heart'-break**, (overpowering sorrow); **Heart'-breaker**, (applied ludicrously to some natural ornament, as a curl or lock of hair); **Heart'-broken**; **Heart'-bred**; **Heart'-buried**; **Heart'-burn**, (a burning sensation near the heart from an acrid humor in the stomach); **Heart'-burning**, (the same as **Heart'-burn**; and also, secret enmity); **Heart'-chilled**; **Heart'-consuming**; **Heart'-corroding**; **Heart'-dear**; **Heart'-deep**; **Heart'-discouraging**; **Heart'-ease**, (quiet); **Heart'-easing**; **Heart's'-ease**, (a plant, a species of

violet; and formerly, a sort of toy); **Heart'-expanding**; **Heart'-felt**; **Heart'-grief**; **Heart'-hardened**; **Heart'-offending**; **Heart'-pea**, (a plant); **Heart'-quelling**; **Heart'-rending**; **Heart'-robbing**, (ecstatic); **Heart'-sick**, (pained in mind; hurt to the core; love-sick); **Heart'-sore**; **Heart'-surrounding**; **Heart'-strings**, (those which are supposed to sustain the heart); **Heart'-struck**; **Heart'-swelling**; **Heart'-whole**, (untouched in the affections, or in health); **Heart'-wound**, &c.

HEARTH, hard, 131: *s.* The pavement under the chimney on which the fire is made; the house itself as the seat of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers.

☞ The compounds are **Heart'-money** and **Heart'-prawn**, both of them an ancient tax.

HEARTY, &c.—See under Heart.

HEAT=hēat, *s.* That state or condition of a body which excites in us the sensation of heat; (see 'aloric'); the sensation of heat; hot air or weather; one act of making hot; a violent action uninterrupted; one course in a race; effervescence; inflammation, flush; excitement; contest; ardor of thought.

To Heat, *v. a. and n.* To make hot; to make feverish; to warm with passion or desire; to excite:—*new.* To grow warm or hot.

☞ In old authors **Heat**, pronounced het, (135) is sometimes used for the regular participle **Heated**.

Heat'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which heats.

Heat'-less, *a.* Destitute of heat, cold.

☞ See other relations under Hot.

HEATH=hēath, *s.* A shrub of low stature, and of many species; a place overgrown with heath; hence, a place covered with any sorts of shrubs.

☞ Of the compounds, **Heath'-cock** and **Heath'-pout** are birds; **Heath'-pea** and **Heath'-rose** are plants.

Heath'-er, *s.* Another word for Heath.

Heath'-y, 105: *a.* Full of heath.

HEATHEN, hē'-thn, 114: *s.* and *a.* A pagan, a gentile; a barbarian; as a collective noun, the pagans or gentiles:—*adj.* Pagan, gentile.

Heath'-en-ish, *a.* Belonging to pagans; savage.

Heath'-en-ish-ly, *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

Heath'-en-ism, 158: *s.* Gentilism, paganism.

To Heath'-en-ize, *v. a.* To render heathenish.

HEATHER, **HEATHY**.—See under Heath.

To HEAVE=hēve, 189: *v. a. and n.* (The old *pret.* and *part.* **Hove** and **Hoven**, are obs.) To lift, to raise; to cause to swell; to force as from the breast; to elevate, followed by *high*; to elate; in naval language the general meaning is restricted to a variety of particular applications by such particles as *ahead*, *astern*, *in sight*, *down*, *out*, *to*, *up*, &c., and in such phrases the *pret.* **Hove** is not obsolete:—*new.* To rise or swell, as waves; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to pant; to feel a tendency to vomit.

Heave, *s.* A lift; a rising or swell; an effort to rise; an effort to vomit.

Heav'-er, *s.* One that heaves; a lever.

Heave-of-fer-ing, *s.* A Jewish offering. [Numb. XV.]

HEFT, *s.* A heaving, an effort; [Obs.]; that by which a thing is lifted, a handle; hold; in some places weight, or the thing heaved.

HEAV'-EN, (hēv'-vn, 120, 114) *s.* Literally, that which heaves or swells as an immense vault over our heads, the expanse of the sky; the regions above; figuratively, the habitation of God from the notion of seeing as from an eminence all that passes below; hence, the abode of the blessed; hence, also, one of the names by which we signify God.

Heav'-en-ly, *a. and ad.* Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial:—*adv.* Toward heaven; celestially.

Heav'-en-li-ness, *s.* Supreme excellence.

☞ The compounds are **Heav'-en-aspiring**; **Heav'-en-born**; **Heav'-en-bred**; **Heav'-en-built**; **Heav'-en-direct-ed**; **Heav'-en-fallen**; **Heav'-en-gift-ed**; **Heav'-en-kiss-ing**, (touching as it were the sky); **Heav'-en-loned**; **Heav'-en-ward**; **Heav'-en-war-ring**, &c. And of Heavenly,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166.

HED

the compounds are *Heav'only-minded*, and *Heav'only-mindedness*.

HEAV'-Y, (hěv'-ty, 120, 105) *a.* Requiring strength to be *heaved*, weighty, ponderous; lowled, encumbered, burthened: all the other senses are figurative, as sorrowful, dejected; grievous, afflictive; dark, gloomy; wanting alacrity, spirit, or activity; stupid; tedious; indigestible; requiring laborious effort in ploughing, or in traversing; requiring labour of any kind: This word is also often used adverbially, but only in composition, as *Heav'y-handed*, *Heav'y-idd'n*. It was once in use as a verb.

Heav'-i-ly, *ad.* With heaviness, literally and figuratively.

Heav'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being heavy.

HEBDOMAD=hěb'-dō-măd, *s.* A week.

Heb-dom'-a-dal, 81: *a.* Consisting of seven days.

Heb-dom'-a-dar-y, *a.* and *s.* Hebdomadal:—*s.* A member of a chapter or convent during his week for officiating.

HEBEN=hěb'-ēn, *s.* Ebony. [Spenser.]

To HEBETATE=hěb'-ē-tăt, 92: *v. a.* To dull, to blunt; to stupify.

Heb'-ete, *a.* Dull, stupid.

Heb'-e-tude, *s.* Obtuseness, bluntness; stupidity.

Heb'-e-ta'-tion, *s.* Act of dulling; state of being dull.

HEBRAIC.—See in the next class.

HEBREW, hě'-broo, 109: *s.* and *a.* A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews:—*adj.* Relating to the Hebrews.

He'-brew-ess, *s.* A Jewess.

To He'-bra-ize, 2: *v. a.* To give a Hebrew turn to.

He'-bra-ism, 158: *s.* A Hebrew idiom.

He'-bra-ist, *s.* One versed in Hebrew: the more ancient word is **HEBRICAN**, *pros.* He-brish'-an.

He'-bra'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.

He'-bra'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After a Hebrew idiom.

HEBRIDIAN, hě-brīd'-ē-ăn, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, or Western Isles. [Johnson.]

HECATOMB, hěck'-d-tōm, 156, 18: *s.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

☞ **Hect're**, **Hect'ogram**, **Hect'oliter**, and **Hectometer** (a hundred *ares*, *grams*, &c.) are names of French measures, and would take their place here if they were English words.

HECTIC=hěck'-tīck, *a.* and *s.* Habitual, continual, applied to a species of fever:—*s.* A hectic fever.

Hec'-ti-cal, *a.* Having become constitutional.

Hec'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a hectic manner.

HECTOR=hěc'-tor, 38: *s.* Primarily, the great Homeric warrior, the brave defender of his country; hence, one who wishes to be thought a hector, a bully, a blusterer.

To Hec'-tor, 38: *v. a.* and *n.* To threaten, to bully:—*neu.* To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hěd'-ēr-ăn'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Producing ivy: *Hederif'eros* means the same.

Hed'-er-al, *a.* Composed of ivy.

HEDGE=hědge, *s.* Fence of prickly bushes.

To Hedge, *v. a.* and *n.* To enclose with a hedge; to enclose; to obstruct; to thrust or force in, as into a hedge:—*neu.* To hide the head as in a hedge, to shift, to skulk; to bet on both sides at horse races, so as never to incur great risks, with a certainty of gaining by nice calculation on the long run.

Hed'-ger, *s.* A hedge maker; a trading bettor.

☞ In the compounds of Hedge, the meaning is sometimes literal, sometimes figurative; *Hedge'-born* may imply what it literally imports, namely, born under a hedge; figuratively, it signifies meanly born; and hence in many compounds *Hedge* signifies mean. The chief compounds are *Hedge'-born*; *Hedge'-bote*, (wood for repairing hedges); *Hedge'-creeper*, (one who skulks for

HEL

bad purposes; *Hedge'-fumitory*; *Hedge'-hog*, (an animal set with prickles); *Hedge'-hysop*; *Hedge'-mustard*; *Hedge'-nettle*; *Hedge'-note*, (the note of a mere hedge-bird, figuratively, vulgar style in writing); *Hedge'-pig*, (a young hedge-hog); *Hedge'-row*, (in a row as forming a hedge); *Hedge'-sparrow*, (as distinguished from the thatch-sparrow); *Hedge'-writer*, (a Grub-street writer); *Hedging'-bill*, (a hook something like a sickle); &c.

To HEED=hēd, *v. a.* and *n.* To mind, to regard with care, to attend:—*neu.* To consider.

Heed, *s.* Care; caution; notice; regard.

Heed'-i-ly, *ad.* Cautiously. [Little used.]

Heed'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, watchful.

Heed'-ful-ly, *ad.* Watchfully, cautiously.

Heed'-ful-ness, *s.* Attention, circumspection.

Heed'-less, *a.* Inattentive, careless.

Heed'-less-ly, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

Heed'-less-ness, *s.* Carelessness, inattention.

HEEL=hēl, *s.* The hind part of the foot, particularly of the human foot; the whole foot, particularly of animals; the hind part of the shoe, or stocking; the spur as being worn on the heel; any thing shaped like a heel; the extremity of something in progress: *To try by the heels*, is to fetter: *To be out at heels*, is to be in bad condition, as a worn-out stocking.

To Heel, *v. n.* and *a.* To dance:—*act.* To arm the feet for fighting, as a cock:—See also after this class.

Heel'-er, *s.* A cock that strikes well.

Heel'-piece, (-pēct, 103) *s.* Armour for the heels; a repair to the heel of a shoe; hence the verb, **To HEEL'-PIECE**.

To Heel=hēl, *v. n.* To lean on one side.

HEFT.—See under **To Heave**.

HEGEMONIC=hě'-gē-mōn'-īck, *a.* Taking the lead, ruling, predominant.

HEGIRA, hěd'-gē-rā, 92, 105: *s.* The Flight, namely, of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622, and from that event, the Mahomelan epocha.

HEIFER, hēl'-er, 120: *s.* A young cow.

HEIGHT-HO! hī'-hō, 106, 162: *interj.* An expression of slight languor, uneasiness, or desire.

HEIGHT, hīte, 106, 162: *s.* (Compare **High**, &c. and **To Heave**, &c. The latest inquirers consider it an *etymological* relation rather of the latter than of the former word):—*s.* Elevation above the ground; altitude of an object; degree towards either of the poles; summit; elevation in a figurative sense; state of advancement; fullness of advancement.

To High'-ten, 114: *v. a.* To raise higher; to raise toward fullness or completion, to improve; to aggravate.

High'-ten-ing, *s.* Act of raising; augmentation; improvement by decorations.

HEINOUS, hāv'-nūs, 100, 120: *a.* Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

Hei'-nous-ly, *ad.* Atrociously, wickedly.

Hei'-nous-ness, *s.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, āir, 56, 100=āir, 41: *s.* The person who succeeds, or is to succeed another, in the enjoyment of any title or property.

To Heir, *v. a.* To inherit. [Dryden.]

Heir'-ess, *s. fem.* A female heir.

Heir'-dom, *s.* Succession by inheritance.

Heir'-less, *a.* Destitute of an heir.

Heir'-ship, *s.* State or privileges of an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, *s.* (This is pronounced as two words.) Any movable or personal chattel which by law descends to the heir along with the freehold.

HELD.—See **To Hold**.

To HELE=hēk, *v. a.* To hide. [Obs.] From this word come *He'-ling*, a covering, and *He'-lier*, a tiler.

HELIACAL=hē-lī'-d-cāl, *a.* Emerging from the lustre of the *sun*, or falling into it.

He-lī'-a-cal-ly, *ad.* With regard to the *sun*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

HE'-LI-O-CEN'-TRIC, *a.* As if seen from the centre of the sun. *Helio-central* has the same meaning.
Helio'id is no relation of this class: see in the next.
HE'-LI-OL'-A-TRY, 87: *s.* Worship of the sun.
HE'-LI-OM'-E-TER, *s.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun and other heavenly bodies.
HE'-LI-O-SCOPE, *s.* A sort of telescope to view the sun without injury to the eyes.
HE'-LI-O-STATE, *s.* An instrument by which a sun beam may be steadily directed to one point.
HE'-LI-O-TROPE, *s.* That which turns to the sun; an ancient instrument for finding when the sun arrived at the line: also the sun-flower or turn-sol.
HELICAL.—See the next class.
HELIX, hēl'-icks, 188: *s.* A spiral line.
Hel'-i-cal, *a.* Spiral, winding.
Hel'-i-cite, *s.* A spiral shelled fossil.
Hel'-i-oid, *a.* Appearing or supposed spiral.
Hel'-i-o-spher'-ic, (-sēr'-ick, 163, 88) *a.* Wind- ing spirally round the pole of the sphere.
HELL=hēl, 155: *s.* (Related to *To Helc.*) The place or state of punishment for the wicked after the resurrection and judgement; also, the grave, or the state of the body after death and before the resurrection, according to some Christians; according to others, the place or state of the separated soul before its reunion with the body at the resurrection; also, the infernal regions, or Tartarus of the heathens; the other senses are allusive; as, the pains of hell; the powers of hell; a prison; a place imagined in play to be a prison; a receptacle for shreds; a gaming-house.
Hel'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like hell, infernal; wicked, malignant, detestable.
Hel'-ish-ly, *ad.* Infernally, wickedly.
Hel'-ish-ness, *s.* Wickedness; abhorred qualities.
Hel'-ward, 140, 38: *ad.* Toward hell. [Pope.]
Hel' The compounds are *Hel'-black*; *Hel'-born*; *Hel'-bred*; *Hel'-brewed*; *Hel'-broth*; *Hel'-cat*; *Hel'-con-founding*; *Hel'-doomed*; *Hel'-governed*; *Hel'-hag*; *Hel'-hated*; *Hel'-haunted*; *Hel'-haunted*; *Hel'-hite*, &c.
HELLEBORE=hēl'-lē-bōrē, *s.* A plant of various kinds; the black is called Christmas flower; it is poisonous, but in proper doses evacuant and alterative.
HELLENIC=hēl'-lē-nick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.
To Hel'-i-ize-NIXE, *v. n.* To use the Greek language.
Hel'-le-nism, 158: *s.* A Greek idiom.
Hel'-le-nist, *s.* One skilled in Greek, but particularly a Jew who used Greek in the early ages of Christianity.
Hel'-le-nis'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists, or the dialect they used: Hellenistical is the same.
HELLISH, &c.—See under Hell.
HELM=hēlm, *s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part or covering of something.
Helmed, Hel'-med, 114: *a.* Wearing a head-piece.
Hel'-met, 14: *s.* A helm or head-piece.
Hel'-met-ed, *a.* Furnished with a helmet.
HELM'-WIND, *s.* A wind in the north parts of England, in the neighbourhood of high mountains, which seem to be *helmed* for several previous days from the effect of clouds.
HELM=hēlm, *s.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered; that part of it which is on deck; figuratively, the station of government; a statesman.
To Helm, *v. a.* To guide, to conduct.
Helm'-man, 143: *s.* The steersman.
HELMINTHIC=hēl'-mīn'-tīck, *a.* Relating to worms.
Hel'-min-thol'-o-gy, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of worms.
HELOT=hēl'-ōt, *s.* A Spartan slave; a slave.
To HELP=hēlp, *v. a.* and *n.* (The old *pref.* and *part.* Hōlp and Hōlf-pen are obsolete.) To assist,

to support, to aid; to relieve, to cure; to prevent: *To help out*, to relieve from difficulty; *To help up*, to raise; *To help off*, to assist as to the getting rid of something; *To help a disorder*, to promote its cure;—*new*. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

Help, *s.* Assistance, aid; support, remedy; in America, a servant, a helper.

Hel'-per, 36: *s.* One that helps.

Help'-ful, 117: *a.* Useful; salutary.

Help'-less, *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting assistance; admitting no help.

Help'-less-ly, *ad.* Without succour.

Help'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being helpless.

HELP-MATE, *s.* A companion, a partner. Originally, a help meet or fit for Adam: [Gen. ii. 18:] the nearness of the phrase in point of sound suggesting the name by a sort of lucky mistake.

HELTER-SKELTER=hēl'-ter-skēl'-ter, *ad.* In a hurry and without order. [Colloq.]

HELVE=hēlv, 189: *s.* The handle of an axe.

To Helve, *v. a.* To fit with a helve.

HEM=hēm, *s.* A sewed double edge.

To Hem, *v. a.* To close the edge, as of cloth, by doubling it down and sewing it; to border, to edge; to enclose, to confine, followed by *in*, *about*, or *round*.

Hemmed, (hēmd, 114) *a.* Having a hem; enclosed.

HEM! *interj.* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest.

HEM, (hēm) *s.* The name of the foregoing *interj.*

To Hem, *v. n.* To utter hema.—See also in the class before.

HEMATINE, hēm'-d-īn, 105: *s.* The colouring principle of logwood, named as resembling blood-colour.

Hem'-a-tite, *s.* The blood-stone.

HEMI-, A Greek prefix signifying half; equivalent to Demi-, and Semi-.

HEM'-I-CRA'-NY, 105: *s.* A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HEM'-I-NA, *s.* Half a sextary, being three quarters of a pint; as a measure used in medicine, about ten ounces.

HEM'-I-CY'-CLE, 101: *s.* A half circle.

HEM'-I-PLEG'-y, (plēd'-gēy) *s.* A palsy that affects one half of the body.

HE-MIP'-TER, *s.* (*pl.* He-mip'-ter-*a.*) An insect having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranous.

HEM'-I-SPHERE, (-sērē, 163, 44) *s.* A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

Hem'-i-spher'-ic, 88: *a.* Containing half a sphere

Hem'-i-spher'-i-cal, *for* globe.

HEM'-I-STICH, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A half line in poetry.

Hem-is'-ti-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division in the verse.

HEM'-I-TONE, *s.* A semitone in music.

HEMLOCK=hēm'-lōck, *s.* A wild herb accounted a weed, and slightly noxious, differing, it is supposed, from the hemlock of the ancients, which was a deadly poison.

HEMMED.—See under *To Hem*.

HEMOPTYSIS, hē-mōp'-tē-sis, 105: *s.* (Compare Hematine, &c.) A spitting of blood.

HEM'-OR-RHAGE, 164: *s.* A flux of blood from some such cause as bursting a vessel. *Hem'-or-rha'-gy* is less in use.

HEM'-OR-RHOIDS, (hēm'-ōr-roidz, 143) *s. pl.* A swelling of the blood vessels of the fundament, with occasional flux of blood, the piles, or hemorrhoids.

Hem'-or-rhoi'-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

HEMP=hēmp, *s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made; the rind of the plant.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Hem'-pen, 114: *a.* Made of hemp: Hem'-py, *a.* Like hemp.

HEN=hên, *s.* The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly of the barn-door fowl.

Among the compounds are *Hen-bane*, *Hen-bit*, and *Hen's-foot*, (plants); *Hen-drier*, *Hen-horn* or *Hen-harrier*, (birds of prey); *Hen'-coop*, *Hen'-house*, *Hen'-roost*, (of literal meaning); and *Hen-hearted*, (dastardly); *Hen'-pecked*, (governed by the wife,) &c.

HENCE=hêncê, *ad.* From this place, time, cause, or occasion, &c. *From hence* is a pleonasm justified only by custom. When used exclamatively, *go or flee*, &c. is understood. *To hence* is obs.

Hence-forth', (-fô'urâ, 130) 84: *ad.* Henceforward. Hence-for'-ward, 140, 38: *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCHMAN=hênc'h-măn, *s.* An attendant.

HENCOOP, &c.—See among the compounds of Hen.

To HEND=hênd, *v. a.* To take hold or possession of. The *pret.* is Hent. [Fairfax.]

HEND=hênd, *a.* Gentle: *Hendy* is the same. [Obs.]

HENDECAGON=hên-dêc-kâ-gôn, *s.* A figure of eleven angles and sides.

Hen'-dec-a-syl'-la-ble, 101: *s.* Line of eleven syllables.

HENDIADYS=hên-dî'-d-dis, *s.* One by means of two, as when one thing is expressed by two nouns.

To HENT=hênt, *v. a.* To hend; of which verb it is also the preterit. [Obs.]

HEPAR=hê'-par, *s.* In Latin, the liver: by the old chemists it was applied under the form *hepar sulphuris*, or liver of sulphur, to a combination of sulphur with an alkali, on account of its brown red colour: hence the term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus.

He-pat'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the liver; pertain-He-pat'-ic-*al*, *ing* to a combination of sulphur with an alkali.

Hep'-a-tite, *s.* A mineral of a brown red colour.

To Hep'-a-tize, *v. a.* To impregnate with sulphurated hydrogen gas.

HEP'-A-TOS'-CO-PY, *s.* The inspection of the liver for the purpose of divination.

HEP=hêp, *s.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written *Hip*; as in speaking of *Hips* (heps) and *Haws*.

Hep'-tree, *s.* The wild dog-rose.

HEPTACAPSULAR=hêp'-tâ-căp'-sû-lar, *a.* Having seven cells or cavities. [Bot.]

HEP'-TA-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* An instrument of seven strings; a composition varied on seven tones.

HEP'-TA-GON, *s.* A figure of seven angles and sides.

Hep-tag'-o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEP-TAM'-E-REDE, *s.* That which divides into seven.

HEP-TAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Seven-fold masculine, or having seven stamens. [Bot.] Hep'-ta-gyn'-i-an (*g soft*) is seven-fold feminine, or having seven pistils.

HEP-TAPH'-YL-LOUS, 163: *a.* Having seven leaves.

HEP'-TAR-CHY, (-kêy, 161) *s.* A seven-fold government.

Hep'-tar-chist, *s.* One of seven rulers of a nation.

Hep'-tar-chic, 88: *a.* Denoting a seven-fold rule.

Hep'-ta-teuch, (-tûke, 110, 161) *s.* The first seven books of the bible.

HER=her, 35: *her*, 36, 176: *pron.* The oblique case of She; the possessive form of She when the name of the thing possessed follows: otherwise the possessive form is *HERA*.

HER-self', *pron.* The reciprocal form of She and Her.

HERALD=hêr'-ăld, *s.* One whose office was to carry messages between princes, to challenge to battle, and to proclaim peace; hence, a precursor or harbinger; the modern herald is an officer who registers

genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, and regulates all matters of ceremony at coronations, installations and the like.

To Her'-ald, *v. a.* To introduce as by a herald.

Her'-ald-ship, *s.* The office of a herald.

Her'-al-dry, 105: *s.* The art of a herald; blazonry.

He-ral'-dic, 88: *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HERB=herb, 35: *s.* A plant with a soft or succulent stalk, that dies to the root every year.

Her-ba'-ceous, (-ah'us) 90: *a.* Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

Her'-by, 105: *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

Her'-bage, *s.* Herbs collectively; in law, the liberty and right of pasture in another's grounds.

Her'-bal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to herbs; a book that classifies and describes herbs; a collection of dry herbs.

Her'-bal-ist, *s.* One skilled in herbs; *Herbarist* and *Herborist* are met with, but little used.

Herb'-ar, *s.* A herb, a plant. [Spenser.]

Her'-bar-y, *s.* A garden of plants: the Latin word, *Herbarium*, is used for a collection of dried plants.

Her'-be-let, *s.* A small herb.

Her-bes'-cent, *a.* Growing into herbs.

Her-biv'-o-rous, 81, 120: *a.* Eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants.

Her'-bid, *a.* Covered with herbs: Her'-bu-lent, containing herbs: Her'-bous, abounding with herbs.

To Her'-bor-ize, *v. n.* To search for plants.

Her'-bor-i-za'-tion, *s.* Semblance of herbs in fossils.

Herb'-y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [Bacon.]

Herb'-wom-an, 116: *s.* She who sells vegetables.

HERCULEAN=her-cû'-lê-ăn, 90, 86: *a.* Having or requiring extraordinary strength or bulk.

HERCYNIAN, her-cin'-ê-ăn, 90, 146: *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

HERD=herd, 35: *s.* A number of beasts feeding together, particularly of the bovine kind; a company of men in contempt or detestation; anciently, a keeper of cattle.

To Herd, *v. n.* To unite or associate as beasts.

Of the compounds, *Herd-groom* and *Herd-man* are out of use: we now say *Herd-man*.

HERE=hêrê, 43: *ad.* In this place; in the present state; it is liable to be used exclamatively: it is very often incorrectly used for *hither*.

Here-a-bout, Here-a-bouts, *ad.* About this place.

Here-aft'-er, *ad.* and *s.* In time to come; in another state:—*s.* A future state of being.

Here-at', *ad.* At this: Here-by' *ad.* By this.

There are other compounds, most of which are now either quaint or used only in legal instruments; as *Here-in*; *Here-in'to*; *Here-of*; (*pron.* Here-off') *Here-on*; *Here-out*; *Here-to*; (*pron.* Here-to'd') *Here-to-fore*; (*formerly*) *Here-into*; *Here-upon*; *Here-with*; (*pron.* Here-with') &c.

HEREDITAMENT, &c.—See in the class below.

HEREDITARY, hê-rêd'-ê-târ-êy, 105: *a.* That has descended from an ancestor; that may descend to a child or other successor.

He-red'-i-tar-i-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.

He-red'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be inherited.

HER'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That can inherit; that may be inherited; annexed to estates of inheritance.

Her'-i-tage, 99: *s.* Inheritance; in Scripture language, the people whom God adopts.

Her-e-dit'-a-ment, 85: *s.* Inheritance; whatever may be inherited. [Law.]

HEREMITE.—See Eremita.

HERESY, hêr'-ê-cêy, 105: *s.* Literally, a tenet, appropriately, private or peculiar tenets on any subject, particularly of a religious nature, in holding which the person or persons differ from the great body of which he or they have been esteemed members: thus,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă: lăw: gôd: j'w, *s. c. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

HER

HEY

the church of Rome, denominated catholic or universal, esteems as heresy whatever tenets are not in accordance with her doctrines; and so of other churches with regard to those who have become dissenters.

HER'-e-si-arch', (hēr'-ē-cē-ark', 161) *s.* A chief of a sect of heretics.

HER'-e-tic, *s.* One given to heresy.

Her-et'-i-cal, *a.* Containing heresy.

Her-et'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an heretical manner.

HERETOCH=hēr'-ē-tōtch, *s.* A general. [Obs.]

HERETO, **HEREUPON**, &c.—See compounds of Here.

HERIOT, hēr'-ē-ōt, 105: *s.* A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, usually a beast.

Her-i-o-ta-ble, *a.* Subject to payment of heriot.

HERITABLE, **HERITAGE**.—See under Hereditary.

HERMAPHRODITE, her-māf'-rō-dīte, 163: *s.* One who, like the child of Mercury and Venus, unites in one body the characteristics of both sexes.

Her-maph'-ro-dit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Of double sex.

Her-maph'-ro-dit'-i-cal, } *a.* Of double sex.

HER-ME-KU'-TIC, 110: *a.* Literally, of Mercury, as the interpreter of the gods: interpreting, explaining.

HER-ME'-IC, 88: } *a.* Designating chemistry, of

HER-ME'-I-CAL, } which Mercury was the fabled inventor, but particularly that exploded system of chemistry which referred all the phenomena of nature to three principles, salts, sulphur, and mercury: an *hermetic seal* is a seal in a chemical sense, namely, a seal that completely closes.

Her-met'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to hermetic art, and, as applied to the act of sealing, completely, entirely.

HERMIT=her-mīt, *s.* An anchorite, an eremite.

Her-mi-tes, *s.* A female hermit.

Her-mi-tage, *s.* The habitation of a hermit.

Her-mi-tar-y, 129, 34, 105: *s.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.

Her-mit'-i-cal, 84: *a.* Suitable to a hermit.

HERMOGENIAN=her-mō-ge'-nē-ān, 90: *s.* One of an early sect of heretics, the disciples of Hermogenes.

HERN=hern, *s.* A contraction of *Heron*.

Hern'-hill, *s.* A plant.

Hern'-shaw, *s.* A Heron-shaw, which see.

HERNIA, her-nē-d, 105: *s.* A rupture.

HERO=hēr'-ō, 43: *s. sing.* } 108. A man

HEROES=hēr'-ōz, 151: *s. pl.* of distinguished valour; an extraordinary person; the principal character in a poem or narration.

He-ro'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a hero,

He-ro'-i-cal, } for the narration of noble deeds; brave, magnanimous: *Heroic verse* is that in which heroic deeds are usually celebrated, which, in English, is the ten syllable verse with dissyllabic rhythm, whether rhymed or blank.

He-ro'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a hero. Milton has used heroically.

Her'-o-i-com'-ic, *a.* Comic in heroic mask or dress.

Her'-o-ine, (-īn, 105) *s.* A female hero. *Heroess* is obs.

Her'-o-ism, 158: *s.* Qualities of a hero, bravery.

HERON=hēr'-ōn, *s.* A bird that feeds on fish.

Her'-on-ry, 105: *s.* A place where herons breed.

Her'-on-shaw, *s.* A herony, according to Johnson; according to others, a heron. *Handaw* was an established corruption of this word in a proverbial expression. *Hamlet*, Act 3. S. 2.

HERPES, her'-pēz, 101: *s.* A name of some cutaneous eruptions from their tendency to creep or spread.

Her-pet'-ic, 88: *a.* Creeping, spreading.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i*, *e*, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i*, *e*, vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

HER'-PE-TOL'-O-GY, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles, or creeping animals.

HERRING=hēr'-ring, *s.* A small sea-fish.

HA-REN'-GI-FORM, (hā-rēn'-jē-form) *a.* Like a herring.

HERS, HERSELF.—See under Her.

HERSE=herc, 153: *s.* A portcullis set with spikes used in fortification. In other senses, see Hears.

Her'-sil-lon, *s.* A plank with spikes. [Military.]

To HERY, hēr'-ēy, *v. a.* To hallow, to praise. [Obs.]

To HESITATE, hēz'-ē-tāt, 105: *v. n.* Originally, to stick; to stop or stammer in speaking; to be doubtful, to delay, to pause. Pope uses it actively.

Her'-i-tant, *a.* Hesitating, wanting fluency.

Her'-i-tan-cy, *s.* Doubtfulness, suspense.

Her'-i-ta'-ting-ly, *ad.* With hesitation.

Her'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* Doubt; a stammering.

Her'-i-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Showing hesitation.

HESPER=hēs'-per, *s.* The evening star.

Hes-pe'-ri-an, 43, 105: *a.* Western.

HEST=hēst, *s.* Command, behest. [Poet.]

HESTERNAL=hēs-ter'-nal, *a.* Pertaining to yesterday.

HETEROCLITE=hēt'-ēr-ō-clīt', *s.* and *a.* A noun that falls into another than the common forms of declension, an irregular noun; any thing irregular: —*adj.* Irregular, singular.

Het'-er-ō-clīt'-i-cal, *a.* Irregular in declension.

HET'-ER-ODOX, 188: *a.* and *s.* Other than established or orthodox; heretical.—*s.* A heresy.

Het'-er-ō-dox'-y, 105: *s.* Heresy.

HET'-ER-ODGENS', *a.* Of another kind, dissimilar.

Het'-er-ō-ge'-ne-al, } 90: *a.* Of a different kind,

Het'-er-ō-ge'-ne-ous, } as opposed to Homogeneous.

Het'-er-ō-ge'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being heterogeneous: *Heterogeneity* is less used.

HET'-ER-OS'-CIAN, (-ōsh'-ān, 147) *s.* He whose shadow at noon is not sometimes north and sometimes south, but is always one or the other, an antiscian. —See Ascl.

To HEW=hū, 110: } *v. a.* To cut with an axe
1 **HEWED**, hūde, 114: } or similar instrument;
2 **HEWED**, hūde, (or) } hack; to chop; to form
3 **HEWEN**=hūnt, 110: } laboriously: followed by
down, it signifies to fell; by up, to excavate; by off, to separate; by out, to shape.

Hew'-er, *s.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEXADE, hēcks'-āde, 154: *s.* A series of six.

HEX'-A-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* A chord called a sixth.

HEX'-A-DAC'-TY-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having six toes.

HEX'-A-GON, *s.* A figure of six angles and sides.

Hex-ag'-o-nal, *a.* Having six angles.

HEX'-A-GYN'-I-AN, (-jūn'-yān, 146) *a.* Six-fold feminine, or having six pistils. [Bot.] *Hexandrian* is six-fold masculine, or having six stamens.

HEX'-A-HE'-DRON, *s.* A figure with six bases or sides, that is, a cube or solid square.

HEX'-A-HE'-ME-RON, *s.* The term of six days.

HEX-AM'-E-TER, *s.* A verse of six feet.

Hex-a-met'-ri-cal, *a.* Consisting of six feet.

HEX-AN'-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Having six angles.

HEX'-A-PLAR, 34: *a.* Sextuple.

HEX'-A-STICH, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A poem of six lines.

HEX'-A-STYLE, *s.* A building with six columns.

HEY=hāy, *interj.* An expression of joy; of which

HEY-DAY with two accents, is a sort of reduplication.

Hey, 100: *s.* A figure in a dance.

Hey'-day, *s.* Frolic, wildness. [Shaks.]

Hey'-de-guy, (-gūy) *s.* The round in a dance. [Obs.]

HIATION, hī-ā'-shūn, 90: *s.* The act of gaping.
Hi-a'-tus, *s.* An opening, the effect of vowel sounds in succession, or without a consonant between them.
HIIBERNAL=hī-ber'-nāl, *a.* (Compare Hyemal.) Belonging to winter.
Hi-ber'-na-cle, *s.* Quarters or shelter for winter.
To Hi'-ber-nate, *v. n.* To winter. [Darwin.]
HIBERNIAN, hī-ber'-nē-ān, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating to Ireland:—*s.* An Irishman.
Hi-ber'-ni-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* An Irish idiom.
HICCIUS-DOCTIUS, hick'-shē-ūs-dōck'-shē-ūs, 147: *s.* (Corruption of *Hic est doctus*.) A prime conjuror. [Hudibras.]
HICCUGH, hīc'-cōf, 120, 162: *s.* A spasmodic affection of the vessels of deglutition; or a catch of the respiratory muscles producing a sort of cough at intervals.
Hic'-cup, *s.* The same as the preceding, and preferable in familiar use both in spelling and sound.
To Hic'-cough, or **Hic'-cup**, *v. n.* To utter a hiccough.
HICKORY, hīck'-ōr-ēy, *s.* Sort of walnut-tree.
HICKWAY=hīck'-wāy, *s.* Sort of woodpecker.
HIDALGO, hē-dāl'-gō, [Span.] *s.* One nobly born.
To HIDE=hīd,

114: <i>v. a.</i> and <i>n.</i> To	conceal, to withdraw from
HID=hīd, (or)	sight or knowledge:— <i>neu.</i>
HIDDEN, hīd'-dn,	To lie hid.

Hi'-der, 36: *s.* One that hides.
Hi'-ding, *s.* Concealment: hence, **Hi'-ding-place**.
Hide-and-Seek, *s.* A child's play so called.
HIDE=hīd, *s.* The skin of an animal.
Hi'-ding, *s.* A beating. [Vulgar.] See also the class above.
HIDE-bound, 32: *a.* Applied to a horse, signifies that his skin cannot be pulled up or raised from his ribs and back; applied to a tree, that the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable; nig-gardly.
HIDE=hīde, *s.* A measure or quantity of land not accurately determined; 60, 80, or 100 acres.
Hi'-dage, *s.* An ancient occasional land-tax.
HIDEOUS, hīd'-ē-ūs, 146, 147, 120: *a.* Frightful to the sight, shocking to the ear; detestable.
Hid'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* In a manner that shocks.
Hid'-e-ous-ness, *s.* Frightful ugliness; terror.
To HIE=hī, *v. n.* To hasten: it was frequently used with a reciprocal pronoun, as, "Hie thee home."
HIERARCH, hī'-e-rark, 161: *s.* A chief or ruler of a sacred order of persons.
Hi'-e-rar-chal, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy.
Hi'-e-rar-chy, (-kēy) *s.* A kingdom of sacred beings, as angels; the priesthood, as a consecrated and regulated body.
Hi'-e-rar'-chi-cal, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiastical government.
Hi'-e-ro-OLYPH, (-glīf, 163) *s.* A sacred character or symbol, such particularly as were used by the Egyptians; an emblem; a figure implying a word.
Hi'-e-ro-glyph'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Emblematic: Hieroglyphical is the same.—*s.* A hieroglyph.
Hi'-e-ro-glyph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Emblematically.
Hi'-e-ro-GRAM, *s.* Species of sacred writing.
Hi'-e-ro-gram'-ma-tist, *s.* Writer of hieroglyphics.
Hi'-e-ro-gram-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Used sacredly as signs.
Hi'-e-rog'-ra-phy, (-lēy, 163) *s.* Holy writing.
Hi'-e-ro-rap'h'-ic, 88: *a.* Denoting holy writing.
Hi'-e-ro-

Y, <i>s.</i> Discourse on sacred things.
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Hi'-e-ro-MAN'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by the sacred or holy offerings to gods.
Hi'-e-ro-PHANT, *s.* One who shows or enforces sacred or holy doctrines, a priest.
To HIGGLE, hīg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare To Haggle.) To carry provisions about and offer them for sale; to chaffer, or drive a hard bargain.
Hig'-gler, *s.* One who higgles.
Hig'-gle-dy-pig'-gle-dy, *ad.* In confusion like goods in a higgler's basket. [A low word.]
HIGH, hī, 115, 162, 139: *a.* and *ad.* Long upwards, opposed to deep or long downwards, elevated in place,—in antiquity,—in rank or importance,—in sentiment,—in intellectual quality,—in strength or power: it has other figurative senses; as boastful, lofty; severe; tempestuous; full, complete; strong-tasted; dear in price; capital as opposed to petty; acute as opposed to low or grave in tone; loud as opposed to soft; (this is less proper); extreme in principle or opinion:—*adv.* Aloft; with deep thought; powerfully.
High'-ly, *ad.* With elevation in place; in a great degree; proudly; with elevation of opinion.
High'-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Highest, topmost.
High'-ness, *s.* The state of being high, elevation; the style or title of princes; anciently, of kings.
Highth, (hīth) *s.* Height: So Milton spells the word, as if immediately derived from High: but see Height.
High'-land, *s.* Mountainous region.
High'-land-er, 36: *s.* An inhabitant of the high-lands, particularly of Scotland.
High'-way, *s.* A public road, an open way.
High'-way-man, *s.* One who robs on the highway.
g The other compounds are *High'-aimed*; *High'-arched*; *High'-aspiring*; *High'-blessed*; *High'-blown*; *High'-born*; *High'-built*; *High'-climbing*; *High'-coloured*; *High'-day*, (*a.* fine as holiday clothes; *High'-decorating*; *High'-embowed*, (having lofty arches; see Embowed); *High'-engendered*; *High'-fed*; *High'-flaming*; *High'-flier*, (one that runs into extravagance of opinion); *High'-flooded*, (elevated; turgid.); *High'-flushed*; *High'-frozen*; *High'-gown*; *High'-heaped*; *High'-hearted*; *High'-heeled*; *High'-hung*; *High'-leed*; *High'-mattered*; *High'-minded*; *High'-placed*; *High'-priest*; *High'-principled*; *High'-raised*; *High'-reaching*, (ambitious); *High'-reared*; *High'-red*, (deeply red); *High'-repented*; *High'-resol'nd*; *High'-roofed*; *High'-seasoned*; *High'-seated*; *High'-sighted*; *High'-sounding*; *High'-spirited*; *High'-stomached*, (obstinate; lofty); *High'-swelling*; *High'-tween*; *High'-tasted*; *High'-towered*; *High'-viced*; *High'-water*, (height of the tide); *High'-wrought*, (agitated to the utmost; also, accurately finished.) &c.
HIGHT, hīte, 115, 162: *v. defective*. Am named; is named: to be named; was named; named. [Obs. or Poet.]
HILARITY, hē-lār'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Merriment.
HILARY, hīl'-ā-rēy, *a.* On or near about the festival of St. Hilary, which is Jan. 13.
HILDING=hīl'-ding, *s.* A mean, cowardly man; a sorry, paltry woman. [Shaks.]
HILL=hīll, *s.* An elevation of ground, understood in general as less than a mountain.
Hil'-ly, 105: *a.* Abounding with hills.
Hil'-lock, *s.* A small hill.
HILT=hīlt, *s.* A handle, particularly of a sword.
Hil'-ted, *a.* Having a handle.
HIM=hīm, *pron.* The oblique case of He.
Him-self, *pron.* The reciprocal of He and Him; in ancient authors, it is also used where we now use itself.
HIN=hīn, *s.* A Hebrew measure about five quarts.
HIND, hīnd, 115: *s.* The female of the stag.
HIND, hīnd, *s.* A servant; a peasant, a boor.
HIND-BER-RY, *s.* Sort of raspberry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. Jew, 55: a, e, &c. mute, 171.
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HIND, hīnd, 115: *a.* Contrary in position to the face; backward.

Hind-er, *a.* Being or lying behind.

Hind-most, 116: *a.* Last; quite in the rear: it is used to be *Hindmost*, which now seldom occurs.

To HINDER=hīn'-der, *v. a.* and *n.* To stop, to retard, to prevent:—*new.* To raise obstacles.

Hin'-der-er, *s.* One who hinders.

Hin'-der-ance, hin'-drance, *s.* Obstruction.

HINDOO=hin-doo', *s.* An aboriginal native of Hindoostan whose language is Hindoostanee.

HINGE=hinge, *s.* The joint on which a door or gate turns; figuratively, that on which something depends; one of the cardinal points.

To Hinge, *v. a.* and *n.* To furnish with hinges, to bend:—*new.* To hang as on a hinge.

To HINT=hint, *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; *To hint at*, *is*, to allude to, to mention slightly.

Hint, *s.* Distant allusion, slight mention.

HIP=hip, *s.* The joint of the thigh; the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh: *To have on the hip*, a phrase borrowed from wrestlers, signifying, to have the advantage over: *To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely.

To Hip, *v. a.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

Hip'-shot, *a.* Dislocated at the hip.

HIP=hip, *s.* Fruit of wild briar.—See *Hep*.

Hip'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.

HIP=hip, *interj.* An exclamation to any one.

HIP'-HOP=hip'-hōp, *ad.* With hopping gait. [Vul.]

To HIP=hip, *v. a.* To render *hypocondriac* or melancholy. [A colloq. corruption.]

Hipped, (hīpt, 114, 143) *a.* Melancholy. [Colloq.]

Hip'-pish, *a.* Hypochondriac. [Colloq.]

HIPPOCAMP=hip'-pō-cāmp, *s.* A sea-horse.

HIP'-PO-CEN'-TAUR, 131: *s.* A fabulous monster, half a man and half a horse.

HIP'-PO-DROME, *s.* Horse and chariot course.

HIP'-PO-GRIFY, *s.* A winged horse.

HIP'-PO-PO'-A-MUS, *s.* The river-horse, an animal of the Nile: Spenser corrupts it to *Hippodame*, to signify sea-horse.

HIP-POPE'-A-GOUS, 163, 3, 120: *a.* Feeding on horses.

HIPPOCRATISM, hip-pōck'-rā-tizm, 158: *a.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, the Greek physician.

HIP'-PO-CRAS, *s.* A medicated wine.

HIPSHOT, **HIPWORT**.—See *Hip*, (both nouns.)

HIP=her, 33: *pron.* Their. [Obs.]

To HIRE=hīre, 45: *v. a.* To procure the temporary use or service of, at a certain price; to bribe; to let, and in this sense, to prevent ambiguity, often followed by *out*.

Hire, *s.* Recompense for use of a thing; wages.

Hir'-er, 36: *s.* One who hires.

Hire'-ling, *s.* and *a.* A hired servant; a mercenary: *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; prostituted.

HIRSUTE=her-sūte', 36: *a.* Hairy; rugged.

HIS, hīz, 151: *pron.* The possessive form of *He*.

HISPID=his'-pid, *a.* Rough, bristly.

To HISS=hiss, *v. n.* and *a.* To utter the sound of letter *s*:—*act.* To condemn by hissing, to explode, to follow with hisses.

Hiss, *s.* The sound of *s*; expression of contempt.

Hiss'-ing, *s.* Noise of a hiss; object of hisses.

HIST=hist, *interj.* Hush! silence! "Hist along," (Milton, *Il Pens.*) bring along with the warning of *Hist*!

HISTORIAL, &c.—See the ensuing class.

HISTORY, his-tōr-ēy, 129, 38, 105: *s.* An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; narration; the knowledge of facts.

His-to-ried, 114: *a.* Recorded in history. [Unusual.]

His-to'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A writer of history.

His-tor'-ic, 88; 129: *a.* Containing history; con-

His-tor'-i-cal, stained in history; pertaining to history: old authors use *HISTORICAL*: applied to painting, it signifies that highest branch of the Art which can embody a story in one picture, and invest it with the warmth of poetry.

His-tor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an historical manner.

To His-tor'-i-fy, 6: *v. a.* To record. [Unusual.]

HIS'-TO-RI-OO'-RA-PHY, (-lēy, 163, 105, 87) *s.* The art or employment of an historian.

HIS'-TO-RI-OG'-YA-PHER, *s.* A professed historian.

HIS'-TO-RI-ON'-O-GRY, 87: *s.* Knowledge of history; explanation of history.

HIS'-TO-RY-PIECE, 103: *s.* A picture representing a real event: all historical pictures are not history-pieces.

HISTRIONIC, his-trē-on'-jick, 88: *a.* Bedditing the stage or a player; theatrical; pantomimic: *Histrionic* is the same, but at present less in use.

HIS'-TRI-ON'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Theatrically.

HIS'-TRI-O-NIUM, 158: *s.* Stage-play.

To HIT=hit, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike; to touch as a mark, not to miss; to reach; to suit; to catch as by the right bait: *To hit off*, to determine luckily; to represent by striking features:—*new.* To class; to chance luckily; to light, followed by *on* or *upon*; to agree.

Hit, *s.* A stroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH=hitch, *v. n.* To become entangled or hooked together; to be caught or fall into; to hobble as if from some defect in a joint.

Hitch, *s.* A catch; an impediment.

To HITCHEL, the same as *To Hatchel*, which see.

HITHIE=hithē, 115: *s.* A small haven for boats: it occurs in the names of places, as Greenhithie, Lambhithie, now Lambeth.

HITHER=hith'-er, *ad.* and *a.* To this place, used with verbs signifying motion; (compare *Here*;) to this point:—*adj.* Towards this part, nearer.

Hith'-er-most, 116: *a.* Nearest on this side.

Hith'-er-to, 107: *ad.* To this time, or place.

Hith'-er-ward, 141, 38: *Hith'-er-wards*, 143: *ad.* This way; towards this place.

HIVE=hive, *s.* The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the bees of a hive; a company or society.

To HIVE, *v. a.* and *n.* To collect into a hive; to receive as sweets into a hive:—*new.* To take shelter together.

Hiv'-er, 36: *s.* One who hives bees.

HO! or **HOA!**=hō: *interj.* Stop! cease! come! within here! attend! It was formerly used substantively; as "there is no *ho* with him," i. e. no restraint or stop. *To Ho*, as a verb, is to call out.

HOAR=hōre, 47: *a.* White, particularly with frost, and with age: in old authors, musty.

Hoar'-y, *a.* Hoar: it is more in use than *Hoar*.

Hoar'-i-ness, *s.* State of being hoary.

Hoar'-frost, *s.* Congelation of dew...

Hoar'-hound, *s.* A plant with a hoary flower.

et In other compounds *HOAR* has frequently the meaning of *boundary*, with an etymology differing from this class of words: thus, a *HOAR-STONE* is a boundary-stone.

HOARD=hō'ard=hō'urd=hō'urd, 134: *s.* A store or quantity accumulated; a hidden stock; a treasure; a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work.

To Hoard, *v. a.* and *n.* To make into a hoard, to lay up in store:—*new.* To lay up private stores.

Hoard'-er, 36: *s.* One who hoards.

HOARSE=hō'arce=hō'urce, 134, 47, 153: *a.*

Having the voice rough as with a cold; rough in sound.

Hoarse'-ly, *ad.* With a rough harsh voice.

Hoarse'-ness, *s.* Roughness of voice.

The sign *is* used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

HOARY, &c.—See under Hoar.

HOAX, hōaks, 188: *s.* A deception; a mischievous imposition played off as a joke.

To Hoax, *v. a.* To deceive as a joke; to cajole.

HOAX-ER, 36: *s.* One that hoaxes. [Colloq.]

HOB=hōb, *s.* The part of a grate on which things are reposed in order to be kept warm.

HOB=hōb, *s.* A contraction for *Robin*: hence a clown; also, a sprite, from *Robin Goodfellow*.

HOV-GOB-LIN, *s.* Hob the goblin, fairy, or sprite; hence, generally, a sprite, a goblin.

HOBIT=hōb'-it, *s.* A small bomb mortar.

HOBBISM, hōb'-bizm, 158: *s.* The principles of Hobbes of Malmesbury, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man, by nature, an altogether selfish being.

To Hobble, hōb'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to move unevenly.

Hob'-ble, *s.* Uneven awkward gait.—See lower.

Hob'-bler, 36: *s.* One that hobbles.

Hob'-bling-ly, *ad.* Lamely; clumsily.

HOB'-BLE, *s.* A situation in which one is stopped from further smooth progress, a difficulty, a dilemma.

To Hob'-ble, *v. a.* To perplex, to embarrass.

HOBBLEDEHOY, hōb'-bl-dē-hoy', *s.* Cant phrase for one not a man nor quite a boy: originally, Sir *Hobnab de Hoy*.

HOBBY, hōb'-bēy, 105: *s.* A species of hawk.

HOBBY, hōb'-bēy, *s.* A strong horse of a middle size, originally from Ireland; hence, a nag or riding horse generally: *Hobby-horse* was a character in the old May games, in which the performer was accoutred with a pasteboard horse; hence, a child's horse; and, hence, a person's favourite pursuit or plaything.

HOH'-NAIL, *s.* A nail such as is used in shoeing a horse: hence, *Hoh'-nailed*, set with large nails.

HOBOBLIN—See under Hob.

HOBNOB=hōb'-nōb, *ad.* Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

HOBBSON'S CHOICE, hōb'-sōn'z-choic', *s.* The thing offered, or nothing. [See Spectator, No. 509.]

HOCK=hōck, *s.* Old strong Rhenish wine; it was formerly called *Hock'amore*.

HOCK, To HOCK.—See Hough.

Hock'-herb, (hōck'-herb) *s.* A plant.

To Hoc'-kle, 101: *v. a.* To hamstring; to cut, as stubble.

HOCUS-POCUS=hō'-cūa-pō'-cūs, *s.* A juggler; a juggler. *Uchus Borhus* was a demon of Northern mythology.

HOD=hōd, *s.* A bricklayer's portable trough.

Hod'-man, *s.* A bricklayer's labourer.

HODDY-DODDY, hōd'-dēy-dōd'-dēy, *s.* An awkward-made person; a ridiculous person. [Swift.]

HODGE-PODGE=hōdg'-pōdg', *s.* A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Colloq.]

HODIERNAL, hō-dē-er'-nāl, *a.* Of to-day.

HODMANDOD=hōd'-mān-dōd, *s.* A shell fish, otherwise called a *Dodman*; a shell snail.

HOE=hō, *s.* A tool used in gardening.

To Hoe, *v. a.* To cut the ground, or dig, scrape, or clear from weeds, or lay in ridges with a hoe.

HOG=hōg, *s.* A swine; a castrated boar; in some provinces it is applied to other beasts; a brutal or dirty fellow; a sort of broom used at sea. *To hog a ship*, is to scrub the bottom: *To hog the mane of a horse*, is to cut it short.

Hog'-gish, (-guish, 77) *a.* Like a hog, brutish, greedy.

Hog'-gish-ly, *ad.* Brutishly; greedily; selfishly.

Hog'-gish-ness, *s.* Brutality; selfishness.

HOG'-GAK-KI, 77: *s.* A ewe of two years old: so Hog'-get, for a ewe of two years. [Provincial.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, *e, &c.* mute, 171.

HOG'-ATY, (-stī) *s.* A house for hogs.

HOG'-WASH, (-wōsh, 140) *s.* Draff given to swine. *☞* The other compounds are *Hog'-cote*, (hog'-sty.)

Hog'-beans, *Hog'-bread*, *Hog'-t-mushrooms*, *Hog'-fennel*, (plants.) &c.

HOGO, A corruption of Haut-gout.

HOGSHEAD, hōgz'-hēd, 143, 120: *s.* (The corruption of a Dutch word.) Sixty gallons; a large barrel.

HOLDEN, hōy'-dn, 114: *s.* and *a.* A girl of rude, rustic manners: (It was originally applied also to a man.)—*adj.* Iuelegant, rompish, rude.

To Hol'-den, *v. n.* To romp with rustic coarseness.

To HOIST=hoist, *v. a.* To raise, to lift up: formerly also written *To Hoise*. It is not now an elegant word, though proper at sea.

Hoist, *s.* A lift; the height of a flag or ensign.

To HOIT=hoit, 29: *v. n.* To leap, to caper. [Obs.] Hence the *adj.* and *interj.* Hol'-ty-toi'-ty.

HOLCAD=hōl'-cād, *s.* A ship of burden. [Grec. Hist.]

To HOLD=hōld, 116:

I HELD=hēld, } *v. a.* and *n.* To have or grasp in the hand; to have;

HELD=hēld, (or) } to keep; to maintain;

HOLDEN, hōl'-dn, 114: } to keep; to maintain; to maintain as an opinion; to contain; to possess as taking or having from another; to restrain; to detain—*new.* To keep its parts together, to maintain its existence; to be what it pretends to be, to be real or true; to continue unbroken or unvaried; to refrain; to possess from another; to maintain an opinion: *To hold forth*, to propose; to put forward; to harangue: *To hold in*, to restrain; *To hold off*, to keep at a distance; *To hold on*, to continue; *To hold out*, to offer; to continue; to last; not to yield: *To hold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain; to support one's-self; to keep fine weather; to keep the same speed; *To hold together*, to remain in union. In the imperative, Hold! this verb becomes an interjection.

Hold, *s.* Grasp, seizure, possession; custody; that which holds or keeps; power, influence; the lower part of a ship; a lurking place; a fortified place.

Hold'-er, *s.* He or that which holds; a tenant.

Hold'-ing, *s.* A tenure or farm; hold, influence; anciently, the return, chorus, or burden of a song.

HOLD'-back, *s.* Hindrance, restraint.

Hold'-er-forth, 130: *s.* An haranguer; a preacher.

Hold'-fast, *s.* That which holds, a catch, a hook.

Hol'-ster, *s.* (Holdster.) Case for a horse-pistol.

HOLE=hōle, *s.* A cavity; a perforation; a cell; a mean dwelling; an opening or means of escape, a subterfuge.

To Hole, *v. n.* and *a.* To go into, or form a hole.

HOL'-LOW, (hōl'-lō, 125) *a.* and *s.* Having a void space within, not solid; not compact and close; having the effect of sound reverberated from a cavity; not solid in principle or quality, not what one appears, not faithful—*s.* A cavity; a hole; a groove; a canal. Hol'-low as an *adv.* as, "To beat one hollow," seems to be a corruption of Wholly.

To Hol'-low, *v. a.* To make hollow, to excavate. See also under Hallow.

Hol'-low-ly, *ad.* With cavities; insincerely.

Hol'-low-ness, *s.* State of being hollow; insincerity.

☞ The compounds are *Hol'low-eyed*, (sunk-eyed;) *Hol'low-hearted*, (insincere;) *Hol'low-root*, (a plant,) &c.

HOLIDAM, HOLINESS, &c.—See under Holy.

HOLLAND=hōl'-lānd, *s.* Fine linen originally only of Dutch manufacture; brown holland is a coarser linen.

Hol'-lan-der, *s.* A Dutchman. [Shaks.]

Hol'-lands, 143: *s.* A better sort of gin imported from the continent.

HOLLOA=hōl'-lō', 108: *interj.* An exclamation to some one at a distance: it is also written *Hollo!* and *Holla!*

HOL'-LA, (höl'-lā) *s.* A shout.

To Hol'-la, *v. n.* To cry out loudly.

To Hol'-low, (höl'-lō, 125) *v. n.* To holla.

HOLLOW, To HOLLOW.—See under Hole, and Holla.

HOLLY, höl'-lē, *s.* Holm tree, an evergreen.

HOL'-LY-HOCK', *s.* Rose mallow, a sturdy plant.

HOL'-LY-ROSE, 151: *s.* A scentless plant.

HOLM, (hölm) *s.* The evergreen oak.

HOLM=hölm, *s.* A river island; low, flat land.

HOLOCAUST=höl'-ō-cāust, *s.* A sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire.

HOL'-O-GRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A deed executed or written wholly by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP, HOLPEN.—See To Help.

HOLSTER.—See under To Hold.

HOLT, hölt, 116: *s.* A wood; a forest; a hill.

HOLY, hö'-lē, *a.* Primarily, whole or perfect in a moral sense; good, religious, pure, immaculate; hal-
lowed; sacred to divine use.

HOL'-I-DAM, (höl'-ē-dām, 92) *s.* Holy-lady. [Obs.]

HOL'-I-DAY, 92: *s.* and *a.* A holy day, or day of some ecclesiastical festival; hence, an anniversary feast generally; a day of rest; a day of gaiety and sport.—*adj.* Befitting a holiday; coming only at intervals.

Other compounds retain the primitive sound of the word Holy; as *Holy Ghost*; *Holy-rod*, (the holy-cross; yet as applied to the palace in Edinburgh, it is pronounced *hol'-y-rod*); *Holy-Thurs-day*, (ascension day); *Holy-week*, (passion week.) &c.

HOMAGE=hö'm'-āgē, 99: *s.* Acknowledgement as from a feudatory of service and fealty due to his superior lord; the external act by which the acknowledgement is signified; generally, obeisance, respect.

To Hom'-age, *v. a.* To do homage to. [Unusual.]

Hom'-ager, 2: *s.* One who homages. [Shaks.]

Hom'-age-a-ble, 101: *a.* Subject to homage.

HOME=hö'mē, *s.* and *ad.* One's own house; or place of abode; one's own country; place where any person or thing abides or is to abide.—*adj.* Domestic; native; close, reaching its destination.—*adv.* To one's own habitation or country; close, closely; to the point.

Home-less, *a.* Without a home.

Home-lot, *s.* Inclosure on which the mansion stands or near it.

Home-ly, *a.* Pertaining to home. [Obs.] See lower.

Home-born, *a.* Native, natural; not foreign.

Home-bred, *a.* Taught only at home; artless, uncultivated; rude; domestic, not foreign.

Home-felt, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward.

Home-spun, *a.* and *s.* Wrought at home; plain, inelegant; rude.—*s.* A rude untaught man.

Home-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* The place of the mansion, often including a portion of the adjoining land; also called HOME'-STALL, (112.)

Home-word, Home-wards, 140: *ad.* Toward home.

Other compounds are *Home'-keeping*, (not given to gadding); *Home'-lym*, (home pond, the name of a fish); *Home'-made*, (made at home); and *Home'-speaking*, (speech to the point.)

HOM'-LY, 105, *a.* and *ad.* Coarse, or homespun; hence, plain in features; rude in quality.—*adv.* Homely.

Home-li-ly, *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

Home-li-ness, *s.* Plainness; rudeness, coarseness.

HOMER=hö'-mēr, *s.* A Hebrew measure; 3 pints.

HOMERIC=hö-mēr'-ick, *a.* Pertaining to Homer.

HOMESPUN, HOMESTALL, &c.—See under Home.

HOMICIDE, höm'-ē-cide, *s.* The killing of a man by the hand of man; in this general sense, it includes both murder, and the legal or justifiable slaying of a man; in a more limited sense, it is applied to man-slaughter, and to chance medley; one who kills another, a manslayer.

Hom'-i-ci-dal, *a.* Man-slaying; murderous.

HOMILY, höm'-ē-lē, 105: *s.* Literally, a congregation; appropriately, a congregational discourse; a sermon.

Hom'-i-list, *s.* A preacher.

Hom'-i-let'-i-cal, *a.* Social, conversable.

HOMOEOMERIC, hö'-mē-ō-mēr'-ick, 103, 88: *a.* Having, or teaching the doctrine of *sameness of parts*.

HO'-MO-GE'-NE-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Having the *same nature*, as opposed to *heterogeneous*: Homogeneous has the same meaning, but is now less used.

HO'-mo-ge'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Participation of the same nature; similitude of kind: Ho'moge'nealness and Ho'-mo-ge-ne'-i-ty, are the same, but are less in use: Homogeny (joint nature) is scarcely used but by Bacon.

HO-moi'-o-ous, 120: *a.* Having *sameness of proportion*.

HO-mon'-y-my, 105: *s.* *Sameness of name* where there is a difference of meaning; equivocation.

HO-mon'-y-mous, *a.* Equivocal, ambiguous.

HO-mop'-o-ny, 163, 105: *s.* *Sameness of sound*.

HO-mot'-o-nous, 120: *a.* Having *sameness of tension* or never going beyond a certain point, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

HONE=hö'ne, *s.* A small whetstone.

To Hone, *v. a.* To sharpen on a hone.

To HONE=hö'ne, *v. n.* To whine; to pine. [Obs.]

HONEST, ö'n'-ēt, 56: *a.* Just, upright, fair in purpose and in act, not fraudulent; also, frank, sincere, unreserved, hearty; also, in our old writers, pure or unblemished as regards female chastity; a sense still in view when it is said of a man who marries his concubine that he makes an *honest* woman of her.—B. Jonson uses To Honest in the sense of to grace.

Hon'-est-ly, *ad.* Uprightly, justly; chastely.

Hon'-est-y, 105: *s.* Integrity in the discharge of the duties of life, particularly the common duties; virtue; honour; frankness.

HONEY, hü'n'-ē, 116: *s.* A sweet vegetable juice collected by bees; sweetness; a word of tenderness.

To Hon'-ey, *v. n.* To talk fondly:—*act.* To sweeten.

Hon'-ied, (id, 114) *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

Hon'-ey-less, *a.* Destitute of honey.

Hon'-ey-bag, *s.* The stomach of the honey bee.

Hon'-ey-comb, (-cōme, 116, 156) *s.* The cells of wax in which bees store their honey.

HON'-EX-MOON, *s.* The month of *honeying*, (see To Honey,) the first month after marriage.

HON'-EX-SUC'-KLE, 101: *s.* Woodbine.

Other compounds are *Hon'-ey-deu*, (a sweet substance found on certain plants in small drops); *Hon'-ey-flower*, *Hon'-ey-locust*, *Hon'-ey-stalk*, *Hon'-ey-wort*, (plants); *Hon'-ey-gnat*, (an insect); *Hon'-ey-mouthed*, *Hon'-ey-tongued*, (smooth in speech.) &c.

HONORARY.—See in the ensuing class.

HONOUR, ö'n'-ur, 56, 120, 40: *s.* Esteem or regard built on opinion; definitely, the esteem paid to worth; self-esteem founded on a consciousness of meriting honour in the foregoing sense; the esteem, or any mark of that esteem, which attends high birth, rank, or riches, or a compliance with certain customs of society; self-esteem founded on the conscious possession of honour in this last sense; other senses are deductions from, or particular applications of these; dignity; reputation; female chastity; integrity; nobleness; respectful or reverential regard; token of

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: then, 166.

HOP

HOR

respect; title; civilities; a court card at whist; formerly, it was the style of a man of rank; thence, it was used generally in speaking to a superior; it is now distinctively given to the Vice chancellor and the Master of the Rolls.

To Hon'-our, *v. a.* To revere; to dignify; to glorify; to treat with due civility and respect; in commerce, to accept and pay when due.

Hon'-our-er, *s.* One that honours or exalts.

Hon'-our-a-ble, *a.* Free from reproach; honest in purpose; great, noble, illustrious; conferring honour; a style of nobility, and, before the usual address of a commoner, implying noble parentage; but privy councillors are styled right honourable whether of noble birth or not.

Hon'-our-a-bly, *ad.* With tokens of honour; magnanimously, reputably.

Hon'-our-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being honourable.

Hon'-or-ar-y, 191, 38, 34, 105: *a.* Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HOOD, hōōd, 118: *s.* Quality, character, condition: it is now used only in compounds.

HOOD, hōōd, 118: *s.* A covering for the head; as a woman's, a monk's, or a hawk's hood; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate; a covering generally.

To Hood, *v. a.* To dress as in a hood; to blind.

To Hood'-wink, 158: *v. a.* To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to deceive by blinding the mind.

Hood'-man-blind, 115: *s.* Blind man's buff.

HOOF=hōōf, *s.* The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals.

To Hoof, *v. n.* To walk as cattle. [Walt Scott.]

Hoofed, (hōōft, 143) *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Hoof'-bound, *a.* Having dry contracted hoofs.

HOOK, hōōk, 118: *s.* Any thing bent so as to catch hold; a snare, a trap; a sickle; part of a hinge; something that catches, a catch; an advantage: *Off the hooks*, in disorder: *By hook or by crook*, one way or other.

To Hook, *v. n.* and *n.* To catch with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice:—*acc.* To bend as a hook.

Hook'-ed, *a.* Bent, curved: hence, Hook'-edness.

Hook'-nosed, (-nōōd, 151) *a.* Having a curved nose.

HOOKAH=hōō-kāh, *s.* An eastern pipe of complicated construction for smoking tobacco cooled through water.

HOOKER=hōōk'-er, *s.* A Dutch vessel so called.

HOOP=hōōp, *s.* Any thing circular by which something is bound or may be bound; a piece of whalebone formerly used to extend the petticoats in female attire.

To Hoop, *v. a.* To bind by hoops; to encircle.

To HOOP=hōōp, *v. n.* To whoop: which see.

Hoop'-ing-cough, (-cōōf, 125, 162) *s.* Whooping cough.

To HOOT=hōōt, *v. n.* and *a.* To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl:—*act.* To drive with a shout. **Hoot**, **Hoot'-ing**, *s.* A shout or shouting in contempt.

To HOP=hōp, *v. n.* Primarily, to dance; to skip lightly; appropriately, to leap on one leg; hence, to limp.

Hop, *s.* A dance; a leap on one leg.

Hop'-per, *s.* One who hops; a dancer; the box or frame into which corn is put to be ground.

Hop'-scotch, *s.* A boys' game.

HOP=hōp, *s.* A plant, used in brewing.

To Hop, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops:—*acc.* To pick hops:—*Hop'-ping*, *s.* The act of picking hops.

☞ The compounds are **Hop'-bind**, (115: the stem of the hop); **Hop'-gard-n**, **Hop'-oast**, (kiln for drying hops); **Hop'-picker**, **Hop'-pole**, **Hop'-yard**, &c.

HOPE=hōpe, *s.* The expectation of good; desire joined with belief; confidence; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To Hope, *v. n.* and *a.* To live in expectation of good; to place confidence in another:—*act.* To expect with desire.

Ho'-per, *s.* One who hopes: **Ho'-ping-ly**, *ad.* With hope.

Hope'-ful, 117: *a.* Having hope; giving hope.

Hope'-ful-ly, *ad.* With hope; promisingly.

Hope'-ful-ness, *s.* Promise of good.

Hope'-less, *a.* Having no hope; giving no hope.

Hope'-less-ly, *ad.* Without hope.

Hope'-less-ness, *s.* State of being desperate.

HOP-LITE=hōp'-lītē, *s.* Ancient Greek soldier.

HOPPER (Part of a mill).—See under **To Hop**.

HORAL=hōr'-āl, *a.* Relating to the hour.

Hor'-a-ry, (hōr'-d-rē, 92, 129) *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing as for an hour; noting the hours.

HORDE, hōrēd, 130: *s.* A body of Tartars; a migratory crew of people.

HOREHOUND.—See **Hoarbound** under **Hoar**.

HORISON=hō-rī'-zōn, 86, 151, 18: *s.* The line which terminates the view, when the eye is carried round with a level direction.

Hor'-i-zon'-tal, *a.* Near the horizon; on a level; at right angles with a perpendicular.

Hor'-i-zon'-tal-ly, *ad.* In a horizontal direction.

HORN=hōrn, 37: *s.* The hard pointed substances which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds; that which is made, or used to be made of horn; that which is like a horn in shape or situation; the imaginary antler of a cuckold.

To Horn, *v. a.* To bestow horns on, to cuckold.

Horn'-ed, *a.* Furnished with, or shaped like a horn.

Horn'-ed-ness, *s.* Appearance as of a horn.

Horn'-er, *s.* A worker or trader in horn.

Horn'-ny, *a.* Made of, or resembling horn; hard.

HORN'-NET, *s.* A large stinging fly.

☞ The compounds are **Horn'-beak** or **Horn'-fish**, (the gar-fish); **Horn'-beam**, (a tree); **Horn'-bill**; **Horn'-owl**, (birds); **Horn'-blend**; **Horn'-slate**; **Horn'-stone**, (minerals); **Horn'-book**, (the first book of children which used to be covered with horn to keep it unsoiled); **Horn'-blower**, (one that plays the musical instrument called a horn); **Horn'-pipe**, (originally a Welsh instrument; hence, a tune of a particular measure; hence, a characteristic British dance); **Horn'-foot**, (horn-footed or hoofed); **Horn'-shavings**, (scrapings of horn, or hartshorn); **Horn'-work**, (work in fortification having angular horns or points), &c.

HOROGRAPHY, hō-rōg'-rd-fē, 87, 163: *s.* (Compare **Horal**, &c.) Descriptive knowledge of the hours.

HOR'-O-LOGE, *s.* Any instrument for telling the hour, a clock, an hour-glass, &c.: **Horn'-o-lo'-gy** is the same. [Obs.]

HOR'-O-LO-GOG'-RA-PHY, 87: *s.* Descriptive knowledge of instruments for computing the hours; dialing.

Hor'-o-lo'-gi-o-graph'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to dialing.

HOR-OM'-E-TRY, *s.* The art of measuring hours.

HOR'-O-SCOPE, *s.* Literally, a view or calculation of the hour, that is, of the planets at the hour of birth. [Astrol.]

HORRENT=hōr'-rēnt, *a.* Pointed outwards; bristled, (Milton) standing on end with terror. [Akens.]

HOR'-RI-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Exciting horror shocking.

Hor'-ri-bly, *ad.* Dreadfully; hideously.

Hor'-ri-ble-ness, *s.* Terribleness.

HOR'-ROR, 38: *s.* The passion produced by a terrible and hateful object, when the blood seems to curdle, and the hair to bristle; a shuddering, a quivering

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

dreadful thoughts; in poetical language, gloom, dreariness.

HOR-rid, *a.* Primarily, rough, rugged, bristly; producing horror; gloomy; in colloquial use, offensive, unpleasing.

HOR-rid-ly, *ad.* In a horrid manner.

HOR-rid-ness, *s.* State of being horrid.

HOR-RIS'-IC, 88: *a.* Causing horror.

HOR-RIS'-O-MOUS, *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

HORSE=**horc**, 37, 153: *s.* A well-known animal, used for carriage by mounting on his back, or by placing him in the traces of a vehicle; cavalry, or soldiers on horseback; a machine by which something is supported, usually a frame with legs; a constellation. *To take horse*, to set out to ride.

To Horse, *v. a.* To mount on a horse; to furnish with a horse or horses; to carry as a horse; to ride as on a horse; to cover for procreation.

Horse-man, *s.* A rider; a horse-soldier.

Horse-man-ship, *s.* The art of riding, or of managing a horse; equestrian skill.

Of the other compounds, **Horse-back**; **Horse-dung**; **Horse-hair**; and **Horse-flesh**, are of obvious meaning. Of the following, the meaning is scarcely less obvious; **Horse-bean**, (a small bean so named, because given to horses;) **Horse-block**, (a stage to mount horses;) **Horse-boat**, (to convey horses, or moved by horses;) **Horse-boy**, (a groom;) **Horse-breaker**; **Horse-cloth**; **Horse-courier**, (one that runs horses, or deals in them;) **Horse-dealer**; **Horse-drench**, (dose for a horse;) **Horse-fly**, (that stings horses;) **Horse-guards**, (body of cavalry forming the King's guard;) **Horse-keeper**; **Horse-leech**, (a leech; see also in the next class of compounds;) **Horse-litter**, (a carriage on poles borne between two horses;) **Horse-load**; **Horse-meat**, (provident;) **Horse-mill**, (turned by a horse;) **Horse-miliner**, (one who makes and supplies the ornamental furniture of bridges and harness;) **Horse-path**; **Horse-road**; **Horse-way**; **Horse-pond**; **Horse-race**; **Horse-shoe**; **Horse-stealer**; **Horse-whip**; *To Horse-whip*, (to strike with a horse-whip;) **Horse-worm**, (one of those usually called bots;) &c. In other compounds **Horse** has the sense of large, coarse, or boisterous; as **Horse-chestnut**; **Horse-crab**; **Horse-cucumber**; **Horse-enemat**; **Horse-faced**; **Horse-laugh**; **Horse-leech**; **Horse-marten**, (not a bird, but a large bee;) **Horse-mat**, (a bird;) **Horse-muscle**, (a shell-fish;) **Horse-play**; **Horse-radish**: this last is a plant: other names of plants are **Horse-foot**; **Horse-mint**; **Horse-pur-lain**; **Horse-tail**; **Horse-tongue**; **Horse-vetch**, &c.

HORTATIVE, **hor-tâ-tiv**, 105: *s.* and *a.* Exhortation. [Bacon.]—*adj.* Encouraging; hortatory.

Hor-ta-tor-y, 38, 105: *a.* Advising, inciting.

Hor-tâ-tion, 89: *s.* Exhortation.

HORTICULTURE, **hor-tê-cul-tûr**, 147: *s.*

The cultivation of gardens on scientific principles.

Hor-ti-cul-tu-ra-l, 147: *a.* Relating to gardening.

Hor-ti-cul-tu-ris-t, *a.* A scientific gardener.

HOR-TU-LAN, *a.* Belonging to a garden. [Evelyn.]

HOR-TUS-SIC-CUS, [Lat.] *s.* Collection of dried plants, literally, a dry garden.

HORT-YARD, *s.* An orchard. [Sandys, 1638.]

HOSANNA, **hō-zân-nâ**, 151: *s.* Literally, *Save I beseech thee!* an exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, **hōz**, 151: *s.* (*pl.* Hosen or Hoses.)

Formerly, and almost to the end of the 17th century, it meant breeches, or the whole of the lower part of a man's dress, including stockings; Shakespeare, however, frequently uses it for stockings; in still earlier times it is said to have signified shoes; it is now used only for stockings, and hosen is obsolete.

HU-SIER (**hō'-zh'er**, 147) *s.* One who sells stockings.

HU-sier-y, 105: *s.* Stockings, socks, and such ware.

HOSPITABLE, **hōs'-pê-tâ-bl**, 101: *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

Hos'-pi-ta-bly, *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

Hos'-pi-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Kindness to strangers.

Hos'-pi-tage, *s.* Hospitality. [Spenser.]

Hos'-PI-TAL, *a.* and *s.* Hospitable. [Howell, 1621: Obs.]—*s.* A place for shelter and entertainment. [Spenser: Obs.]—At present, a building in which provision is made for certain classes of persons, as aged soldiers and sailors, orphans, and lunatics; more especially, a building for the sick and wounded poor.

Hos'-pi-tal-er, *s.* One of a religious community whose office was to relieve the stranger, the poor, and sick.

Hos'-pi-tal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The practice of entertaining strangers; kindness to strangers.

To Hos'-pi-tate, *v. n.* and *a.* To reside as a guest:—*act.* To entertain as a host. [Unusual.]

Host, (**hōst**, 116) *s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn. Spenser uses **To Host** in the sense of to give entertainment.

Host-ess, *s.* She who entertains; a landlady.

Host-el, **Host-el-ry**, *s.* An inn; a lodging-house.

[Obs.] The former word has taken the modern form of **Hotel**; and **Hosteller**, formerly an innkeeper, has dwindled in form and signification into **Hostler**. **Host-ry**, was the same as **Hostelry**.

Host-AGE, (**hōst-âge**) *s.* One given in pledge for the security of performance of certain conditions. This word is allied to the present class remotely as to its derivation, but closely as to its meaning; for a *hostage* is one who is confided to *hospitable* treatment: the words of the following two classes, on the other hand, are closely allied to this class in etymology, but are so remote in meaning as to justify a complete separation.

HOST, **hōst**, 116: *s.* Originally, a sacrifice after a victory; appropriately, the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church; the consecrated wafer, which by old writers is sometimes called the *Hostie*.

Hou'-SEL, (**how'-zēl**, 151) *s.* The eucharist. [Obs.]

To Hou'-sel, *v. a.* To give or receive the eucharist.

HOST, **hōst**, 116: *s.* A hostile army; numbers assembled for war; any great number. See for other senses the preceding classes; in which see also such relations of **Host** as have no connection with its present meaning.

HOS-TILE, (**hōs'-tīl**, 105) *a.* Suitable to an enemy; adverse, opposite.

Hos-tile-ly, 105: *ad.* In a hostile manner.

Hos-til-i-ty, 84: *s.* Open war; enmity.

HOSTLER, **hōs'-ler**, 56, 156: *s.* (Compare **Hostel** under **Hospitable**.) The servant who has the care of the horses at an inn.

HOT=**hōt**, (Compare **Heat**, &c.) Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; violent; eager; lustful; pungent, acrid.

Hot-ly, *ad.* With heat; ardently; lustfully.

Hot-ness, *s.* Heat; violence; fury.

Hot'-bed, *s.* A garden bed fermented by dung.

Hot'-brained, 114: *a.* Violent; furious.

Hot'-house, *s.* A place kept hot for ripening plants and fruits: anciently, a brothel.

Hot'-mouthed, 114: *a.* Headstrong, ungovernable.

Hot'-spur, *s.* and *a.* A violent precipitate man; a pea of speedy growth:—*adj.* Impetuous.

Other compounds are **Hot-cockles**, (a child's play; but grave etymologists deny the relationship;) **Hot-headed**, &c.

HOTCH - POT, or **HOTCH - POTCH**.—See **Hodge-podge**. It is used as a law term for a mingling of possessions.

HOTTENTOT=**hōt'-tên-tôt**, *s.* A savage native of the South of Africa; a savage, brutal man.

HOUGH, **hōck**, 125, 162: *s.* The joint of the hind leg of a beast; the ham.

To Hough, *v. a.* To cut the hough, to hamstring.

Formerly the word *Hough*, from a different root, and probably with a different pronunciation, signified a sort of adze or hoe.

HOULT.—See **Holt**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: **mish-ün**, *i. e.* **mission**, 165: **vizh-ün**, *i. e.* **vision**, 165: **zhîn**, 166: **thên**, 166.

HOUND=hownd, 31: *s.* Originally, a generic name for the dog; at present, a particular breed for the chase.

To Hound, *v. a.* To set on in chase; to hunt.

How, *v. a.* The compounds are *Hound'-fish*; *Hound'-s'-tongue*, (a plant;) and *Hound'-tree*.

HOUR, our, 56=ow'nr, 53: *s.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

Hour'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; continual:—*adv.* Every hour.

How, *v. a.* The compounds are *Hour'-glass*, (generally, a sand-glass;) *Hour'-hand* (of a clock;) *Hour'-plate*, (dial of a clock;) &c.

HOURI, how'-er-ē, 53, 105: *s.* A nymph of paradise among the Mahometans.

HOUSE=howce, 152, 189: *s.* } A sheltered place

HOUSES, how'-ziz, 151: *s. pl.* } of human abode; an abode; a sheltered place; the place of a religious or academical institution; manner of living, the table; astrological station of a planet; family, kindred; the household; a body of the parliament.

To House, (howz, 137:) *v. a.* and *n.* To admit to shelter or residence; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter:—*adv.* To take shelter or abode; to have an astrological station.

How, *v. a.* See **HOUSE**, To **HOUSE**, under **Host**, a sacrifice.

House'-age, *s.* A fee for keeping goods in a house.

House'-ing, *s.* Houses collectively; habitation; cloth under a saddle, originally used to keep off dirt; now an ornamental or military appendage; in this sense the word is differently derived; Dryden calls it *House*.

House'-less, *a.* Wanting habitation or shelter.

House'-ling, *s.* Pertaining to the house of a new-married pair, or to the sacrament of marriage: Compare **To House** under **Host**. [Spenser.]

HOUSE-WIFE, (hūz'-wif, 120, 105) *s.* The mistress of a family: a female economist; one skilled in female business; a little case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, and such like, in which sense it is colloquially pronounced *hus'zif*.

House'-wife'-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a housewife.

House'-wife'-ry, *s.* Female business in the management of a family.

HOUSE-BOTE, (howce'-bōtē) *s.* Allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel. [Law.]

HOUSE-HOLD, (howce'-hōld, 116) *s.* A family living together; family life. It is used adjectively, to signify domestic, made at home, or belonging to the family.

House'-hold'-er, *s.* The head of a family.

How, *v. a.* The other compounds are *House'-boat*, (a covered boat;) *House'-breaker*, (a robber who forcibly enters a house by daylight; compare *Burglar*;) *House'-breaking*; *House'-dog*; *Housekeeper*, (a householder; one who lives much at home; the upper female servant of a household;) *House'-keeping*; *House'-lamb*, (a lamb fed in the house;) *House'-leek*, (a plant;) *House'-maid*, *House'-pigeon*; *House'-room*; *House'-snail*; *House'-warming*, (a feast on the occasion of entering a new house;) *House'-wright*, (a builder;) &c.

HOVE.—See **To Heave**.

Ho'-ven, *a.* Raised; tumified. [Obs.]

HOVEL=hōv'-ēl, 14: *s.* A shed; a mean house.

To Hov'-el, *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel. [Shaks.]

To Hov'-er, hūv'-er, 116: *v. n.* To hang fluttering in the air overhead; to wander about a place.

Hov'-er, *s.* Protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOW=how, 31: *ad.* In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; by what means; in what state; it is used interrogatively; interjectionally; and argumentatively.

How-be'-it, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet; however. [Obs.]

How-ev'-er, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

How'-so-ev'-er, *ad.* However.

How, *v. a.* The phrase *How do you?* sometimes appears in the contracted form, *How-d'ye*.

HOWITZER=how'-it-zer, *s.* A kind of mortar for throwing shells.

To HOWL=howl, 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries in distress; in poetical use, to utter any loud or horrid cry:—*act.* To utter with outcry.

Howl, *s.* Cry as of a wolf or dog; mournful cry.

Howl'-ing, *s.* A howl; a loud dismal noise.

How'-let, *s.* A bird of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry.

To HOX, hōcks, 154: *v. a.* To hough. [Shaks.]

HOY=hoy, *s.* A large boat rigged as a sloop.

HOY! hoy: *interj.* Ho! holla! stop!

HUBBUB=hūb'-būb, *s.* A shout, a mixed clamour; a tumult, a riot; hence, *Hūb'-bub'-boo'*, a howling.

HUCKABACK=hūck'-ā-bāck, *s.* Coarse table linen with an uneven surface.

HUCKLE, hūc'-kl, 101: *s.* The hip.

Huc'-kle-bone, *s.* The hip-bone.

Huc'-kle-BACKED, (-bāckt, 114, 143) *a.* Round-backed.

HUCKSTER=hūck'-ster, 36: *s.* A retailer; a pedlar; a trickster. Swift uses *Huckster*.

To Huck'-ster, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains: Milton uses it actively. **To Huck**, [Obs.] is to haggle.

Huck'-ster-age, *s.* Dealing in contempt. [Milton.]

To HUDDLE, hūd'-dl, *v. a.* and *n.* To dress up close, to mobble. [Obs.] To put on in a hurry; to put up in disorder, to throw together, in confusion:—*adv.* To come in a crowd.

Hud'-dle, *s.* Crowd; a confused throng.

Hud'-dler, *s.* One that crowds or huddles.

HUE=hū, 189: *s.* Colour, dye.

HUE=hū, *s.* A shouting; *as*, *A hue and cry*, which phrase is appropriated to signify a legal pursuit.

HUFF=huf, 155: *s.* Swell of sudden anger or arrogance; in old authors, a boaster.

To Huff, *v. a.* and *n.* To swell; to hector; to treat insolently; to offend:—*adv.* To bluster; to bounce.

Huf'-fer, 36: *s.* A bully, a blusterer.

Huf'-fish, *a.* Arrogant; swelled with anger.

Huf'-fish-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly; with sudden anger.

Huf'-fish-ness, *s.* Petulance, arrogance.

To HUG=hūg, *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to treat with tenderness; to gripe as in wrestling; to congratulate, followed by *himself*, *one's-self*, &c.

Hug, *s.* A close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.

HUG'-GER-MUG'-GER, *s.* A bye, dark, and narrow place, where people can scarcely move without hugging each other; state of people in a huggermugger.

HUGE=hūgē, *a.* Vast, immense; great even to terribleness or deformity; *He'gy* may be met with in Dryden and others: *Hūgeous* is burlesque or vulgar.

Huge'-ly, *ad.* Immensely, enormously.

Huge'-ness, *s.* Enormous bulk; greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER.—See under **To Hug**.

HUGUENOT=hū'-guē-nōt, *s.* A French calvinist. It is supposed to have originally meant, a confederate.

HUISHER, hwē'-sher, 145, 104: *s.* An usher. [Obs.]

HUKE=hūke, *s.* A cloak; also written *Hyke*. [Obs.]

HULCH=hūlitch, *s.* A hunch or hump. [Obs.]

Hul'-chy, *a.* Gibbous. [Sherwood.]

HULK=hūlk, *s.* The body of a ship; a ship; as present, the body of a ship laid by as unserviceable.

To Hulk, *v. a.* To exenterate; as, *To hulk a hare*.

HULL=hūl, 155: *s.* (Compare **To Hele**:) *s.* That which hides or covers, the *hulk* or integument; the *hulk* or body of a ship, which words *hulk* and *hulk* have only an acquired and not an original relationship; *To lie a hulk*, is to lie as a hull only, when sails are useless, or would be dangerous.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jaw*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

To Hull, *v. n.* and *a.* To float, to drive without sails or rudder:—*act.* To take off the hull or husk; to fire into so as to pierce the hull.

Hul'-ly, 105 : *a.* Having husks or pods.

HULVER=hul'-ver, *s.* The holly, a tree.

To HUM=hūm, *v. n.* and *a.* To make an inarticulate buzzing sound; to pause in speaking and supply the interval by *hemi*; to make a dull noise like a drone; to applaud by humming, a practice now antiquated:—*act.* To sing in a low droning voice; in vulgar language, to impose upon.

Hum, *s.* The noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise as of crowds; any low dull sound; a pause with inarticulate sound; anciently, an expression of applause; an imposition in jest.

Hum! *interj.* A sound implying pause and doubt.

Hum'-mer, *s.* One that hums.

Hum'-ming, *s.* Sound of bees; a low murmur.

Hum'-bird, **Hum'-ming-bird**, *s.* A very small bird, so called from the sound of its wings.

Hum'-ble-bee, 101 : *s.* A bee of a large kind, with no sting, called in some places bumble-bee.

HUM'-BUG, *s.* An imposition played off under fair and honourable pretences: it was once, perhaps, as Todd affirms it still to be, a very low word; but it has become very expressive through the frequent occasions for using it, and, though colloquial, is scarcely to be deemed vulgar.

HUM'-DRUM, *a.* and *s.* Dull, stupid:—*s.* A stupid person; a drone, a dullard.

HUMAN=hū'-mān, *a.* Having the qualities of a man; belonging to mankind; not divine.

Hu'-man-ate, *a.* Invested with humanity. [Cranmer.]

Hu'-man-ly, *ad.* After a human manner: Pope has used it to signify what we now express by Humanely.

Hu'-man-ist, *s.* One versed in the knowledge of human nature.—See also lower.

Hu'-man-kind', 115 : *s.* The race of man.

Hu-man'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* The nature of man; the collective body of mankind.—See also lower.

HU-MANE, *a.* Having qualities which become man as a social being, civil, kind, benevolent, tender.

Hu-mane'-ly, *ad.* In a humane manner.

Hu-mane'-ness, *s.* Tenderness, humanity.

Hu-man'-i-ty, *s.* Humaneness.—See also lower.

To Hu'-man-ize, *v. a.* To render humane, to soften.

HU'-MAN-IST, *s.* One versed in the science of that, namely, of language, by which man is immediately distinguished from brutes, a philologist, a grammarian.

Hu-man'-i-ty, *s.* Philology : *Humanities*, in the plural, is used in some places to signify grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.—See the usual senses above, under Human and Humane.

HUMATION, hū-mā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* Interment.

HUMBLE, ūm'-bl, 56, 101 : *a.* Primarily, low in place; (compare Humation and Homicubation;) lowly, modest, not proud.

To Hum'-ble, 101 : *v. a.* To bring down from a height; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility; to mortify; to make to condescend.

Hum'-bler, *s.* One that humbles himself or others.

Hum'-bly, 105 : *a.* With humbleness.

Hum'-ble-ness, *s.* State of being humble, humility.

Q. Among the compounds are *Hum'ble-mouth'd*, (meek of speech;) and *Hum'ble-plant*, (a sensitive plant, that, being touched, prostrates itself on the ground.) **HUM-BLE-SEX** is a relation not of this class, but must be sought under *To Hum*: and the plural noun **HUMBLXS** is properly Umbles, which see.

HUMBUG, **HUMDRUM**.—See under *To Hum*.

To HUMEATE=hū-mēck'-tāt, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten: *To Hu-mec'* may also be met with.

Hu-mec'-tive, 105 : *a.* Of power to moisten.

Hu'-mec-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of watering.

Hu'-MID, *a.* Moist, damp; watery.

Hu-mid'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Moisture; dampness.

HUMERAL=hū'-mēr'-āl, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.

HOMICUBATION, hū'-mē-cū-bā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* Act of lying on the ground.

HUMID, &c.—See above under *Humectate*.

HUMILITY, hū-mil'-ē-tēty, 105 : *s.* (Compare Humble.) Lowliness of self-estimation, with correspondence of deportment; the opposite quality to pride; modesty; an act of submission.

To Hu-mil'-i-ate, 146 : *v. a.* To humble.

Hu-mil'-i-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Descent from greatness; act of humility; mortification; abatement of pride.

HUMIN=hū'-mīn, *s.* The black nutritive matter of vegetables as derived from the ground, and consisting of carbon united with oxygen.

Hu'-mic, *a.* Pertaining to humin, as humic acid.

HUMMER, **HUMMING**.—See under *To Hum*.

HUMMUMS, hūm'-mūmz, 147 : *s. pl.* A Persian name for hot-baths.

HUMOR=hū'-mor, 38 : *s.* Moisture, particularly a moisture or fluid of the animal body; the old physicians reckoned four of these, namely, phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which as they predominated were supposed to determine the temper of the mind; in modern popular language, humor is often employed to signify an animal fluid in that vitiated state which tends to eruptive and other diseases; the other popular senses are disjoined from the foregoing by different views of the relation between the animal and the mental disposition, and hence in those other senses the word may be distinguished by a spelling and pronunciation in accordance with its French instead of its Latin derivation.—See it lower in the class.

Hu'-mor-al, *a.* Proceeding from the humors.

Hu'-mor-ous, *a.* Moist. [Obs.] See below.

Hu'-mour, (ū'-mur, 56, 120, 40) 191 : *s.* General tone or temper of the mind; (see above;) temper of the mind at a particular time; distinctively, an ill-humour; a caprice, a temporary inclination; in the imitative arts, and in discourse, that talent by which the peculiarities of men's dispositions and habits are generalized so as to remove the offensiveness of personal mimicry, and set in striking and diverting lights, either by gentle and delicate touches, or by broad and coarser strokes.

To Hu'-mour, *v. a.* To gratify or soothe by compliance with a humour; to comply with; to fit.

Hu'-mour-ist, *s.* A man of whimsical disposition; one who has odd conceits; also, one who has the talent of humour; a wag, a droll.

Hu'-mour-ous, 120 : *a.* Moist, humid; [Obs.] capricious, whimsical, irregular; having or exhibiting the talent of humour.

Hu'-mour-ous-ly, *ad.* In a humourous manner.

Hu'-mour-ous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being humourous; fickleness, peevishness.

Hu'-mour-some, 107 : *a.* Peevish, petulant; less commonly, odd, humourous.

Hu'-mour-some-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; oddly.

HUMP=hūmp, *s.* The protuberance formed by a crooked back; a protuberance.

Hump'-back, *s.* One with a crooked back.

Hump'-backed, (-backt, 114, 143) *a.* Crooked in the back.

HUNCH=hūntch, *s.* A hump.

Hunch'-back, *s.* A humpback.

To Hunch, *v. a.* To crook the back. [Dryden.]

To HUNCH=hūntch, *v. a.* To punch with the fist.

Hunch, *s.* A blow, a punch.

HUNDRED=hūn'-drēd, *a.* and *s.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten:—*s.* The number of ten multiplied by ten; a division of a county, for the origin of which see Borough.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

Hun'-dred-er, *s.* A juryman in a hundred; the bailiff of a hundred.

Hun'-dred/h, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG.—See To Hang.

HUNGARY, hūng'-gār-ēy, *a.* Hungarian; it is applied to a distilled water first made for a queen of Hungary.

HUNGER, hūng'-guer, 158, 77: *s.* The pain felt from fasting; desire of food; any violent desire.

To Hun'-ger, *v. n.* To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

Hun'-gered, 114: *a.* Pinched by want of food; it is also spelled Hungred, but pronounced the same. (159.)

Hun'-ger-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Hungry:—*adv.* Hungrily.

Hun'-gry, *a.* Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; thin and voracious in look; rapacious.

Hun'-gri-ly, 105: *ad.* With keen appetite.

HUNKS, hūngks, 158: *s.* A sordid man; a miser.

To HUNT=hūnt, *v. a.* and *n.* To chase for prey or sport; to pursue as in hunting; to direct in the chase; to search for:—*new.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

Hunt, *s.* A chase; pursuit; a pack of hounds.

Hunt'-er, *s.* A man, a dog, or a horse, employed in, or used to the chase.

Hunt'-ing, *s.* Act or practice of the chase.

Hunt'-ress, *s.* A female hunter.

Hunts'-man, *s.* A hunter; the servant whose office is to manage the chase.

Hunts'-man-ship, *s.* Qualifications of a hunter.

Hunt'-ing-horn, *s.* A bugle used in hunting.

HURDEN, hur'-dn, 114: *s.* Very coarse linen.

HURDLE, hur'-dl, 101: *s.* A texture of twigs or osiers; a crate varying in form with its purpose.

To Hur'-dle, *v. a.* To enclose with hurdles.

HURDS.—See Hards.

HURDYGURDY, hur'-dēy-gur'-dēy, 105: *s.* A stringed portable instrument played by a wheel and with keys, much used by mendicants.

To HURL=hurl, 39: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw with violence; to utter with vehemence:—*new.* Towhirl.

Hurl, *s.* The act of casting; tumult, riot.

Hurl'-er, *s.* One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

Hurl'-ing, *s.* A sort of game in Cornwall.

Hurl'-bat, *s.* An old kind of weapon.

Hurl'-wind, *s.* A whirlwind.

Hurl'-ly, *s.* Tumult, confusion, bustle.

Hurl'-ly-bur'-ly, *s.* and *a.* Commotion, tumult:—*adj.* Tumultuous.

HURRAH! hōōr'-zh, 117: *interj.* Huzza!

HURRICANE, hur'-rē-cān, 105: *s.* A very violent current of wind: it used to be written *Hurrica'no*.

To HURRY, hur'-rēy, 129: *v. a.* and *n.* To hasten; to urge or drive; to put into precipitation and confusion:—*new.* To move or act with precipitation.

Hur'-ry, *s.* A driving forward; haste, commotion.

Hur'-ri-er, *s.* One who hurries; one who urges.

Hur'-ry-skur'-ry, *ad.* In a bustle, with tumult.

HURST=hurst, 39: *s.* A wood or grove.

To HURT, } =hurt, 39: *v. a.* Originally, to
I HURT, } strike against; at present, to give pain
HURT, } by some bodily harm; to bruise, to wound; to harm, to damage.

Hurt, *s.* Wound or bruise; harm, injury.

Hurt'-er, *s.* One who hurts or does harm; that which receives the hurts or knocks of something.

Hurt'-ful, 117: *a.* Injurious, mischievous.

Hurt'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Injuriouly, perniciously.

Hurt'-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being hurtful.

Hurt'-less, *a.* Harmless, innocuous; without hurt.

Hurt'-less-ly, *ad.* Without harm.

Hurt'-less-ness, *s.* Freedom from harmful qualities.

To Hur'-tle, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To clash, to meet

or encounter with a shock; to rush; to wheel:—*act.*

To push with violence; to whirl round or brandish.

For Hur'-tle-ness, see Whortle-berry.

HUSBAND, hūz'-bānd, 151, 12: *s.* Originally, he who, being a cultivator of the ground, was the builder or proprietor of the house attached to it; a farmer; hence, the master of a family; and hence its present usual signification, a man joined to a woman in marriage; in some parts of the bible, a man contracted to a woman; figuratively, the male of a brute-pair.—See also lower.

To Hus'-band, *v. a.* To supply with a husband: this sense is unusual.—See lower.

Hus'-band-less, *a.* Destitute of a husband.

To Hus'-band, *v. a.* To direct and manage with frugality; to till.

Hus'-band, *s.* A man that knows and practises the methods of economy; anciently, a husbandman.

Hus'-band-ly, *ad.* Frugal, thrifty.

Hus'-band-ry, *s.* Tillage; culture of the land; frugality; care of domestic affairs.

Hus'-band-man, *s.* One who cultivates the ground, a farmer; anciently, the master of a family.

HUSH! =hūsh, *interj.* Silence! be still!

Hush, *a.* Still, silent, quiet.

To Hush, *r. n.* and *a.* To be silent;—*act.* To make silent, to still, to quiet, to appease.

Hush-mon-ey, (-mūn-ēy, 116) *s.* Bribe to secure silence.

HUSK=hūsk, *s.* The integument of certain fruits.

To Husk, *v. a.* To strip off the integuments.

Husk'-ed, *a.* Covered with a husk.

Hus'-ky, 105: *a.* Abounding with husks; figuratively, rough in tone, hoarse.

Hus'-ki-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being husky.

HUSSAR, hōōz'-zar, 117: *s.* An Hungarian horse soldier, or one similarly accoutred.

HUSSITE=hūs'-sīt, *s.* A follower of Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

HUSSY, hūz'-zēy, 151: *s.* A sorry worthless woman: it is often used jokingly: the original word is *Housewife*, which see.

Hus'-wife, (-wīf, 105) *s.* Housewife, in a dis-praising sense.

HUSTINGS, hūs'-tīngz, 143: *s. pl.* Literally, a house for affairs; a city court; a place of meeting to choose a member of parliament, often a temporary erection.

To HUSTLE, hūs'-sl, 156: *v. a.* To shake together in confusion; to crowd; to crowd for the purpose of robbery.

HUT=hūt, *s.* A poor cottage; a sort of shed.

To Hut, *v. a.* To lodge in huts. [Military.]

HUTCH=hūtch, *s.* A chest, a case.

To Hutch, *v. a.* To lay up as in a chest.

HUZZA! hōōz'-zh, 117, 97: *interj.* Hurrah!

Huz'-za', *s.* A shout; an acclamation: in a line of Pope's it will be necessary to make the *a* regular in sound.

To Huz'-za', *v. n.* and *a.* To utter acclamation:—*act.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

HYACINTH =hī'-d-cīnth, *s.* A graceful plant with pendent flowers; a reddish mineral.

Hī'-a-cīn'-thine, (-thīn, 105) *a.* Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths in grace and beauty.

HYADS, hī'-ādz, 143: *s. pl.* A cluster of stars in the bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. The classical word is Hī'-a-des. (101.)

HYALINE, hī'-d-līn, 105: *a.* Glassy, resembling

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

glass; shining as rain in the sun.—Compare the previous word.

HYBRID=*hī'-brīd*, *a.* and *s.* Produced from the mixture of two species, mongrel:—*s.* An animal or plant produced from a mixture of species; a mongrel; a mule.

Hy'-bri-dous, 120: *a.* Of a mixed breed, mongrel.

HYDATIS=*hī'-dā-tis*, *s.* A greek word signifying a drop of water; appropriately, a little transparent bladder arising from some disorder of the lymphducts in an animal body; in the plural, *Hy-dat'-des*. (101.)

Hy'-dra, *s.* A water serpent; the name of the many-headed monster slain by Hercules; hence, any manifold evil; the polypus; a southern constellation.

Hy'-drus, *s.* A water snake.

Hy'-drac'-id.—See lower under Hydrogen.

Hy'-dra-gogue, (-gōg, 107) *s.* A medicine to expel watery humors.

Hy'-dran'-ge-a, 146: *s.* Literally, a water-vessel; appropriately, the name of a beautiful water plant.

Hy'-drant, *s.* A machine to scatter water.

Hy'-drate, *s.* A compound in definite proportions of a metallic oxide with water.

Hy'-drau'-lic, 88: } 123: *a.* Relating to the con-

Hy'-drau'-li-cal, }veyance of water through

pipes; or to water pipes.

Hy'-drau'-lics, *s. pl.* That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids in motion, and in particular of the conveyance of water through pipes.

Hy'-dri-ou'-ic.—See lower under Hydrogen.

Hy'-dro-cele, (-cēl, 101) *s.* Any hernia proceeding from water; a dropsy of the scrotum.

Hy-dren'-ter-o-cele, *s.* Hydrocele with bad rupture.

Hy'-dro-ceph'-a-lus, (-sēf'-d-lūs, 163) *s.* The disease called water in the head.

Hy'-dro-dy-nam'-ics, 103: *s. pl.* The science of the powers of water and other fluids, comprehending Hydraulics and Hydrostatics.

Hy'-dro-gen, (-jēd, 169) *s.* The generating principle of water, an aeriform fluid or gas, one of the undecomposed elements of modern chemistry.

Hy'-drac'-id, 59: *s.* An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance that has no oxygen.

Hy'-dri-od'-ic, 88: *a.* Of hydrogen and iodine, applied to an acid arising from these elements.

Hy'-dri-o-date, *s.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base.

☞ There are other words equally related to the present class; of which these may serve for a specimen.

Hy'-drog'-ra-phy, (-rēy, 163, 105) *s.* The science of the watery part of the terraqueous globe, or the art of describing it.

Hy-drog'-ra-pher, *s.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters.

Hy'-dro-l'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the nature and properties of water, as geology of earth, astrology of air, &c.

Hy'-dro-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by water.

Hy'-dro-mel, *s.* Honey diluted in water.

Hy'-drom'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument used in measuring the extent and power of water or other fluid.

Hy'-dro-pho'-bi-a, (-fō'-bē-d, 90) *s.* A preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness; the disease of canine madness.

Hy'-drof'-ic, *a.* Diseased with extravasated water, dropsical; *Hy-drof'-ical* is the same. *Hy'dropsy*, for Dropsy, occurs in Thomson.

Hy'-dro-scope, *s.* A sort of water clock.

Hy'-dro-stat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the weigh-

Hy'-dro-stat'-i-cal, }ing of water and other

Hy'-dro-stat'-ics, *s. pl.* That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hy'-drof'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Causing a discharge of water:—*s.* A medicine to purge off water or phlegm.

HYEMAL=*hī'-ē'-māl*, *a.* (Compare Hibernial.) Belonging to winter as distinguished from vernal, estival, autumnal.

To **Hy'-e-mate**, *v. n.* To winter at a place.

HYENA=*hī'-ē'-nā*, *s.* A fierce animal sometimes called the tiger wolf. Shakespeare writes it *Hy'ca*.

HYGEIAN, *hī'-gē'-ān*, 90: *a.* Relating to health or the goddess of health *Hygiea*.

HYGROSCOPE=*hī'-grō-scope*, *s.* An instrument to observe the degree of moisture in the air.

Hy'-gro-scop'-ic, 88: *a.* Imbibing moisture as a hygroscope.

Hy'-grom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure the moisture of the air, a hygroscope.

Hy'-gro-stat'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of weighing or comparing degrees of moisture.

HYLARCHICAL, *hī-lar'-kē-cāl*, 161: *a.* Preceding over matter.

Hy'-lo-the'-ism, 158: *s.* The doctrine or belief that matter is God, a species of materialism.

Hy'-lo-zo'-ic, 88: *s.* One who holds matter to be animated.

HYM, A transcriber's error for Lym.

HYMEN=*hī'-mēn*, *s.* The god of marriage; the virginal membrane; a skin enclosing the bud of a flower.

Hy'-men-e'-al, } 12: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to

Hy'-men-e'-al, } marriage:—*s.* A marriage song.

Hy'-men-op'-e-ter-al, *a.* Having membranous wings, applied to an order of insects having four such wings.

HYMN, *hīm*, 156: *s.* An encomiastic song; a song of adoration to a superior being.

To **Hymn**, *v. a.* and *n.* To praise in song; to worship with hymns:—*acc.* To sing in praise or adoration.

☞ The participles *Hymning* and *Hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hīm'-ing* and *hīmd*, but with solemnity *hīm'-ing* and *hīmd'-nēd*.

Hym'-nic, *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hym-nol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* A collection of hymns.

HYOSCIAMA, *hī'-ōs-cē-a'-mā*, 103, 147: *s.* A vegetable alkali extracted from the *hyoscyamus niger*, pigbean, or, as commonly called, henbane.

HYP, &c.—See in connection with Hypochondria under Hypo-

HYPALLAGE, **HYPASPIST**.—See under Hypo-

HYPER, A Greek prefix implying over, beyond, excess: Prior uses it in one place substantively to signify a hypercritic: in the compound terms of modern chemistry, it corresponds with *super* as used in other cases; thus *Hy-per-ox-ygenated*, is *super-saturated* with oxygen; and so of other compounds, as *Hy-per-ox-ygnate*, *Hy-per-car-bureted*, &c.

Hy'-per-as'-pist, *s.* Literally, one who holds a shield over, a defender.

Hy'-per-as-tom, 87: *s.* Literally, a passing over, applied to the passing over of different members of a sentence to each others' places, so as to make an inverted construction of the whole sentence.

Hy'-per-bo-lā, *s.* That section of a cone which is so directed that the angle, which the cutting plane makes with the base of the cone, exceeds in magnitude the angle of the side of the cone and the base; or it is a name implying *excess* over certain properties inherent in the parabola.—See Ellipse.

Hy'-per-bol'-ic, *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola.

Hy'-per-bo-lold, *s.* That which resembles an hyperbola, a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola.

Hy'-per-bol'-i-form, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ān, 166: thēn, 166.

HY-PER'-BO-LE, 101: *s.* A throwing *beyond* the mark in speaking, or that figurative kind of expression in which truth is exceeded, not with the design or the effect of deceiving, but through the fullness and heat of the imagination.

HY-per-bol'-ic, 88: } *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HY-per-bol'-i-cal, *s.* Being beyond fact.

HY-per-bol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With exaggeration.

To HY-per-bo-lize, *v. n.* and *a.* To use hyperboles:—*act.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HY-per-bo-list, *s.* One who hyperbolizes.

HY-PER-BO'-RE-AN, 90: *a.* and *s.* Literally, *beyond* known or familiar northern places, far north, very cold, frigid:—*s.* An inhabitant of any country very far north.

HY-PER-OAT-A-LRE'-TIC, *a.* Defective by *excess*, applied to a verse which is redundant in measure.

HY-PER-CRIT'-IC, *s.* One who is critical *beyond* measure or reason, an over-critical critic.

HY-per-crit'-i-cal, *a.* Over-critical.

HY-per-crit'-i-cism, (*-ism*, 158) *s.* Excessive rigour of criticism.

HY-PER-DU'-LI-A, 90: *s.* *Super-service* in the Roman church performed to the Virgin.

☞ The word **HY-PER'-I-CON**, (St. John's wort.) a plant, is doubtless a relation of the compound words now in progress, although it has obtained the estimation of a primitive.

HY-PER-ME-TER, *s.* Anything that exceeds in measure the standard of its kind.

HY-PER-SAR-CO'-NIS, *s.* Flesh *above*, or more than the natural flesh; fungous or proud flesh.

HY-PER-STIENS, 67: *s.* A name given to a mineral, Labrador horublenite, from its *excessive* strength or difficult fragility.

HYPHEN.—See under Hypo.

HYPNOTIC=hip-nōt'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to, or inducing sleep:—*s.* A narcotic or soporific.

HYPO, A Greek prefix signifying *under*, *beneath*, and corresponding with the Latin *sub*: in the compounds of modern chemistry it has a sense contrary to Hyper: thus, *Hyp-o-sulphur'ic acid* is *sub-sulphuric acid*, or an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid; and in *Hyp-o-phos'phorus*, *Hyp-o-sul'phate*, &c., the prefix is of like effect.

HY-PAL-LA-GE, (hip-āl'-lā-gē, 103) *s.* A grammatical figure in which words *sustain* or *undergo* mutual changes of case.

HY-PAL-PIST, *s.* Literally, one who fights from under a shield, a soldier of ancient Greece, armed in a particular manner. [Miford.]

HY-PHEN, (hī'-fēn, 163) *s.* Literally, *under* one; [hypo-hen:] appropriately, a note (·) implying the union of parts into words, as Hyph-en.

☞ See **HYPNOTIC** above, previously to Hypo, &c.

HY-PON'-O-LE, *s.* A casting or placing, as of different things *under* one arrangement, the name of that figure of speech in which several things that appear to make against the argument are brought together, and then refuted in order.

HY-P-O-CAUST, 26: *s.* A place for fire *underneath*, or for the stove used in baths, hot-houses, and the like.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRIS, (*-cōn'-drēz*, 161, 101) *s. pl.* The sides of the belly *under* the cartilages of the spurious ribs, or the regions in the animal body which contain the liver and the spleen: our old writers use the English plural, *Hyp-o-chon'-dries*, of which the singular, *Hyp-o-chon'-dry*, was also in use.

HY-p-o-chon'-dri-a, *s.* That part of the belly and sides which is *under* the short ribs; also, as originating, or supposed to originate, from a diseased state of the hypochondria, or of the liver and the spleen, the mental disease, melancholy.

HY-p-o-chon'-dri-ac, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the hypochondria; melancholy; producing or having the

nature of melancholy:—*s.* One who is morbidly melancholy or disordered in imagination.

Hyp-o-chon-dri'-a-cal, 81, 84: *a.* Hypochondriac.

Hyp-o-chon-dri'-a-cism, 81: *s.* Morbid melancholy: it is also called *Hyp-o-chon-dri'-a-sis*.

Hyp, (*a.* colloquial contraction of hypochondria.) Melancholy, depression of spirits.

To Hyp, *v. a.* To depress with melancholy. [Colloq.]

HYT'-O-CIST, *s.* A parasitical plant growing *under* the cistus; the inspissated juice which is expressed from its fruit.

HYT'-O-CRA-TER'-I-FORM, 81: *a.* Having the form of that which is placed under a cup, namely, a salver, —that is, salver-shaped. [Botany.]

HYT-OC'-RI-SY, (hip-ōck'-rē-cē, 105) *s.* The practice of supporting a character *under*, or subordinate to, one's real character; simulation, dissimulation.

Hyp-o-crite, (*-crit*, 105) *s.* One who acts a part, particularly as regards religion or morals.

Hyp-o-crit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Appearing different from reality; dissembling, insincere.

Hyp-o-crit'-i-cal, *s.* With simulation.

HYT'-O-GAS'-TRIC, *a.* Seated *as under* the belly, or in the lower part of the belly.

Hyp-o-gas'-tro-cele, 101: *s.* A rupture of the lower belly.

HYT'-O-GE'-UM, *s.* A name given by ancient architects to all parts of a building which were *under* ground, as the cellars, &c.

HYT-OC'-Y-NOUS, (hip-ōd'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* An epithet of plants which have the corolla and stamen inserted *under* the female characteristic or pistil. [Botany.]

HYT'-O-PI-UM, *s.* That which is *under* the eye, a name applied to a deposition of matter in the anterior chamber of that organ.

HYT-OS'-TA-NIS, *s.* Substance, either in its ordinary signification as something distinct; or in its less usual but literal meaning, as something which stands *under*, or in dependence on another thing; or, in a signification uniting both these, as something distinct, and yet dependent.

Hyp-o-stat'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to an hypostasis.

Hyp-o-stat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to an hypostasis.

HYT-OT'-E-NUS, (hip-ōt'-ē-nūs, 103) *s.* The line that *subtends* or comes *under* the right angle of a right angled triangle.

To HYT-OT'-E-CATE, *v. a.* To place *under* any one's care as a surety, to pledge, to pawn.

HYT-OT'-E-SIS, *s.* A supposition, or that which, without previous support or proof, is placed *under* an argument or a system, as its sole foundation; the argument or system so founded.

Hyp-o-thet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Including a supposition; conditional, or assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

Hyp-o-thet'-i-cal, *s.* Conditional, or assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

Hyp-o-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of supposition.

HYRSE=herce, 35, 153: *s.* Millet. [Botany.]

HYSON=hī'-sōn, 18: *s.* A sort of green tea.

HYSSOP=hīs'-sōp, *s.* A plant of which this name implies a sprinkling of the face with its juice.

HYSTERIC=his-tēr'-ick, 88: } 129: *a.* Dis-

HYSTERICAL, his-tēr'-ē-cāl, ordered in the regions of the womb; troubled with nervous affections such as were formerly attributed to disorders of the womb; spasmodic.

HYs-ter'-ics, *s. pl.* A spasmodic disorder of the stomach and intestinal tube.

HYs'-TER-O-CELE, 101: *s.* Rupture of the womb.

HYs'-TER-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The Cæsarian operation.

HYSTERON-PROTERON=hīs'-tēr-ōn-prōt'-ēr-ōn, *s.* A figure of speech which places last what would naturally come first.

HYTHIE.—See Hithie.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gū'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a. e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

I.

I, The ninth letter of the alphabet, formerly confounded with J, from which, in the present practice of the language, it is wholly distinct. Its sounds are the 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, 36th, 36th, 45th, and 46th elements of the schemes prefixed: it is often sounded as *y* consonant: (see 146:) it enters into several digraphs, whose sounds are various. As a contraction, it is placed with *e*, (*i. e.*) to signify *id est*, or, that is.

I, in our old dramatists, often stood for *ay*, which is pronounced nearly like it. (See Prin. 5.)

I=*i*, *prom.* (*I*, mine or my, me, we, ours or our, us.) Myself, the person speaking.

IACINTH.—See Hyacinth.

IAMBUS=*i-ám'-bús*, *s.* (*pl.* *Iám'bi.*) A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long syllable, or in English verse of an unaccented and accented syllable; it is also called *I-amb'.*

I-amb'-bic, *a.* and *s.* Composed of iambs:—*s.* A line in iambic measure: *Iambics* were used originally for satire, and hence the word sometimes means satire.

IBIS=*i'-biss*, *s.* An Egyptian bird approaching the stork kind, venerated for destroying serpents.

ICARIAN, *i-cár'-ē-ān*, 41, 90: *a.* Daringly or unfortunately adventurous, as Icarus the son of Dædalus.

ICE=*ice*, *s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar: *To break the ice*, to make the first opening in any attempt.

To ice, *v. a.* To cover with ice; to cover with concreted sugar, to frost; to chill, to freeze.

To ice the compounds are *ice-berg*, (a hill or mountain of ice,) *Ice-built*; *Ice-house*; *Ice-lander*; *Ice-spar*, (a variety of spar whose crystals resemble ice,) &c.

I'-cy, 105: *a.* Abounding with or made of ice; cold, frosty; resembling ice; frigid, without affection, indifferent: *Pey-pearled*, studded as with pearls of ice. [Milton.]

I'-ci-ness, *s.* The state of being icy, or generating ice.

I'-ci-cle, 101: *s.* A shoot of ice such as is formed by the freezing of a dropping fluid; in some places it is called an *Ice-ble*.

ICHINEUMON, *ick-nū'-mōn*, 161: *s.* A sort of weasel, named as from following the traces of the crocodile, whose eggs it destroys.

Ich-neu'-mon-fly', *s.* An insect, so called because it destroys vermin as the ichneumon the eggs of crocodiles.

ICH-NOG'-RA-PHY, (*ick-nōg'-rā-fēy*, 163) *s.* A delineation of the traces which a building might be supposed to leave if cut by a level plane from the ground it stands on, a ground plot.

ICH'-NO-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to ichnography.

ICHOR, *i'-kor*, 161: *s.* A thin watery humor like serum or whey; sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'-chor-ous, 120: *a.* Like ichor; sanious.

ICHTHYOLOGY, *ick'-thē-ō'-lō-gēy*, 161, 105, 87: *s.* That part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICH'-THY-O-LITE', *s.* Fossil fish.

ICH'-THY-OPH'-a-GY, (*-ōf'-ā-gēy*, 163) *s.* The practice of eating fish; fish-diet.

ICH'-thy-oph'-a-gous, (*-gūs*, 77, 120) *a.* Feeding on fish.

ICICLE, ICINESS.—See under Ice.

ICON=*i'-cōn*, *s.* An image or picture.

I-CON'-O-CLAST, *s.* A breaker of images.

I-CON'-o-clas'-tic, 88: *a.* Breaking images.

I-CON-OL'-A-TER, 81, 84: *s.* A worshipper of images, as the iconoclasts denominated the Romanists.

I'-CON-og'-RA-PHY, (*-fēy*, 163) *s.* Scientific description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

I-CON-OL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The doctrine of picture or

representation, particularly as a means used in worship.

ICOSAHEDRAL=*i'-cō-sā-hē'-drāl*, *a.* Having twenty sides, understood as equal sides.

I'-CO-SAN'-DR-AN, *a.* Twenty fold masculine, applied to plants having twenty or more stamens. [Bot.]

ICTERIC=*ick-tēr'-ick*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the jaundice:—*s.* A remedy for the jaundice.

ICY.—See under Ice.

I'D, *ide*, A contraction of *I would* or *I had*.

IDEA=*i-dē'-ā*, 6: *s.* Originally, a sight or vision of an object, when, by reason of distance, obscurity, excessive light, or other cause, we see only what sort of object it is, and cannot discern any individual characteristics; hence, among the ancient Platonists, the mental conception of a form or species, as distinguished from the mental representation of an individual object, which, considered apart from the eternal immutable form supposed to have been its model, exists only in its particular characteristics:—in modern philosophy the eternal immutable forms or species of the Platonists have no place, being regarded only as notions employed by the mind to assist its operations, and having no existence out of the mind; (see Metaphysics:)—hence, in modern writings, the word *Idea*, when carefully used, implies precisely that which anciently stood opposed to it, namely, the mental representation of some individual object not present to the senses in which sense it is less comprehensive than *Image*, for an image may be a fancied object, but an idea is strictly the mental representation of a real one; and it is also less comprehensive than *Conception*; for a conception may revive audible or other sensible impressions, but an idea is in strictness confined to the representation of the visible only; these restrictions, however, are far from being regarded by all modern writers, and least of all by Locke, in whose essay, as well as in popular use, *Idea* stands for a sensation, perception, conception, notion, image of a fancied or real object, thought, opinion, intention, in short for whatever we are at different times mentally conscious of:—the deficiencies of Locke's essay spring almost wholly from this lax use of a single word joined to that further laxity in manner of expression which tends to exhibit ideas, (thoughts,) not as what they really are, mere states of a conscious or intellectual being, but as creations, which have, when created, distinct existence.—See Thought.

To I-de'-ate, *v. a.* To form mentally. [Donne.]

I-de'-al, *a.* Mental, not perceived by the senses.

I-de'-al-ly, *ad.* Mentally, intellectually.

To I-de'-a-lize, *v. n.* To form images in the mind.

I-de'-a-lism, 158: *s.* The system or theory which denies the existence of matter, and affirms that mind, with its different states or ideas, is all, in all: this system, which was built on the old admitted doctrines of perception, has been dissipated by removing its foundation.

IDEM=*i'-dēm*, *s.* The same person. [Lat.] Hence the adverb *Idem*, in the same place.

I-DEN'-TI-CAL, *a.* The same, the very same: *I-den'-tic* may be met with, but is less used.

I-den'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With sameness.

I-den'-ti-ty, 105: *s.* Sameness, not diversity.

To I-den'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To prove the sameness of; to make the same:—*neu.* To become identical.

I-den'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Proof of identity.

IDES, *idēz*, 143: *s. pl.* The Roman name for the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and for the 13th day of each of the other months: eight days in each month usually pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the *ides*, the third from the *ides*, and so on backwards to the eighth from the *ides*.

IDIO-, A prefix derived from a Greek adjective signifying individual or peculiar: as *Idio-elect'ric*, electric by its individual or peculiar nature; *Idio-repulsive*, repulsive by itself or in its own nature.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Id'-i-oc'-ra-sy, (-cē, 105) 87: *s.* *Peculiarity* of constitution, or such as is not found but in the individual.

Id'-i-o-crat'-i-cal, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.
 ☞ See **Idiocy** lower under **Idiot**.

Id'-i-o-syn'-cra-sy, *s.* That part of a person's constitution which is peculiar to the individual.

Id'-i-op'-a-ity, *s.* Disease belonging to the part affected, and not arising from sympathy with other parts; peculiar affection or feeling.

Id'-i-om, 18: *s.* A mode of expression *peculiar* to a language; particular cast of a language; peculiarity of phrase; phraseology.

Id'-i-o-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Peculiar to a language; **Id'-i-o-mat'-i-cal**, *phraseological*.

Id'-i-o-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to an idiom.

Id'-i-o-tism, 158: *s.* Peculiarity of expression.—See also lower.

Id'-i-ot, 18: *s.* Originally, a private person; at present, as an English word, it means one who is not like others, but is *peculiar*, that is, a simple or natural fool, or a human creature without the powers of reason.

Id'-i-ot'-ic, 88: *a.* Idiomatic; [Obs.:] foolish, stupid, simple.

Id'-i-o-tism, *s.* Folly, imbecility.—See also above.

Id'-i-o-cy, 105: *s.* Want of understanding.

IDLE, i'-dl, 101: *a.* In the common sense, *averse* from labour, slothful; in a less usual but perhaps an older sense, *unengaged*, affording leisure; *unemployed*; hence, *useless*, *vain*, *ineffectual*; *unfruitful*, *barren*; *trifling*.

To I'-dle, 101: *v. n.* To lose time in inactivity: *To idle away*, to spend in idleness.

I'-dler, 36: *s.* One who idles.

I'-dly, 105: *ad.* Lazily; carelessly, vainly.

I'-dle-ness, *s.* State or quality of being idle.

☞ **I'-dle-head**, **I'-dle-headed**, are among the compounds.

IDOL=i'-dōl, 18: *s.* An image or representation, but particularly an image worshipped as a god; one loved or honoured to adoration.

I-dol'-a-try, *s.* The worship of idols.

I-dol'-a-ter, *s.* A worshipper of an idol.

I-dol'-a-tress, *s.* A female idolater.

I-dol'-a-trous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in idolatry; paid as to an idol.

I-dol'-a-trous-ly, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

To I-dol'-a-trize, *v. n.* and *a.* To practise idolatry:—*act.* To make an idol of.

I'-do-lish, *a.* Idolatrous. [Milton.]

To I'-do-lize, *v. a.* To worship as an idol; to love or reverence to adoration.

I'-do-li'-zer, *s.* One who idolizes.

I'-do-lism, 158: *s.* Idolatrous worship.

I'-do-list, *s.* A worshipper of images.

IDONEOUS, ē-dō'-nē-ūs, 120: *a.* Fit, proper.

IDYL=i'-dīl, *s.* A short poem, usually a pastoral.

IF=ī, *conj.* Give or allow that; whether or not.

IGNEOUS, īg'-nē-ūs, 120: *a.* Consisting of fire; containing fire; resembling fire.

Ignē'-cent, *a.* Emitting sparks when struck.

To Ig'-ni-fy, 6: *v. a.* To form into fire.

Ig-ni'-lu-ous, 109, 120: *a.* Flowing with fire.

Ig-nip'-o-tent, *a.* Presiding over fire.

To Ig-nite, *v. a.* and *n.* To kindle; to communicate fire to:—*act.* To take fire; to become red hot.

Ig-ni'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be kindled. [Brown.]

Ig-ni'-t-ion, (-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of kindling; the act of communicating fire; state of being kindled.

Ig-niv'-o-mous, *a.* Vomiting fire.

IG'-NIB-FAT'-U-US, *s. sing.* } A meteor light that appears after dark over marshy grounds, a Will o' the wisp, a Jack-a-lantern. [Lat.]

IG-, One of the forms of **In-**, which see.

IGNOBLE, īg'-nō'-bl, 84, 101: *a.* Mean of birth; mean or worthless in estimation or use.—See **In-**.

Ig-nō'-bly, 84: *ad.* In an ignoble manner.

Ig-nō'-ble-ness, *s.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOMINIOUS, īg'-nō-mīn'-yūs, 146: *a.* Incurring a shameful name or report; mean, dishonourable.

Ig'-no-mīn'-ious-ly, *ad.* Meanly, disgracefully.

Ig'-no-mīn-y, *s.* Public disgrace, shame, dishonour.

Ig'-no-my, *s.* Ignominy. [Shaks. Sir E. Sandys.]

To IGNORE=īg-nōrē, *v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. (See **In-**.) It is out of use, except as applied to a grand jury, who are said to *ignore* a bill when they do not find the evidence such as to make good the presentment.

Ig'-no-ra'-mus, *s.* "We ignore;" the endorsement of a grand jury on a bill of indictment, equivalent to "Not found;" also, an ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ig'-no-rant, *a.* and *s.* Destitute of knowledge, untaught, uninformed; unacquainted with, followed by *of*: in poetical use, unknown, undiscovered; unskillfully made; but this last sense is forced and improper:—*s.* An ignorant person.

Ig'-no-rant-ly, *ad.* Through ignorance.

Ig'-no-rance, *s.* Want of knowledge.

IGNOSCIBLE, īg-nōs'-cē-bl, *a.* That may be overlooked or remain as unknown; pardonable.—See **In-**.

Ig-note, *a.* Unknown. [Sir E. Sandys.]

IL-—See lower before **Illacerable**.

ILF—See **Aisle**.

ILEX, i'-lēcks, 188: *s.* The scarlet oak.

IIAC, i'-lē-äck, 95: *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels, or the gut called the *ileum*: the *IIac-pass-ion* is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an invasion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels.

ILIAD, i'-lē-äd, *s.* A Greek epic poem written by Homer, of which Achilles is the hero, but which is named from Ilium, the siege of which town is the occasion of the whole business of the poem.

ILK=īlk, *s.* The same; each. [Spenser.]

ILL=īl, 155: *s. a.* and *ad.* Badness; evil; (see **Evil**).—*a.* Bad; evil; ailing, disordered in health:—*ad.* Not well; not easily; with difficulty.

Ill'-ness, *s.* Badness; wickedness; more commonly, sickness, malady, disorder of health.

☞ In the following phrases, *ill* is a substantive: *Ill breeding minds*, (minds that breed ill); *an ill boding hour*; *an ill designing man*; *ill persuading gold*. In the following compounds, *ill* is an adjective or adverb: *Ill-bred*, (badly taught); *Ill-faced*, (having an ugly face); *Ill-favoured*, (evil-favoured, deformed); *Ill-fated*, (leading an ill life); *Ill-na-ture*, (evil nature or disposition, crossness, crabbedness); *Ill-na-tured*; *Ill-na-turedly*; *Ill-na-turedness*; *Ill-starred*, (influenced by evil stars, unlucky); *Ill-will*, (evil will, disposition to envy or hatred); *Ill-will'er*. In the following phrases, *ill* is likewise an adjective or adverb: *Ill breeding*, (opposed to good breeding or manners); *Ill according*, (according imperfectly, or not at all); *Ill completed*; *Ill fated*; *Ill ordered*, &c.

IL-, A prefix used for **In-**, which see. Like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un-*; sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*.

IL-LAC'-ER-A-BLE, 59, 101: *a.* That cannot be torn. **IL-LAC'-ER-MA-BLE**, (-läck'-rē-mä-bl, 161, 105, 101) *a.* Incapable of weeping.

IL-LAPS', *s.* A sliding *in*; a falling *on*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'wō, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.
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To **IL-LAQ'-UK-ATE**, (-lăck'-wē-ătt, 76, 145) *v. a.*
To entangle, to ensnare, to ensnare.
Il-laq'-ue-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ensnaring; a snare.
IL-LA'-TION, *s.* Inference, conclusion from premises.
IL'-la-tive, (il'-lă-tiv, 81, 105) *a.* and *s.* Signifying or indicating an illation: *s.* An illative particle.
IL'-la-tive-ly, *ad.* By illation.
IL-LAUD'-A-BLE, 123, 101: *a.* Not laudable.
Il-laud'-a-bly, *ad.* Without deserving praise.
☞ See **ILL-SED**, &c., under **ILL**.
IL-LĖ-CE-BROU, 120: *a.* Envious, full of allurements.
IL-LĖ-QAI, *a.* Not legal, contrary to law.
Il-le'-gal-ly, *ad.* Unlawfully.
Il-le'-gal-ness, *s.* State of being illegal.
To **Il-le'-gal-ize**, *v. a.* To render illegal.
Il'-le-gal"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Contrariety to law.
IL-LĖG'-I-BLE, (-lĖd'-gĕ-bl, 64, 105, 101) *a.*
That cannot be read.
Il-le-g'-i-bly, *ad.* In an illegible manner.
Il-le-g'-i-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Incapability of being read.
IL'-LĖ-GIT"-I-MATE, *a.* Not produced as laws prescribe, (compare **ILLEGAL**), begotten out of wedlock.
To **Il-le-git"-i-mate**, *v. a.* To render illegitimate.
Il'-le-git"-i-mate-ly, *ad.* Not legitimately.
Il'-le-git"-i-ma"-tion, 89: *s.* Want of genuineness; the state of being a bastard.
Il'-le-git"-i-ma-cy, *s.* State of bastardy.
IL-LĖV'-I-A-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be levied.
☞ See **IL-LĖ-ACKED**, **IL-LĖ-FOVUED**, &c. under **ILL**.
IL-LĖB'-ER-AL, *a.* Not liberal, not noble, not candid; not generous; not suited to good birth or breeding.
Il-lib'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In an illiberal manner.
Il-lib'-er-al"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; parsimony.
IL-LĖC'-IT, (-lĖss'-it) *a.* Not permitted or licensed.
Il-lĖc'-it-ly, *ad.* Without law or licence.
Il-lĖc'-it-ness, *s.* Unlawfulness.
To **IL-LĖGH'-TEN**, (il'-tĕn, 115, 114) *v. a.* To enlighten. [Obs.]
IL-LIM'-I-TA-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be bounded.
Il-lim'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* Without limits.
Il-lim'-i-ted, *a.* Unbounded, interminable.
Il-lim'-i-ted-ness, *s.* Boundlessness.
IL-LĖNIT'-ION, (-nĖsh'-ŭn, 89) *s.* Literally, something smeared into or on the surface of another, a thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.
IL-LIT'-ER-AL, 12: *a.* Not literal.
IL-LIT'-ER-ATE, *a.* Unlettered, untaught; rude.
Il-lit'-er-ate-ness, **Il-lit'-er-a-ture**, *s.* Illiteracy.
Il-lit'-er-a-cy, *s.* Want of learning.
☞ See **ILL-LIVED**, **ILL-NATURE**, &c., **ILLNESS**, under **ILL**.
IL-LOG'-I-CAL, (-lĖd'-gĕ-căl, 105) *a.* Not logical; violating the rules of reasoning; contrary to reason.
Il-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Contrarily to the rules of reason.
Il-log'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.
To **IL-LUMĖ**, 109: *v. a.*—See lower, before **ILLUSION**.
To **IL-LUMĖ**, 109: *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn. [Poetical.]
To **IL-lu'-mi-nate**, *v. a.* To enlighten; to adorn with artificial light for a festive occasion; to give intellectual light; to illustrate; in a particular sense, to adorn with coloured pictures and ornamented initial letters.
Il-lu'-mi-nate, *a.* and *s.* Enlightened:—*s.* One of those called *illuminati*.
IL-lu'-mi-na"-ti, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Literally, enlightened persons; a title which has been assumed in various ages by those who propagated extraordinary, and, in two many cases, pernicious opinions.

IL-lu'-mi-na"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of illuminating; something that gives light: [Unusual:] a display of light for festive or other purposes; brightness.
Il-lu'-mi-na"-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to light.
Il-lu'-mi-na"-tor, *s.* One who illuminates, particularly in the last sense of the verb,—an alluminor.
To **IL-lu'-mine**, 105: *v. a.* To illumine. [Milton. Pope.]
To **IL-LUDĖ**, 109: *v. a.* To play upon, to deceive.
Il-lu'-sion, (il'-lŭ'-zhŭn, 147) *s.* A playing upon; false show; mockery; error.
Il-lu'-sive (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Deceiving by false show.
Il-lu'-sive-ly, *ad.* By deception.
Il-lu'-sor-y, (-sŭr'-y) *a.* Deceiving, fraudulent.
To **IL-LUS'-TRATE**, *v. a.* To throw brightness in or upon; to brighten with light or with honour; (compare **TO ILLUME**, &c.) in a figurative but now usual sense, to explain, to clear, to elucidate; to explain or ornament by engravings or paintings.
Il-lus'-tra-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
Il-lus'-tra-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of explanation.
Il-lus'-tra-tor, 38: *s.* One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies.
IL-lus-tra"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of rendering bright or glorious, [Obs.] explanation, elucidation.
IL-LUS'-TR-IOUS, 120: *a.* Glorious as by influx of light; (compare the previous words); conspicuous, renowned; conferring honour: *Most illustrious*, is the style of the order of St. Patrick.
Il-lus'-tri-ous-ly, *ad.* Conspicuously, gloriously.
Il-lus'-tri-ous-ness, *s.* Eminence, grandeur.
IL-LUX'-U"-RI-OUS, (il'-lŭg'-zŭ'-rĕ-ŭs, 154, 105, 120) *a.* Not luxurious.
☞ See **ILL-WILL**, &c. under **ILL**.
I'M, *ime*, A contraction of *I am*. See **Im-** before **To Imbank**.
IMAGE=im'-ăgt, 99: *s.* Generally, a thing imitating another or like another, a semblance, a representation; especially, a material imitation, a statue; hence, an idol; also, a mental representation or idea; also, as distinct from an idea in its proper sense, a picture in the mind formed of parts fancifully put together.—See **Idée**.
To **Im-ag'-e**, 99: *v. a.* To form a likeness of in the mind by recollection; to combine in the mind out of parts which are suggested in a certain state of excitement, to imagine.
Im'-a-ger-y, 2: *s.* Sensible imitations or representations; forms or representations in the mind, especially such as are combined under the influence of emotion; oral or graphic expressions of the images in one mind, by which correspondent images are excited in another; in some writers, form or make simply.
To **I-mag'-ine**, (ĕ-măd'-gin, 105) *v. a.* and *s.* To form out of mental suggestions; to scheme, to contrive.—*new*. To conceive, to have a notion; to combine mental images under the influence of emotion.
I-mag'-i-ner, *s.* One who imagines.
I-mag'-i-ning, *s.* A framing of what may be. [Shaks.]
I-mag'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imagined.
I-mag'-i-nant, *a.* Imagining. [Bacon.]
I-mag'-i-na-ry, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Existing only in imagination, visionary.
I-mag'-i-na-tive, 105: *a.* Disposing or disposed to the formation of images; fantastical.
I-mag'-i-na"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imagining; the thing imagined; that part of our nature which disposes us to form mental images, whether of things existing but not sensibly present, or of things not existing; contrivance; fanciful opinion.
IMAN=im'-măn, *s.* A Mahometan priest.
IM-, A prefix used for **In-**, which see. Like **in**, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to **not** or **un-**; sometimes it im-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĖsh-ŭn, *i, e*, mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i, e*, vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

plies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. Of the words which follow, commencing with *Im*, only *Imbecile*, &c., *Imbricate*, &c., *Imitate*, &c., *Imp*, &c., are without relationship to *Im*.

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

To **IMBANK**, *im-bāngk'*, 158: *v. a.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by mounds or dykes.

Im-bank'-ment, *s.* Art of imbanking; an enclosure.

To **IMBASTARDIZE**=*im-bās'-tar-dize*, *v. a.* To render degenerate. [Milton.]

To **IMBATHE**=*im-bāthē'*, 111, 137: *v. a.* To bathe all over. [Milton.]

IMBECILE, *im-bē-cēlē'*, 104: *a.* Weak, feeble; generally weak of mind, but not improperly of body. Bishop Taylor uses it as a verb in the sense of to weaken; from which verb Johnson wrongly derives *Embezzle*.

Im-be-cil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Weakness of body or mind, at present generally understood of the latter.

IMBELLIC=*im-bēl'-lick*, *a.* Not warlike.

To **IMBIBE**=*im-bibē'*, *v. a.* To drink in; to receive or admit into the mind: to soak in an unusual sense.

Im-bi'-ber, *s.* He or that which imbibes.

Im'-bi-bi'-ion, (*-bē-bish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Act of imbibing.

To **IMBITTER**=*im-bit'-ter*, *v. a.* To make bitter; to make unhappy; to exasperate.

Im-bit'-ter-er, *s.* He or that which imbitters.

To **IMBOIL**=*im-boil'*, *v. n.* To rage. [Spenser.]

IMBONITY, *im-bōn'-ē-tēy*, *s.* Want of bonity or goodness. [Burton, *Act. of Mel.*]

To **IMBORDER**=*im-bor'-der*, *v. a.* To furnish with a border; to bound. [Milton.]

To **IMBOSK**=*im-bōsk'*, *v. s.* and *a.* To lie concealed as in a wood:—*act.* To hide. [Unusual.]

To **IMBOSOM**, *im-bōōz'-ōm*, 107, 18: *v. a.* To hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to enclose.

To **IMBOUND**=*im-bownd'*, *v. a.* To enclose.

To **IMBRANGLE**, *im-brāng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* To entangle. [Hudibras.]

IMBRICATE, *im-brē-cātē*, 105: *a.* Laid in the manner of *tiles* one partly under another.

Im-bri-ca-ted, 2: *a.* Bent or indented like a roof or gutter *tile*.

Im'-bri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A putting together in the manner of *tiles*; an indenture like that of a *tile*.

To **IMBROWN**=*im-brown'*, *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to cloud; to tan.

To **IMBRUE**, *im-brōō'*, 109: *v. a.* To steep, to soak; to wet much or long: in Spenser, to distil.

To **IMBRUTE**=*im-brōō'*, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To degrade to brutality:—*acc.* To sink to brutality.

To **IMBUE**=*im-bū'*, 189: *v. a.* To tinge deeply; to soak with a liquor; to cause to imbibe.

To **IMBURSE**=*im-bursē'*, *v. a.* To stock with money.

To **IMITATE**=*im'-ē-tātē*, 105: *v. a.* To copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; in an appropriated sense, to copy in a literary work the method of another, with parallel images and examples, but not to copy servilely.

Im'-i-tā'-tor, *s.* One that imitates.

Im"-i-tā'-tive, 105: *a.* Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblances; formed after a model.

Im'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imitating; a copy which is more or less close to its original.

Im'-i-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Possible to be imitated; worthy to be imitated.

Im'-i-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being imitable.

IMMACULATE=*im-māck'-ō-lātē*, *a.* Spotless, pure; clear from foul matter.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāw'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōōd*: *j'ōō*, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.*, *note*, 171,

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

Im-mac'-u-late-ly, *ad.* With spotless purity.

Im-mac'-u-late-ness, *s.* Spotless purity.

IMMALLEABLE, *im-māl'-ē-ā-bl*, 146, 101: *a.* Not malleable; not to be wrought upon.

To **IMMANACLE**, *im-mān'-ā-cl*, 101: *v. a.* To put in manacles, to fetter; to restrain.

IMMANE=*im-mānē'*, *a.* Vast, huge, very great; as immense cruelty. [Sheldon, 1616.]

Im-manē'-ly, *ad.* Monstrously. [Milton.]

Im-man'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Originally, vastness but, in English writings, barbarity. [Shaks.]

IMMANENT=*im'-mā-nēnt*, *a.* Inherent.

Im'-ma-nen-cy, *s.* Internal dwelling

IMMANIFEST, *im-mān'-ē-ēt*, *a.* Not manifest. 101: *a.* Unhiding.

IMMARTIAL, *im-mar'-sh'āl*, 90: *a.* Not warlike.

To **IMMASK**=*im-māsk'*, 11: *v. a.* To cover.

IMMATERIAL, *im'-mā-tē-rē'-ē-āl*, 90, 43: *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal; without weight, unimportant.

Im'-ma-te'-ri-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In a manner not depending on matter; in a manner not important.

Im'-ma-te'-ri-al-ness, *s.* Immateriality.

Im'-ma-te'-ri-al-ist, *s.* A spiritualist.

Im'-ma-te'-ri-al-ized, 114: *a.* Spiritualized.

Im'-ma-te'-ri-ate, *a.* Immaterial. [Bacon.]

Im'-ma-te'-ri-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Distinctness from body or matter, or the quality of being spiritual.

IMMATURE=*im'-mā-tūrē'*, *a.* Not ripe; not arrived at completion; premature.

Im'-ma-ture'-ly, *ad.* Before ripeness; too soon.

Im'-ma-ture'-ness, *s.* Immaturity.

Im'-ma-tu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Unripeness.

IMMEABILITY, *im'-mē-ā-bil'-ē-tēy*, 84: *a.* Not permeable; less properly, want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, *im-mēzhl'-ōō-rā-bl*, 120, 147, 98, 101: *a.* That cannot be measured. immense.

Im-meas'-u-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* Immensely.

Im-meas'-ured, 114: *a.* Beyond common measure.

IM-MENSE, 153: *a.* Unlimited; vast, huge.

Im-mense'-ly, *ad.* Infinitely; vastly.

Im-men'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Unbounded greatness.

IM-MEN'-SU-RABLE, 147, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be measured. *Immensurate* is little used.

Im-men'-su-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Impossibility to be measured.

IMMECHANICAL, *im'-mē-cān'-ē-cāl*, 161, 103: *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMEDIATE, *im-mē-dē-āte*, 146, 147: *a.* Proximate, or with nothing intervening either as to place, to action, or time; hence, the common sense, instant, without delay.

Im-mē-di-ate-ly, *ad.* In an immediate manner.

Im-mē-di-ate-ness, 146: *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from intervening causes.

Im-mē-di-a-cy, *s.* Immediate power. [Shaks.]

IMMEDICABLE, *im-mēd'-ē-cā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, *im'-mē-lō'-dē-ūs*, 90, 105, 190: *a.* Not melodious, unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, *im-mēm'-ō-rā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not worth remembering.

IM-ME-MO'-RI-AL, 90, 47: *a.* Beyond memory; in law, further back than Edward II.

Im'-me-mo'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, &c., **IMMENSURABLE**, &c.—See above, under *Immeasurable*.

→ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

To IMMERGE=im-merg', 35: *v. a. and n.*
To plunge into a fluid;—*adv.* To enter into the light of the sun.
To Im-mers', 153: *v. a.* To plunge into a fluid; to sink or cover deep; in Bacon it is also an adjective.
Im-mer'-sion, (-shun, 147) *s.* The act of immersing; the state of being immersed; the act of one celestial body entering the light or shade of another so as to be obscured.
IMMERIT=im-mēr'-it, *s.* Demerit. [Sackling.]
Im-mer'-ited, *a.* Not deserved. [King Charles.]
Im-mer'-i-tous, 120: *a.* Undeserving. [Milton.]
To IMMESH.—See To Emesh. [Goldsmith.]
IMMETHODICAL, Im-mē-thōd'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Having no method, without system, confused.
Im'-me-thod'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Irregularly.
Im'-me-thod'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Confusion.
To IMMIGRATE, im-mē-grāt, 105: *v. n.* To pass into a country in order to dwell there, as to emigrate is to pass out of one. Compare To Emigrate.
Im-mi-gra'-tion, *s.* A passing into a place.
IMMINENT, im-mē-nēt, *a.* Impending so as to threaten or be dangerous.
Im'-mi-nence, *s.* Any impending ill.
To IMINGLE, im-ming'-gl, 158, 101: *v. a.* To mingle, to mix, to unite.
IMMINUTION, Im-mē-nū'-shūn, 89: *s.* A lessening, diminution.
IMMISCIBLE, im-mis'-cē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
Im-mis'-ci-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Incapacity to be mixed.
To IMMIT=im-mit', *v. a.* To send into.
Im-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 90) *s.* Act of immitting, the opposite to e-mission, or act of e-mitting.
IMMITIGABLE, im-mit'-ē-gd-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be mitigated or softened.
To IMMIX, im-micks', 188: *v. a.* To mingle in each other or one with another.
Im-mixed, (-mixt, 114, 143) *a.* Unmixed or not mixed.—See Im-. [Sir I. Herbert. More.]
Im-mis'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be mixed.
IMMOBILITY, im-mō-bil'-ē-tēty, 105: *s.* Unmoveableness; resistance to motion.
IMMODERATE=im-mōd'-er-āte, *a.* Exceeding moderation, excessive.
Im-mod'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Extravagantly.
Im-mod'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of moderation: *Immoderateness* is less used; *Immoderacy* is obsolete.
IMMODEST=im-mōd'-ēst, *a.* Literally, wanting restraint; appropriately, wanting the restraint of decent manners, wanting shame, wanting delicacy; unchaste, obscene.
Im-mod'-est-ly, 105: *ad.* Indecently.
Im-mod'-est-y, *s.* Want of modesty.
To IMMOLATE=im-mō-lāte, *v. a.* To sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice.
Im-mo-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One that offers in sacrifice.
Im-mo-la'-tion, *s.* Act of sacrificing; sacrifice.
IMMOMENT=im-mō'-mēnt, *a.* Trifling. [Shaks.]
Im-mo-men'-tous, 120: *a.* Unimportant.
IMMORAL=im-mōr'-āl, 129: *a.* (See Moral.) Wanting regard to the tacit laws or conventions upon which the well-being of society depends, wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; vicious, dishonest.
Im-mor'-al-ly, *ad.* Viciously.
Im-mo-ral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Vice; vicious act.
Im-mo-rig'-er-ous, 64, 120: *a.* Unmannered, rude.
Im-mo-rig'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Obstinacy, disobedience.

→ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

IMMORTAL=im-mor'-tāl, *a.* Deathless.
Im-mor'-tal-ly, *ad.* Everlastingly.
To Im-mor'-tal-ize, *v. a. and n.* To make immortal; to exempt from oblivion;—*adv.* [Pope.] To become immortal.
Im'-mor-tal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Exemption from death; everlasting life; exemption from oblivion.
Im-MOR'-TI-FI-CA'-TION, *s.* A state in which the passions are not dead or mortified, but exist in unrestrained force.
IMMOVABLE, im-mō-vā-bl, 107, 101: *a.* not to be forced from its place; unshaken.
Im-mō'-va-bl-y, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.
Im-mō'-va-blē-ness, *s.* The state of being immovable: *Immovability* may also be met with.
IMMUND=im-münd', *a.* Unclean. [Burton.]
Im'-mun-dic'-i-ty, 59, 105: *s.* Impurity.
IMMUNITY, im-mū'-nē-tēty, 105: *s.* Freedom or exemption from obligation; privilege; freedom.
To IMMURE=im-mūr', 49: *v. a.* To enclose within walls; to shut up, to imprison.
Im-mure', *s.* A wall, an enclosure. [Shaks.]
IMMUSICAL, im-mū'-xē-cāl, *a.* Unmusical.
IMMUTABLE, im-mū'-tā-bl, *a.* Unchangeable.
Im-mu'-ta-bl-y, *ad.* Unchangeably.
Im-mu'-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unchangeableness.
To Im-MUTE, *v. a.* To make a change in. See Im-.
Im'-mu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Change, alteration.
IMP=imp, *s.* Originally, a scion or young slip; hence, the offspring, a son; a youth; also, a subaltern devil, a little devil, which last remains as the only modern sense.
To Imp, *v. a.* To plant, to engraft; [Obs.] to lengthen or enlarge with anything adscititious; particularly, to repair with adscititious feathers, as a hawk's wing. [Shaks. Dryden.]
IMPACABLE, im-pā'-cā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be softened or appeased. [Spenser.]
To IMPACT=im-pāct', *v. a.* To drive close.
Im'-PACT, 83: *s.* A forcible touch, impression.
To IMPAINT=im-pāint', *v. a.* To paint. [Shaks.]
To IMPAIR=im-pār', 41: *v. a. and n.* To make worse, to weaken;—*adv.* To grow worse; to wear out.
Im-pair'-er, *s.* That which impairs.
Im-pair'-ment, *s.* Injury: B. Jonson uses *Impair'*.
IMPAIR=im'-pār', *a.* Unequal, unsuitable.
Im-PAR'-i-ty, 92, 101: *s.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness; difference in degree.
IMPALPABLE, im-pāl'-pā-bl, 101: *a.* Not perceptible by touch; not coarse or gross.
Im-pāl'-pa-bil'-i-ty, *s.* State of being impalpable.
IMPANATE=im-pā-nāte, *a.* Embodied in bread. [Cranmer.] Hence, *To Impanate*, and *Im'PANATION*.
To IMPANEL=im-pān'-ēl, *v. a.* To write or enter by name into a little schedule of parchment called a panel, and thus constitute a jury.
To IMPARADISE=im-pār'-d-ice, 152: *v. a.* To put into a place of felicity; to make happy.
IMPARASYLLABIC=im-pār'-d-sil-lāb'-ick, 88: *a.* Not having an equal number of syllables.
IMPARIETY.—See above under *Impair*.
To IMPARK=im-park', *v. a.* To enclose as a park.
To IMPARL=im-parl', *v. n.* To have delay in law for mutual adjustment.
Im-par'-lance, *s.* A petition of a day to consider what answer a defendant shall make; more commonly, time to plead, which in a general imparlance is always to another term.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

☞ For words not found under IM-, seek under EM-.

IMPARSONEE=im-par'-sōn-ēc', *a.* Inducted to a living and in full possession.
To IMPART=im-part', *v. a.* To grant as to a partaker; to grant; to make known.
Im-part-i-ble, *a.* Communicable.
Im-part-ment, *s.* Disclosure. [Shaks.]
IMPARTIAL, im-par'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* Not partial, free from bias, disinterested; just.
Im-par-tial-ly, *ad.* Without bias; equitably.
Im-par'-ti-al'-i-ty, (-shē-āl'-ē-tēy, 84, 105) *s.* Indifference to all parties; justice.
IMPASSABLE, im-pās'-ad-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be passed, not admitting passage; impervious.
Im-pas'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* State of being impassable.
IMPASSIBLE, im-pās'-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not liable to passion or suffering; exempt from pain.
Im-pas'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Impossibility.
Im-pas'-si-ble-i-ty, *s.* Exemption from suffering.
Im-pas'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Exempt from the agency of external causes; Hence, *Impas'siveness*.
IM-PAS-SION-ATE, *a.* Without feeling.—See lower.
To IMPASSION, im-pāsh'-ūn, 90, 147: *v. a.* To move with passion, to affect strongly.
Im-pas'-sion-ate, *a.* Strongly affected.—See Im-
To Im-pas'-sion-ate, *v. a.* To affect powerfully.
To IMPASTE, im-pāstē, 111: *v. a.* To knead into paste; to cover as with paste; to lay on colours thick and bold.
IM-PAS-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* A mixture of materials bound together by a paste and hardened by air or fire.
IMPATIBLE.—See below under Impatient.
IMPATIENT, im-pā'-sh'ēnt, 90: *a.* Not able to endure, followed by *of*; agitated by some painful passion, followed by *at* before the occasion; more commonly, fretful, hasty, not enduring delay; in Spenser, not to be borne, impatient: it is found very rarely as a substantive.
Im-pa'-tient-ly, *ad.* In an impatient manner.
Im-pa'-tience, *s.* The quality of being impatient.
IM-PAT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne.
To IMPATRONIZE=im-pā'-trō-nīze, *v. a.* To put in possession of the supremacy of a seignory.
To IMPAWN=im-pāwn', *v. a.* To pledge.
To IMPEACH=im-pēach', *v. a.* In old authors, to hinder or arrest; hence, to arrest by an accusation; and, hence, to accuse by public authority: from the last sense, to bring into question:—it may be met with in Shakspeare as a substantive.
Im-peach'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-peach'-er, *s.* An accuser.
Im-peach'-ment, *s.* Hindrance; [Obs.] public accusation; the charge preferred; reproach.
To IMPEARL, im-per'l, 131: *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
IMPECCABLE, im-pēc'-kē-bl, 101: *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin.
Im-pec'-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Exemption from liability to sin; exemption from failure.
Im-pec'-can-cy, *s.* Impeccability.
To IMPEDE=im-pēdē', *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct.
Im-ped'-i-ment, 92: *s.* Literally, that which stands in the way of one's feet; hence, hindrance, obstruction generally; a defect in speech preventing fluent utterance: Some old writers use *To Impediment*.
Im-ped'-i-men'-tal, *a.* Hindering; obstructing utterance.
To IM'-pe-dite, *v. a.* To retard. [Unusual.]
Im-ped'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Causing hindrance.
To IMPEL=im-pēl', *v. a.* To drive or urge.

☞ For words not found under IM-, seek under EM-.

Im-pe'i'-ler, 36: *s.* He who impels.
Im-pel'-lent, *s.* An impulsive power.
☞ For the other relations see Impulse, &c.
To IMPEN=im-pēn', *v. a.* To shut up.
To IMPEND=im-pēnd', *v. n.* To hang over; to be near, to press nearly.
Im-pen'-dent, *a.* Imminent; pressing closely.
Im-pen'-dence, **Im-pen'-den-cy**, *s.* The state of hanging over; near approach.
IMPENETRABLE, im-pēn'-ē-trē-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be pierced; impervious; unteachable; immovable.
Im-pen'-e-tra-bly, *ad.* So as not to be penetrated.
Im-pen'-e-tra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being impenetrable:—*Impenetrableness* is less used.
IMPENITENT, im-pēn'-ē-tēnt, 105: *a.* and *s.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate:—*s.* An impenitent person.
Im-pen'-i-tent-ly, *ad.* Without repentance.
Im-pen'-i-tence, **Im-pen'-i-ten-cy**, *s.* State of being impenitent; obduracy.
IMPENNOUS, im-pēn'-nūs, *a.* Wanting wings.
To IMPEOPLE, im-pē'-pl, 103, 101: *v. a.* To form into a community.
IMPERATE=im'-pēr-ātē, *a.* Done by direction, appropriately, of the mind, or by impulse.
IM-PER-A-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Commanding; expressing command, or having the form of expressing it.
Im-per'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* Authoritatively.
Im-per'-a-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Commanding.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, im'-per-cep'-tē-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be perceived: It occurs as a substantive.
Im'-per-cep'-ti-bly, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.
Im'-per-cep'-ti-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being imperceptible.
IM-PER-CIP'-IENT, (-yēnt, 146) *a.* Not perceiving.
IMPERDIBLE, im-per'-dē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not destructible:—hence, *Imperdiu'ity*. [Both words unusual.]
IMPERFECT=im-per'-fēct, *a.* Not complete, defective; frail; not perfect as to time or tense.
Im-per'-fect-ly, *ad.* Not fully or entirely.
Im'-per-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Defect, fault, failure:—*Imperfection* is little used.
IMPERFORATED=im-per'-fō-rā-tēd, *a.* Not pierced through, closed:—*Imperforate* was formerly in use.
Im-per'-fo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being closed.
IMPERIAL, im-pēr'-ē-āl, 43, 105: *a.* (Compare Imperate.) Belonging to an emperor; possessing supremacy; royal.
Im-pe'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a royal manner.
Im-pe'-ri-a-list, *s.* One that belongs to an emperor, particularly as regarded the emperors of Germany.
Im-pe'-ri-al-ty, *s.* Imperial power.
IM-PER-RIVE, 120: *a.* Assuming command; commanding, authoritative; haughty, tyrannical.
Im-pe'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In an imperious manner.
Im-pe'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Air of command; arrogance.
To IMPERIL=im-pēr'-il, *v. a.* To endanger.
IMPERISHABLE, im-pēr'-ish-ē-bl, 101: *a.* Not liable to perish: Hence, *Imperishableness*.
IMPERMANENT=im-per'-mā-nēnt, *a.* Not permanent; hence, *Impermanence*.
IMPERMEABLE, im-per'-mē-ē-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be passed through as to the pores by a fluid: hence, *Impermeability*.
IMPERSONAL=im-per-sōn-āl, *a.* Having no person; not varied according to the persons.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

↳ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-per'-son-al-ly, *ad.* As a verb impersonal.
 Im-per'-son-al''-i-ty, *s.* Indistinctness of person.
 To Im-per'-son-ate, *v. a.* To personify.
IMPERSPICUOUS, im-per'-spīk''-ū-s, 120: *a.* Wanting clearness; hence, *Imper'spicu'ity*.
IMPERSUASIBLE, im-per'-swā''-zē-bl, 158, 101: *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.
IMPERTINENT, im-per'-tē-nēnt, 105: *a.* and *s.* Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; hence, intrusive, meddling; foolish, trifling; rude, unmannerly — *s.* An intruder, a trifler, a saucy person.
 Im-per'-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* In an impertinent manner.
 Im-per'-ti-nence, Im-per'-ti-nen-cy, *s.* Something of no present weight; intrusion; trifling; rudeness.
IMPERTRANSIBLE, im-per'-trān''-sē-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be passed through; hence, *Im-per-tran'sibi'bility*.
IMPETURBED=im'-per-tur''-bēd, 14: *a.* Not disturbed, not clouded; (compare Turbid;) serene, clear.
 Im-per-tur''-ba-ble, 101: *a.* Not to be disturbed.
 Im-per-tur-ba''-tion, 89: *s.* Calmness.
IMPERVIOUS, im-per'-vē-ūs, 146, 120: *a.* Impassable, impenetrable; impermeable.
 Im-per'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* Impassably.
 Im-per'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* State of not being pervious.
IMPETIGINOUS, im-pē-tīd''-gē-nūs, 105, 190: *a.* Resembling ring-worm or tetter; scurfy.
 To IMPETRATE=im'-pē-trā'te, *v. a.* To obtain by request or entreaty: old authors use it adjectively.
 Im-pe-tra-ble, 101: *a.* To be gained by asking.
 Im-pe-tra-tive, 105: *a.* Obtaining by entreaty.
 Im-pe-tra-tor-y, *a.* Beseeching, obtaining.
 Im-pe-tra''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of obtaining by entreaty; a pre-obtaining from the pope of a benefice belonging to the king.
IMPETUOUS, im-pēt''-ū-s, 120: *colloq.* Im-pēt'-shō-ūs, 147: *a.* Violent, forcible; force, vehement, passionate.
 Im-pet'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* In an impetuous manner.
 Im-pet'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Impetuosity.
 Im-pet'-u-ous''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Violence, vehemence of passion.
IM-PE-TUS, *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; strictly, a force proportional to the mass and the square of the velocity of the striking body, conjointly.
IMPICTURED=im-pīk''-tūrd, *colloq.* im-pīk''-choord, 147: *a.* Painted, impressed. [Spenser.]
 To IMPIERCE, im-pīer'ce, 103, 43: *v. a.* To fix as a dart in: but *impierceable* is, not-pierceable.—See Im-.
IMPIETY, im-pī'-lē-tēy, 84, 105: *s.* Ungodliness; irreverence of God; want of duty to parents; act of wickedness; profaneness.
 Im-pi-ous, 146: *a.* Irreligious, wicked, profane.
 Im'-pi-ous-ly, 120, 105: *ad.* Profanely, wickedly.
 Im'-pi-ous-ness, *s.* Impiety.
 To IMPIGNORATE=im-pīg''-nō-rā'te, *v. a.* To pledge, or pawn: hence, *Impig'nora'tion*.
 To IMPINGE=im-pīng'e, *v. n.* To fall against something, to clash with something.
 To IMPINGUATE=im-pīng''-gwāt, 158, 145: *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat. [Bacon.]
IMPIOUS, &c.—See under Impiety.
IMPLACABLE, im-plā''-cā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; not to be subdued.
 Im-pla''-ca-bly, *ad.* In an implacable manner.

↳ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-pla''-ca-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state or quality of not being appeasable:—*Implacableness* also occurs.
 To IMPLANT=im-plānt', 11: *v. a.* To infix or set for growth: generally used in a figurative sense.
 Im-plan-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* The act of implanting.
IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plāw''-zē-bl, 151, 105, 101: *a.* Not specious, not catching at applause; hence, not likely to persuade.
 Im-plau''-si-bly, *ad.* In an implausible manner.
 To IMPLEACH=im-plēach', *v. a.* To inter-weave. [Shaks. Lover's Complaint.]
 To IMPLEAD=im-plēad', *v. a.* To sue or prosecute by course of law; to accuse.
 Im-plead'-er, 36: *s.* One who prosecutes another.
IMPLEMENT=im'-plē-mēnt, *s.* Whatever may supply wants; hence, the present ordinary application of the word as the name for a tool, a vessel, a utensil.
IM-PLÉ-TION, 89: *s.* Act of filling; state of being full.
IMPLEX, im'-plēcks, 188: *a.* Complicated.
 To IM-PLI-CATE, *v. a.* To involve, to infold; to entangle, to embarrass.
 Im'-pli-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Having implication.
 Im'-pli-ca'-tive-ly, *ad.* By implication.
 Im'-pli-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Involvement, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.
 IM-PLI-C-IT, (im-plīss''-it) *a.* Infolded, complicated; [this literal sense is rare, though it occurs in Milton and Pope] inferred, or tacitly comprised though not expressed; more commonly, resting so entirely on another thing as to be without likelihood of producing question or examination.
 Im-pli-cit-ly, *ad.* By inference deducible, but not expressed; by connection with something else, dependently.
 Im-plic-it-ness, *s.* State of being implicit.
 To IM-PLI-Y, *v. a.* To infold or involve; [this literal sense is obsolete:] to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
 Im-pli-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* By implication.
 To IMPLORE=im-plōr'e, 47: *v. a.* To call upon in supplication; to solicit, to ask, to beg.
 Im-plō-rer, *s.* One who implores.
IMPLUMED, im-plūm'd, 109: *a.* Unfeathered.
 Im-plū-mous, 120: *a.* Naked of feathers.
 To IMPLUNGE=im-plūng'e, *v. a.* To immerse.
 To IMPLY.—See under Imply.
IMPOLARILY, im-pō-lār-ē-lēy, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [Unusual.]
IMPOLICY.—See under Impolitic.
IMPOLITE=im'-pō-lī'te, *a.* Not polite.
 Im'-po-līte''-ly, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely.
 Im'-po-līte''-ness, *s.* Incivility; rudeness.
IMPOLITIC, im-pōl'-ē-tīck, 105: *a.* Void of art or forecast; tending to injure public or private interest: *Impolitic'al*, the original word, is obsolete.
 Im-pol'-i-tic-ly, *ad.* Without forecast; unwisely, imprudently: *Impolitic'ally* is also in use.
 IM-POL'-I-CY, *s.* Want of forecast; imprudence.
IMPONDEROUS, im-pōn''-dēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Void of sensible weight.
 Im-pōn''-der-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be weighed; imponderous; the imponderable bodies are those of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, the last two of which have been proved to have causes in common, and it is argued that they will all at length be traced to some one principle or power.
IMPOROUS, im-pōr'e-ūs, 47, 120: *a.* Destitute of pores; completely solid.
 Im'-po-rōs''-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Destitution of pores.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

☞ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

To **IMPORT**, im-pō'rt, 130: *v. a.* Appropriately, to bear or convey into a country from a foreign territory: the general meaning is, to bear in or into, on or upon; hence the other meanings, which are expressed with a regular pronunciation of the *c*.—See To Import, &c., five words lower.

Im-por't-er, *s.* One who imports from abroad.

Im-por't-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imported; in old writings, importable:—See the prayer prefatory to Maccabees.

Im-por't, (im-pō'rt, 83, 48) *s.* Any thing brought from abroad, as distinguished from an export:—See also lower.

Im-por'ta-tion, 89: *s.* A conveyance into, almost always applied to a conveyance, or thing conveyed, from abroad.

To **IM-POR-T'**, (im-por't=im-pā'rt', 37) *v. a.* To bear or convey as a signification—to mean, to signify; to carry weight, moment, or consequence, to be of weight to; to bear on the interest of, to have a bearing on.

Im-por't-less, *a.* Of no weight or consequence.

Im-por'tant, *a.* Momentous, weighty: in Spenser it may be found with the literal meaning of carried or pressed upon; and Shakespeare in one passage uses it for importunate.

Im-por'tant-ly, *ad.* Weightily, forcibly.

Im-por'tance, *s.* Consequence, moment; formerly, also, the thing imported or meant; subject; and in Shakespeare it may be found in the sense of importunity.

Im-por't, 83: *s.* Meaning; moment; tendency.—See also above.

To **IM-POR-TUNE'**, *v. a.* (In old authors, accented on the second syllable.) To bear upon or press with solicitation; to disturb or tease by reiteration of the same request.

Im-por-tune', *a.* Importunate. [Obs. or Poet.]

Im-por-tune'-ly, *ad.* With importunity.

Im-por-tu'-ner, 36: *s.* One who importunes.

Im-por-tu'-ni-ty, *s.* Pressing solicitation.

Im-POR-TU-NATE, (-tū-nāte, 147) *a.* Bearing on, pressing, urgent, incessant in solicitation.

Im-por-tu-nate-ly, *ad.* With pressing request.

Im-por-tu-nate-ness, *s.* Urgent solicitation.

Im-por-tu-na-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Act of importuning. [Shaks., B. Jon.] It was formerly accented on the third syllable.

To **IMPOSE**, im-pōze', *v. a.* To lay on generally; to lay on as a burthen or penalty; as a duty or law; as a step in the operation of printing, when the pages in type are laid on a stone: To *impose on*, to put a cheat on, to deceive; Shakespeare uses *impose* as a substantive to signify a cheat.

Im-po'-ser, *s.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

Im-po'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imposed.

Im-po'-sino, *part.* and *a.* Deceiving; laying on; commanding, &c.—*adj.* Commanding in manner; adapted to impress forcibly.

Im-PO-SIT'-ION, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of laying on; particularly, the laying on of hands in ordination; act of annexing; that which is imposed, a tax, toll, duty, or exercise; injunction; oppression; deception, imposture; a supererogatory exercise laid on a student for punishment.

Im-PO-SIT, (-pōst, 116) *s.* That is imposed or laid upon—a tax, toll, or duty; that on which something is to be imposed or laid—the part of a pillar in a building on which the whole weight of the superstructure rests.

Im-POS'-TURE, (-pōe'-tūre, *colloq.* -pōs'-ch'oor, 147) *s.* A cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false appearance: the related words, *imposturage*, *impostured*, *imposturous*, are obsolete.

Im-po'-tor, 38: *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

☞ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pōs'-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be; unattainable; impracticable. This word is sometimes, though rarely, used substantively.

Im-pōs'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* That which cannot be. **IMPOST.**—See under To Impose.

IMPOSTHUME=im-pōst'-hūm, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an abscess: the word is a corruption of Aposteme, which see.

To **Im-pōst'-hume**, *v. n.* and *a.* To imposthume. To **Im-pōst'-hu-mate**, *v. n.* and *a.* To form an abscess:—*act.* To afflict with an imposthume.

Im-pōst'-hu-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTOR, IMPOSTURE.—See under To Impose.

IMPOTENT=im'-pō-tēnt, *a.* (Compare Impossible.) Wanting power, weak, feeble; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; incapable of inseminating the female: Shakespeare uses it substantively for one languishing under illness.

Im'-po-tent-ly, *ad.* Without power.

Im'-po-tence, Im'-po-ten-cy, *s.* State of being impotent.

To **IMPOUND**=im-pownd', 123: *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound; to shut in, to confine in a pinfold.

To **IMPOVERISH**=im-pōv'-ēr-ish, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust of strength, riches, or fertility.

Im-pov'-er-ish-er, *s.* He or that which impoverishes.

Im-pov'-er-ish-ment, *s.* Drain of wealth or strength.

IMPRACITABLE, im-prăc'-tē-cā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be performed; impossible; untractable. Im-prac'-ti-ca-bly, *ad.* Impossibly.

Im-prac'-ti-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Impracticability.

Im-prac'-ti-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being impracticable.

To **IMPRECATE**=im'-prē-cāte, *v. a.* To pray that some evil or curse may fall upon.

Im'-pre-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

Im'-pre-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A curse.

To **IMPREGN**, im-prēnc', 157, 137: *v. a.* To impregnate; to fill with any matter or quality.

To **IM-PREG-NATE**, (-prēg'-nāte) *v. a.* To fill with young, to make prolific: Addison uses it in one place in a neuter sense for to become pregnant.

Im-preg'-nate, *a.* Impregnated. [Dryden.]

Im'-preg-na'-tion, *s.* Act of making prolific; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREGNABLE, im-prēg'-nā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be stormed; not to be moved or shaken.

Im-preg'-na-bly, *ad.* In a manner to defy force.

IMPREJUDICATE, im'-prē-jū'-dē-cāte, 109, 105: *a.* Unprejudiced. [Brown.]

IMPREScriptIBLE, im'-prē-scrīp'-tē-bl, 101: *a.* That cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription.

Im'-pre-scrīp'-tu-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of not being liable to be impaired by the claims of another.

To **IMPRESS**=im-prēss', *v. a.* To press or force in; to imprint, to indent; to fix deep; to compel or press into the public service.—See the substantive below.

Im-pres'-s-ible, *a.* That may be impressed.

Im'-pres-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being impressible.

Im-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Capable of making impression; capable of being impressed.

Im-pres'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an impressive manner.

Im-pres'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being impressive.

Im-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Act of impressing; mark, indentation; the effect which objects

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

produce on the mind; image in the mind; operation; effect produced; one course of printing of a literary work, edition.

Im-*pres-sure*, (-prěah'-oor, 147) *s.* Impression; which word in modern writings has taken place of this, the older word.

Im-*press-ment*, *s.* An impressing into public service.

Im-*press*, 83: *s.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; device; motto; impression; impressment.

IMPREST=im-prěst, *s.* Loan; money advanced.

IMPREVALENCE=im-prév'-d-lěnce, 92: *s.* Incapability of prevailing. [Bp. Hall.]

IMPRIMATUR, &c.—See under To Imprint.

IMPRIMIS=im-pri'-mīs, [Lat.] *ad.* First of all.

To IMPRINT=im-print', *v. a.* To mark by pressure; in particular, to mark by types, to print; to fix intellectually as by pressure: *To imprint in*, to press or fix in.

Im-*prim'er-y*, 105: *s.* A printing house; the art of printing; an impression. [Obs.]

Im-*primatur*, [Lat.] *s.* "Let it be printed;" the licence to print, formerly signified at the beginning of a book.

Im-*print*, 84: *s.* Designation of the printer's name and abode affixed to a printed work; impression.

To IMPRISON, im-priz'-zn, 151, 114: *v. a.* To put into a prison; to shut up.

Im-*pris'-ment*, *s.* Confinement.

IMPROBABLE, im-prób'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Not likely to have proof, or to be true; incredible.

Im-*prob'-a-bly*, 105: *ad.* Without likelihood; in old authors, without proof.

Im-*prob'-a-bil'-i-ty*, 84: *s.* The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true.

To IMPROBATE=im-prò-bàte, *v. a.* To disallow; not to approve.

Im-*pro ba'-tion*, 89: *s.* Act of disapproving.

Im-*prob'-i-ty*, 84, 92: *s.* That which is disapproved or disallowed, want of integrity or rectitude.

IMPROFICIENCY, im'-prò-fish'-én-cēy, 147: *s.* Want of proficiency. [Unusual.]

IMPROLIFIC=im-prò-lif'-ick, *a.* Unprolific.

To Im-*pro-lif'-i-cate*, *v. a.* To impregnate. [Brown.]

IMPROMPTU=im-pròmpt'-tù, *ad.* and *s.* Off hand;—*s.* An extemporaneous effusion. [Fr.]

IMPROPER=im-pròp'-er, *a.* Not suited to the end; unfit, unqualified; not accurate.

Im-*prop'-er-ly*, *ad.* Not fitly, incongruously.

Im-*pro-pri'-e-ty*, *s.* (The ancient word was Im-property.) Unfitness, inaccuracy, incongruousness.

To Im-*pro'-pri-ate*, *v. a.* To place in or among one's own, to convert to private use; (this is the other sense of the prefix: see Im-) particularly, to put church property into the hands of a layman.

Im-*pro'-pri-ate*, *a.* Devoted into the lay possession.

Im-*pro'-pri-a'-tor*, 38: *s.* One who impropriates; a layman who has possession of church land.

Im-*pro'-pri-a'-tion*, 89: *s.* The act of impropriating; the benefice impropriated; it is distinguished from Appropriation, which latter is when the benefice is in clerical hands.

IMPROSPEROUS, im-pròs'-pěr-ūs, 120: *a.* Unprosperous: so likewise *Improsperously*, and *Improsperity*.

To IMPROVE, im-pròv', 107: *v. a.* and *n.* To raise from good to better; to augment in any respect; to make productive: in old authors, the word is found with the negative meaning of the prefix, (see Im-) so as to imply To Disprove:—*acc.* To advance in something desirable; to advance or receive augmentation in any respect.

Im-*pro-ver*, *s.* He or that which improves.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-*pro'-va-ble*, 101: *a.* Admitting melioration.

Im-*pro'-va-bly*, *ad.* So as to improve.

Im-*pro'-va-ble-ness*, *s.* Capability of improvement.

Im-*prove-ment*, *s.* Melioration; something added or changed for the better; increase; instruction.

IMPROVIDED=im'-prò-vi'-dēd, *a.* Unforeseen, unprovided against. [Spenser.]

Im-*pro-vi'-s-ion*, (-vīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Want of forecast, improvidence. [Brown.]

Im-*prov'-i-dent*, 81, 92: *a.* Wanting forecast.

Im-*prov'-i-dent-ly*, *ad.* Without care or provision.

Im-*prov'-i-dence*, *s.* Want of caution or provision.

Im-*pru'-dent*, 109: *a.* Wanting care, negligent; indiscreet, injudicious.

Im-*pru'-dent-ly*, *ad.* Indiscreetly, incautiously.

Im-*pru'-dence*, *s.* Want of prudence; rashness.

IMPUDENT=im'-pù-děnt, *a.* Shameless.

Im-*pu'-dent-ly*, *ad.* Shamelessly.

Im-*pu'-dence*, *s.* Shamelessness, immodesty.

Im-*pu'-dic'-i-ty*, 59, 84, 105: *s.* Immodesty.

To IMPUGN, im-pūnc', 157, 139: *v. a.* To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.

Im-*pugn'-er*, *s.* One who impugns.

Im-*pug-na'-tion*, 77, 89: *s.* Resistance. [Bp. Hall.]

IMPUISSANCE=im-pū'-is-ānce, 81: *s.* Weakness, feebleness, impotency.

IMPULSE=im'-pūlcē, 81, 153: *s.* (Compare To Impel, &c.) Communicated force, the effect of one body acting on another; influence on the mind, motive.

Im-*pu'-sive*, (-civ, 105) *a.* Having the power of impelling; impellent.

Im-*pu'-sive-ly*, *ad.* With force; by impulse.

Im-*pu'-sion*, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of driving or impelling; influence on the mind; impulse.

IMPUNITY, im-pū-nē-tēy, 105: *s.* Exemption from penalty or punishment; freedom from injury.

IMPURE=im'-pūrc', 49: *a.* Not pure; feculent, foul with extraneous mixture; hence, defiled by sin, defiled by unchastity; obscene; in old authors it is found as a verb.

Im-*pure-ly*, *ad.* In an impure manner.

Im-*pu'-ri-ty*, *s.* The quality of being impure; any foul matter: *Impureness* is less used.

To IMPURPLE=im-pur'-pl, 101: *v. a.* To colour as with purple, to make reddish.

To IMPUTE=im-pūtē', *v. a.* To think or reckon as belonging to; to attribute.

Im-*pu'-ter*, 36: *s.* He that imputes.

Im-*pu'-ta-ble*, 101: *a.* That may be imputed.

Im-*pu'-ta-ble-ness*, *s.* Quality of being imputable.

Im-*pu'-ta-tive*, 105: *a.* That may be imputed.

Im-*pu'-ta-tive-ly*, *ad.* By imputation.

Im-*pu'-ta'-tion*, 89: *s.* Charge or attribution generally of evil; censure, reproach, reflection.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, im-pù-trēs'-cē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN=in, *prep.* and *ad.* Noting the place where any thing is present; or the state present at any time; noting time, power, proportion, entrance; concerning; close; near; in old authors, it often has the sense of on. *In that*, because: *In as much*, since, seeing that: *In so much*, so that, to such a degree that.

In-*ly*, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Interior, internal, secret:—*adv.* Internally, within, secret.

In-*ner*, 36: *a.* Interior: *In'nerly*, *ad.* is obs.

In-*ner-most*, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Inmost.

In-*most*, *a.* Deepest, or remotest within.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

TO INN, *v. a.* To put into a barn, or under shelter, as, *To inn the crop*.—See also under **INN**, *s.*

IN-ning, *s.* Ingathering of corn; in the plural, lands recovered from the sea: the turn for using the bat in the game of cricket.

IN-, A prefix which is adopted in our language under various forms:—See **EM**, **EN**, **IG**, **IL**, **IM**, and **IR**. It frequently signifies privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un-*; sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. Of the words which follow commencing with **IN**, only **Inane**, **Inca**, **Inch**, **Inc**, **Indian**, **Inc**, **Indigo**, **Ingle**, **Ink**, **Inc**, **Inn**, &c., are without relationship to **IN**.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INABILITY, **in'-d-bil'**-é-téy, 105: *s.* Want of ability or power; impotence.

INABSTINENCE, **in'-áb'-sté-nénce**, 105: *s.* A not abstaining from something; prevalence of appetite.

INABUSIVELY, **in'-d-bū'-civ-léy**, 152, 105: *ad.* Without abuse.

INACCESSIBLE, **in'-äck-sés'-é-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be reached; not to be reached as to the summit.

IN-ac-ces'-si-bly, 105: *ad.* So as not to be reached.

IN-ac-ces'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being inaccessible.

INACCURATE=**in'-äck-cú-ráté**, *a.* Not accurate, not exact; used mostly of performances.

IN-ac'-cu-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Not correctly.

IN-ac'-cu-ra-cy, 98: *s.* Want of exactness.

INACTIVE, **in'-äck-tív**, 105: *a.* Not active.

IN-ac-tive-ly, *ad.* Without motion; idly.

IN-ac-tiv'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Rest; sluggishness.

IN-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Forbearance from action.

TO IN-ac'-tú-ate, (**-tú-áté**, 147) *v. a.* To put into action. (This is a different sense of the prefix:—See **IN**.) The word is unusual.

INADEQUATE, **in'-ád'-é-kwáté**, 105, 188: *a.* Not adequate or equal to the purpose; defective.

IN-ad'-e-quate-ly, 105: *ad.* Defectively.

IN-ad'-e-qua-cy, *s.* State or quality of being inadequate: *Inad'equateness* is less used, and *Inadequa'tion* is obs.

INADMISSIBLE, **in'-ád-mis'-é-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be allowed or admitted.

INADVERTENT=**in'-ád-ver'-tént**, *a.* Not turning the mind to; heedless, negligent.

IN-ad-ver'-tent-ly, 105: *ad.* Heedlessly.

IN-ad-ver'-tence, **in'-ád-ver'-ten-cy**, *s.* Inattention, heedlessness, carelessness; act or effect of heedlessness: in old writings, *In'advertisement* is found in the same sense.

INAFFABLE, **in'-áf'-fá-bl**, 101: *a.* Not affable, reserved, sour: hence, *Inaffability*.

INAFFECTATION, **in'-áf'-féc-tá'-shún**, 147: *s.* State of being void of affectation: *Un'affected*, and *Un'affect'edly*, are its only relations in good use.

INAIDABLE, **in'-á'-dá-bl**, 101: *a.* That cannot be assisted. [Shaks.]

INALIENABLE, **in'-ál'-yé-n-d-bl**, 146, 101: *a.* That cannot be alienated or transferred.

IN-a'-lien-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inalienable.

INALIMENTAL, **in'-ál'-é-mén'-tál**, 105: *a.* Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, **in'-d-mis'-é-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be lost; hence, *In'amissibility*.

INAMORATO, **in'-ám'-ó-rá'-tó**, 97: *s.* One in love: usually a contemptuous expression.

INANE=**in'-áné'**, *a.* and *s.* Empty, void:—*s.* Space beyond the confines of the world. [Unalied to **IN**.]

IN-án'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Emptiness, vanity.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN'-a-ni'-tion, (**-nish'-úu**, 89) *s.* Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

TO INANIMATE, **in'-án'-é-máté**, 105: *v. a.* To put life into, to animate. [Donne.]

IN-an'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Animation. [Donne.]

IN-AN'-I-MATE, 105: *a.* Not animated; (this is the **IN-AN'-I-MA-TED**, [other sense of the prefix; see **IN**]; without life; without sprightliness.

INANITION, **INANITY**.—See under **INANE**.

INAPPETENCY, **in'-áp'-pé-ten-céy**, 105: *s.* Want of desire, particularly for food: *Inap'etence* is the same.

INAPPLICABLE, **in'-áp'-plé-cá-bl**, 101: *a.* Not applicable, that cannot be applied.

IN-ap'-pli-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of not being applicable.

IN-AP'-PLI-CA'-TION, 89: *s.* Want of application, want of attention or assiduity; indolence, negligence.

INAPPOSITE, **in'-áp'-pó-zít**, 151, 105: *a.* Not apposite, not fit or suitable.

INAPPRECIABLE, **in'-áp'-pré-shé-d-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be appreciated, inestimable.

INAPPREHENSIBLE, **in'-áp'-pré-hén'-cé-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be heard or understood.

IN-ap-pre-hen'-sive, (**-civ**, 152, 105: *a.* Not hearing or understanding, not noticing, regardless.

INAPPROACHABLE, **in'-áp'-próach'-d-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be approached.

INAPPROPRIATE, **in'-áp'-pró'-pré-áté**, 105: *a.* Not appropriate, unsuited.

INAPTITUDE, **in'-áp'-té-túdté**, 105: *s.* Want of aptitude, unfitness.

INAQUATE, **in'-á'-kwáté**, 188: *a.* Embodied in water. [Cranmer.] Hence, *In'aqua'tion*. Compare **IMPANATE**.

INARABLE, **in'-ár'-d-bl**, 101: *a.* Not arable.

TO INARCH=**in'-artch'**, *v. a.* To graft by approach, that is, to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

INARTICULATE=**in'-ar-tick'-ú-láté**, *a.* Not uttered with articulation, or junction of the organs of speech.

IN-ar-tic'-u-late-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly.

IN-ar-tic'-u-late-ness, *s.* Inarticulation.

IN-ar-tic'-u-lá'-tion, 89: *s.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, **in'-ar-té-fish'-ál**, 147: *a.* Not done by art, simple, artless.

IN-ar-ti-fic'-i-ál-ly, *ad.* Without art.

INATTENTIVE, **in'-át-ten'-tív**, 105: *a.* Not fixing the mind, heedless, careless.

IN-at-ten'-tive-ly, *ad.* Heedlessly.

IN-at-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of attention, neglect.

INAUDIBLE, **in'-áu'-dé-bl**, 123, 105, 101: *a.* Not audible, not to be heard; void of sound.

IN-au'-di-bly, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.

TO INAUGURATE=**in'-áu'-gó-ráté**, 123: *v. a.* To introduce into an office with certain ceremonies, an expression borrowed from the old Romans, who employed the solemn rites of augury when they commenced an important undertaking; to begin with good omens; to begin.

IN-au'-gu-rate, *a.* Invested with office.

IN-au'-gu-ra'-tor-y, *a.* Inaugural.

IN-au'-gu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

IN-au'-gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration.

INAURATION, **in'-áu'-rá'-shún**, 89: *s.* The act or process of gilding.

INAUSPICIOUS, **in'-áu'-spish'-ús**, 147, 120: *a.* Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gáté-wáy; cháp'-mán; pá-pá'; láw; gódd; j'wó, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

IN-au-spīc'ious-ly, *ad.* With ill omens.
IN-au-spīc'ious-ness, *s.* Unfavourableness.
IN-au'api-cate, *a.* Ill-omened. [Sir G. Buck.]
INBEING=*IN-bē-ing*, *s.* Inherence. [Watts.]
INBORN=*IN-bārn*, 38: *a.* Innate.
INBREATHED, *IN-brēāthd*, 114: *a.* Inspired.
To INBREED=*IN-brēd*, *v. a.* To produce.
IN'-bred, 81: *a.* Bred within, natural.
INCA, *ing'-kă*, 158: *s.* A Peruvian king.
To INCAGE=*IN-cāg'*, *v. a.* To confine as in a cage.
IN-cage'-ment, *s.* Confinement. [Shelton.]
INCALCULABLE, *in-cāl'-cū-lă-bl*, 101: *a.* That cannot be calculated, beyond calculation.
IN-cal'-cu-lă-bly, *ad.* So as not to be calculated.
INCALESCENCE, *IN-că-lēs'-cēncē*, *s.* State of growing warm, incipient heat: *Incalscency* is the same.
INCAMERATION, *in-cām'-ēr-ă"-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of placing in a chamber or office; appropriately, the act of placing under the dominion of the pope, lands, revenues, or other rights.
INCADESCENT=*IN-cān-dēs'-cēt*, *a.* White or glowing with heat.
IN-can-des'-cence, *s.* A white heat.
INCANTATION, *in-cān-tă"-shūn*, 89: *s.* A magical charming by songs; enchantment.
IN-cant'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Dealing by enchantment.
To INCANTON, *in-cān'-tōn*, 18: *v. a.* To unite into a canton or separate community.
INCAPABLE, *in-că'-pă-bl*, 101: *a.* Wanting room to hold or contain; hence, wanting mental power to comprehend; unable, unequal to any thing; disqualified by law; disqualified by disposition.
IN-ca'-pa-ble-ness, *s.* Incapability.
IN-ca'-pa-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Natural inability; legal disqualification.
IN'-CA-PA'-CIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Not capacious; not large or spacious.
IN-ca-pă'-cious-ness, *s.* Narrowness.
IN-ca-pac'-i-ty, (-păss'-lē-ty, 92, 105) *s.* Want of capacity; want of intellectual power.
To IN'-ca-pă'-i-tate, *v. a.* To deprive of capacity; to disable naturally or legally.
IN'-ca-pă'-i-tă'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of capacity; disqualification.
To INCARCERATE=*IN-car'-cēr-ăte*, *v. a.* To put in a dungeon; to imprison.
IN-car'-cer-ate, *a.* Imprisoned.
IN-car'-cer-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Imprisonment.
To INCARN=*IN-carn'*, 33: *v. a.* and *n.* To cover with flesh;—*acc.* To breed flesh.
IN-CAR-NA-DINE, 105: *a.* Flesh or carnation coloured, red. [Lovelace, 1640.]
To IN-car'-na-dine, *v. a.* To dye red. [Shaks.]
To IN-CAR'-NATE, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh.
IN-car'-nate, *a.* Embodied in flesh.
IN-car-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking the human body and the nature of man; in surgery, the process of healing, and filling with new flesh; some authors have used it for the name of the colour carnation.
IN-car-na-tive, *a.* and *s.* Generating flesh;—*s.* A medicine that generates flesh.
To INCASE=*IN-kăc'*, 152: *v. a.* To enclose, to cover, to surround with something solid.
INCASTELLATED=*IN-căś'-těl-lă-tēd*, *a.* Enclosed as in a castle.
INCATENATION, *in-căt'-ē-nă"-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of linking together.
INCAUTIOUS, *in-căw'-sh'ūs*, 123, 147: *a.* Not cautious, unwary, heedless, negligent.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166,

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

IN-cau'-tious-ly, *ad.* Unwarily, heedlessly.
IN-cau'-tious-ness, *s.* Want of caution.
INCAVATED=*IN-că-vă-tēd*, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in; *Excavated*, with the same general import, is mostly applied to larger operations;—hence *Incavation*.
To INCEND=*IN-cēnd'*, *v. a.* To inflame. [Obs.]
IN-cēnd'-iary, (*IN-cēnd'-yār-ēy*, 146, 105) *s.* and *a.* One who sets fire to a building or stores for malice or robbery; one who inflames faction or promotes quarrels;—*adj.* Pertaining to the wilful and malicious burning of buildings or stores; inflammatory; exciting: Bacon uses *Incendious* for the adjective, but he is not followed.
To IN-CENSE, 153: *v. a.* To enkindle or inflame with anger; to provoke, to exasperate.
IN-cense'-ment, *s.* Heat, anger, fury.
IN-cen'-sor, *s.* A kindler, an inflamer.
IN-cen'-sive, *a.* Tending to inflame or excite.
IN-cen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of kindling. [Bacon.]
IN-cen'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Inciting, encouraging, followed by *to*;—*s.* That which kindles, provokes, or excites.
IN-CENSE, 83: *s.* A thing burnt, applied exclusively to perfumes exhaled by fire in worship.
To IN'-cense, 82: *v. a.* To perfume with incense.
IN'-cen-sor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
INCEPTION, *in-cēp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Beginning.
IN-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Noting beginning.
IN-cep'-tor, 38: *s.* A beginner; a person admitted to an academical degree not completed.
INCERATIVE, *IN-cēr'-ă-tīv*, 43, 105: *a.* Cleaving to, like wax: *Incera'tion*, the act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE, *IN-cēr'-tē-tūdē*, 105: *s.* Uncertainty: in old writers, *Incertain*, *Incertainly* and *Incertainly* are found instead of *Uncertain*, &c.
INCESSANT=*IN-cēs'-sănt*, *a.* Unceasing.
IN-cēs'-sant-ly, *ad.* Continually.
IN-cēs'-san-cy, *s.* Unceasingness.
IN-cēs'-sa-ble, *a.* Incessant. [Obs.]
INCEST=*IN-cēs't*, *s.* Originally, any forbidden union of the sexes; at present, criminal conjunction of the sexes within degrees prohibited.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous, (-tū-ūs, 120: *colloq.* -ch'oo-ūs, 147) *a.* Guilty of incest or impious cohabitation.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* In an incestuous manner.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of incest. [Bp. Hall.]
INCH=*Intch*, *s.* The twelfth part of a foot; a very small quantity; a nice point of time.
To INCH, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive by inches; [Dryden:] to deal out as by inches;—*acc.* [Dryden] to advance or retire as by inches.
Inched, (Intcht, 114, 143) *a.* Containing inches.
Inch'-meal, *s.* A piece an inch long; *By inchmeal*, by degrees.
INCHASTITY, *IN-chăś'-tē-tēy*, 92, 105: *s.* Want of chastity; loss of chastity.
INCHIPIN, *in-chē-pīn*, *s.* Some of the inside of a deer.
To INCHOATE, *ing'-cū-ăte*, 158, 161: *v. a.* To begin, to commence.
IN'-cho-ate, *a.* Begun, entered upon.
IN'-cho-ate'-ly, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
IN'-cho-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Inceptive.
IN'-cho-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beginning.
To INCI-DE.—To incise, which see.
INCIDENCE.—See in the ensuing class.
INCIDENT, *IN-cē-dēnt*, *a.* and *s.* Literally,

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

falling on or upon, casual, fortuitous; happening in the train of something else; happening, apt to happen:—*s.* Something happening beside the main design, *casualty*.

IN-ci-dent-ly, *ad.* Incidentally. [Bacon.]

IN-ci-den'tal, *a.* Casual; not intended; not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional. Pope in one place uses it substantively.

IN-ci-den'tal-ly, *ad.* In an incidental manner.

IN-ci-DENCE, 105: *s.* Accident, casualty; [Shaks.]

IN-ci-DEN-CY, *s.* the manner, or the direction, in which one body falls on or strikes another: *Angle of incidence* is that made by the line of incidence and the plane struck, or by the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane struck.

To INCINERATE=*in-clín'-ér-át*, 129: *v. a.* To burn to ashes: hence, *Incineration*.

INCIPIENT, *in-clíp'-é-ént*, 105, 146: *a.* Commencing, beginning.

IN-cip'-ien-cy, (*-yén-céy*) *s.* Commencement.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *in'-ser-cüm-scríp'-tè-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be bound or confined.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, *in'-ser-cüm-spèck'-shün*, 89: *s.* Want of circumspection, heedlessness.

To INCISE, *in-cí-zé*, 137: *v. a.* To cut in; to engrave, to carve: *To Incise* is the same word nearer to the original Latin theme, but the latter is applied exclusively to the cutting or separating of phlegm and such like substances by the operation of some drug.

IN-ciséd, (*-cizéd*, 114) *a.* Cut; made by cutting.

IN-ci'sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

IN-ci'sor, 38: *s.* A fore-tooth, a cutter.

IN-ci'sor-y, 129: *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

IN-ci's-ION, (*in-clzh'-ün*, 90, 95) *s.* A cutting; a cut or gash; formerly, an absterion of humors.

IN-ci's-ure, (*-clzh'-oor*) *s.* A cut, an aperture.

To INCITE=*in-cíté*, *v. a.* To stir up; to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

IN-ci'ter, 36: *s.* He or that which incites.

IN-cíté-ment, *s.* Motive, incentive, impulse.

IN-ci'tant, *s.* Something to stimulate. [Darwin.]

IN-ci-ta'tion, 105, 89: *s.* Incitement.

INCIVILITY, *in'-cè-víl'-tè-té*, 84, 105: *s.* Want of civility, rudeness; act of rudeness; the relations *Incivil* and *Incivility* are displaced by the modern forms *Uncivil*, *Uncivility*.

IN-civ'-ISM, 158: *s.* Want of patriotism.—See *City* and its relations.

To INCLASP=*in-clásp*, *v. a.* To clasp.

INCLAVATED=*in'-clá-vá-téd*, *a.* Fixed or locked in; set; fast fixed: related to *Claviary*, &c.

INCLEMENT=*in-clém'-ént*, *a.* Without clemency, unpitiful; hence, rough, stormy, boisterous.

IN-clem'-en-cy, *s.* Unmercifulness; roughness.

To INCLINE=*in-clín'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To lean, to tend towards any part; hence, to lean in a moral sense, to be disposed to anything:—*act.* To bend, to incurvate; to give a tendency to, to turn the desire towards.

IN-clí'-ner, 36: *s.* An inclined dial.

IN-clí'-na-ble, *a.* Tending; having a propensity; willing, favourably disposed.

IN-clí'-na-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Having the quality of inclining to something.

IN-clí'-na-tor-i-ly, *ad.* Obliquely.

IN-CLÍ-NA'-TION, 89: *s.* A leaning; tendency towards a point: Spenser uses it for the act of bowing; the tendency of the magnetic needle to the east or west; the stooping or decanting of a vessel to pour off from a sediment: these are literal senses; hence, propension of mind, incipient desire, love, affection,

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

regard; and Shakspeare uses it for disposition of mind generally.

To INCLIP=*in-clíp'*, *v. a.* To grasp, to enclose. [Shaks.]

To INCLOISTER=*in-clóis'-ter*, 29, 36: *v. a.* To shut up or immerse in a cloister.

To INCLOUD=*in-clóud'*, *v. a.* To darken.

To INCLUDE, *in-clí'-téd*, 109: *v. a.* To confine within, to enclose; to comprise, to comprehend.

IN-clú'-sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Enclosing; comprehended in the calculation or statement.

IN-clú'-sive-ly, *ad.* So as to include the last or first particular, or both particulars bounding the series.

IN-CLÚ'-SION, (*-cl'w'-zhün*, 90) *s.* Act of including.

INCOAGULABLE, *in'-cò-ág'-ú-lá-bl*, 101: *a.* Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, *in'-cò-ég'-zìs'-tèncé*, 154: *s.* Quality of not existing together. [Locke.]

INCOG.—See *Incognito*.

INCOGITANCY, *in-còd'-gè-tán'-cèy*, 105: *s.* Want of thought.

IN-cog'-i-tant, *a.* Thoughtless, inconsiderate.

IN-cog'-i-tant-ly, *ad.* Without consideration.

IN-cog'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Unthought of.

IN-cog'-i-ta-tive, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, *in-còg'-nè-tò*, 105: *ad.* Unknown, in private: in the colloquial style it is contracted to *In-cog'*.

INCOHERENT=*in'-cò-hèr'-ént*, 43: *a.* Wanting cohesion, loose; hence, not suitable to, not agreeing; inconsistent, inconsequential, having no dependence of parts, irrational.

IN'-cò-hèr'-ent-ly, *ad.* In an incoherent manner.

IN'-cò-hèr'-ence, *IN'-cò-hèr'-en-cy*, *s.* Want of cohesion; want of connection; want of rational connection.

INCOLUMITY, *in'-cò-l'w'-mè-tèy*, 109, 105: *s.* Safety, security. [Howell, 1830.]

INCOMBINING=*in'-còm-bì'-níng*, *a.* Not combining, differing, disagreeing. [Milton.]

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *in'-còm-büs'-tè-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be consumed by fire.

IN'-còm-büs'-tì-bìl'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being incombustible: *Incumbustibility* is the same.

INCOME, *in'-cüm*, 107: *s.* Generally, that which comes in: it was much applied about Cromwell's time to influxes of a spiritual nature; appropriately, revenue; produce of any thing.

IN'-com-ing, *a.* Coming in. [Burke.]

INCOMMENSURATE=*in'-còm-mèn'-sù-rát*, 147: *a.* Not admitting one common measure.

IN'-com-mèn'-sù-ra-ble, 147, 98, 101: *a.* Such that the proportion of one to the other cannot be measured.

IN'-com-mèn'-sù-ra-bìl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMISCIABLE, *in'-còm-mìs'-cè-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be mixed.

IN'-còm-mìs'-tùre, (*-mìcks'-tùre*, 147) *s.* The state of being unmixed.

To INCOMMODO, *in'-còm-mòd'*, *v. a.* To give inconvenience to; to molest or disquiet: *To Incommode*, formerly also in good use, is now seldom employed.

IN'-com-mòd'-ment, *s.* Inconvenience.

↳ Neither this word nor *Incommode'tion* are now in general use.

IN'-com-mò-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Inconvenient.

IN'-com-mò-di-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to give inconvenience.

IN'-com-mò-di-ous-ness, *s.* Inconvenience.

IN'-com-mòd'-i-ty, *s.* Inconmodiousness. [Oba.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: güt'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pò-p'p': lán: gòd: j'w, i. *e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INCOMMUNICABLE, ɪn'cɒm-mu'ne-cə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted.

IN-com-mu'ni-ca-bly, *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

IN-com-mu'ni-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of not being communicable.

IN-com-mu'ni-ca'-ting, *a.* Having no intercourse.

IN-com-mu'ni-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Not communicative, not free or apt to impart.

INCOMMUTABLE, ɪn'cɒm-mu'tə-bl, 103: *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted.

IN-com-mu'ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being incommutable.

INCOMPACTED=ɪn'cɒm-pækt'ə-təd, *a.* Not joined, not cohering: *Incompact* is the same.

INCOMPARABLE, ɪn'cɒm-pə-rə-bl, 86, 101: *a.* Excellent above compare.

IN-com-pa-ra-bly, *ad.* Beyond comparison.

INCOMPASSIONATE, ɪn'cɒm-pæʃ'-un-ət, 147: *a.* Void of pity, void of tenderness.

IN-com-pas'-sion-ate-ly, *ad.* Without pity.

IN-com-pas'-sion-ate-ness, *s.* Want of tenderness: *Incompassion* occurs in old authors.

INCOMPATIBLE, ɪn'cɒm-pæt'-ə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Inconsistent, that cannot subsist or be possessed with something else: it is followed by *with*; less frequently by *to*.

IN-com-pat'-i-bly, *ad.* Inconsistently.

IN-com-pat'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inconsistency; disagreement.

INCOMPETENT=ɪn'cɒm-pet-ənt, *a.* (This word is an etymological relation of the foregoing.) Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate; legally unable.

IN-com-pe-tent-ly, *ad.* Insufficiently.

IN-com-pe-tence, **IN-com-pe-ten-cy**, *s.* Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPLETE=ɪn'cɒm-pli-et', *a.* Not complete, not perfect, not finished.

IN-com-plete-ly, *ad.* Imperfectly.

IN-com-plete'-ness, *s.* An unfinished state: *In-comple'tion* is common, but unauthorized.

INCOMPLEX, ɪn'cɒm-plæks', 154: *a.* Complicated, the prefix being intensive; such is the sense in which Barrow quotes it: but it seems naturally to mean, not complicated: See *IN*.

INCOMPLIANT=ɪn'cɒm-pli-ənt, *a.* Unyielding to request; not disposed to comply.

IN-com-pli'-ance, *s.* Defect of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, ɪn'cɒm-pəz-d', *a.* Discomposed, disordered. [Milton, Thomson.]

INCOMPOSITE, ɪn'cɒm-pəz'-it, 151, 105: *a.* Not composite, uncompounded, simple.

IMPOSSIBLE, ɪn'cɒm-pəz'-ə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not possible together: hence, *In'compos-si-bil'-i-ty*.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ɪn'cɒm-prɛ-hɛn'-ə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be understood; inconceivable.

IN-com-pre-hen'-si-bly, *ad.* Inconceivably.

IN-com-pre-hen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being incomprehensible: *In'comprehen-si-bil'-i-ty* has the same meaning.

IN-com-pre-hen'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Not taking in or including what is meant: this is the literal sense, which in the preceding words is applied figuratively.

IN-com-pre-hen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Not able to take in what is to be included; not able to understand.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, ɪn'cɒm-prɛs'-ə-bl,

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-

105, 101: *a.* Not to be compressed or reduced to a smaller compass.

IN-com-prɛs'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCEALABLE, ɪn'cɒn-cɛəl'-ə-bl, 101: *a.* Not concealable, not to be hid.

INCONCEIVABLE, ɪn'cɒn-cɛiv'-ə-bl, 101: *a.* That cannot be conceived by the mind, incomprehensible.

IN-con-cɛiv'-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond comprehension.

IN-con-cɛiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being inconceivable.

IN-con-cɛp'-ti-ble, 105: *a.* Inconceivable. [Hale.]

INCONCINNITY, ɪn'cɒn-cin'-ɛ-tɛy, 105: *s.* Unsuitableness; want of proportion.

INCONCLUDENT, ɪn'cɒn-cl'ʊ-dɛnt, 109: *a.* Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.

IN-con-clu'-ding, *a.* Exhibiting no strong proof.

IN-con-clu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Not producing a conclusion, not settling a disputed point.

IN-con-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an inconclusive manner.

IN-con-clu'-sive-ness, *s.* Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCTED=ɪn'cɒn-cɔkt'-ɛ-təd, *a.* Not fully digested, immature: *In'concoct'* is the older word.

IN-con-coct'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being indigested.

INCONCURRING=ɪn'cɒn-cūr'-rɪŋ, *a.* Not concurring, not agreeing.

INCONCUSIBLE, ɪn'cɒn-cūs'-ə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Incapable of being shaken.

INCONDENSIBLE, ɪn'cɒn-dɛn'-ə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not capable of being condensed; not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid: hence, *In'condens-i-bil'-i-ty*.

INCONDITE, ɪn'cɒn-dit, 105: *a.* Not constructed with art, irregular, rude, unpolished.

INCONDITIONATE, ɪn'cɒn-dish'-ūn-ət, *a.* Not restrained by conditions, not limited.

☞ The related words *Inconditional*, &c., now take the prefix *Un*.

INCONFORMABLE, ɪn'cɒn-for'-mə-bl, 101: *a.* Not complying with established rules.

IN-con-for'-mi-ty, 105: *s.* Non-compliance; non-conformity, or refusal to join in the established religion.

INCONFUSED, ɪn'cɒn-fuʒ-d', 151, 114: *a.* Not confused, distinct: hence, *In'confu'sion*. [Bacon.]

INCONGENIAL, ɪn'cɒn-ge'-nɛ-əl, 105: *a.* Not congenial: hence, *In'congeni-al-ity*.

INCONGRUENT, ɪn'cɒng'-groo-ɛnt, 158, 109: *a.* Unsuitable, inconsistent.

IN-con-gru-ence, *s.* Want of adaptation.

IN-con-gru-ous, 120: *a.* Unsuitable, not fitting.

IN-con-gru-ous-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably.

IN-con-gru'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; want of symmetry.

INCONNECTION, ɪn'cɒn-nɛkt'-shūn, 89: *s.* Want of connection or just relation.

IN-con-nɛx'-ed-ly, 154: *ad.* Without connection.

INCONSEQUENT, ɪn'cɒn-sɛ-kwɛnt, 76, 145: *a.* Not following from the premises.

IN-con-sɛ-quen'-tial, (-sh'əl, 147) *a.* Not leading to consequences; not of importance.

IN-con-sɛ-quence, *s.* Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.

INCONSIDERABLE, ɪn'cɒn-sɪd'-ə-r-ə-bl, *a.* Not important enough for consideration, unworthy of notice, of little value.

IN-con-sid'-er-a-bly, *ad.* In a small degree.

IN-con-sid'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Small importance.

IN-con-sid'-er-ate, *a.* Not exercising consideration, thoughtless, inattentive, inadvertent.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EX-

IN'-con-sid''-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Heedlessly, carelessly.
IN'-con-sid''-er-ate-ness, *s.* Want of thought : Some modern authors use *IN'con-sid' cracy*.
IN'-con-sid''-er-a''-tion, 89 : *s.* Want of due consideration : inattention to consequences.
INCONSISTENT=*in'-cōn-sis''-tēnt*, *a.* Not consistent, incompatible, incongruous, contrary.
IN'-con-sis''-tent-ly, *ad.* With self-contradiction.
IN'-con-sis''-tence, **IN'-con-sis''-ten-cy**, *s.* Such opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other ; such contrariety that the two cannot stand together ; absurdity, incongruity ; unsteadiness.
IN'-con-sis''-ting, *a.* Inconsistent.
INCONSOLABLE, *in'-cōn-sō''-lā-bl*, 101 : *a.* Not to be consoled or comforted, sorrowful beyond relief.
IN'-con-so''-la-bly, *ad.* So as not to be consolable.
INCONSONANT=*in'-cōn-sō''-nānt*, *a.* Not agreeing, discordant, inconsistent.
IN-con-so-nance, **IN-con-so-nan-cy**, *s.* Discordance, disagreement, inconsistency.
INCONSPICUOUS, *in'-cōn-spic''-ū-ūs*, 120 : *a.* Not conspicuous, not discernible.
INCONSTANT=*in'-cōn-stant*, *a.* Not constant ; not firm in resolution ; not steady in affection ; changeable, mutable, variable.
IN-con-stant-ly, *ad.* In an inconstant manner.
IN-con-stant-cy, *s.* Want of constancy ; instability ; want of uniformity ; weakness.
INCONSUMABLE, *in'-cōn-sū''-mā-bl*, 101 : *a.* Not capable of being wasted.
IN'-con-sump''-ti-ble, (*-sūm''-tē-bl*, 156, 105, 101) *a.* Not capable of waste ; not consumable by fire ; inconsumable.
INCONSUMMATE=*in'-cōn-sūm''-māte*, *a.* Not completed, not consummated.
INCONTAMINATE=*in'-cōn-tām''-tē-nāte*, *a.* Not contaminated ; genuine.
INCONTESTABLE, *in'-cōn-tēs''-tā-bl*, 101 : *a.* Not admitting dispute, incontrovertible.
IN-con-tes''-tā-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
INCONTIGUOUS, *in'-cōn-tig''-ū-ūs*, 120 : *a.* Not touching each other, not joined together.
INCONTINENT, *in'-cōn-tē-nēnt*, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Literally, not restraining, particularly as regards appetite, and especially the sexual appetite ; hence, lewd, unchaste : See also lower :—*s.* An unchaste person.
IN-con-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Unchastely.—See also lower.
IN-con-ti-nence, **IN-con-ti-nen-cy**, *s.* Absence of restraint upon appetite, but particularly the sexual appetite ; unchastity.
IN-con-ti-nent, *a.* Not restraining or delaying one's self : as, "He went incontinent." [Obs.]
IN-con-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* At once, immediately. [Obs.]
INCONTRACTED=*in'-cōn-trāc''-tēd*, *a.* Not contracted, not shortened.
INCONTROLLABLE, *in'-cōn-trōl''-ā-bl*, 116 : *a.* Not to be controlled, uncontrollable.
IN'-con-trol''-la-bly, *ad.* So as not to admit of control.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *in'-cōn-trō-ver''-tē-bl*, 105, 101 : *a.* Not to be controverted, indisputable.
IN'-con-tro-ver''-ti-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
INCONVENIENT, *in'-cōn-vē''-nē-ēnt*, 90 : *a.* Inconvenient ; disadvantageous ; inexpedient.
IN'-con-ve''-ni-ent-ly, *ad.* Inconveniently.
IN'-con-ve''-ni-ence, **IN'-con-ve''-ni-en-cy**, *s.* Unfitness ; inexpediency ; that which gives trouble ; difficulty.
To in'-con-ve''-ni-ence, *v. a.* To incommode.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EX-

INCONVERSABLE, *in'-cōn-ver''-ā-bl*, *a.* Not readily turning or disposing the mind, incommunicative. [More.]
IN'-CON-VER''-TI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being turned or transmuted ; incapable of change.
INCONVINCIBLE, *in'-cōn-vin''-cē-bl*, 105, 101 : *a.* Not to be convinced, not capable of conviction.
IN'-con-vin''-ci-bly, *ad.* Without admitting conviction.
INCONY, *in-cō-nēy*, *a.* and *s.* Uncounted or unlearned ; ironically, an accomplished person. [Obs.]
INCORPORAL=*in'-cor-pō-rāl*, *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, immaterial. [Shaks.]
IN-cor-pō-ral-ly, *ad.* Incorporeally.
IN-cor-pō-ral''-i-ty, 84, 101 : *s.* Incorporeity.
IN-cor-pō-rate, *a.* Incorporeal. [Disused.]—See another sense, lower.
IN'-cor-pō''-real, 90 : *a.* Not consisting of matter, immaterial.
IN'-cor-pō''-re-al-ly, *ad.* Immaterially.
IN'-cor-pō-re''-i-ty, (*-rē-ē-tēy*) 105 : *s.* The quality of not being material, immateriality.
IN-cōn''-pō-rate, *a.* Mixed or united in one body ; worked into a mass with something else, associated. [This is the other sense of the prefix *in-*.—See *lu-*.]
To in'-cor-pō-rate, *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle so as to form into one mass ; to conjoin inseparably ; to form into a corporation or body politic ; to unite, to associate, to embody :—*new*. To unite into one mass : It is commonly followed by *with*.
IN-cor-pō-ral''-tion, 89 : *s.* Union of many ingredients into one mass ; formation of a body politic ; adoption, union, association.
To in-cōr-pōrē, 189 : *v. a.* To incorporate. [Shaks.]
INCORRECT=*in'-cōr-rect''*, *a.* Not correct ; not exact ; in old authors, not duly regulated, not restrained.
IN'-cor-rect''-ly, *ad.* Inaccurately ; not exactly.
IN'-cor-rect''-ness, *s.* Inaccuracy ; want of exactness.
IN'-cor-rec''-tion, 89 : *s.* Want of correction.
IN-con''-rī-gi-bilē, 105, 101 : *a.* That cannot be amended or corrected, bad beyond hope or capability of amendment.
IN-con-rī-gi-bly, *ad.* So as not to be corrigible.
IN-con-rī-gi-ble-ness, *s.* State of being incorrigible.
IN-con-rī-gi-bil''-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Incorrigibility.
INCORRUPT=*in'-cōr-rūpt''*, *a.* Not suffering corruption ; not corrupt in a figurative sense, not depraved, honest, good ; above the power of bribes : *IN-cōr-rūp''-tōd* has the same meaning.
IN'-cor-rūpt''-ness, *s.* Purity of manners, honesty, integrity.
IN'-cor-rup''-ti-ble, 105, 101 : *a.* Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-ti-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-tive, 105 : *a.* Free from decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-tion, 89 : *s.* Incapacity of corruption.
To INCRASSATE=*in'-crās-sāte*, *v. a.* and *n.* To thicken or make thick ; the contrary to attenuate :—*new*. To become thick.
IN-crās-sate, *a.* Incrassated.
IN-crās-sā-tive, 105 : *a.* and *s.* That has the quality of thickening :—*s.* That which has incrassative power.
IN-crās-sā-tion, 89, 158 : *s.* Act of thickening ; state of becoming thick.
To INCREASE=*in'-crēase''*, 189 : *v. n.* and *a.* To become greater in bulk or quantity ; to become greater in a figurative sense :—*act*. To make greater.
IN-crea-ser, 36 : *s.* One who increases.
IN-crease''-ful, 117 : *a.* Abundant of produce. [Shaks.]

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels : *gāt'-wāy* ; *chāp'-mān* ; *pā-pā' : lām* ; *gōōd* ; *j'w, i, e, Jew*, 55 : *a, e, b &c. mnte*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

IN'-CREASE, 83, 158: *s.* Augmentation; increment; produce; generation; state of growing full.

IN'-CRE-MENT, *s.* That which is added, increase.

IN-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Increasing.

INCREATE=*in'-cré-âtt*, *a.* Increased. [Poet.]

IN'-cre-a'-ted, *a.* Not created. [The prosaic word.]

INCREDIBLE, *in'-créd'-ê-bl*, 105, 101: *a.*

Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

IN-créd'-i-bly, *ad.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-créd'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* The quality of being incredible; *incrédulness* also occurs.

IN-CRÉD'-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Hard of belief; refusing credit.

IN-créd'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Incredulity.

IN'-cre-du'-li-ty, 158, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of not believing; indisposition to believe.

INCREMABLE, *in'-cré-mâ-bl*, 158, 101: *a.*

That cannot be burnt. [Brown.]

INCREMENT, INCRESCENT.—See under *To Increase.*

To INCREASE=*in'-cré-pât*, 158: *v. a.* To chide, to rebuke. [Unusual.]

IN'-cre-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* A chiding; reprehension.

INCRUENTIAL, *in'-croo-ên'-tâl*, 158, 109: *a.* Unbloody, without bloodshed. [Unusual.]

To INCRUST=*in'-crust'*, *v. a.* To cover with a crust, or a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of a substance.

To IN-crust'-tate, *v. a.* To incrust.

IN'-crus-ta'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A crust or rough coat on the surface of a body; something super-induced.

INCRYSTALLIZABLE, *in'-cris'-tâl-lî'-zâ-bl*, 101: *a.* That will not crystallize.

To INCUBATE=*in'-cû-bâte*, 158: *v. a.* To sit upon, as a hen on eggs, in order to hatch.

IN'-cû-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sitting on eggs to hatch them: *Incubiture*, with the same meaning, is out of use.

IN'-cû-bus, *s. (pl. IN'cubus'es, or IN'cubi).* That which sits or lies upon a person, the night-mare, supposed by some of the vulgar, and formerly by those above the vulgar, to be a fairy or demon.

To INCULCATE=*in'-cûl'-câte*, *v. a.* Literally, to tread in; to impress by frequent admonitions.

IN'-cûl-ca'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* Act of inculcating.

INCULPABLE, *in'-cûl'-pâ-bl*, 101: *a.* Unblamable, not reprehensible.

IN-cûl'-pa-bly, *ad.* Unblamably.

IN-cûl'-pa-hle-ness, *s.* Unblamableness.

To IN-cûl'-pate, *v. a.* To bring into blame, as opposed to Exculpate. This is the other sense of the prefix: See *IN-*.

IN-cûl'-pa-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Imputing blame.

IN'-cûl-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Crimination.

INCULT=*in'-cûlt'*, *a.* Uncultivated. [Thomson.]

IN-cûl'-ti-vâ'-ted, *a.* Not cultivated.

IN-cûl'-ti-vâ'-tion, 89: *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation: *Inculture*, in old writers, has the same meaning.

INCUMBENT=*in'-cûm'-bënt*, *a.* and *s.* Resting upon, lying upon; resting upon or imposed as a duty:—*s.* He who rests upon, or has present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

IN-cûm'-ben-cy, *s.* The act or state of lying upon; duty incumbent; the holding of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCUR=*in'-cur'*, 39: *v. a.* Literally, to run in or upon, and hence to light upon, to become liable to: in old authors, to press or come upon the senses, followed by *to or into*.

IN-CUR'-SION, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A running into or

☞ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

upon, an attack; more commonly, a partial invasion or inroad.

INCURABLE, *in'-cûr'-d-bl*, 49, 101: *a.* and *s.* That cannot be cured, irremediable:—*s.* An incurable patient.

IN-cû'-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* Without remedy.

IN-cû'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* State of being incurable.

IN-cû'-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Incurableness.

INCURIOS, in'-cûr'-ê-ûs, 49, 105, 120: *a.* Not curious, not attentive; negligent.

IN-cû'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Without nice examination.

IN-cû'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being incurious: *Incuros'ity* also occurs in old writers.

INCURSION.—See under *To Incur.*

To INCURVATE=*in'-cur'-vât*, *v. a.* To bend.

IN'-cur-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending or making crooked; state of being bent; flexion of the body.

To IN-curve', *v. a.* To incurvate.

IN-cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness; incurvation.

To INDAGATE=*in'-dâ-gât*, *v. a.* To search as by beating about. [Unusual.]

IN'-da-ga'-tor, 38: *s.* A searcher, an inquirer.

IN'-da-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Search, examination.

To INDART=*in'-dârt'*, *v. a.* To dart in. [Shaks.]

INDEBTED, *in'-dê't-têd*, 157, 143: *part. a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received.

☞ **To INDEBT**, if such a verb were in use, would mean, to put into debt, or under obligation.

IN-debt'-ment, *s.* State of being in debt. [Bp. Hall.]

INDECENT=*in'-dê'-cënt*, *a.* Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard.

IN-de'-cent-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to decency.

IN-de'-cen-cy, *s.* Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

IN'-DE-co'-rum, *s.* An impropriety of manners, an indecency; indelicacy.

IN'-de-co'-rous, 120: *a.* Indecent, unbecoming.

IN'-de-co'-rous-ly, *ad.* Unbecomingly.

IN'-de-co'-rous-ness, *s.* Indecency.

INDECIDUOUS, *in'-dê'-cid'-û-ûs*, 120: *a.* Not liable to yearly fall; evergreen.

INDECIMABLE, *in'-dêss'-ê-mâ-bl*, 101: *a.* Not liable to be tithed.

INDECISIVE, *in'-dê'-cî'-civ*, 152, 105: *a.* Not decisive, unsettled, wavering.

IN'-de-ci'-sive-ly, *ad.* Without decision.

IN'-DE-cis'-ion, (-cîzh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Want of decision, unfixedness of will, a wavering.

INDECLINABLE, *in'-dê'-clî'-nd-bl*, 101: *a.* Not variable; not variable by termination.

IN'-de-clî'-na-bly, 105: *ad.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, *in'-dê'-côm-pô'-zâ-bl*, 151, 101: *a.* Not capable of decomposition.

IN'-de-com-pô'-za-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being indecomposable.

INDECOROUS, and INDECORUM.—See under *Indecent.*

INDEED=*in'-dêd'*, *ad.* In fact, in truth, in reality: it is often used interjectionally.

INDEFATIGABLE, *in'-dê'-fât'-ê-gâ-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Unwearied, not tired.

IN'-de-fat'-i-ga-bly, *ad.* Without weariness.

IN'-de-fat'-i-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Unweariness: *IN'-de-fat'-i-ga'-tion* may be met with in old authors.

INDEFEASIBLE, *in'-dê'-fêa'-zâ-bl*, 151, 101: *a.* Incapable of being defeated: *Indefinable* is a less usual spelling.

IN-de-fêa'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality or state of being indefeasible.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dě-fěck"-tě-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not liable to defect or decay.

In-de-fec"-ti-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being indefectible.

In'-de-fec"-tive, 105: *a.* Not defective; sufficient.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dě-fěn"-cě-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

In'-de-fen"-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Having no defence.

INDEFICIENT, in-dě-fish"-ěnt, 147: *a.* Not deficient, not failing:—hence *In'defic'ency*.

INDEFINABLE, in-dě-fi"-nd-bl, 101, 105: *a.* Not to be defined.

IN-DETERMINATE, (-nit, 105) 81, 92: *a.* Not limited or defined; that has no limits conceivable by man.

In-def'-i-nite-ly, 105: *a.* To a degree indefinite.

In-def'-i-nite-ness, *s.* State of being indefinite.

In'-de-fin"-i-tude, 81: *s.* Quantity appearing without limit to human understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE=in-dě-līb"-ēr-āt, *a.* Done without deliberation, unpremeditated: *In'delib'erate* is the same.

INDELIBLE, in-děl'-ě-bl, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be blotted out; not to be effaced; less commonly, not to be annulled.

In-děl'-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

In-děl'-i-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being indelible.

INDELICATE, in-děl'-ě-cāt, 92, 101: *a.* Wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners.

In-děl'-i-cate-ly, *ad.* In an indelicate manner.

In-děl'-i-ca-cy, 98: *s.* Want of delicacy; want of a nice sense of propriety, or of elegant decency.

TO INDEMNIFY, in-dēm-ně-fy, 105, 6: *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to save harmless or maintain unhurt.

In-dem'-ni-fi-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of indemnifying; security against loss; reimbursement of loss.

In-dem'-nē-ty, 105: *s.* Security given to save harmless; security against punishment.

INDEMONSTRABLE, in-dě-mōn"-strā-bl, 101: *a.* That cannot be shown or demonstrated; not evident.

TO INDENT=in-děnt', *v. a.* and *n.* To notch so as to give the appearance of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate:—*see*. To run in and out: *see* also lower.

In-dent', 82: *s.* Indentation; mark as of a tooth.

In'-den-ta"-tion, 89: *s.* A notch; a cut in the margin; a waving in and out.

TO IN-DENT, *v. n.* To cut in corresponding notches the edges of the parchments or papers containing an agreement, so as to prove them counterparts when brought together; hence, to make a compact, to contract a bargain.

In-den'-ture, (-tūre, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* A covenant or contract: *Indent'ment* is obsolete.

TO IN-DEN-TURE, *v. a.* and *n.* To bind by indentures; in old writers, to indent, to wrinkle:—*see*. [Heywood, 1635.] To run in and out.

INDEPENDENT=in-dě-pěn"-dēnt, *a.* and *s.* Not dependent; not holding or enjoying on the will of another; not relating to any thing else as to a superior cause or power:—*s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church subject to no superior authority; hence, as an adjective, the word also means, relating to the Independents.

In-de-pen"-dent-ly, *ad.* Without depending on others; without undue bias; without connection with other things.

In'-de-pen"-dence, In'-de-pen"-den-cy, *s.* State of being independent; freedom from the control of, or reliance on others.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, in-děp"-rě-hěn"-cě-bl, 92, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, in-dě-prī"-vā-bl, 101: *a.* That cannot be taken away.

INDESCRIBABLE, in-dě-scrī"-bā-bl, 101: *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESERT, in-dě-zert', 151: *s.* Want of merit.

INDESINENT, in-dēs-ē-něnt, 152, 101: *a.* Not ceasing, perpetual, incessant.

In-des'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* Without ceasing.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-dě-strūck"-tě-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be destroyed.

In'-de-struc"-ti-bil"-i-ty, *s.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDETERMINATE, in-dě-ter"-mē-nāts, 105, *a.* Not determinate; not precise; not to be defined.

In'-de-ter"-mi-nate-ly, *ad.* Indefinitely.

In'-de-ter"-mi-na"-tion, 89: *s.* Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

In'-de-ter"-mi-na-ble, *a.* That cannot be settled.

In'-de-ter"-mined, (-mind, 114) *a.* Unsettled.

INDEVOTED, in-dě-vō"-tēd, *a.* Not attached.

In'-de-vote", *a.* Coldly devoted. [Bentley.]

In'-de-vo"-tion, *s.* Want of devotion; irreligion.

In'-de-vout', (-vowt, 31) *a.* Not devout; irreligious.

In'-de-vout"-ly, *ad.* Without devotion.

INDEX, &c.—See under *To Indicate*.

INDEXTERITY, in-děcks-tēr"-ě-tēy, 154, 105: *s.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

INDIAN, in-dyān, 146: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to India, East or West: in some compounds *India* occurs for *Indian*:—*s.* A native of India.

☞ Among the compounds are *In'dia-corn*" (maize;) *In'dia-cress*", *In'dian-flg*"; *In'dian-root*"; *In'dian-iah*" (a solid ink brought from the East; *In'dian-red*", (a species of ochre;) *In'dia-rub*" (elastic gum or resin, produced by incision from the syringe tree of Cayenne,) &c.

TO INDICATE, in-dě-cāt, *v. a.* To point out, to show.

In'-di-ca"-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which points out.

In'-di-ca"-tor-y, *a.* Demonstrative, pointing out.

In'-di-ca"-tive, *a.* In a general sense, showing or pointing out; for the grammatical sense, *see* lower.

In'-dicant, 12: *a.* Showing, pointing out.

In'-di-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of pointing out; mark, token; sign, symptom; in old authors, discovery; explanation; display.

IN-DIC-A-TIVE, 81, 92: *a.* A term applied to that finite mood in the conjugation of a verb, out of which the other moods arise, the difference of the other moods being in general signified (in English not always) by some change of termination or of auxiliary sign.

In-dic'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* According to the indicative mood.

In-dic'-tion, *s.*—See lower.

IN-DEX, (in-děcks, 154) *s.* That which points out; the hand that points to any thing; the forefinger; the table of contents to a book; the exponent of a power, as the small figure in the expression 2³.

☞ The plural is *Indexes* or *Indices*: *see* the next word.

IN-DICK, (in-diss, 105) *s.* An index. [B. Jon., Spenser.]

☞ The word in this form is obsolete; but its plural, *In-dices*, coincides with the Latin plural of the previous word, and is used instead of *Indexes* when the exponents of quantities are meant.

In-dex'-i-cal, *a.* Having the form of an index.

IN-DIC-TION, 89: *s.* A pointing out, a declaring, a proclamation; a mode of computing time by fifteen years, introduced by Constantine in place of the Olympiads.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tě-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōw, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

→ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EW*-.

IN-dic-tive, 105: *a.* Proclaimed; declared.
To IN-DICT', (in-dit', 157, 139) *v. a.* Generally, to proclaim; specifically, to declare guilty of a penal offence according to a legal form; to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor in writing by a grand jury. In any other sense, it is written as well as pronounced *indite* in any lower.

IN-dict-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be indicted.

IN-dict'er, 36: *s.* One who indicts.

IN-dict'-ment, *s.* A written declaration of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

To IN-DITE', *v. a.* To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; in a general sense, to compose, to write; when this word signifies to charge with an offence, it is differently written, though the pronunciation is the same: see the words immediately preceding.

IN-di'-ter, *s.* One who directs what is to be written or said; a writer.

INDIFFERENT = in-dif'-fēr-ēnt, *a.* Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned; impartial; having no qualities to determine a preference above other things; not good nor very bad; in this last sense it is used by some of our older authors adverbially.

IN-dif'-fer-ent-ly, 105: *ad.* Without distinction or preference; in a neutral state; tolerably, passably.

IN-dif'-fer-ence, in-dif'-fēr-en-ey, *s.* Equipoise or neutrality of mind as the result of any comparison; impartiality; negligence; unconcernedness, want of affection; state of things in which there is no difference to determine the will.

INDIGENOUS, in-dig'-gē-nūs, 120: *a.* Born in a region originally; native to a country.

IN-di-gene, *s.* A native animal or plant.

INDIGENT, in-dē-gēnt, 105: *a.* Poor, necessitous; in want, destitute, followed by *of*.

IN-di-gence, in-di-gen-ey, *s.* Want, penury.

INDIGESTED, in-dē-gēst'-ēd, *a.* Not digested or concocted in the stomach; not purified by heat; not brought to supuration; not moulded into orders of elements, but having the elements confused or in a mass; not formed nor shaped: in some old authors, *Indigest'* is used.

IN-di-gest'-i-ble, *a.* Not digestible; figuratively, not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-di-gest'-ion, (gēst'-yūn, 146: *colloq.* -gēst'-shūn, 147) *s.* Want of proper coactive power in the stomach; the effect or diseased state arising from food remaining imperfectly concocted, dyspepsy; want of concoction in a figurative sense.

To INDIGITATE, in-dig'-gē-tātē, 105: *v. a.* To point out with the finger; to show.

IN-dig'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pointing out.

INDIGN = in-din', 157, 139: *a.* Unworthy, undeserving. [Spenser, Shaks.]

IN-dign'-ly, *ad.* Unworthily. [Bp. Hall.]

IN-di-g'-ni-ty, (-dīg'-nē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Contumely, contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied by insult.

To IN-di-g'-ni-fy, 6: *v. a.* To treat disdainfully. [Spen.]

IN-di-g'-nant, *a.* Affected with anger and disdain.

IN-di-g'-nant-ly, *ad.* With indignation.

IN-di-g-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of such anger: Spenser uses *Indignance*.

INDIGO, in-dē-gō, 105: *s.* A substance or blue dye prepared from the stalks of the indigo plant.

INDILIGENT, in-dil'-ē-gēnt, 105: *a.* Not diligent, idle; hence, *Indiligence*.

INDIMINISHABLE, in-dē-mīn'-ish-ā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be diminished. [Milton.]

INDIRECT, in-dē-rect', 105: *a.* Not straight

→ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EW*-.

or rectilinear; not direct in mode of operation, not tending straightly to the purpose, but obliquely; hence, wrong, improper; not fair, not honest.

IN-di-rect'-ly, *ad.* In an indirect manner.

IN-di-rect'-ness, *s.* Quality of being indirect.

IN-di-rect'-tion, 89: *s.* Indirectness; an indirect action or means. [Shaks.]

INDISCERNIBLE, in'-diz-zern'-ē-bl, 151, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be discerned; not perceptible.

IN-di-cern'-t-ly, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.

IN-di-cern'-t-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of not being discernible.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in'-dis-cerp'-tē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not separable into parts, not to be broken or destroyed; *Indiscerptible* occurs more rarely, though the more proper word. — See *Discerptible*.

IN-di-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Incapability of dissolution: *Indiscerptibility* and *Indiscerptible-ness* also occur.

INDISCIPLINABLE, in-dis'-cē-plīn'-ā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not susceptible of discipline; not improvable by it.

INDISCOVERABLE, in'-dis-cūv'-ēr-ā-bl, 116, 101: *a.* Not to be discovered.

IN-di-s-cov'-er-y, *s.* State of being hidden. [Unusual.]

INDISCREET = in-dis-crēt', *a.* Not discreet, imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

IN-di-scrēt'-ly, *ad.* Not discreetly, without prudence.

IN-di-scrēt'-ion, (-crēt'-ūn, 81, 92) *s.* Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

IN-di-scrēt'-a, *a.* Not separated or distinguished: See *Discreet* and *Discrete*.

INDISCRIMINATE, in'-dis-crim'-ē-nātē, *a.* (Compare *Indiscrete*, immediately preceding.) Undistinguishable.

IN-di-scrim'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Without distinction.

IN-di-scrim'-i-na'-ting, *a.* Making no distinction.

IN-di-scrim'-i-na'-tion, *s.* Want of discrimination.

INDISPENSABLE, in'-dis-pēn'-ād-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be dispensed with, that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared.

IN-di-s-pēn'-ā-bly, 105: *ad.* Necessarily.

IN-di-s-pēn'-ā-ble-ness, *s.* State or quality of being indispensable; necessity.

IN-di-s-pēn'-ā-hil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Indispensableness.

To INDISPOSE, in'-dis-pōz', 137: *v. a.* To disincline; to make unfit; to make unfavourable; to disorder or disqualify for the proper functions; hence, to disorder slightly with regard.

IN-di-s-pōz', (-pōz', 114) *a.* Disinclined; slightly disordered in bodily health.

IN-di-s-pō'-sed-ness, *s.* State of being indisposed.

IN-di-s-pō-sif'-ion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Disinclination; slight disorder of health.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dis'-pū-ā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible.

IN-di-s-pū-ta-bly, *ad.* Without dispute.

IN-di-s-pū-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Certainty, evidence.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'-sō-l'oo-bl, 109, 101: *a.* Not capable of being dissolved; not separable; binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

IN-di-s-sō-lu-bly, *ad.* So as not to be dissolved.

IN-di-s-sō-lu-ble-ness, *s.* Indissolubility.

IN-di-s-sō-lu-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness, stablesness.

IN-di-s-sol'-vā-ble, (in'-diz-zōl'-vā-bl, 151, 84) *a.* That cannot be dissolved, indissoluble.

INDISTINCT, in'-dis-tīngkt', 158: *a.* Not plainly marked, confused; scarcely separable.

IN-di-s-tīnct'-ly, *ad.* Confusedly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN'-dis-tinct'-ness, *s.* Obscurity, confusion.
IN'-dis-tinct'-i-ble, *a.* Undistinguishable. [Warton.]
IN'-dis-tinc'-tion, 89: *s.* Confusion; uncertainty; indiscrimination; equality of condition or rank.
IN'-dis-ting'-wish-a-ble, (-wish-*ā*-bl, 145, 98, 101) *a.* That cannot be distinguished or separated.
INDISTURBANCE=**in'-dis-tur'-bānce**, 12: *s.* Freedom from disturbance, tranquillity.
To INDITE, &c.—See after **INDICT**, &c., under **To Indicate**.
INDIVIDUED, **IN'-dē-vi''-dēd**, *a.* Undivided.
IN'-di-vid''-a-ble, 92: *a.* Not to be divided.
IN'-di-vi''-i-ble, (-viz'-*ā*-bl, 151, 98, 101) *a.* and *s.* Not to be divided; incapable of further separation — *s.* An elementary part.
IN'-di-vi''-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be capable of division.
IN'-di-vi''-i-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State in which no division or no further division can be made: *Indivisibleness* is the same, but less used.
IN'-di-vid''-u-al, 105, 147, 12: *a.* and *s.* Not divided; separate from others of the same species; numerically one: — *s.* A single thing; a single person: as a plural, it is seldom used but of persons.
IN'-di-vid''-u-al-ly, *ad.* Separately, with distinct existence; inseparably.
IN-di-vid''-u-al''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Separate or distinct existence.
To IN'-di-vid''-u-al-ize, *v. a.* To single out; to mark with individual features.
IN'-di-vid''-u-ate, *a.* Undivided.
To IN'-di-vid''-u-ate, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to individualize.
IN'-di-vid''-u-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making single and distinct; that which constitutes an individual.
IN'-di-vi-du''-i-ty, 105: *s.* Separate existence.
IN-DIVINITY, **in'-dē-vi''-ē-tēy**, 105: *s.* Want of divine power. [Unusual.]
INDOCIBLE, **in'-dōs'-ē-bl**, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Unteachable, incapable of being instructed; dull.
IN-dōc'-ile, (-dōs'-il, 94, 105) *a.* Not teachable, intractable.
IN'-dō-cil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unteachableness.
To INDOCTRINATE, **in'-dōck'-trē-nāte**, 105: *v. a.* (This word is related etymologically to the preceding class, but the prefix has the other sense: See **IN-**.) To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.
IN-dōc'-tri-na-tion, 89: *s.* Instruction in the rudiments or principles of any science; information.
INDOLENT=**in'-dō-lēnt**, *a.* Originally, without pain; hence, careless, listless, lazy.
IN'-dō-lent-ly, *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively.
IN'-dō-lence, **IN'-dō-len-cy**, *s.* Freedom from pain; hence, the usual meaning, habitual idleness.
INDOMITABLE, **in-dōm'-ē-tā-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Untamable: *Indomptable* also occurs, and in old authors, *Indomable*.
To INDORSE=**in-dor-cē**, 37, 153: *v. a.* To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill.
IN-dor'-ser, 36: *s.* The person who indorses.
IN'-dor-see'', *s.* The person to whom a bill or other instrument is indorsed.
IN-dor-se'-ment, *s.* The act of indorsing; that which is written on the back of a note.
IN-dor'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* That may be indorsed.
INDRAUGHT, **in'-drāft**, 122, 162: *s.* An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

To INDRENCH=**in-drēntch'**, *v. a.* To overwhelm with water; to drown.
INDUBITABLE, **in-dū'-bē-tā-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; evident, clear.
IN-du'-bi-ta-bly, *ad.* Undoubtedly.
IN-du'-bi-ta-ble-ness, *s.* State of being indubitable.
IN-du'-BI-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Not doubting; certain.
IN-du'-BI-TATE, *a.* Unquestioned. [Bacon.]
To INDUCE=**in-dūc'**, *v. a.* Literally, to bring in or forward; to bring into view; to effect gradually; to lead as by persuasion; to produce by influence; less commonly, to offer by way of induction.
IN-du'-cer, 36: *s.* He or that which induces.
IN du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be induced; that may be caused.
IN-duc'-ment, *s.* Motive, any thing that leads the mind to will or to act.
To IN-DUCT', *v. a.* Generally, to introduce, to bring in; specially, to put into possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.
→ See **INDUCTILE**, the last word in the class.
IN-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He who inducts another into a benefice.
IN-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Introduction, entrance; in old authors, a preface, an introduction to a play; in a special ecclesiastical sense, the investiture of the temporal part of a benefice, as *Institution* is of the spiritual: as a term in philosophy, see its senses lower.
IN-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Leading, followed by *to*; tending to induce or cause.—See also lower.
IN-duc'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an inductive manner.
IN-DUC-TION, *s.* (See some of its senses above.) The illation or inference of physics, as *Deduction* is of metaphysics; the act of drawing a conclusion, and also the conclusion itself, out of and in addition to single facts as a general fact or presumed truth in which they all meet, yet a truth which the facts do not necessarily contain or constitute, and which may therefore suggest itself with greater or less degrees of force, and be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience: thus Newton, from certain observed single facts, inferred the law of gravitation; and thus an ignorant man, from facts, or imagined facts, infers that Friday is, in the nature of things, an unlucky day. *Deduction*, on the other hand, is the mental recognition of something particular as included or contained in something more general; or the recognition of something general as necessarily constituted by certain particulars: thus, having once admitted that all things tend to the centre, the tendency of any one particular thing to the centre is a deduction which necessarily follows the moment it is understood; and having once admitted in detail that each Friday during a certain period of time has been unlucky, the general statement that Friday has been an unlucky day during that time, is likewise a deduction which of necessity follows as soon as understood: these are metaphysical, not physical illations; the physical truths once admitted, stand on the footing of notions purely mental as to the consequences that follow, which consequences, therefore, like all metaphysical deductions, are the acts of the mind about its own notions. Of the two examples just given, the one is a deduction by descent to the particular truth, the other by ascent to the general, and it is usual to call this last an *induction* rather than a deduction: such an induction, namely, a metaphysical induction, or the illation of the general truth from the admitted particular truths that constitute it, is a very different thing from the illation of physics, and must be carefully distinguished from it in any but the popular use of the word. In popular use, induction is sometimes employed to signify the examination of particulars for the purpose of illation, whether of a physical truth or a metaphysical aggregate; sometimes the act of illation; and sometimes the truth or aggregate inferred. In scholastic logic, induction ought, con-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Forcels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

sistently, to be restricted to metaphysical induction, but it is not always so restricted. In rhetoric, the confirming of a general proposition by the statement of single facts is often called an argument from enumeration; if each fact in the detailed statement requires only to be brought forward to be admitted, and if the general proposition is previously admitted as the aggregate of the single facts, the argument is strictly deductive, and the proof metaphysical or demonstrative: if the facts are admitted on the ground of probability alone, and the general proposition not as a metaphysical, but only as a moral universal, the argument is strictly inductive, and the proof can amount at its strongest only to what is called moral certainty: if the facts are admitted on experimental evidence, and the general proposition suggests itself as a truth in which they all meet, which can, however, no longer appear a truth than it depends on such evidence, then is the proof also strictly inductive, and the evidence in this case is called physical or experimental.

IN-DUC-TIVE, *a.* Relating to induction; established by induction; resting ultimately on experiment, although the truths admitted on experiment are carried into their remote consequences solely by deductive or abstract reasoning; hence, inductive philosophy includes all learning but such as rests ultimately on hypotheses or assumed definitions; learning which acknowledges no basis but the latter is distinctively called Science, as for example, pure mathematics: inductive philosophy can be called science in this distinctive use of the word only by considering it apart from its acknowledged basis, when all its subsequent conclusions are deductive.

IN-DUC-TIVE-ly, *ad.* By the method of induction.

IN-DUC-TILE, (in-dūck'-tīl, 105) *a.* Not ductile.

→ This is the other sense of the prefix.—See IN-.

To INDULGE=in-dūlg', *v. a.* To encourage by compliance; to gratify, the accusative being followed by *with*, as "To indulge a servant with a holiday;" or by *is*, as "To indulge one's self in idleness;" it was formerly quite as usual to turn the expressions thus: "To indulge a holiday to a servant;" "To indulge idleness to one's self."—*see*. [Unusual.] To give indulgence, followed by *to*.

IN-DUL-ger, *s.* One who indulges.

IN-DUL-gent, *a.* Gratifying, permitting what is desired; favourable; mild; kind; liberal.

IN-DUL-gent-ly, *ad.* With indulgence.

IN-DUL-gence, **IN-DUL-gen-cy**, *s.* Permission as by favour to the existence or continuance of something desired; a yielding from fondness; a forbearance from tenderness; hence, fondness; tenderness; favour granted: in the Roman church, a release of the temporal penalty due to sin on the supposition of a correspondent release by penance of that part of the penalty which is eternal.

IN-dul-gen-tial, (-sh'zīl, 147) *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman church.

IN-DUL-t', IN-DUL'-to, [Ital.] *s.* Privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE=in'-dū-rāte, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow hard:—*act.* To make hard; to make unfeeling.

IN-du-rate, *a.* Indurated. [Obs.]

IN-du-ra-tion, 89: *s.* The act of hardening; state of growing hard; hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dūs-trē-ūs, *a.* Diligent, laborious, assiduous, as opposed to *slothful*; laborious or active for a particular purpose, as opposed to *remiss*.

IN-dus-tri-ous-ly, *ad.* In an industrious manner.

IN-dus-try, 81, 105: *s.* Habitual diligence; diligence, assiduity.

INDWELLER=in'-dwēl-ler, *s.* An inhabitant: *In-dwelling*, dwelling within: a residence within.

To INEBRIATE, in-e'-brē-āte, 105: *v. a.* and *a.* To make drunk; to disorder the senses:—*see*.

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

[Unusual.] To grow drunk. Darwin uses the word substantively for a drunkard.

IN-e'-bri-a-tion, 89: *s.* Drunkenness.

IN-e'-bri-ant, *a.* and *s.* Intoxicating:—*s.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

IN'e'-bri'-e-ry, (-brī'-ē-tēy, 84) *s.* Drunkenness.

INEDITED, in-ēd'-ē-tēd, 105: *a.* Unpublished.

INEFFABLE, in-ēf'-fā-bl, 101: *a.* Unspeakable, unutterable: usually in a good sense.

IN-e'-fā-bly, 105: *ad.* In a manner not to be spoken.

INEFFECTIVE, in'-ēf'-fēck'-tīv, 105: *a.* That is without effect, that answers not the purpose.

IN'-ef'-fec'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Not producing its proper effect, inefficient.

IN'-ef'-fec'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Without effect.

IN'-ef'-fec'-tu-al-ness, *s.* Want of effect.

IN'-er'-vi-ca'-ci-ous, (-ah'wūs, 147) 90: *a.* Not efficacious: *Inefficacious* rather denotes an actual failure; *Inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect: but the distinction cannot always be made.

IN-e'-f'-li-ca'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Want of efficacy.

IN-e'-f'-li-ca-cy, *s.* Want of power or effect.

IN'-er'-vi-ca'-gent, (-fīsh'-ēnt, 147) *a.* Ineffective; hence, *Inefficaciously*, and *Inefficaciously*.

INEFFERVESCENT=in-ēf'-fer-vēs'-cēnt, *a.* Not effervescing; hence, *Ineffervescence*, &c.

IN ELABORATE=in'-ē-lāb'-ō-rāte, *a.* Not elaborate.

INELEGANT=in-ēl'-ē-gānt, *a.* Not elegant; wanting beauty; wanting choice expressions.

IN-e'l'-e-gant-ly, *ad.* Not becomingly.

IN-e'l'-e-gance, **IN-e'l'-e-gan-cy**, *s.* Want of elegance, want of becoming grace.

INELIGIBLE, in-ēl'-ē-gē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be chosen, not capable or worthy of being elected.

IN-e'l'-i-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of not being fit for, or worthy of election.

INELOQUENT, in-ēl'-ō-kwēnt, 76, 145: *a.* Not eloquent; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic.

IN-e'l'-o-quent-ly, *ad.* Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE, in'-ē-lūck'-tā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be overcome by struggling with, not to be avoided by any struggle.

INELUDIBLE, in'-ē-lūd'-dē-bl, 109, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be eluded or defeated.

INEPT=in-ēpt', *a.* Not apt or fit; foolish.

IN-ept'-ly, *ad.* Unfitly, triflingly, foolishly.

IN-ept'-ti-tude, *s.* Unfitness: *Ineptness* is the same.

INEQUALITY, in'-ē-kwōl'-ē-tēy, 76, 145, 140, 105: *s.* Difference or want of equality; a part unequal to, or uneven with, another part; inadequacy; difference.

→ This word is in frequent use, but the adjective *In-equal* is superseded by *Unequal*.

INEQUITABLE, in-ēck'-wē-tā-bl, 76, 145, 105, 101: *a.* Not equitable, not just.

INERMOUS, in-er'-mūs, *a.* Without prickles, unarmed. [Botany.]

INERRABLE, in-ēr'-rā-bl, 101: *a.* Exempt from error; hence, *Inerrably*, and *Inerrableness*.

IN-er'-ring-Ly, *ad.* Without error.

INERT=in-ert', *a.* Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; dull, sluggish.

IN-ert'-ly, *ad.* Sluggishly.

IN-ert'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being inert.

IN-er'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of activity: the philosophical term is *In-er-ti-a*, a Latin word: *Inertitude* is also used.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i, e*, mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i, e*, vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN ESSE=in-es'-sē. A Latin phrase signifying in being, or actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, which denotes that a thing is not, but may be.

To INESCATE=in-es'-cātē, *v. a.* To lay a bait for; hence, *In'esca'tion*, the act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, in-es'-tē-mā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Too valuable to be rated or valued, transcending all price.

In-es'-ti-ma-bly, *ad.* Above all price.

INEVIDENT, in-ēv'-ē-dēnt, 101: *a.* Not evident; hence, *Inevidence*. [Unusual.]

INEVITABLE, in-ēv'-ē-tā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be avoided; not to be escaped.

In-ev'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* So as not to be escaped.

In-ev'-i-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Impossibility of escape: *Inevitableness* is the same.

INEXACT, in'-ēg-zākt', 154: *a.* Not exact.

INEXCUSABLE, in'-ēksa-cū'-zā-bl, 154, 151, 101: *a.* Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

In-ex-cu'-sa-bly, *ad.* So as not to be excused.

In-ex-cu'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Enormity beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, in'-ēgz-hā'-lā-bl, 154, 101: *a.* That cannot be exhaled or evaporated.

INEXHAUSTED, in'-ēgz-hāw'-tēd, 154, 123: *a.* Not exhausted, not spent.

In-ex-haus'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be exhausted; hence, *In'exhaustibleness*.

In-ex-haus'-tive, 105: *a.* Inexhaustible.

INEXISTENT, in'-ēg-zī'-tēnt, 154: *a.* 'Not existing in nature; hence, *In'exis'tence*.

INEXORABLE, in'-ēks-ō-rā-bl, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be moved by prayer or entreaty; unyielding.

In-ex'-o-ra-bly, *ad.* In an unyielding manner.

In-ex'-o-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being inexorable.

In-ex'-o-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inexorableness.

INEXPECTED, in'-ēksa-pēkt'-tēd, 154: *a.* Unexpected; so, *In'expect'edly*, and *In'expect'ation*.

INEXPEDIENT, in'-ēksa-pē'-dē-ēnt, 154, 105, 146: *a.* Not expedient, unfit for a purpose, inconvenient.

In-ex-pe'-di-ence, *In'ex-pe'-di-en-cy*, *s.* Want of fitness, unsuitableness, inconvenience.

INEXPERIENCE, in'-ēksa-pēri'-ē-ēnce, 154, 43, 105: *s.* Want of experience or experimental knowledge.

In-ex-pe'-ri-enced, (-ēnt, 114, 143) *a.* Not having experience, unskilled.

IN-EX-PERT', *a.* Not expert, not skilled.

INEXPIABLE, in'-ēksa-pē-ā-bl, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Admitting no atonement.

In-ex'-pi-a-bly, *ad.* So as to preclude atonement.

INEXPLEABLY, in'-ēksa-plē-ā-blēy, *ad.* Insatiably. [Sandys.]

INEXPLICABLE, in'-ēksa-plē-ā-bl, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Incapable of being disentangled or explained: *In'explai'n'able*, if it was ever in good use, has given place to this word.

In-ex'-pli-ca-bly, *ad.* In an inexplicable manner.

In-ex'-pli-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inexplicable.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in'-ēksa-prēs'-sē-bl, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be spoken, not to be expressed.

In-ex-pres'-si-bly, *ad.* Unutterably.

In-ex-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Ineffable.

INEXPUGNABLE, in'-ēksa-pūg'-nā-bl, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be subdued by force.

INEXTINCT, in'-ēksa-tīngkt', 154, 158: *a.* Not extinct, not quenched.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

In'-ex-tin'-guish-a-ble, 158, 145, 101: *a.* That cannot be extinguished, unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in'-ēksa-trē-ā-bl, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be disentangled or unravelled.

In-ex'-tri-ca-bly, *ad.* So as not to be extricable.

In-ex'-tri-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inextricable.

To INEYE, in-īē', *v. n.* To propagate trees by the incision of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBLE, in-fāl'-lē-bl, 142, 105, 101: *a.* Not fallible; not capable of erring; certain.

In-fal'-li-bly, *ad.* Without liability to failure.

In-fal'-li-ble-ness, *s.* Infallibility.

In-fal'-li-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being infallible.

To INFAME=in-fāmē', *v. a.* To defame. [Milton.]

In'-fa-mous, (in'-fā-mūs, 120) *a.* Of ill report, emphatically; branded by conviction of a crime; odious.

In'-fa-mous-ly, *ad.* With open reproach; shamefully.

In'-fa-mous-ness, *s.* Infamy.

In'-fa-my, *s.* Public reproach; notoriety of bad character; loss of character by a legal conviction.

INFANOUS, in-fān'-dūs, 120: *a.* Abominable beyond expression. [Howell, 1698.]

INFANGTHEF=in-fāng'-thēf, *s.* The catching of a thief in a certain district, being the name of a privilege granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INFANT=in-fānt, *s.* and *a.* Commonly a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of twenty-one;—*adj.* Not mature, young, tender.

In'-fan-tile, 105: *a.* Pertaining to an infant.

In'-fan-tine, 105: *a.* Young, tender; childish: To express the last sense, *In'fantly* and *In'fantlike* may be met with.

In'-fan-cy, 105: *s.* State of being an infant in the common, or in the legal sense; first or early age; beginning, original.

IN-FAN'-TY-CIDE, *s.* Murder of an infant; distinctively, the slaughter of infants by Herod; the slayer of an infant.

INFANT=in-fānt, *s.* In Spain and Portugal any son of the king except the heir apparent.

IN-FAN'-TÁ, *s.* A princess of the blood in Spain and Portugal.

INFANTRY, in-fān-trēy, 105: *s.* The foot soldiers of an army, as distinguished from *cavalry*.

INFARCTION, in-fark'-shūn, 89: *s.* A stuffing out, constipation, from the disused verb *To Infarce*, to stuff. [Harvey.]

To INFATUATE=in-fāt'-ū-āte, 147: *v. a.* To make foolish, to affect with folly, to prepossess to the height of folly: it is used adjectively by some of our old authors for *Infatuated*.

In-fat'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of affecting with folly; state of being infatuated.

INFAUSTING=in-fāust'-yng, *s.* The act of making unhappy: ☞ an inelegant word. [Bacon.]

INFEASIBLE, in-fē'-zē-bl, 103, 151, 105, 101: *a.* Impracticable; hence, *Infeasibleness*.

To INFECT=in-fēkt', *v. a.* To affect with communicated qualities; in particular, to communicate disease by being near a person; (see *Contagion*;) to taint, to poison, to pollute; to fill with any thing hurtfully contagious; some old writers use *infect* adjectively for *infected*.

In-fec'-ter, *s.* He or that which infects.

In-fec'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Acting upon so as to communicate qualities.

In-fec'-tious-ly, *ad.* In an infectious manner.

In-fec'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being infectious.

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EW*.

IN-fec'-tive, 105 : *a.* Of power to infect.

IN-fec'-tion, 89 : *s.* (Compare *Contagion*.) The act of infecting; quality or disease communicated or caught by neighbourhood; that which taints or corrupts.

INFECUND=*in-fēck'ūnd*, 94 : *a.* Unfruitful, not producing young, barren.

IN-fe-cun'-di-ty, 105 : *s.* Unfruitfulness.

INFELICITY, *in-fē-liss'ē-tēty*, *s.* Unhappiness; unfavourableness; ill-fortune.

To INFER=*in-fer'*, *v. a.* Literally, to bear, carry, or bring forward, in which sense it is now little used; appropriately and strictly, to assume from the observation of single facts some general fact as that in which they all unite, or from which as a cause they derive their existence; (see *Induction*;) in a less strict sense, to draw as a conclusion of any kind from foregoing premises.

IN-fer-a-ble, (*in-fer'-d-bl*, 92, 129, 101) *a.* That may be inferred: it is less usual to spell it *Inferible*.

IN-FER-ENCE, 81 : *s.* That which is inferred or suggested by something else, not as a necessary consequence, but as a probable truth; less strictly, any consequence, necessary or otherwise, arising out of foregoing premises.

INFERIOR, *in-fer'-ē-or*, 43, 105, 38 : *a.* Lower in place; hence, lower in station, rank, or value; subordinate—*s.* One in a lower rank or station.

IN-fē-ri-or'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105 : *s.* A lower state, dignity, value, or quality.

INFERNAL=*in-fer'-nāl*, *a.* Properly, pertaining to the regions below, (see the previous class;) hence, pertaining to hell, hellish, tartarean; detestable.

↳ *Infernal stone* is an antiquated name for lunar caustic.

IN-fer-nal-ly, *ad.* Hellishly; detestably.

INFERTILE, *in-fer'-tīl*, 105 : *a.* Unfruitful.

IN-fer-tīl'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Want of fertility.

To INFEST=*in-fēst'*, *v. a.* To harass, to plague: the literal meaning is, to be unpleasant: *Infest* and *Infestuous*, adjectives signifying mischievous, are used only by old authors: *Infestered*, according to Todd, is misquoted by Johnson for *Infested*, a word also related to the foregoing.

IN-fes-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* Molestation. [Bacon.]

INFESTIVE, *in-fēst'-iv*, 105 : *a.* Having no mirth.

↳ Related etymologically to the foregoing class.

IN-fes-tiv'-i-ty, 84, 92 : *s.* Mourfulness.

INFEEUDATION, *in-fē-dā'-shūn*, 110, 89 : *s.* The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate; (see *Fee*;) also, the granting of tithes to laymen.

INFIDEL, *in-fē-dēl*, 105 : *a.* Unbelieving, particularly with regard to the miraculous origin of Christianity:—*s.* An unbeliever; one who rejects all revealed religion, a deist, an atheist, one who rejects Christianity.

IN-fi-del'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Want of faith; breach of truth; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; disbelief of Christianity.

To INFILTRATE=*in-fil'-trāt*, *v. n.* To enter a substance by penetrating its pores; hence *in-fil-tra-tion*.

INFINITE, *in-fē-nīt*, 105 : *a.* Without limits; that will have no end; that has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; it is hyperbolically used for very large, very great.

IN-fi-nite-ly, *ad.* Without limits, immensely; also, by hyperbole, in a great degree.

IN-fi-nite-ness, *s.* Infinity.

IN-fi-ni-tes'-i-mal, *a.* Infinitely small.

IN-fin'-i-tive, 81, 92 : *a.* That is not limited; a term applied almost exclusively to that form or mood of a verb which expresses its meaning abstractly, or

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

without the limitation of number and person that a verb receives in actual employment as a verb.

IN-fin'-i-tude, *s.* Infinity.

IN-fin'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Boundlessness; unlimited extent of any thing, as time, space, and quantity; hyperbolically, a great quantity. No human mind can conceive the idea or image of any thing infinite, although forced to admit its possibility as a subject of the intellect; all we can accomplish towards the idea, is, to imagine parts succeeding to parts, which evidently is not to imagine the infinite thing itself.

INFIRM=*in-ferm'*, 35 : *a.* Not firm or sound; disabled of body; weak of mind; irresolute; unsolid.

To IN-firm', *v. a.* To weaken. [Raleigh.]

IN-firm'-ness, *a.* Weakness, feebleness.

IN-fir'-mi-ty, 105 : *s.* An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness of reason, of purpose, of temper, of natural frame or disposition.

IN-fir'-mar-y, 129, 12 : *s.* A place where the sick are lodged and attended.

To INFIX, *in-ficks'*, 154 : *v. a.* To fix by thrusting in; to fix or set in; to implant.

To INFLAME=*in-flām'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on fire; hence, to excite, to heat or provoke; to fire with passion; to excite excessive action in the blood, as in fevers—*acu.* To grow hot; to grow painful; to grow angry.

IN-flā'-mer, *s.* He or that which inflames.

IN-flām-ma-ble, *a.* That may be set on fire; easy to be set on fire.

IN-flām-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Inflammability.

IN-flām-ma-tor-y, 129, 18 : *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat of temper, animosity, or sedition.

IN-flām-ma-bil'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Capability of taking fire; readiness to take fire.

IN-flām-ma'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of setting on fire; (not usual;) the state of being in flame; violent excitement of soul, heat, animosity; a heat, redness, and pain in any part of an animal body.

To INFLATE=*in-flāt'*, *v. a.* To fill with the breath; to distend with wind or air; to puff up in a moral sense.

IN-flā'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of inflating; state of being inflated; flatulence; conceit.

To INFLECT=*in-flēckt'*, *v. a.* To bend, turn, or vary from a direct line; to vary by deviations from a monotone; to vary by rehearsing the different terminations of a noun or verb.

IN-flec'-tive, *a.* Having the power of bending.

IN-flec'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of bending; a bending; a turn or slide of the voice; a variation of a noun or verb.

IN-flexed, (*-flēckst*, 154, 114, 143) *a.* Inflected.

IN-FLEX'-i-BLE, (*in-flēcks'-ē-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* Not to be bent or incurved; (this is the other sense of the prefix—See *IN*;) in a figurative, which has however become the common sense, not to be bent from a purpose, not to be moved or prevailed on; not to be changed or altered.

IN-flex'-i-bly, 105 : *ad.* Inexorably.

IN-flex'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Inflexibility.

IN-flex'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* The quality of being inflexible; obstinacy of will or temper.

To INFLICT=*in-flickt'*, *v. a.* To put in act or impose as a punishment.

IN-flīc'-ter, 36 : *s.* One who punishes.

IN-flīc'-tive, 105 : *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

IN-flīc'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of imposing as a punishment; the punishment imposed; a natural calamity.

INFLORESCENCE=*in-flō-rēs'-cēnce*, *s.* A flowering or unfolding of blossoms in the manner characteristic of the plant.

INFLUENCE, *in-fl'oo-ēnce*, *s.* Literally, a flow-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165 : *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165 : *āin*, 166 : *thēn*, 166.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

ing in, into, or on; hence, that which operates as by flowing into, a power whose operation is known only by its effects; the power, or imagined power, of the planets upon terrestrial bodies or affairs; ascendant power: it was anciently followed by *into*; in modern use, by *upon*.

To IN-flu-ence, *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

IN-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing in.

IN-flu-en'-tial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Exerting influence or power.

IN-flu-en'-tial-ly, *ad.* So as to influence.

IN'-FLU-EN'-ZA, *s.* An epidemic catarrh, a cold which proceeds not from common causes, but comes as a flood on multitudes of people. [Ital.]

IN'-FLUX, 154: *s.* Act of flowing in; infusion, intromission; introduction; in old authors, influence.

IN-flux'-ion, (-flück-shün, 154, 147) 90: *s.* Infusion; intromission.

IN-flux'-ious, 120: *a.* Influential: neither this word, nor *influous*, is now in use.

To INFOLD, *in-föld*, 116: *v. a.* To involve, to inwrap, to enclose with involutions.

To INFOLIATE, *in-fö-lé-ät*, 90, 105: *v. a.* To cover or overspread with leaves.

To INFORM=*in-för'm*, 37: *v. a.* and *π.* In a sense now infrequent, to animate, to actuate by vital powers: [Milton, Dryden, Pope.] To instruct, to acquaint; to acquaint with facts of accusation:—*new*. To give intelligence: *To inform against*, to communicate facts to a magistrate by way of accusation.

IN-form'-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to animate: See the first sense of the verb. [More.]

IN-for'-mant, 12: *s.* One who gives information or instruction: Shakespeare uses it for an informer.

IN-for'-mer, *s.* Generally, he or that which animates; also, an informant; specially, one who discovers offenders to a magistrate; one who gets a livelihood by recovering fines for offences against the letter rather than the spirit of prohibitory enactments.

IN-for'-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Intelligence, notice, news; knowledge derived from any source; charge or accusation exhibited.

IN-FORMED, (*in-för'md*, 114) *a.* As a participial adjective from the verb, it signifies animated, instructed: in our old authors, it sometimes has the sense of *not* formed, or imperfectly formed, the prefix in this and the ensuing instances taking its contrary meaning:—See *IN*.

IN-for'-mous, 120: *a.* Shapeless: this word, and *inform* synonymous with it, are obsolete.

IN-for'-mi-ty, 105: *s.* Shapelessness. [Brown.]

IN-FOR'-MAL, *a.* Not according to usual forms, particularly official forms; in an older disused sense, irregular in character or mind, incompetent.

IN-for'-mal-ly, *ad.* In an informal manner.

IN-for'-mal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of regular or customary form.

INFORMIDABLE, *in-for'-méd-dä-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not formidable, not to be feared.

To INFRACT=*in-fräckt*, *v. a.* To break.

IN-frac'-tor, *s.* One that violates an agreement.

IN-frac'-tion, *s.* Act of breaking; breach, violation.

☞ See *INFRANGIBLE*, at the end of the class.

To IN-FRINGE, *v. a.* To break as laws or contracts; to violate; to destroy or hinder.

IN-frin'-ger, 36: *s.* One who infringes.

IN-fringe'-ment, *s.* Breach, infraction, trespass.

IN-FRAN'-G-I-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* *Not* to be broken, *not* to be violated: this is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

INFRAMUNDANE=*in'-frä-mün"-dä-ne*, *a.* Beneath the world.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pö'-pö': läw: gööd: jöw, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c, *mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

INFREQUENT, *in-fré'-kwént*, 188: *a.* Unfrequent, rare, uncommon.

IN-fre'-quence, *in-fre'-quen-cy*, *s.* Uncommonness, rareness.

To INFRIGDATE, *in-fríd'-gét-däte*, 105: *v. a.* To chill, to make cold.

IN-frig'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making cold.

To INFRINGE.—See under *To infract*.

To INFUCATE=*in-fü'-cäte*, *v. a.* To paint over.

INFUMED=*in-fü'méd*, *a.* Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *in-fün-dit'-bü-lé-form*, 85: *a.* Funnel-formed, as the corol of a flower.

INFURIATE, *in-füré'-rét-ät*, 90: *a.* Raging.

To In-fu'-ri-ate, *v. a.* To enrage, to make furious.

To INFUSCATE=*in-füs'-cäte*, *v. a.* To darken, to make black: hence, *In-fusca'-tion*.

To INFUSE=*in-füzé*, 137: *v. n.* To pour in or instil as a liquid; hence, to instil as principles or qualities; to steep in liquor without boiling so as to extract some of the qualities; in old authors, to saturate with something infused, and hence, to inspire with: it may also be found in old authors as a substantive, signifying an infusion.

IN-fu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who infuses.

IN-fu'-si-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Possible to be infused:—See the other sense at the end of the class.

IN-fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Possibility of being infused:—See also lower.

IN-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Act of pouring in, or instilling; the process of extracting qualities or parts of bodies by steeping in a liquor without boiling; the liquor made by infusion; figuratively, inspiration; suggestion.

IN-fu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Having the power of infusion, or being infused.

IN-fu'-sory, (-sör-ey) *a.* Obtained or obtainable by the infusion of certain plants, an epithet applied to such minute animalcula as are incapable of being traced except by a microscope.

IN-fu'-si-BLE, (-zë-bl: see above) *a.* *Not* capable of fusion. This is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

IN-fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Incapability of fusion:—See also above.

ING=*ing*, *s.* A common pasture or meadow: it was sometimes spelled *Inge*. [Obs.]

INGANNATION, *in-gän-nä'-shün*, 89: *s.* Cheat, fraud, juggle. [Brown.]

INGATE=*in-gät*, *s.* Entrance. [Spenser.]

INGATHERING=*in-gäth-ér-ing*, *s.* The act of gathering in, particularly the harvest.

INGELABLE, *in-gél'-ä-bl*, 92, 101: *a.* That cannot be congealed.

To INGENIMATE, *in-gém'-é-nät*, 105: *v. a.* To double, to repeat.

IN-gem'-i-nate, *a.* Redoubled. [Bp. Taylor.]

IN-gem'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Reduplication.

INGENERABLE.—See at the end of the next class.

To INGENERATE=*in-gén'-ér-ät*, *v. a.* To engender, to bring into being, to produce.

IN-gen'-er-ate, *a.* Ingenerated.

IN-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* *Not* generated, unbegotten. This is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

IN-gen'-er-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be produced.

INGENITE, *in-gén'-it*, 105: *a.* (Compare the previous class.) Inborn, ingenerated, native. [South.]

IN-GE'-NI-ORS, (*in-gé'-né-üs*, 90, 120) *s.* Literally, remarkable for *inborn* qualities; hence, inventive, possessed of wit or genius; in old authors, mental, intellectual: by many writers, even later than the age of Addison, it is used for *ingenuous*, and confounded with it.

IN-H

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

in-ge-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* In an ingenious manner.
in-ge-ni-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being ingenious.
in'-ge-nu'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Ingeniousness or aptness to invent; genius; acuteness; craft:—See also lower: in some ancient authors, the word *in'oxry* occurs with a meaning nearly similar.
IN-GEN'-u-ous, (in-ge'n'-d-ūs, 92, 120) *a.* Originally, freeborn, not of servile extraction; hence, free or conformable to freedom in character, open, fair, candid, generous, noble.
in-ge-n'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Openly, candidly.
in-ge-n'-u-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being ingenuous.
in'-ge-nu'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being ingenuous: (Obs.)—See the proper modern sense above.
To INGEST=in-ge'st, *v. a.* To throw into the stomach, as distinguished from *To Digest*.
in-ge'st-ion, (-ge'st'-yūn=jest'-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of throwing into the stomach for digestion.
INGLE, ing'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* Flame; fire; a fireplace. [A northern word.]
INGLORIOUS, in-glōr'-ē-ūs, 47, 105, 120: *a.* Not glorious; mean, disgraceful; regardless of glory in a good sense.
in-glo'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With want of glory.
INGOT=in'-gōt, *s.* A mass of unwrought metal, often cast in form of a wedge.
To INGRAFT=in-grāf, 11: *v. a.* To graft; to fix deep, to settle: the old but disused form is, *To INGRAVE*.
In-graft-ment, *s.* Act of grafting; thing ingrafted.
To INGRAIN=in-grān', *v. a.* To dye in the grain, or in a state of raw material; hence, to infix deeply.
INGRATE=in'-grāte, *a.* and *s.* Ungrateful:—*s.* An ungrateful person.
in-grate'-ly, *ad.* Ungratefully. [Unusual.]
 → The other immediate relations of this word, *In-grateful*, *Ingratefully*, *Ingratefulness*, are now written with *us*, instead of *is*.
in-grat'-i-tude, 92, 101: *s.* Want of gratitude or sentiment of kindness for benefits received; unthankfulness.
To IN-GRA'-T-ATE, (in-grā'-shē-ātē, 147) *v. a.* (The prefix, in this word, takes the opposite meaning:—See *IN-*.) To commend or procure entrance for into another's good will and kindness; to secure favour for with another; to render pleasant, to recommend, applied to things.
in-gra'-ti-a'-ting, *s.* The act of getting into another's favour.
To INGRAVIDATE, in-grāv'-ē-dātē, 105: *v. a.* To impregnate, to make prolific.
INGRESS=in'-grēs, *s.* Entrance; power of entrance.
in-gres'-sion, (-grēs'-hūn, 147) *s.* Act of entering; entrance.
IN-GRAS'-DI-ENT, 90, 146: *s.* That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of something.
INGUINAL, ing'-gwē-nāl, 158, 145, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the groin.
To INGULF=in-gulf, *v. a.* To swallow up by the action of a gulf; to swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.
To INGURGITATE, in-gur'-gē-tātē, *v. a.* and *s.* To swallow greedily, or in great quantity; to plunge into:—*nes.* To drink largely, to swill.
in-gur'-gi-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity.
INGUSTABLE, in-gūs-tā-bl, 101: *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.
INHABILE, in-hāb'-īl, 105: *a.* Unskilful, unready, unfit: hence, *Inhability*. [Out of use as an English word.]

IN-H

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

To INHABIT=in-hāb'-īt, *v. a.* and *n.* To live or dwell in:—*nes.* To dwell, to live, to abide.
In-hab'-i-ter, 36: *s.* An inhabitant.
In-hab'-i-tress, *s.* A female inhabitant.
in-hab'-i-ta-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of affording habitation:—See also at the end of the class.
In-hab'-i-tant, 12: *s.* A dweller.
in-hab'-i-tance, *s.* Residency. [Obs.]
in-hab'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Abode; act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; population.
IN-HAB'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* (The other sense of the prefix: See *IN-*.) Not habitable:—See the usual sense above.
To INHALE=in-hālē, *v. a.* To draw into the lungs, to inspire, as opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.
in-ha'-ler, 36: *s.* One who inhales.
INHARMONIOUS, in'-har-mō'-nē-ūs, 90, 130: *a.* Not harmonious, unmusical, discordant.
in'-har-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* Discordantly.
in'-har-mon'-i-cal, in'-har-mon'-ic, *a.* Discordant.
To INHERE=in-hēre, 43: *v. n.* To exist or be fixed in something else.
in-he'-rent, *a.* Existing in something else; innate; naturally pertaining to.
in-he'-rent-ly, *ad.* By inference.
in-he'-rence, *s.* Existence in something.
IN-HER'-SION, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Inherence, the state of existing in something else.
To INHERIT=in-hēr'-it, *v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance, or as by inheritance; Shakespeare sometimes uses it in the mere sense of to possess.
in-her'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An heir.
in-her'-i-trix, 188: *s.* An heiress: in old authors we also meet with *Inheriress* and *Inheriress*.
in-her'-i-ta-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Transmissible or obtainable by inheritance; capable of inheriting.
in-her'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* By inheritance.
in-her'-i-tance, 12: *s.* That which descends or may descend to an heir; patrimony, hereditary estate; the reception of possession by hereditary right; in Shakespeare, it sometimes means possession simply.
To INHERSE=in-hercē, 153: *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.
INHESION—See under *To Inhere*.
INHIMATION, in-hi-ā'-shūn, 6, 89: *s.* A gaping after a great desire. [Bp. Hall.]
To INHIBIT=in-hīb'-it, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder; to forbid. [Shaks. Clarendon.]
in'-hi-bi'-tion, 89: *s.* Restraint; prohibition: especially, a writ issuing out of a higher court to restrain proceedings in a lower.
To INHOLD, in-hōld', 116: *v. a.* To have inherent: to contain in itself. [Raleigh.]
To INHOOP=in-hōp', *v. a.* To confine in an enclosure. [Shaks.]
INHOSPITABLE, in-hōs'-pē-tā-bl, 101, 105: *a.* Not hospitable, affording no aid, shelter, or support.
in-hos'-pi-ta-bly, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.
in-hos'-pi-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Inhospitability.
in-hos'-pi-tal'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* The quality or practice of being inhospitable; want of courtesy to strangers.
INHUMAN=in-hū'-mān, *a.* Destitute of human qualities, barbarous, cruel, uncompassionate.
in-hu'-man-ly, *ad.* Barbarously.
in'-hu-man'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Cruelty in disposition, savageness; cruelty in act, barbarity.
To INHUME=in-hūmē, *v. a.* To inter.
in-hu'-mate, *v. a.* To inhume.
in'-hu-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of burying; in chemistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the containing vessel in warm earth.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166,

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INIMICAL, ɪn-'ɛ-mɪⁿ-cəl, 86: *a.* Unfriendly, adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

INIMITABLE, ɪn-'ɛ-tɪ-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be copied; surpassing imitation.

IN-IM-IT-ABLY, *ad.* So as to defy imitation.

IN-IM-IT-ABLY, ɪn-'ɛ-tɪ-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being inimitable.

INIQUITY, ɪn-'ɛ-kw-ē-ty, 81, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Injustice, unrighteousness, wickedness, crime.

IN-IG-IT-IOUS, 120: *a.* Unjust, wicked.

IN-I-QUOUS, (-kwūs) *a.* Unjust. [Shaftesbury.]

TO INISLE, ɪn-'ɪ-l, 157, 139: *v. a.* To encircle, to surround. [Dyer.]

INITIAL, ɪn-'ɪ-sh-'əl, 90: *a. and s.* Beginning, incipient, placed at the beginning:—*s.* The first letter of a name.

IN-IT-IAL-ly, *ad.* In an incipient degree. [Barrow.]

TO IN-IT-IAL-IZE, (ɪn-'ɪ-sh-'ə-īz, 146) *v. a. and n.* To give entrance to, as to an art, or science, or any custom or knowledge; to instruct in rudiments; to acquaint with:—*new.* To perform the first act or rite.

IN-IT-IAL-IZE, *a.* Having made entrance only, fresh in any knowledge; unpractised.

IN-IT-IAL-IZE, 129, 18, 105: *a. and s.* Initiating, introductory:—*s.* Introductory rite.

IN-IT-IAL-IZE, 89: *s.* The reception or admission of a new comer into any art, science, or state.

IN-IT-ION, 89: *s.* A beginning. [Not now in use.]

TO INJECT=ɪn-'jɛkt, *v. a.* To throw or dart in.

IN-JEC-TION, 89: *s.* The act of throwing in, particularly of a medicine into the body by a syringe; the liquid thrown in, a clyster; also, the act of throwing a coloured substance into the vessels of any dead body in order to show the ramifications.

INJUCUNDITY, ɪn-'joo-cūnⁿ-dē-ty, 109, 105: *s.* Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

INJUDICABLE, ɪn-'jʊ-dē-cə-bl, 109, 105, 101: *a.* Literally, not capable of being judged; appropriately, not cognizable by a judge.

IN-JU-DIC-IAL, (-dīsh-'āl, 147) *a.* Not according to the forms of law.

IN-JU-DIC-IOUS, (-dīsh-'ūs) 120: *a.* Void of judgement, not judicious, unwise.

IN-JU-DIC-IOUS-ly, *ad.* Without judgement.

IN-JU-DIC-IOUS-NESS, *s.* Quality of being injudicious.

INJUNCTION, ɪn-'jʊŋk-'shūn, 158, 89: *s.* The act of enjoining; the thing enjoined; command, order, precept; a kind of prohibition granted by courts of equity in divers cases, often for the purpose of preserving property in dispute pending a suit.

☞ This word occupies the place of *Enjoinment*, which see under To Enjoin.

TO INJURE, ɪn-'joor, 52: *v. a.* To do a wrong to; hence, to damage, to impair; to give pain to, to affect with any inconvenience; to wound.

IN-JU-RER, 36: *s.* One who injures.

IN-JU-RY, 105: *s.* Wrong, mischief, detriment, annoyance; contumelious expression.

IN-JU-RIOUS, 90, 120: *a.* Wrongful, hurtful, unjust, guilty of wrong; detractory.

IN-JU-RIOUS-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.

IN-JU-RIOUS-NESS, *s.* Quality of being injurious.

IN-JUS-TICE, (-tiss, 105) *s.* Iniquity; wrong.

INK, ɪŋk, 158: *s.* A fluid used in writing, printing, and other arts; it is generally black.

TO INK, *v. a.* To daub or black with ink.

INK-y, 105: *a.* Of ink; like ink; black.

☞ Among the compounds are *ink-horn*, *ink-stand*, (vessels for holding ink and other writing apparatus; *inkhorn*, in old writers, is also used as an adjective to signify affectedly learned;) *ink-stone*, (used in making ink;) *ink-maker*, &c.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INKLE, ɪŋgⁿ-kl, 158, 101: *s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

INKLING, ɪŋkⁿ-lɪŋg, 158: *s.* Hint, whisper, intimation; inclination: [the last is a local sense.]

TO INKNOT, ɪn-'nɔt, 157: *v. a.* To knot or tie in, to bind as with a knot. [Fuller, Holy War.]

TO INLACE=ɪn-'læc, *v. a.* To embellish with variegations.

INLAID.—See To Inlay.

INLAND=ɪn-'lænd, *a. and s.* Interior, remote from the sea; in an old sense, civilized as opposed to *outlandish*:—*s.* The interior part of a country.

☞ Milton accents the last syllable.

IN-land-er, *s.* A dweller in the inland.

IN-land-ish, *a.* Native, not outlandish. [Obs.]

TO INLAPIDATE, ɪn-'læp-'ē-dāt, 105: *v. a.*

To convert into a stony substance, to petrify.

TO INLAW=ɪn-'lāw, *v. a.* To clear of outlawry.

TO INLAY=ɪn-'lāy, } *v. a.* To diversify with

1 **INLAIN**, }=ɪn-'lāɪn, } substances inserted into the

INLAIN, } ground or substratum; to

veneer; to variegate.

IN-lay-er, 36: *s.* One that inlays.

IN-lay-ing, *s.* The art or business of an inlayer.

IN-LAY, 83: *s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

☞ Milton accents it as the verb.

INLET=ɪn-'lēt, *s.* Place of ingress, entrance; a bay or recess in a shore, or between isles.

IN-LIMINE, ɪn-'lɪm-'ē-nēy, [Lat.] 169: *ad.* At the threshold, at the beginning or outset.

TO INLOCK=ɪn-'lɔk, *v. a.* To lock mutually.

INLY, **INMOST**, &c.—See under IN-.

INMATE=ɪn-'māt, *s. and a.* One who lives in the same house with another, and uses the same entrance; a lodger:—*adj.* Admitted as an inmate.

INN=ɪn, 155: *s.* Originally, a house or dwelling; hence, a house of entertainment for travellers, its present sense; a house where students were boarded and taught, whence we still call the colleges of common law, *halls* of court; it was also anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

TO INN, *v. n. and a.* To take up a temporary lodging:—*act.* To place in a lodging or inn:—See also under IN-.

INN-hold-er, (-hōld-er, 116) *s.* An innkeeper.

INN-keep-er, 36: *s.* One who keeps an inn.

☞ See **INNING** under IN.

INNATE=ɪn-'nāt, *a.* Inborn, native, natural, not superadded: *Innate* is unusual.

IN-nate-ly, 105: *ad.* Naturally.

IN-nate-ness, *s.* Quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, ɪn-'næv-'ē-gə-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Impossible to be passed by boat or ship.

INNER, &c.—See under IN.

INNING.—See under IN.

INNOCENT=ɪn-'nɔ-cēnt, *a. and s.* Originally, not noxious, harmless in effects; hence, pure from mischief; and hence, free from any particular guilt: in a sense now obsolete, ignorant:—*s.* One free from guilt or harm; also, an ignorant person, and hence, a natural, an idiot.

IN-no-cent-ly, *ad.* Without harm; without evil designs; without prudence; without incurring penalty.

IN-no-cence, ɪn-'nɔ-cen-cy, *s.* Innocuousness; [a sense now unusual:] freedom from injurious action; freedom from guilt imputed; simplicity of heart, including the notion of a slight degree of weakness.

IN-NO-CIOUS, 120: *a.* Harmless.

IN-no-cious-ly, *ad.* Without incurring harm.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāi-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

☞ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

IN-HOC'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.

IN-NOC'-ious, (-nōck'-sh'ūs, 154, 147, 120) *a.*
Free from hurtful effects; doing no harm.

IN-NOC'-uous-ly, *ad.* Without harm done or suffered.

IN-NOC'-ious-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.

INNOMINATE, in-nōm'-ē-nāte, *a.* Anonymous.
[Chaucer.]

To INNOVATE=in-nō-vāt, *v. a. and n.* To
change or alter by bringing in something new; to
bring in as a novelty:—*acc.* To introduce novelties.

IN'-no-va'-tor, 38: *s.* One who innovates.

IN'-no-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Change by the introduction
of something new.

INNOXIOUS, &c.—See under Innocent.

INNUENDO=in-nū-ēn'-dō, *s.* An oblique hint.

IN-nu-ent, *a.* Significant. [Burton.]

INNUMERABLE, in-nū-mer'-d-bl, 101: *a.*
Not to be counted for multitude.

IN-nū-mer-a-bly, *ad.* Without number.

IN-nū-mer-a-ble-ness, *s.* Innumera-bility.

IN-nū-mer-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality
of being innumerable.

IN-nū-mer-ous, 120: *a.* Innumerable. [Pope.]

INOBSERVANCE, in-'ōb-ser'-vānce, 151: *s.*
Want of observance, negligence. [Barrow.]

To INOCULATE=in-'ōck'-d-lāt, 92: *v. a. and s.*
To insert so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in
another stock; to insert in something different, as a
bud into the stem of another plant; to communicate
a disease, particularly the small pox, by inserting
matter into the flesh:—*acc.* To practise inoculation.

IN-oc'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who inoculates.

IN-oc'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of
inserting the eye of a bud into another stock; the
practice of communicating a disease, particularly the
small pox, by the insertion of contagious matter.

INODOROUS, in-'ō-dō-rūs, 120: *a.* Scentless.
[Arbuthnot.] *In'odorate*, which Bacon uses, means
the same.

INOFFENSIVE, in-'ōf-fēn'-civ, 152, 105: *a.*
Giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; harm-
less; offering no obstruction; unembarrassed.

IN-'ōf-fēn'-sive-ly, *ad.* Without doing harm.

IN-'ōf-fēn'-sive-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, in-'ōf-fish'-ūs, 147, 120: *a.*
Not attentive to the offices of civility. [B. Jonson.]

INOPERATION, in-'ōp-'ēr-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.*
Agency, influence; production of effects. [Bp. Hall.]

INOPINATE, in-'ōp-'ē-nāte, 92: *a.* Unexpected.

INOOPORTUNE=in-'ōp-'or-tūn, *a.* Not op-
portune, unseasonable, inconvenient.

IN-op-'por-tune'-ly, *ad.* Unseasonably.

INORDINATE, in-'or-dē-nāte, 105: *a.* Irre-
gular, disorderly; excessive, immoderate.

IN-'or-di-nate-ly, *ad.* Without regulation.

IN-'or-di-nate-ness, *s.* Deviation from order, excess.

IN-'or-di-na'-tion, *s.* Inordinateness.

INORGANIC=in-'or-gān'-ick, *a.* Void of organs
or instrumental parts: *In'organ'ical* is the same.

IN-'or-ga-nized, 114: *a.* Not having organic struc-
ture.

To INOSCULATE=in-'ōs-ch-lāt, *v. n. and a.*
To unite, as lips in kissing, by apposition or contact:
—*act.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body; to
join in or among.

IN-'os-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Union by conjunction of
the extremities.

INQUEST.—See under To Inquire.

To INQUIET, in-kwī'-ēt, 188: *v. a.* To disquiet.

☞ The noun *Inquisition* is obsolete.

☞ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

IN-'qui'-e-tude, *s.* Disturbed state, restlessness.

To INQUINATE, in-g'kwē-nāte, 158, 188, 105: *v. a.*
To defile, to pollute. [Brown.]

IN-'qui-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of defiling.

To INQUIRE, in-kwīr', 188: *v. n. and a.* To
ask a question, with *of*; to seek for truth or a fact by
investigation, with *into*, *after*, *for*, or *into*:—*act.* To
seek out by asking; in an obsolete sense, to call or
name.

IN-'qui'-rer, 36: *s.* One who inquires.

IN-'qui'-rent, *a.* Making inquiry. [Shenstone.]

IN-'qui'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Subject to inquiry.

IN-'qui'-ry, *s.* Act of inquiring; search.

IN-'QUEST, *s.* Inquisition, search; judicial inquiry;
a jury summoned to inquire into any matter, par-
ticularly any case of violent or sudden death, and
give in their opinion on oath.

IN-'QUI-SI'-TION, (in-'kwē-sh'ah'-ūn, 151, 89) *s.*
Inquiry; examination; judicial inquiry; a court or
tribunal in some catholic countries, for examining
persons suspected of heresy, and punishing those
convicted.

IN-'quis'-i-tor, 38: *s.* One who examines officially;
a member of a court of inquisition.

IN-'quis'-i-tō'-ri-al, 90: *a.* With the severity of an
inquisitor. *Inquisito'rious* is out of use.

IN-'quis'-i-tive, (-tiv, 105) *a.* Addicted to inquiry;
curious; active at prying into matters.

IN-'quis'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* With curiosity.

IN-'quis'-i-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being inquisitive.

To INRAIL=in-rāil', *v. a.* To rail in.

INROAD=in-'rōde, *s.* Incursion; sudden and de-
structive invasion.

INSALUBRITY, in-'sāl-l'brē-tē, 109, 105:
s. Want of salubrity.

IN-'sa-lū'-bri-ous, 120: *a.* Unhealthy.

IN-SAL-U-TAR-y, 92: *a.* Unwholesome, unsafe.

INSANE=in-sān', *a.* Literally, unsound, but
always applied to the mind,—mad; pertaining to mad-
ness.

IN-sane'-ly, *ad.* Madly, without reason.

IN-san'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Want of sound mind, madness:
Insane'ness is less used.

IN-SAN-A-BLE, 105: *a.* Not capable of being made
sound, incurable, irremediable.

INSAPORY, in-sā-pōr-ē, 105: *a.* Tasteless.

INSATIABLE, in-sā-shē-d-bl, 147, 105, 101:
a. Not to be satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

IN-sa'-ti-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be satisfied.

IN-sa'-ti-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being insatiable.

IN-sa'-ti-ate, (-sā-shē-āt, 146) *a.* Not to be
satisfied.

IN-sa'-ti-ate-ly, *ad.* So as not to be satisfied.

IN-sa-ti'-e-ty, (-d-ti'-ē-tē, 81) *s.* Insatiableness.

IN-'SAT-IS-FAC'-TION, 89: *s.* Want of satisfaction.

IN-SAT-U-R-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be saturated.

INSCIENCE, in-'cē-ēnce, 59, 105, 147: *s.* Igno-
rance; unskillfulness.

To INSCRIBE=in-scrib', *v. a.* To write or im-
print on; to assign or address to; to draw a figure
within another.

IN-scri'-ber, 36: *s.* One that inscribes.

IN-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Something written or en-
graved; title, consignment of a book to a patron
without a formal dedication.

IN-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* Bearing inscription.

To INSCROL, in-scrōl', 116: *v. a.* To write in
a scroll. [Shaks.]

INSCRUTABLE, in-scrōd-tā-bl, 109, 98, 101:
a. Unsearchable; that cannot be penetrated.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

→ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

IN-scru'-ta-bly, *ad.* Impenetrably.

IN-scru'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Incapability of being traced out.

To INSCULP=*in-sculp'*, *v. a.* To engrave; to carve in relief. [Shaks.]

In-sculp'-tion, *s.* Inscription. [Out of use.]

In-sculp'-ture, (-*tūre*, 147) *s.* Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM=*in-seam'*, *v. a.* To mark with a seam or scar; it differs in meaning from *To EASEAM*.

INSECTOR=*in-sēck-tā'-tor*, *s.* One that pursues another so as to harass; a persecutor.

In-se-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Pursuit. [Chapman.]

INSECTION, *in-sēck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A cutting in, an incision, an incision.

In'-sect, *s.* A small invertebral animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body cut or divided in the middle, the parts being connected by a ligature.

In-sect'-ed, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

In-sect'-ile, (-*til*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the nature of an insect:—*a.* [Obs.] An insect.

In'-sec-tol'-o-gist, *s.* An entomologist. [Derham.]

In'-sec-tiv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on insects.

INSECURE=*in-sē-cure'*, *a.* Not secure.

In'-se-cure'-ly, *ad.* Without security or safety.

In'-se-cu'-ri-ty, *s.* Want of safety; uncertainty, want of confidence, danger.

INSECUTION.—See under *Insector*.

To INSEMINATE, *in-sēm'-ē-nāte*, 105: *v. a.* To sow, to inject seed into.

In-sēm'-i-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of inseminating.

INSENSATE, *INSENSIBLE*:—See in the next class.

INSENTIENT, *in-sēn'-sh'ēnt*, 147: *a.* Not having perception, senseless, or inert.

IN-sen'-sate, *a.* Not having mental perception, dull or blind to truth.

IN-sen'-s-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Imperceptible by the senses; not perceived by reason of slowness, gradual; not having feeling either mental or corporeal; not having emotive feeling, not capable of being affected to emotion; in some old authors, void of sense or meaning.

In-sen'-si-bly, *ad.* Imperceptibly; gradually.

In-sen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Insensibility.

In-sen'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inability to perceive; dullness of corporal sense; dullness of intellect; coldness of heart.

INSEPARABLE, *in-sēp'-d-rā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be separated or disjointed; indissolubly united.

In-sēp'-a-ra-bly, *ad.* With indissoluble union.

→ Old authors use *Inseparable* and *Inseparately*.

In-sēp'-a-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being inseparable.

In-sēp'-a-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inseparableness.

To INSERT=*in-cert'*, 35: *v. a.* To thrust or place in or among.

In-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.

In-sir'-tion, (-*ālsh'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Insertion, ingraftment.

To INSERVE=*in-cerv'*, 189: *v. a.* To conduce to.

In-ser'-vi-ent, *a.* Conducive; of use to an end.

To INSET=*in-cēt'*, *v. a.* To infix. [Chaucer.]

INSHADED=*in-shā'-dēd*, *a.* Marked with shades.

To INSHELL=*in-shēll'*, *v. a.* To hide in a shell, as a snail his horns. [Shaks.]

To INSHELTER=*in-shēll'-ter*, 36: *v. a.* To place under shelter. [Shaks.]

To INSHIP=*in-ship'*, *v. a.* To ship. [Obs.]

INSIDE=*in'-cide*, *s.* The interior, as opposed to outside; the part within: it is often used adjectively.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forwards: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

→ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

To INSIDIATE, *in-sīd'-ē-āte*, 105, 146: *v. a.* To lie in ambush for.

In-sīd'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that lies in wait.

In-sim'-i-ous, 147, 120: *s.* Diligent to entrap; circumventive, sly; treacherous.

In-sīd'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner: with malicious artifice.

In-sīd'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being insidious.

INSIGHT, *in-sīte*, 115: *s.* Sight or view of the interior; knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIA=*in-sīg'-nē-ā*, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Distinguishing signs as of office, rank, or character.

In'-sig-nif'-i-cant, *a.* and *s.* Not significant; not having a meaning: [this is the other sense of the prefix:—See *Lu-*] unimportant, wanting weight:—*s.* An unimportant or worthless person.

In'-sig-nif'-i-cant-ly, *ad.* Without meaning: without importance or effect.

In'-sig-nif'-i-cance, *In'-sig-nif'-i-can-cy*, *s.* Want of meaning, unmeaning words; unimportance.

In'-sig-nif'-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Not betokening by an external sign.

INSINCERE=*in-sīn'-cēre'*, *a.* Not sincere; deceitful, hypocritical, false; as applied to things, not sound, corrupted.

In-sīn'-cere'-ly, *ad.* Without sincerity.

In'-sīn-cere'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Want of truth or fidelity; dissimulation, hypocrisy.

To INSINEW=*in-sīn'-ū*, 110, 188: *v. a.* To strengthen, to confirm. [Shaks.]

To INSINUATE=*in-sīn'-ū-āte*, *v. a.* and *n.* To introduce as by a winding or spiral motion, to introduce, instil, or infuse gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with a reciprocal pronoun: to hint, to impart indirectly:—*n.* To creep or wind in; to steal into favour imperceptibly; to gain the affections by gentle degrees.

In-sīn'-u-a-tor, *s.* He or that which insinuates.

In-sīn'-u-a-tive, 105: *a.* Insinuating, stealing on the affections: *insinuation* is quite unusual.

In-sīn'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of insinuating; art or power of pleasing; a hint, a suggestion or intimation.

INSIPID=*in-sīp'-id*, *a.* Tasteless, or not affecting the organs by which the qualities of food are perceived; hence, flat or dull to the mental taste, wanting spirit or pathos.

In-sīp'-id-ly, *ad.* Without taste; so as to afford no relish or enjoyment; dully.

In-sīp'-id-ness, *s.* Insipidity.

In'-sīp-id'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being insipid.

IN-SIP'-I-RENCE, *s.* Want of sapience or mental power to perceive and judge; folly, stupidity.

To INSIST=*in-sīst'*, *v. a.* Primarily, to stand or rest, followed by *on* or *upon*; hence, to dwell or rest as upon something in discourse; to stand or keep to a point, to persevere in pressing it.

In-sīst'-ent, *a.* Standing or resting on.

In-sis'-ture, (-*tūre*, 147) *s.* Persistency in a regular course. [Shaks.]

INSITIENCY, *in-sīsh'-en-cēy*, 147, 105: *s.* Exemption from thirst.

INSITION.—See under *To Insert*.

INSOBRIETY, *in-sō-brī'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Want of sobriety, intemperance.

INSOCCABLE, *in-sō'-shē-d-bl*, 147, 98, 101: *a.* Unsociable; incapable of connection or union.

To INSOLATE, *in-sō-lāte*, *v. a.* To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

In'-so-lā'-tion, *s.* Exposition to the sun; the influence of a scorching sun on the brain, stroke of the sun.

INSOLENT=*in-sō-lēnt*, *a.* Primarily, unaccustomed or strange; hence, difficult of access; and

↳ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

hence its present meaning, proud, haughty, overbearing; petulantly contemptuous.

IN-so-lent-ly, *ad.* With contempt, rudely.

IN-so-lence, **IN-so-len-cy**, *s.* Haughty treatment of others; impudence; petulant contempt.

To IN-so-lence, *v. a.* To insult. [K. Charles.]

INSOLIDITY, **IN-sól-íd-é-té**, *s.* Want of solidity, weakness.

INSOLUBLE, **IN-sól-ú-bl**, 101: *s.* That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; that cannot be solved.

IN-sól-u-bil-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being insolvable.

IN-sól-vá-ble, *s.* Not solvable; not to be cleared of difficulty; that cannot be paid or discharged.

IN-sól-vent, *a. and s.* Unable to pay:—*s.* One who is insolvent.

IN-sól-ven-cy, *s.* Inability to pay debts: *Act of insolvency*, a law to release insolvents.

INSOMUCH.—See under IN-

To INSPECT=**IN-spékt'**, *v. a.* To look into by way of examination; to view in order to correct; to superintend.

IN-spec-tor, *s.* An examiner, a superintendent: *Inspectorship*, the place or office of an inspector.

IN-spec-tion, 89: *s.* A looking on or into; watch, superintendence, official view.

IN-SPEX-T-MUS, 158: *s.* The first word of ancient charters, implying "We have inspected it" confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, the name of a royal grant.

INSERVED, **IN-sperst'**, 114, 143: *s.* Sprinkled on. [Not much used.]

IN-sper-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* A sprinkling upon.

To INSPIRE=**IN-spíre'**, 45: *v. n.* To draw in breath as opposed to *expire*:—*act.* To draw into the lungs; to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to animate by supernatural infusion.

IN-spí-ter, 36: *s.* He that inspires.

IN-spí-ra-ble, *a.* Inhalable; that may be inspired.

IN-spí-ra-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Act of drawing in the breath; act of breathing into something; infusion of supernatural influence.

To IN-SPIR-IT, (-spí-ít) *v. a.* To excite spirit in.

To INSPISSATE=**IN-spís-sát**, *v. a.* To make thick, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence, to thicken.

IN-spis-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making thick.

INSTABILITY, **IN-stá-bíl-é-té**, 84, 105: *s.* Want of stability, changeableness, mutability.

↳ The relations of this word, *instable* and *instableness*, are now written *Unstable*, &c.

To INSTALL, **IN-stál'**, 112: *v. a.* To advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

IN-stál-ment, *s.* A settlement, establishment, or sure placing in; an establishment in some office or dignity; a paying of a sum of money as an earnest or a part of a larger sum; hence, payment by instalments is payment by parts at different times.

IN-stál-la-tion, 89: *s.* The act of giving visible possession of an office by placing in the proper seat.

INSTANT=**IN-stánt**, 12: *a. and s.* Pressing, urgent, earnest; [in familiar modern speech, this, the primary sense, is obsolete:] pressing or immediate as to time or action; present, quick, making no delay:—*s.* A point in duration, a moment; a particular time; the month *instant*, that is, present, the current month.

IN-stant-ly, *ad.* With urgent importunity; [the primary sense:] immediately; [the common sense.]

IN-stan-ter, [Lat.] *ad.* Instantly. [Law.]

IN-stance, *s.* Urgency, solicitation, importunity; [in this sense, *instancy* is also used:] instant or actual state at a time referred to; occasion; motive, influ-

↳ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

ence, pressing argument; [this last sense is now obsolete: for the most usual meaning of the word, see lower.]

IN-STAN-TA-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Done or occurring in an instant: the older word was *Instantany*.

IN-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* In an instant.

IN-stan-ta-ne-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being instantaneous.

IN-stan-ta-ne-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being produced at the instant, or spontaneously. [Shenstone.]

IN-STANCE, *s.* That which is *present* as a proof: an example, a case occurring or offered:—See also above.

To IN-stance, *v. n. and a.* To give or offer an example:—*act.* To mention as an example or case.

To INSTATE=**IN-stát'**, *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or condition: Shakespeare uses it for *To invest*.

To INSTAURATE=**IN-stáw-rát**, *v. a.* To restore, to repair. [Smith on Old Age, 1666.]

IN-stau-ra-tor, 38: *s.* A restorer, a renewer.

IN-stau-ra-tion, 89: *s.* Restoration, reparation.

INSTEAD, **IN-stéd'**, 120: *prep. and ad.* In the stead or place, in room, followed by *of*: the *adv.* differs by not taking *of*.

To INSTEEP=**IN-steep'**, *v. a.* To steep or soak; to drench; to keep under or in water. [Shaks.]

INSTEP=**IN-stép**, *s.* The prominent part of the foot above, corresponding to the hollow of the sole underneath.

To INSTIGATE, **IN-sté-gát**, 105: *v. a.* Literally, to prick or goad; to urge to ill, to incite to a crime.

IN-sti-ga-tor, 38: *s.* One who incites.

IN-sti-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Incitement, temptation.

To INSTIL=**IN-stíl'**, *v. a.* To infuse by drops; to infuse slowly or by small quantities.

IN-stil-ler, 36: *s.* One that instills.

IN-stil-ment, *s.* Any thing instilled. [Shaks.]

IN-stil-la-tion, 89: *s.* Act of infusing by drops; act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

INSTINCT, **IN-stíngkt**, 81, 158: *a. and s.* [In the old poets, it is accented on the latter syllable.] That is urged or stimulated by something within; moved, animated:—*s.* Desire or aversion acting on the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation. In old writers, we meet with *Instinctio*.

IN-stínt-ed, *a.* Impressed as an animating power. [Bentley.]

IN-stínt-ive, (-tív, 105) *a.* Prompted by instinct; proceeding from will uninfluenced by reason.

IN-stínt-ive-ly, *ad.* By the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE=**IN-sté-tút**, *v. a.* To establish, to appoint, to found; to ground or establish in principles, to educate; in a special sense, to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.

IN-sti-tute, *s.* Established law, precept, maxim; *Institutes*, a book of principles, particularly one containing the principles of the Roman law; in Scotland, an *Institute* is he who stands in possession of an entailed estate, they who are to follow in succession being called *substitutes*.

IN-sti-tu-tor, *s.* One who founds; one who instructs.

IN-sti-tu-tiat, *s.* A writer of institutes.

IN-sti-tu-tive, 105: *a.* Able to establish.

IN-sti-tu-tion, 89: *s.* Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education; act of investing with the spiritual part of a benefice, as Induction of the temporal.

IN-sti-tu-tion-al, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i, e*, mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i, e*, vision, 165: ðîn, 166: thên, 166.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN-sti-tu'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Elemental, containing the first principles or doctrines.
To INSTOP=**in-stóp'**, *v. a.* To close up. [Dryden.]
To INSTRUCT=**in-strúct'**, *v. a.* To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively: in a literal sense, to put in order or prepare.
In-struc'-tor, 38: *s.* (Common gender.) A teacher.
In-struc'-tress, *s.* A female teacher.
In-struc'-ti-ble, *a.* Able to instruct. [Bacon.]
In-struc'-tive, 105: *a.* Conveying knowledge.
In-struc'-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to teach.
In-struc'-tive-ness, *s.* Power of instructing.
In-struc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of teaching; precepts conveying knowledge; mandate.
IN-stru'-MENT, 109: *s.* That by which we prepare something, that by which something is done, a tool used for any work or purpose; specially, an artificial machine for yielding musical sounds; a writing drawn up as the means of a legal deed; it is used of persons, generally in an ill sense, to signify an agent; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.
In-stru'-men'-tal, 12: *a.* Conductive as a means to some end; pertaining to instruments; not vocal as regards music.
In-stru'-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* In the nature of an instrument; by musical instruments.
In-stru'-men'-tal-ness, *s.* Usefulness as of means to an end; instrumentality.
In-stru'-men-tal'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency.
IN-SUA-VITY, **in-swá'-d-é-té**, 145, 92, 105: *s.* Unpleasantness. [Burton.]
IN-SUB-JECTION, **in'-súb-jéc'-shūn**, 89: *s.* State of disobedience to government.
IN-SUB-ORDINATE, **in'-súb-or-dé-ná-té**, 105: *a.* Not submitting to authority.
In'-súb-or-dé-na'-tion, *s.* State of disorder.
INSUCCATION, **in'-súc-ká'-shūn**, 89: *s.* The act of soaking or placing to soak. [Evelyn.]
INSUFFERABLE, **in'-súf-fér-á-bl**, 101: *a.* Intolerable; that cannot be permitted; detestable.
In-suf'-fer-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Intolerably.
INSUFFICIENT, **in'-súf-fish'-ént**, 90: *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in power or skill; incapable.
In'-suf-fíc'-ient-ly, *ad.* Inadequately.
In'-suf-fíc'-ien-cy, *s.* State or quality of being insufficient or inadequate: *In'-suf-fíc'-i-ty* is less used.
INSUFFLATION, **in'-súf-flá'-shūn**, 89: *s.* The act of breathing on; the act of blowing something into another.
INSULAR=**in'-sú-lar**, 34: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water:—*s.* An islander.
In'-su-lar-y, *a.* Insular.
To In'-su-late, *v. a.* To make an island; [little used:] to place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects: hence *In'-sulated*, detached, not contiguous to anything.
In'-su-la'-tor, *s.* The body that interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects.
In'-su-la'-tion, *s.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.
INSULSE=**in'-súlc'**, 153: *a.* Dull, insipid, heavy: [Milton:] hence, *insul-sity*.
INSULT=**in'-súlt'**, *s.* Act of leaping on. [Dryden.]
To In-sult', *v. a.* and *s.* To trample on; to triumph over; to treat with insolence or contempt:—*now.* To behave with insolent triumph.
In-sult'-er, *s.* One who insults.
In-sult'-ing-ly, *ad.* With insult.
In-sult'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of insulting.
IN-SULT, 83: *s.* Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

To INSUME=**in-súm'**, *v. a.* To take in. [Evelyn.]
INSUPERABLE, **in'-súp-pér-á-bl**, 101: *a.* That cannot be surmounted.
In-su'-per-a-bly, *ad.* Insurmountably.
In-su'-per-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being insuperable: *Insuperability* is also in use.
INSUPPORTABLE, **in'-súp-pór'-tá-bl**, 130, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be supported, intolerable.
In'-sup-pór'-ta-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
In'-sup-pór'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* State of being insupportable.
INSUPPRESSIBLE, **in'-súp-prés'-á-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be concealed or suppressed.
In-súp-prés'-sive, 105: *a.* Insuppressible. [Shaks.]
To INSURE, **in-sh'ú-r'**, 167, 143, 51: *v. a.* and *s.* In its general sense, this word is spelled *Assure*, which see: in its special sense, it signifies to secure safety from a contingent loss by the payment of a sum, often by the payment of a yearly sum; or to secure by such means the payment of a sum or annuity on the arrival of any defined contingent event:—*now.* To practise the profession of one with whom insurances are effected; to underwrite.
In-su'-rer, 36: *s.* One who insures.
In-su'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* That may be insured.
In-su'-rance, *s.* The security for which a present payment is made; the act of insuring; the premium paid in insuring.
In-sw'-ran-cer, 36: *s.* One who promises a kind of security. [Blair, The Grave.]
INSURGENT=**in-sur'-gént**, *a.* and *s.* Rising in opposition to authority:—*s.* One who rises against the government.
IN-sur'-REC'-TION, 89: *s.* A hostile rising, generally a seditious rising or rebellious movement.
In-sur'-rec'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Suitable to an insurrection.
INSURMOUNTABLE, **in'-sur-mount'-á-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be surmounted, insuperable.
In'-sur-mount'-a-bly, *ad.* Insuperably.
INSURRECTION.—See under Insurgent.
INSUSCEPTIBLE, **in'-sús-cép'-rè-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting; not capable of being moved or affected; hence, *In'-suscep'-tibility*.
INSUSURRATION, **in-sú-sur-rá'-shūn**, 89: *s.* The act of whispering into something.
INTACTIBLE.—See under Intangible.
INTAGLIO, **in-táil'-yó**, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Literally, any thing cut or engraved; a precious stone with a head or inscription engraved on it.
In-tagl'-ia-ted, (**-táil'-yá-téd**) *a.* Engraved.
INTANGIBLE, **in-tán'-gè-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be touched; not perceptible to the touch.
In-tan'-gi-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of not being tangible.
In-tan'-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Intangibleness.
In-tac'-ti-ble, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
INTASTABLE, **in-tá'-stá-bl**, 111: *a.* Not tastable.
INTEGER=**in'-tér-jér**, *s.* A whole; not a part.
In'-te-gral, *a.* and *s.* Whole, comprising all its parts; not fractional; not defective, uninjured:—*s.* The whole made up of parts.
In'-te-gral-ly, *ad.* Wholly, completely.
In'-te-gral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Entireness. [Unusual.]
In'-te-grant, 12: *a.* Necessary to a whole.
To In'-te-grate, *v. a.* To make up as a whole.
In'-te-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making up a whole.
IN-TRÉ-RI-TY, *s.* Literally, entireness, or an unbroken whole; hence, the quality of being without

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gá-té-wáy: chá-p-mán: pa-pá: lán: gó-d: j'ó, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

IN-T

For words not found under IN-, seek under EX-.

defect of honesty, uncorruptedness; genuine, unadulterated state.

INTEGUMENT=in-tĕg'-ū-mĕnt, *s.* Any thing that covers or envelopes another.

INTELLECT=in-tĕl-lĕkt, *s.* Literally, that which collects from among many things, (see Inter-) and hence applied to the mind when only its rational powers are in view distinctly from the animating principle, and from the seat or source of the passions; the proper English term corresponding to it, is Understanding.—See also Mind.

IN-tel-lec'-tīve, 105: *a.* Having power to understand; perceptible only by the intellect.

IN-tel-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of the understanding.

IN-tel-lec'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Relating to the intellect; mental; ideal; having power of understanding; proposed only to the intellect:—*s.* (Milton.) Intellect.

IN-tel-lec'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* By means of the understanding.

IN-tel-lec'-tu-al-ist, *s.* One who overrates the powers of the understanding.

IN-tel-lec'-tu-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of intellectual power. [Hallywell, date 1681.]

IN-TEL'-LI-GENCE, *s.* Understanding, skill; notice, information; commerce of acquaintance: a spirit. *Intel'igency* is seldom found, and occurs only in the first sense.

IN-tel'-li-gen-cer, *s.* One that conveys or sends news or intelligence; a spy. [Shaks. Spectator.]

IN-tel'-li-gen-cing, *a.* Conveying information; acting as a private spy. [Shaks. Milton.]

IN-tel'-li-gent, *a.* Having understanding; knowing, instructed; Shakspeare occasionally uses it to signify, giving information.

IN-tel'-li-gent-ly, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.

IN-tel'-li-gen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Consisting only of mind; intellectual; exercising understanding.

IN-tel'-li-gi-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be understood.

IN-tel'-li-gi-bly, *ad.* So as to be understood.

IN-tel'-li-gi-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be understood.

IN-tel'-li-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Intelligibleness.

INTEMERATE=in-tĕm'-ĕr-āt, *a.* Undeified, unpolluted. [Not used by modern authors.]

IN-tem'-er-ate-ness, *s.* State of being undeified.

INTEMPERAMENT, } See in the next class.

INTEMPERANCE, }

INTEMPERATE=in-tĕm'-ĕr-āt, *a.* Not moderate or restrained within due limits; hence, immoderate in appetite, drunken, gluttonous; ungoverned in passion, violent; exceeding the convenient mean. Some old authors use it as a verb in the sense of to disorder.

IN-tem'-per-ate-ly, *ad.* With breach of temperance.

IN-tem'-per-ate-ness, *s.* Want of moderation.

IN-tem'-per-a-ture, 147: *s.* Excess. [Obs.]

IN-tem'-per-ance, *a.* Want of temperance. *Intem'perancy* is less in use.

IN-TEM'-PER-A-MENT, *s.* Want of rule or balance in the elements of the animal frame,—bad constitution.

INTEMPESTIVE, in-tĕm'-pĕs'-tīv, 105: *a.* Unseasonable. [Out of use.]

IN-tem'-pes'-tīve-ly, *ad.* Unseasonably. [Obs.]

IN-tem'-pes-tiv'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unseasonableness; unsuitableness to time or occasions. [Gayton.]

INTENABLE, in-tĕn'-d-ā-bl, 101: *a.* Not tenable, untenable: in an unusual sense, not able to hold, with a difference of spelling, namely, *intenable*.

To **INTENERATE**.—See after all the words of the next class.

To **INTEND**=in-tĕnd', *v. a.* To stretch out, to strain, to enforce; it is now never used in this literal sense.—See lower.

INTER-

For words not found under IN-, seek under EX-.

IN-tense', *a.* Strained; raised to a high degree; having its powers increased to excess.

IN-tense'-ly, *ad.* To a great degree.

IN-tense'-ness, *s.* The state of being intense.

IN-ten'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Intenseness.

IN-ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A straining or stretching; state of being strained or made intense. *Intension* is originally the same word; but being employed only in a derivative application, it has a different spelling.

IN-ten'-sive, 105: *a.* Stretched; serving to strain or augment something, as the meaning of a word; strained or augmented; intent.

IN-ten'-sive-ly, *ad.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

To **IN-TEND**, *v. a.* To regard, to attend, to take care of; to pay regard to: it is seldom used in this derivative sense.—See lower and also above.

IN-ten'-dant, 12: *s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any allotment of public business. [A French word.]

IN-ten'-di-ment, *s.* Patient hearing. [Spenser.]

IN-tent', *a.* Anxiously diligent, fixed with close attention; formerly with to, now, in general, with on. As a substantive, see lower.

IN-tent'-ly, *ad.* With close attention.

IN-tent'-ness, *s.* The state of being intent.

IN-ten'-tīve, 105: *a.* Diligently attentive. [Bacon.]

IN-ten'-tīve-ly, *ad.* With application.

IN-ten'-tīve-ness, *s.* State of being intensive.

To **IN-TEND**, *v. a.* To mean, to design. This derivative meaning is the only one which it now retains.—See above.

IN-ten'-ded-ly, *ad.* With purpose; by design.

IN-ten'-der, *s.* One who purposes something.

IN-tend'-ment, *s.* Intention. [L'Estrange.]

IN-tent', *a.* A design, a purpose, a meaning: To all intents, in all senses. As an adjective, see above.

IN-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* Design, purpose. In Locke and other writers of his day, and earlier, close attention, vehemence, and ardour of mind.—See *Intension* above.

IN-ten'-tion-al, *a.* Intended, designed.

IN-ten'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* By design.

To **INTENERATE**=in-tĕn'-ĕr-āt, *v. a.* To make tender, to soften. [Philips.]

IN-ten'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of softening. [Bacon.]

To **INTER**=in-ter', *v. a.* To put into the earth, to bury, used especially of a corpse.

IN-ter'-rer, *s.* One who buries. [Cotgrave.]

IN-ter'-ment, *s.* Burial, sepulture.

INTER, A Latin preposition signifying among, between, or mutual, used as a prefix: it is allied to In-, and is likewise liable, by being derived through the French, to be written *enter* instead of *inter*, though not so frequently.

IN-TER-act, *s.* That which is performed or transacted between the parts, or the space between parts or acts, as of a play.

IN-TER-am'-ni-an, 105: *a.* Situated between rivers.

To **IN-TER-an'-i-mate**, *v. a.* To animate mutually.

IN-TER-bas-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Patchwork. [Smith, 1666.]

To **IN-TER-ca-late**, *v. a.* To summon among, or insert, as an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

IN-ter-ca-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The insertion of a day in the calendar, as the 29th of February.

IN-ter'-ca-lar, 34: } *a.* Inserted in the calendar.

IN-ter'-ca-lar-y, }

To **IN-TER-cede**, *v. n.* Literally, to go between; to mediate; to interpose; to plead in favour of one.

IN-ter'-ce'-der, *s.* One who intercedes.

IN-ter'-ce'-dent, *a.* Passing between; mediating.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 163: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

INTER-

↳ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EX*-.

IN-ter-ces"-sor, 38: *s.* A mediator; one who comes between for the performance of some office.
IN-ter-ces"-sor-y, *a.* Interceding.
IN-ter-ces"-sion, (-shùn, 147) *s.* The act of interceding; mediation.
To IN-TER-CEPT, *v. a.* To take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to cut off, as one line by the section of another.
IN-ter-cep"-tor, 38: *s.* One who intercepts.
IN-ter-cep"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of intercepting.
IN-ter-cip"-i-ent, 90: *a.* and *s.* Interloping:—*s.* He or that which intercepts.
IN-TER-CES"-SOR, &c.—See above, under *To Intercept*.
To IN-TER-CHAIN, *v. a.* To chain together.
To IN-TER-CHANGE, (-chāng, 111) *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to succeed alternately.
IN-ter-change, 81: *s.* Mutual donation and reception; permutation of commodities, commerce; alternate succession.
IN-ter-change"-ment, *s.* Exchange.
IN-ter-change"-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be interchanged; following each other in alternate succession.
IN-ter-change"-a-bly, *ad.* In an interchangeable manner.
IN-ter-change"-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being interchangeable.
IN-TER-CI-DENT, 105: *a.* Falling or coming between, happening. [Boyle.]
IN-TER-CIP"-I-ENT.—See under *To Intercept*.
IN-ter-cis"-ion, (-cizh"-shùn, 147) *s.* A cutting off in the midst, an interruption.
To IN-TER-CLUDE, 109: *v. a.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening.
IN-ter-clu"-sion, (-cl'ōō"-zhùn, 147) *s.* Interception.
IN-TER-CO-LUM"-NI-A"-TION, *s.* Space between columns.
To IN-TER-COM"-MON, 18: *v. n.* To feed at the same table; to graze in the same pasture.
To IN-TER-COM-MU"-NI-CATE, *v. a.* (This word is an etymological relation of the foregoing.) To communicate mutually.
IN-ter-com-mu"-ni-ca"-tion, *s.* Reciprocal communication.
IN-ter-com-mu"-ni-on, 90: *s.* Mutual communion.
IN-ter-com-mu"-ni-ty, *s.* Intercommunication; intercommunion.
IN-TER-COS"-TAL, 12: *a.* Placed between the ribs.
IN-TER-CO"-URSE, 47: *s.* Literally, a passing between. (See the ensuing.) communication, (followed by *with*); commerce, exchange.
IN-TER-CUN"-RENT, *a.* Running or passing between, occurring, intervening. The verb *To Intervene* is quite obsolete.
IN-ter-eur"-rence, *s.* Passage between.
IN-TER-CU-TA"-NK-OUS, 90, 120: *a.* Within the skin.
IN-TER-DEAL, *s.* Mutual dealing. [Obs.]
To IN-TER-DICT, *v. a.* To forbid, to prohibit; particularly to forbid communion with the Church.—See the noun, lower.
IN-ter-dic"-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to prohibit. [Milton.]
IN-ter-dic"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of interdicting; prohibition.
IN-ter-dic"-tor-y, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
IN-ter-dict, *s.* A prohibition; particularly one restraining priests or laity from religious ceremonies.
INTER-SE, *To INTER-SE*.—See in the next class.
To IN-TER-EST, *v. a.* To concern, to affect, to give share in, to engage with relation to the affections.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā'-pā'; lāu; gōōd; j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

INTER-

↳ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EX*-.

IN-ter-est"-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention.
IN-ter-est, *s.* Concern; good; influence; share; regard to private profit; premium paid for the use of money, and hence, surplus or advantage generally.
IN-ter-est"-ed, *a.* Having an interest; concerned in the consequences.
IN-ter-ess, *s.* Interest. [Spenser.]
To IN-ter-ess, *v. a.* To interest, to connect with. [Shaks.]
To IN-TER-FERE, *v. a.* To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash; to strike reciprocally, (this is the literal meaning,) as a horse when his legs strike each other.
IN-ter-fe"-rence, 43: *s.* An interposing or intermeddling; collision.
IN-TER-FLU-ENT, 109: } *a.* Flowing between.
IN-TER-FLU-OUS, 120: }
To IN-TER-YO"-LE-ATE, 89: *v. a.* To interleave.
IN-ter-so'-li-a"-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Being between leaves, but placed alternately with them.
IN-TER-FUI"-GENT, *a.* Shining between.
IN-TER-FUSED, (-fuzd, 151, 114) *a.* Poured or spread between.
IN-TER-IM, *s.* Time intervening.
IN-TER-I-OR, 90, 43, 105, 38: *a.* and *s.* Internal, inland; not outward; not superficial.—*s.* The internal part of a thing; the inland part of a country.
IN-ter-i-or"-ly, *ad.* Internally, inwardly. [Donne.]
IN-TER-JA"-CENT, *a.* Lying between, intervening.
IN-ter-ja"-cen-cy, 105: *s.* A lying or being between.
To IN-TER-JECT, *v. a.* and *n.* To put between, to throw in:—*nes.* To come between.
IN-ter-jec"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing between; hence, a name applied to a word thrown in, by the force of some passion or emotion, among the more artificial parts of speech.
IN-ter-jec"-tion-al, *a.* Thrown in, as an interjection.
To IN-TER-JOIN, *v. a.* To join mutually. [Shaks.]
IN-ter-junc"-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A mutual joining.
IN-TER-KNOWI"-EDGE, (-nōl'-ēdge, 157, 136, 168) *s.* Mutual knowledge.
To IN-TER-LACE, *v. a.* To put or insert with another.
IN-TER-LAPSE, 189: *s.* Lapse of time between events.
To IN-ter-lard, *v. a.* To mix fat with lean; hence, to insert between, to mix, to diversify by mixture.
To IN-TER-LEAVE, 189: *v. a.* To insert a blank leaf, or blank leaves, between other leaves.
IN-ter-leaf, *s.* A leaf inserted among others.
To IN-TER-LINE, *v. a.* To write in alternate lines; to correct by writing between the lines.
IN-ter-li"-ning, *s.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
IN-ter-lin"-e-ar, 95, 34: *a.* Inserted between the lines; having insertions between lines.
IN-ter-lin"-e-ar-y, *a.* and *s.* Interlinear:—*s.* [Milton.] A book interlined.
IN-ter-lin"-e-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.
To IN-TER-LINK, 158: *v. a.* To connect by uniting links.
IN-TER-LO-CAL"-TION, 89: *s.* An interplacing.
IN-TER-LO-CU"-TION, 89: *s.* Dialogue; in law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
IN-ter-loc"-u-tor, 81, 92, 38: *s.* One who speaks among others, a dialogist; in Scotch law, an interlocutory judgment.
IN-ter-loc"-u-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to judicial or final decision.
To IN-TER-LOPE, *v. a.* To run or leap into a bu-

INTER-

↗ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

siness in which a person is deemed to have no just or fair concern.

IN-ter-lo'-per, *s.* One that interlopes.

To IN-ter-LU'-cate, 109: *v. n.* To let in the light by cutting away branches: hence, *Interlocution*. [Obs.]

IN-ter-LU'-cent, 109: *a.* Shining between.

IN-ter-LUDE, 109: *s.* Something played at the intervals of a play, or of any festive entertainment; anciently, a sort of farce, or comedy.

IN-ter-lu'-der, *s.* A performer in an interlude.

IN-ter-LU'-men-ty, 109, 105: *s.* A flowing between; interposition of water. [Hale.]

IN-ter-LU'-nar, 34: 109: *a.* Belonging to the *IN-ter-LU'-nar-y*, time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

To IN-ter-MAR'-ry, 129: *v. a.* To marry reciprocally with another family, tribe, or nation.

IN-ter-mar'-riage, (*mār'-ridge*, 120) *s.* Reciprocal marriage.

IN-ter-MEAN, *s.* An interact. [Obs.]

To IN-ter-MED'-dle, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To meddle officiously:—*act.* [Obs.] To intermix, to mingle.

IN-ter-med'-dler, *s.* An impertinent interposer.

IN-ter-ME'-di-al, 105, 147: *a.* Lying between, intervening, intervenient.

IN-ter-me'-di-ate, 147: *a.* and *s.* Lying or being in the middle place or degree, between two extremes:—*i.* In chemistry, any substance which is the intermediate or means of chemical affinity.

IN-ter-me'-di-ate-ly, 90: *ad.* By way of intervention.

IN-ter-me'-di-a-cy, 90: *s.* Interposition. [Scarcely authorized.]

IN-ter-me'-di-a'-tion, 89: *a.* Intervention; common means. [Cheyne.]

IN-ter-me'-di-um, 90: *s.* Intermediate space; an intermediate agent. [Lat. The parent of the class.]

To IN-ter-MELL', *v. a.* To mix. [Bp. Fisher.]

↗ See *INTERMENT*, which is not a compound of the prefix *Inter-*, under *To Inter*.

To IN-ter-MEN'-tion, 89: *v. a.* To mention among other things; to include.

IN-ter-MI'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A shining between or among.

IN-ter-MI'-gra'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Reciprocal migration.

INTERMEDIATE, *IN-ter-mé-náte*, 105: *a.* Unbounded, unlimited:—See *IN-*, of which alone, and not *Inter-*, this word is a compound.

IN-ter-mi-na-ble, 101: *a.* Immense, admitting no boundary:—*s.* [Milton.] He whom no limit confines.

To INTERMEDIATE, *IN-ter-mé-náte*, *v. a.* To threaten, or use threats among the words employed:—See *Inter-*.

IN-ter-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Menace, threat.

To IN-ter-MIN'-gle, 158, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle or mix together:—*adv.* To be mixed or incorporated.

To IN-ter-miz', 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle or join together; to intermingle.

IN-ter-miz'-ture, 147: *s.* Mass formed by mixture.

INTERMISSION.—See under *To Intermit*.

To IN-ter-MIT', *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt:—*adv.* To cease for a time.

IN-ter-mit'-tent, *a.* and *s.* Ceasing at intervals:—*s.* A fever which subsides at intervals.

IN-ter-mit'-ting-ly, *ad.* With intermissions.

IN-ter-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Coming after temporary cessations, not continual.

IN-ter-mis'-sion, (*-mish'-ün*, 147) *s.* Cessation for a time; intervenient time; temporary subsidence of a fever.

INTER-

↗ For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

To INTERMIX, &c.—See under *To Intermingle*.

IN-ter-MUN'-dane, *a.* Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

IN-ter-MU'-ral, 49: *a.* Lying between walls.

IN-ter-MU'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Interchange

IN-ter-MU'-tu-al, 147: *a.* Mutual. [Daniell.]

INTERNAL=*in-ter'-nal*, *a.* Inward, as opposed to external or outward:—See *Intra-*.

In-tern', *a.* Internal. [Obs.]

In-ter-nal-ly, 105: *ad.* Inwardly.

INTERNATIONAL, *IN-ter-nāsh'-ün-äl*, 147, 99: *a.* Common or mutual as regards two or more nations:—See *Inter-*.

IN-ter-NE'-cion, (*-nē'-shün*, 90) *s.* Mutual slaughter.

IN-ter-ne'-cine, 6: *a.* Deadly, destructive.

IN-ter-NE'-cion, 89: *s.* Connection. [Montague.]

IN-ter-NODE, *s.* The space between two joints of a plant.

IN-ter-NUN'-ci-o, (*-shē'-ō*, 147) *s.* A messenger between two parties.

IN-ter-OS'-seous, (*-shh'-üs*, 147, 120) *a.* Situated between bones. *Interosseal* is the same.

To IN-ter-PEL', *v. a.* To interrupt. [B. Jon.]

To IN-ter-peal', *v. a.* To interpell. [More.]

IN-ter-pel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A summons, an interruption; an earnest address. [Hales.]

To IN-ter-PLEAD', *v. a.* To discuss or try a point in law, happening incidentally or between, before the principal cause can be determined.

IN-ter-plead'-er, *s.* An interpleader:—interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two separately where no default is in him; as if one brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him on a trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who hath right to his action: there are also bills of interpleader in a court of equity.

To IN-ter-PLEDGE', *v. a.* To give and take a pledge.

To IN-ter-POINT', *v. a.* To distinguish by stops.

IN-ter-punc'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* The practice of pointing sentences, punctuation.

To IN-ter-PO-LATE, *v. a.* Originally, to polish or brighten the parts between: hence, to renew, to furnish up; and, from the notion of polishing in parts, to carry on with intermission; in these senses, it is no longer used: its present sense is, to foist into, so as to give a new appearance to what is old; to insert into another's composition.

IN-ter-po-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who interpolates.

IN-ter-po-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of interpolating: the word or passage interpolated: in algebra, a mode of finding an intermediate term of a series, its place in the series being given.

To IN-ter-POL'-ish, *v. a.* To polish between: this word belongs, etymologically, to the previous class.

To IN-ter-POSE', (*-pōz*, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* (Some old authors use *To Interpone*.) To place between:—*adv.* To act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

IN-ter-POSE, *s.* Interposel. [Spenser.]

IN-ter-po'-sul, *s.* Interposition; intervention.

IN-ter-po'-ser, *s.* One that interposes; a mediator.

IN-ter-pos'-it, *s.* Place of deposit between one commercial city or nation and another. [Mitford.]

IN-ter-po'-sure, (*-zh'oor*, 147) *s.* The act of interposing. [Montague.]

IN-ter-po-si'-tion, (*-zish'-ün*, 89) *s.* State of being placed between; any thing interposed; intervenient agency; mediation.

To IN-ter-PRET, *v. a.* To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to expound.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vish-ün*, *s. e. vision*, 165: *äin*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

IN-ter'-pret-er, *s.* One who interprets.
IN-ter'-pret-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be interpreted.

IN-ter'-pre-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Collected by interpretation; containing interpretation. [Barrow.]

IN-ter'-pre-ta'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. [Ray.]

IN-ter'-pre-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of interpreting; the sense interpreted; the power of interpreting.

INTERPUNCTION.—See under *To Interpret*.

IN-ter'-rege'-num, *s.* The time in which a throne is vacant. [Lat.]

IN-ter'-reign', (-rānt, 100, 157) *s.* Interregnum. [Bacon. Milton.]

To IN-ter'-ro-gate, 129: *v. a. and n.* To question; to examine.—*see.* To ask questions.

IN-ter'-ro-gate, *s.* Interrogation. [Obs.]

IN-ter'-ro-ga'-tor, 38: *s.* An asker of questions.

IN-ter'-ro-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of questioning; question put; the mark of a question, as (?).

IN-ter'-rog'-a-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Denoting a question; expressed as a question;—*s.* A word that indicates a question.

IN-ter'-rog'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* In form of a question.

IN-ter'-rog'-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *s. and a.* A question, an inquiry.—*adj.* Containing or expressing a question.

☞ The Latin phrase, *IN-ter-ro'-rum*, has no relationship to the words in progress. It is compounded of *in* and the substantive *Terror*, and signifies, *as a warning*.

To IN-ter'-rupt', *v. a.* To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the progress of; to divide, to separate.

IN-ter'-rupt', *a.* Broken, containing a chasm; interrupted. [Milton.]

IN-ter'-rup'-ted-ly, *ad.* Not without stoppages.

IN-ter'-rup'-ter, *s.* One who interrupts.

IN-ter'-rup'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of interrupting; state of being interrupted; a cleft or chasm; hence, intervention, hindrance.

IN-ter'-scap'-u-lar, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To IN-ter'-scind', 59: *v. a.* To cut off.

To IN-ter'-scribe', *v. a.* To write between.

To IN-ter'-sect', *v. a. and n.* To cut or divide mutually.—*see.* To meet and cross each other.

IN-ter'-sec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

IN-ter'-se'-cant, *a.* Dividing into parts; crossing.

To IN-ter'-sert', *v. a.* To set or put in between.

IN-ter'-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* A putting between.

IN-ter'-space, *s.* Intervening space. [Hacket.]

To IN-ter'-spers', *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

IN-ter'-spers'-ion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of interspersing.

IN-ter'-stel'-lar, 34: *a.* Intervening between the stars; situate beyond the solar system.

IN-ter'-stice, (-stiss, 105) *s.* The space that stands between, generally used of things closely set; interval.

IN-ter'-sti'-al, (-stish-'āil, 90) *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

IN-ter'-sting'-ive, 158, 105: *a.* Distinguishing.

IN-ter'-strat'-ified, 105, 114: *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

To IN-ter'-tan-gle, 158, 101: *v. a.* To intertwist.

IN-ter'-tex'-ture, (-tēks-'tūr, 147) *s.* Act of interweaving; state of being interwoven.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gīō-wā; chāp-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

IN-ter'-tim, (-tī, 106) *s.* A small timber between summers in carpenters' work, also called an *interduce*.
To IN-ter'-twine', *v. a.* To twine mutually.

To IN-ter'-twist', *v. a.* To twist one with another.

IN-ter'-val, 12: *s.* Space between places; time between acts or events; interstice; remission.

IN-ter'-vein', (-vānd, 100, 114) *a.* Intersected as with veins. [Milton.]

To IN-ter'-vene', *v. n.* To come between persons or things; to come between points of time; to interrupt.

IN-ter'-vene', 81: *s.* Opposition; interview. [Obs.]

IN-ter'-ve'-ni-ent, 90: *a.* Coming between.

IN-ter'-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* Agency between; interposition.

IN-ter'-ven'-ue, 189: *s.* Interposition. [Blount.]

To IN-ter'-vert', *v. a.* To turn to another course.

IN-ter'-view, (-vū, 110) *s.* Mutual sight or view; a meeting, usually a formal or appointed meeting for conference.

To IN-ter'-volve', 189: *v. a.* To involve one with another.

To IN-ter'-weave', 189: *v. a.* (Milton uses *IN-ter'-weave'*, } *Interweave* for the par-

IN-ter'-wo-ven, 114: } ticiple, and Denham the regular form, *interweaved*.) To weave together, to intermix, to intermingle.

IN-ter'-weav'-ing, *s.* Intertexture.

To IN-ter'-wish', *v. a.* To wish mutually. [Donne.]

IN-ter'-work'-ing, 141: *s.* Act of working together.

IN-ter'-wreath', (-rēafid, 157) *a.* Woven in a wreath.

INTESTATE=*IN-tēs'-tāt*, *a.* Wanting a will; dying without a will.

IN-tēs'-ta-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Want of a will.

IN-tēs'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTINE, *IN-tēs'-tīn*, 105: *a. and s.* Internal; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign:—*s.* That which is in the body, namely, a gut: it is most frequently found in the plural number, *Intestines*, the guts, the bowels.

IN-tēs'-tī-nal, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.

To INTHIRST=*IN-thēr'st*, 35: *v. a.* To make thirsty. [Sp. Hall.]

To INTHRAL, *IN-thrāl*, 112: *v. a.* To enslave, to reduce to servitude, to shackle. [Shaks. Milton.]

IN-thrāl'-ment, *s.* Servitude, slavery. [Milton.]

To INTHRONIZE=*IN-thrō'-nīz*, *v. a.* To enthroned. [Unusual.]

IN-thrō'-nī-zā'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being enthroned. [Warburton.]

INTIMATE, *IN-tē-māte*, 105: *a. and s.* Inmost, inward; near, close; close in friendship: Some old authors use *Intime*:—*s.* One who is trusted with our thoughts, a familiar friend.

To IN-tē-mate, *v. a.* To share as friends. [Obs.]—See its usual sense lower.

IN-tē-mate-ly, *ad.* Closely; with close friendship.

IN-tē-ma-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Close familiarity.

To IN-tē-mate, *v. a.* To suggest obscurely, to hint.

☞ The verb with this signification comes to us through low Latin and French.—See its original but obsolete sense above.

IN-tē-mā'-tion, 89: *s.* An obscure suggestion.

To INTIMIDATE, *IN-tīm'-ē-dāt*, *v. a.* To make fearful, to daunt, to make cowardly.

IN-tīm'-i-dā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of intimidating; state of being intimidated.

INTINCTIVITY, *IN-tīngk-tīv'-ē-tēy*, 158, 105: *s.* The want of the quality of colouring other bodies.

⇒ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EW*.

INTO, *in'-too*, 107: *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting entrance with regard to a new state of any kind.

INTOLERABLE, *in-tol'-er-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be borne, insufferable.

In-tol'-er-a-ble-ness, *a.* Quality of being intolerable.

In-tol'-er-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

In-tol'-er-a'-ted, *a.* Not endured.

In-tol'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The disposition or conduct which suffers not the opinions of others; want of toleration.

In-tol'-er-ant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Not enduring or able to endure; not favourable to toleration:—*s.* One who will not tolerate the opinions of others, or the conduct arising out of opinions not agreeing with his own.

In-tol'-er-ance, *a.* Want of patience and endurance as regards the opinions of others.

INTOMB, *in-tomb*, 116, 156: *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

INTONE=*in-tōn'*, *v. a.* To make a slow, protracted noise.

To in'-to-nate, *v. n.* To sound; to sound loudly; to thunder.

In-to-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of thundering; the act of singing together; the manner of sounding, as of a flute, or of a voice, compared with another instrument or another voice.

INTORT=*in-tort'*, 37: *v. a.* To twist, to wind. *In-tor'-tion*, *s.* A winding or twisting.

INTOXICATE, *in-tōk'-e-cate*, 154, 105: *v. a.* Literally, to poison; to poison or excite by strong drink, to inebriate or make drunk.

In-tox'-i-cate, *a.* Intoxicated. [Milton.]

In-tox'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Inebriation.

INTRA.—See after the next class.

INTRACTABLE, *in-träck'-tā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be governed or managed; not to be taught.

In-trac'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Intractability.

In-trac'-ta-bly, *ad.* Perversely, stubbornly.

In-trac'-ta-ble'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being intractable.

INTRA, A Latin preposition and adverb signifying within. *Intra* has the same meaning: which see.

In'-tra-fō'-li-a'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Growing on the inside of a leaf.

In'-trant, 12: *a.* Entering into.

INTRANQUILLITY, *in'-trān-kwīl'-ē-tē*, 188, 105: *s.* Unquietness, inquietude. [Temple.]

INTRASIENT, *in-trān'-sh'ent*, 147: *a.* Not transient, not passing suddenly away.

INTRAN-SITIVE, (-sē-tiv, 105) *a.* Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object, as a verb which requires not a noun or pronoun in the accusative case.

In-tran'-si-tive-ly, *ad.* In an intransitive manner.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, *in'-trāns-mis'-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSUTABLE, *in'-trāns-mū'-tā-bl*, 101: *a.* Unchangeable into another substance.

INTRANT.—See under *Intra*.

INTREASURE, *in-trēzh'-oor*, 120, 147: *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury. [Shaks.]

INTREATFUL, *in-treat'-fōl*, 117: *a.* Full of entreaty, supplicating. [Spenser.]

TO INTRENCH=*in-trēntch'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To make a trench or hollow in; to fortify with a trench:—*adv.* To cut off part of what belongs to another, with or upon; to invade, to encroach.

In-trench'-ant, *a.* Properly, not dividing, but in Shakspeare's meaning, (Macbeth, act 5, sc. 7), not to be divided or wounded.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vish-ūn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *āin*, 166: *thēn*, 166,

⇒ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EW*.

In-trench'-ment, *s.* Fortification with a ditch, generally including an embankment, fascines, &c.

INTREPID=*in-trēp'-id*, *a.* Literally, not trembling or shaking; hence, fearless, brave.

In-trēp'-id-ly, *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, bravely.

In'-tre-pid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Boldness, courage.

INTRICABLE, **INTRICACY**.—See the next class.

INTRICATE, *in'-trē-cātē*, 105: *a.* Entangled, involved, perplexed.

To in'-tri-cate, *v. a.* To perplex. [Camden.]

In'-tri-cate-ly, *ad.* With involutions; perplexedly.

In'-tri-cate-ness, *s.* Intricacy.

In'-tri-ca-cy, 98, 105: *s.* State of being involved; perplexity; complication of facts or notions.

In'-tri-ca-ble, 101: *a.* Entangling. [Shelton.]

In'-tri-ca'-tion, *s.* Entanglement. [Colgrave.]

INTRIGUE, (*in-trēgw'*, 104, 189) *s.* Intricacy, complication; (this sense is not now in use;) the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; [Pope:] commonly, a plot or scheme of secret contrivances to effect some private or party purpose; a secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes.

To in-trigue', *v. n.* and *a.* To form plots, to carry on private designs by intrigue; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love:—*act.* [Unusual.] To perplex, to render intricate.

In-tri'-guer, *s.* One who intrigues.

In-tri'-guing, *a.* Addicted to intrigue.

In-tri'-guing-ly, *ad.* With intrigue or plotting.

INTRIN'-SE-CATE, *a.* Entangled, perplexed: a word ignorantly formed. [Shaks. B. Jonson. The latter uses it in contempt.]

INTRINSECAL=*in-trin'-sē-cāl*, *a.* (See *Intra* or *Intro*.) Literally, internal, or according to the internal qualities; hence, true, genuine, not accidental, not merely apparent:—in some old authors, intimate, closely familiar. *Intrinsic* is now more commonly used, correspondently with which the present form, when employed, is commonly spelled *intrinsic*.

In-trin'-sic, *a.* Inward; real, true; fixed in the nature of the thing.

In-trin'-si-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* Internally; in its nature; really, truly.

INTRINSIGATE.—See under *Intricate*.

INTRO, A Latin adverb signifying into, within. *In*, *Inter*, *Intra*, and *Intro*, are originally the same word, subsequently modified for the sake of extension or restriction of import.

To in'-tro-duce', *v. a.* To lead or bring in; to bring into notice or practice; to make known as worthy to be received; to produce.

In'-tro-du'-cer, 36: *s.* One who introduces.

In'-tro-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* An introducer.

In'-tro-duc'-tor-y, *a.* Previous, prefatory.

In'-tro-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Serving to introduce.

In'-tro-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of introducing; state of being introduced; the ushering of a person into presence; the preliminary part or prefatory matter of a book.

IN'-TRO-GRES'-SION, (-grēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Entrance.

IN-TRO'-IT, *s.* A psalm sung or said while the priest enters within the rails of the altar. [Form for Priests, 1649.]

To in'-tro-mit', *v. a.* and *n.* To send in; to let in, to allow to enter:—*adv.* [Scottish law.] To inter-meddle with the effects of another.

In'-tro-mit'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of intromitting; the state of being intromitted.

IN'-TRO-RE-CER'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of admitting into.

To in'-tro-spect', *v. a.* To look into or within.

62 For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN-tro-spec'-tion, 89: *s.* A view of the inside.
IN-tro-sus-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking in.
IN-tro-ve'-ni-ent, 90: *a.* Coming in or between.
To IN-tro-vert', *v. a.* To turn inwards.
IN-tro-ver'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of introverting.
To INTRUDE, *in-trōd'*, 109: *v. n. and a.* To thrust one's self into a place or business; to enter without invitation or permission. It is followed by *on* before persons or what relates to persons; to encroach, sometimes followed by *into*:—*act.* To force or thrust, (with a reciprocal pronoun): to cast in.
IN-tru'-der, 36: *s.* One who intrudes.
IN-tru'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Intruding or apt to intrude upon.
IN-tru'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of intruding; encroachment; uncalled-for undertaking.
To INTRUST=*in-trust'*, *v. a.* To deliver in trust, to confide to the care of.
INTUITIVE, *in-tū-ē-tiv*, 105: *a.* Literally, seeing into, but applied only to the mind or to what the mind perceives; hence, having the power of knowing at once, not using *media*, not coming at a truth by successive intuitions each the step to another, but conscious of the truth at once; seen at once by the mind, understood without *media*. It is opposed to *discursive*.
IN-tu'-i-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* By immediate intellection.
IN-tu'-i-tion, (-ish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Sight of any thing; but appropriately, the mental sight or view of a truth without reference to, or consciousness of, any means by which it reached the mind; the truth itself so perceived. All knowledge must begin by intuition, and every subsequent step is equally an intuition if considered apart from the steps that preceded it.
To INTUMESCE=*in-tū-mess'*, 59: *v. a.* To swell, to become tumid, particularly with heat.
IN-tu-mes'-cence, *in-tu-mes'-cen-cy*, *s.* Tumor.
INTURGESCENT=*in-tur-gēs'-sēnce*, 59: *s.* The act or state of becoming turgid; a swelling.
INTUSE=*in-tūct*, *s.* A bruise. [Spenser.]
To INTWINE=*in-twin'*, *v. a.* To twine together; to twine around.
To INTWIST=*in-twist'*, *v. a.* To twist together.
INULINE, *in-ū-lin*, 105: *s.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula, Helenium, or elecampane.
To INUMBRATE=*in-ūm'-brāt*, *v. a.* To shade.
INUNCTED, *in-ūngk'-tēd*, 158: *a.* Anointed.
IN-unc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of oiling or anointing.
IN-unc'-tu-ous'-i-ty, 147, 84, 105: *s.* Want of oiliness: here the prefix has a privative meaning:—See *in*-.
To INUNDATE=*in-ūn'-dāt*, *v. a.* To overflow.
IN-un'-dant, 12: *a.* Overflowing. [Shenstone.]
IN-un-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A flood, a deluge.
INUNDERSTANDING=*in-ūn'-der-stānd'-ing*, *a.* Wanting understanding. [Pearson.]
INURBANITY, *in-ur-bān'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Want of courteousness.
To INURE=*in-ūr'*, *v. a. and n.* To habituate; to practise:—*new*. [Unusual.] To come into use or power.
IN-ure'-ment, *s.* Use, practice, habit.
To INURN=*in-urn'*, *v. a.* To intomb. [Shaks.]
INUSITATION.—See along with *Inutile*.
INUSTION, *in-ūst'-yūn*, *colloq.* *in-ūst'-shūn*, 147: *s.* The act of burning; a branding.
INUTILE, *in-ū-tīl*, 105: *a.* Useless. [Bacon.]
IN-u-tīl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Uselessness.
IN-u'-si-ta'-tion, (-ū'-sē-tā'-shūn, 151, 89) *s.* State of being unused, disuse. [Paley.]

62 For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INUTTERABLE, *in-ūt-tēr-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Unutterable, inexpressible. [Milton.]
To INVADE=*in-vād'*, *v. a.* Literally, to go into, but in this simple sense, obsolete; to enter with hostile array; to attack, to infringe.
IN-vā'-der, 36: *s.* One who invades.
IN-vā'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Entering on another's possessions; infringing another's rights.
IN-vā'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Hostile entrance into a country; encroachment.
INVALESCENCE.—See in the ensuing class.
INVALID=*in-vāl'-id*, *a.* Literally, not strong weak, of no force, of no avail:—See the subs. lower.
IN-val'-id-ness, *s.* Invalidity.
IN-vā-lid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of cogency.
To IN-val'-i-date, *v. a.* To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy; to prove to be of no force.
IN-vā-lid', (*in'-vā-lēd'*), [Fr.] 170) *s.* A person who is weak and infirm; it is often applied to a man worn out by warfare. The old spelling, *invalid*, is disused.
IN-val'-i-tū'-di-nar-y, *a.* Wanting health.
IN-vā-l-ēs'-cence, 59: *s.* (In this word the prefix is intensive:—See *in*-.) Strength, health.
INVALUABLE, *in-vāl'-ū-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Precious above estimation, inestimable.
IN-val'-u-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Inestimably.
INVARIABLE, *in-vā-r-ē-d-bl*, 41, 105, 101: *a.* Not variable, constant, immutable.
IN-vā'-ri-a-ble-ness, *s.* Immutability.
IN-vā'-ri-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Unchangeably.
IN-vā'-ried, 114: *a.* Unvaried. [Blackwall.]
INVASION, INVASIVE.—See under *To Inva-*.
INVECTION, INVECTIVE.—See in the ensuing class.
To INVEIGH, *in-vāy'*, 100, 162: *v. n.* Literally, to carry, that is, to carry a reproach for the purpose of casting it; to utter censure or reproach: with *against*.
IN-veigh'-er, 36: *s.* A vehement railer.
IN-vec'-tive, 105: *s. and a.* A railing speech or expression:—*adj.* Satirical, abusive.
IN-vec'-tive-ly, *ad.* Satirically.
IN-vec'-tion, 89: *s.* An invective. [Fulke, 1586.]
To INVEIGLE, *in-vē'-gl*, 103, 101: *v. a.* Literally, to blind, but used only in the sense of to entice, to seduce, to wheedle.
IN-vei'-gler, 36: *s.* Seducer; allurer to ill.
IN-vei'-gle-ment, *s.* Enticement, seduction.
INVEILED, *in-vāild'*, 100: *a.* Covered as with a veil.
To INVENT=*in-vēnt'*, *v. a.* Literally, to come or light upon; [Spenser:] hence, its common meaning, to find out, to excogitate, to produce as new or not known before; to contrive falsely; to feign, or make by imagination; less properly, to discover or bring to light, when the object itself has previous existence.
IN-ven'-ter, 36: *s.* An inventor. [Garth.]
IN-ven'-tress, *s.* A female that invents.
IN-vent'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of invention. [Gifford.]
IN-vent'-ible, *a.* Discoverable. [Marq. of Worc. Cent. of In.]
IN-ven'-tive, 105: *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.
IN-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of inventing, the thing invented; forgery, fiction; less properly, discovery.
IN-ven'-tor, 38: *s.* One that invents; a contriver.
IN'-ven-tor-y, 129, 105: *s.* That by which we may find our things, a catalogue of moveables.
To IN'-ven-tor-y, *v. a.* To place in a catalogue.
IN-ven-to'-ri-al-ly, 90: *ad.* In manner of an inventory.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

INVERSE, &c.—See in the next class.

To INVERT=*in-ver't*, 35 : *v. a.* To turn into a contrary position; to place the last first; in a disused sense, to divert or convert.

***In-ver'ted-ly*, ad.** In reversed order.

***In-ver'se'*, a.** Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.
☞ The accent is tending to the first syllable:—See *Prin.* 83.

***In-ver'se-ly*, ad.** In inverse order.

***In-ver'sion*, (-shün, 147) s.** Change of order, time, or place: a turning backwards.

INVERTEBRAL, *in-ver'tè-bräl*, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column, as certain animals.

***In-ver'te-brä-ted*, a.** Destitute of a backbone.

To INVEST=*in-vést'*, *v. a.* To clothe or dress; hence, to clothe figuratively, as with an office or dignity, the accusative followed by *with* or *is*; to clothe money, that is, to fix it in something permanent, in which use the accusative is always followed by *in*, as, "to invest money in land or landed property;" to surround so as to intercept entrance, as in a siege; to give or confer, which last sense is not common in modern writings.

***In-vest'ient*, (-yènt, 146) a.** Covering. [Woodward.]

***In-vest'ive*, 105 : a.** Clothing, encircling.

***In-vest'i-ture*, (-tùr, 147) s.** The act or right of clothing with, or giving, legal possession.

***In-vest'ment*, s.** Clothes, vestment; the act of surrounding in a siege; the act of placing money in some permanent property yielding an interest, rent, or annuity; the property in which money is so placed or to be placed.

To INVESTIGATE, *in-vès'tè-gäte*, 105 : *v. a.* Literally, to follow the footsteps of, and hence the common meaning, to search out, to inquire into.

***In-ves'ti-ga-ble*, 101 : a.** That may be investigated.

***In-ves'ti-gä-tive*, 105 : a.** Curious and deliberative in making inquiry.

***In-ves'ti-gä-tor*, 38 : s.** A diligent inquirer.

***In-ves'ti-gä-tion*, 89 : s.** The act or process of searching after truths or facts.

INVESTITURE, &c.—See under *To Invest*.

INVETERATE=*in-vèt'èr-äte*, *a.* Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To In-vet'er-ate*, *v. a. To fix or harden by long continuance. [Bentley.]

***In-vet'er-ate-ly*, ad.** With obstinacy; violently.

***In-vet'er-ate-ness*, s.** Inveteracy.

***In-vet'er-a-cy*, 105 : s.** Long continuance, particularly of an evil habit, or of a disease; obstinacy confirmed by time.

***In-vet'er-a-tion*, 89 : s.** Act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, *in-víd'è-üs*, 105, 146, 120 : *a.* Envious, malignant; (literally, looking against:) the common sense is, likely to incur ill-will or hatred.

***In-víd-i-ous-ly*, ad.** In a manner likely to provoke hatred; in old authors, enviously.

***In-víd-i-ous-ness*, s.** Quality of being invidious.

INVIGILANCE, *in-víd'-gè-länce*, 105 : *s.* Want of vigilance. [Cotgrave.]

To INVIGORATE=*in-vig'ò-räte*, *v. a.* To give vigour to, to strengthen.

***In-vig'o-ra-tion*, 89 : s.** Act of invigorating, state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, *in-vün'-cè-bl*, 105, 101 : *a.* Not to be conquered, unconquerable, insuperable.

***In-vin'-ci-bly*, ad.** Unconquerably.

***In-vin'-ci-ble-ness*, s.** Invincibility. [Hammond.]

***In-vin'-ci-bil'-i-ty*, 84 : s.** The quality of being unconquerable.

INVIOLEABLE, *in-vr'ò-d-bl*, 101 : *a.* Not to be broken, injured, or profaned; insusceptible of hurt.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thîn, 166 : thên, 166.

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

***In-vi'o-la-ble-ness*, s.** Inviolability.

***In-vi'o-la-bly*, ad.** With failure or profanation.

***In-vi'o-la-bil'-i-ty*, 84, 105 : s.** The quality or state of being inviolable.

In-vi'o-late*, *a. Unhurt, uninjured, unprofaned.

In-vi'o-la'ted*, *a. Inviolated.

INVIOUS, *in-vè-üs*, 105, 120 : *a.* Impassable.

***In-vi-ous-ness*, s.** State of being impassable.

To INVISCATE=*in-vîs'-cäte*, *v. a.* To lime, to daub with glue; to catch with birdlime.

To INVISCERATE=*in-vîs'-sèr-äte*, *v. a.* To breed, to nourish. [Mountague, 1643.]

INVISIBLE, *in-vîz'-è-bl*, 151, 105, 101 : *a.* Not to be seen, imperceptible by sight.

***In-vîs'i-ble-ness*, s.** Invisibility.

***In-vîs'i-bly*, 105 : ad.** In a manner to escape sight.

***In-vîs'i-bil'-i-ty*, 84 : s.** State of being invisible.

***In-vîs'-ion*, (-vîzh'-ün) s.** Want of vision. [Obs.]

INVITATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To INVITE=*in-vîte'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To ask to a place, particularly to one's house; to allure, to persuade—*neg.* To give invitation; to persuade.

***In-vi'ta-tor-y*, 129, 105 : a. and s.** Using or containing invitation:—s. Hymn of invitation to prayer.

***In-vi'ter*, 36 : s.** One who invites.

In-vi'ting*, *a.* and *s. Attractive:—s. Invitation.

***In-vi'ting-ly*, ad.** Attractively; alluringly.

***In-vi'ting-ness*, s.** Attractiveness.

***In-vite'ment*, s.** Invitation. [B. Jonson.]

***In-vi'ta-tion*, 89 : s.** Act of inviting; solicitation.

INVTIRIFIABLE, *in-vîr'-rè-fî'-d-bl*, 105, 101 : *a.* That cannot be converted into glass.

To INVOCATE.—See under *To Invoke*.

INVOICE=*in'-voice*, 30 : *s.* A writing sent with merchandise, particularizing the articles, their prices, and other necessary points of information.

To In'-voice*, *v. a. To state in an invoice.

To INVOKE=*in-vöke'*, *v. a.* To call upon with solemnity; to address in prayer; to call judicially.

To In'-vo-cate*, *v. a. To invoke.

***In'-vo-ca-tion*, 89 : s.** The act of invoking; the form of words used.

INVOLUCRUM.—See under *To Involve*.

INVOLUNTARY, *in-völ'-ün-tär-èy*, 129, 105 : *a.* Not having power of will or choice; not proceeding from will or choice.

***In-völ'-un-tar-i-ness*, s.** The state or quality of not being dependent on the will.

***In-völ'-un-tar-i-ly*, ad.** Not by will or choice.

To INVOLVE, *in-völ'v'*, 189 : *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover with anything surrounding; to comprise; to join mutually; to entangle; to mingle together confusedly; to multiply a quantity into itself a given number of times.

***In'-vo-lv'-tion*, (-l'vè'-shün, 109, 89) s.** Act of involving; state of being involved; in grammar, the mingling or insertion of a clause; in mathematics, the raising of quantities from their roots to any powers assigned.

***In'-vo-lv'-crum*, [Lat.] s.** Literally, a cover or wrapper; the calyx of a plant remote from its flower. The diminutive of this word is *Involutum*; the adjective is *Involutus*, (159) having an involucre.

***In'-vo-lute*, s.** A curve traced by the end of a string in folding it round another curve, or in unfolding it, with reference to the other, which is called the Evolute.

In'-vo-lv'-ted*, *a. Rolled spirally inwards. [Bot.]

INVULNERABLE, *in-vül'-nèr-d-bl*, 101 : *a.* That cannot be wounded.

In-vul'-ner-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being invulnerable.

To INWALL, in-wāw', 112: *v. a.* To enclose with a wall, to fortify. [Spenser.]

INWARD, in-'word, 38: *a., ad., and s.* Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.—*adv.* Toward the inside; conceivably bending inward; into the mind or thoughts; *inwards* (see lower) is the same.—*s.* Any thing within (see as a plural substantive lower). Shakespeare uses it to signify an intimate or near acquaintance.

In-'wards, 143: *ad. and s. pl.* Inward:—*s. pl.* [Milton. Mortimer.] The bowels.

In-'ward-ly, *ad.* In the inner parts; in the heart.

In-'ward-ness, *s.* Intimacy, [Shaks.] Internal state. [More.]

To INWEAVE, in-wēav', 189: } *v. a.* (Milton uses
INWOVE=in-wōv', } *inwove* for the
INWOVEN, in-wō'-vn, 114: } participate. The
 regular preterit, *Interwoven*, is unusual, but may be met with.) To weave together, to intertwine, to complicate.

To INWHEEL, in-hwēl', 56: *v. a.* To surround.

INWIT=in-'wit, *s.* Mind, understanding. [Obs.]

To INWOOD, in-wōd', *v. a.* To hide in woods. [Obs.]

INWORKING, in-'wurk-ŷng, 141: *s.* Operation or energy within.

IN-WROUGHT, (-rāwt, 126) *a.* Adorned with work.

To INWRAP, in-rāp', 157: *v. a.* To involve.

To INWREATH, in-rēath', 157, 171: *v. a.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath.

IODINE, i'-ō-dīn, 105: *s.* An undecomposed substance, of a bluish black colour, and metallic lustre when solid, and at a temperature of about 70° producing a violet vapour, from the colour of which it takes its name. It is ranked among the acidifying supporters of combustion.

I'-o-dous, 120: } *a.* Pertaining to iodine: *iodous acid*
I-od'-ic, 88: } contains but one degree of oxygen;
iodic acid contains more than one degree.

I'-o-date, *s.* A salt consisting of iodine, oxygen, and a base.

I'-o-dide, 6: *s.* Any incombustible compounded substance, having no sensible properties of an acid, of which iodine is a part. Some chemists prefer *I'-one* to this form of the word: but see *-ide*, in the Index of Terminations.

I-od'-u-ret, *s.* Any combustible compounded substance, having no sensible properties of an acid, of which iodine is a part.

I'-o-lite, *s.* A mineral of a violet colour.

IONIC=i-ōn'-ick, 6, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Ionia, the Asiatic part of ancient Greece: it is applied to an order of architecture; to an airy kind of music; to the sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus, &c.

IOTA=i-ō'-td, *s.* Primarily, the Greek *i*, which in contractions is often signified by a sort of dot under another letter: hence, a title, the least quantity assignable. A *jot* has the same meaning and origin.

IPECACUANHA, ip'-ē-căck'-u-ău'-ă, 160: *s.* An Indian plant of emetic virtues.

IPSE DIXIT, ip'-sēy-dick'-alt: [Lat.] "He himself said it." It is often used substantively to signify mere assertion.

IRASCIBLE, &c.—See in the next class.

IRE=irē, 45: *s.* Anger, wrath, hatred.

Ire'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry, raging, furious.

Ire'-ful-ly, *ad.* In an angry manner.

I'-rous, 120: *a.* Angry, passionate. [Chaucer.]

I-RAS'-CI-BLE, 6, 105, 101: *a.* Partaking of the nature of anger; prone to anger.

I-ras'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Irascibility.

I-ras'-ci-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being irascible.

IRENICAL, i-rēn'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Peaceful.

I'-ren-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* An officer of the old Greek empire employed to preserve public tranquillity.

IRIS=irē'-is, 45: *s.* The rainbow; any appearance resembling the rainbow. [Lat.]

I'-ri-sa'-ted, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours.

I'-ri-des'-cent, *a.* Irisated; coloured as an iris.

I-RID'-I-UM, 90: *s.* A whitish metal exhibiting a variety of colours while dissolving in muriatic acid.

IRISH=irē'-ish, 45: *a. and s.* Made or produced in, or pertaining to Ireland:—*s.* The language of Ireland; a linen made in Ireland; a game of older times; as a plural, the people of Ireland.

I'-rish-ism, 158: *s.* An Hibernicism.

To IRK=erk, 35: *v. a.* To weary, to give pain to: it is scarcely used except impersonally; as, it irks me.

Irk'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Wearisome, tedious.

Irk'-some-ly, *ad.* Wearisomely, unpleasantly.

Irk'-some-ness, *s.* Wearisomeness.

IRON, i'-urn, 159: *s. and a.* The most common and useful of the metals, extremely hard, yet malleable and fusible; an instrument made of iron; in the plural, it often signifies fetters:—*adj.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; figuratively, harsh; stern; hard; indissoluble; impenetrable; miserable, as opposed to golden or silver in the sense of happy.

To I'-ron, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle; to furnish or arm with iron.

I'-ron-y, (-i'-urn-ēy) *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron, hard. See also the next class.

↳ Among the compounds are *Iron-clay*, (a sort of bay salt); *Iron-fint*, (ferruginous quartz); *Iron-hearted*, (hard-hearted); *Iron-monger*, (a dealer in iron); *Iron-mould*, (a mark on linen by the rust of iron)—See *Mould*; *Iron-sick*, (having her bolts and nails rusty and corroded, so as to be leaky—a sea term); *Iron-stone*, (an ore of iron); *Iron-wood*, (a very hard and ponderous wood); *Iron-work*, (the parts of any thing which consist of iron; in the plural, a manufacture for working pig-iron into bars, &c.); *Iron-woot*, (a plant), &c.

IRONY, i'-ron-ēy, 18, 105: *s.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words:—See also under *Iron*.

I'-ron-ist, *s.* One who speaks by contraries.

I-ron'-ic, 88: } *a.* Expressing one thing and meaning
I-ron'-i-cal, } another; sarcastic.

I-ron'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an ironical manner.

IROUS.—See under *Ire*.

IR-, A prefix used for *in-*, which see: like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un*:—sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. The pronunciation of this prefix in actual use always gives to the *i* the sound it would have before any other consonant (129), although abstractly the two letters are sounded *er*, (33.)

To IR-RA'-DI-ATE, (ir-rā'-dē-āte, 129, 90, 146) *v. a. and s.* To dart rays *into*; to adorn with light; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments; to enlighten intellectually:—*now*. To emit rays.

Ir-ra'-di-ate, *a.* Adorned with brightness.

Ir-ra'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Illumination; the act of emitting minute particles from some substance.

Ir-ra'-di-ance, **Ir-ra'-di-an-cy**, *s.* Emission of rays of light; beams of light emitted.

IR-RAT'-ION-AL, (-rāsh'-ūn-āl, 89, 92) *a.* Not rational, void of understanding; contrary to reason.

Ir-ra'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Without reason, absurdly.

Ir-ra'-tion-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of reason.

Ir'-RE-CLAIM'-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

Ir'-re-claim'-a-bly, 103: *ad.* So as to be irreclaimable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

IR'-RE-CON-CI''-LA-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be recalled to amity; unappeasable.
 IR'-re-con-ci''-la-bly, *ad.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.
 IR'-re-con-ci''-la-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being irreconcilable.
 IR'-re-con-cile''-ment, *s.* Disagreement.
 IR'-re-con-cil-i-a''-tion, *s.* Want of reconciliation.
 To IR'-rec-on-cile, 92: *v. a.* To prevent being reconciled to. [Ld. Clarendon.]
 IR'-rec-on-ciled, *a.* Not atoned. [Shaks.]
 IR'-RE-COV''-ER-A-BLE, (-cūv'-ēr-ā-bl, 116, 101)
a. Not to be recovered; not to be restored or remedied.
 IR'-re-cov''-er-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond recovery.
 IR'-re-cov''-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irrecoverable.
 ☞ Some of our old authors use for the preceding the Anglo-Latin words *IRRECOVERABLE* and *IRRECOVERABLY*.
 IR'-RE-DEEM''-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not redeemable.
 IR'-re-deem''-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be redeemable.
 IR'-RE-DU''-CI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not reducible.
 IR'-REF''-RA-GA-BLE, 101: *a.* Literally, not to be broken; not to be refuted or overthrown.
 IR'-ref-ra-ga-bly, 105: *ad.* Irrefutably.
 IR'-ref-ra-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Irrefragability.
 IR'-ref-ra-ga-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.
 IR'-RE-FU''-TA-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be refuted.
 IR'-re-fu''-ta-bly, *ad.* So as not to be refuted.
 IR'-REG''-U-LAR, 34: *a.* and *s.* Not regular, deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical; anomalous: not restrained as to personal conduct:—*s.* One not following a settled rule.
 IR'-reg-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In an irregular manner.
 IR'-reg-u-lar''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of order; inordinate practice, vice.
 To IR'-reg-u-late, *v. a.* To disorder. [Brown.]
 IR'-REL''-A-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not relative, unconnected.
 IR'-rel-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Unconnectedly.
 IR'-REL''-E-VANT, *a.* Not assisting the purpose in hand, not applicable, not to the purpose.
 IR'-rel-e-vant-ly, *ad.* Without being to the purpose.
 IR'-REL''-E-VAN-CY, *s.* State of being irrelevant.
 IR'-RE-LIEV''-A-BLE, (-lēv'-ā-bl, 103, 101) *a.* Not relievable.
 IR'-RE-LIG''-IOUS, (ir'-rē-līd''-j'ūs, 146, 120) *a.* Not religious; impious; contrary to religion.
 IR'-re-lig''-ious-ly, *ad.* With irreligion.
 IR'-re-lig''-ion, *s.* Want of religion; impiety.
 IR'-RE-ME''-A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting a return. [Dryden.]
 IR'-RE-ME''-DI-A-BLE, 90, 101: *a.* Not to be remedied, admitting no cure.
 IR'-re-me''-di-a-bly, *ad.* So as to preclude remedy.
 IR'-re-me''-di-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irremediable.
 IR'-RE-MIS''-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be remitted; unpardonable.
 IR'-re-mis''-si-bly, *ad.* Unpardonably.
 IR'-re-mis''-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being unpardonable.
 IR'-RE-MO''-VA-BLE, (-mō''-vā-bl, 107, 101) *a.* Not removable, immovable, not to be changed.
 IR'-RE-MU''-NER-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be rewarded.
 IR'-RE-NOWNED'', 114: *a.* Not renowned.
 IR'-REP''-A-RABLE, 101: *a.* Not reparable, not to be recovered or repaired.
 IR'-rep-a-ra-bly, *ad.* So as to be irreparable.
 IR'-rep-a-ra-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being irreparable.

IR'-RE-PEAL''-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not repealable.
 IR'-re-peal''-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal.
 IR'-RE-PEN''-TANCE, *s.* Impenitence.
 IR'-RE-PLEV''-E-A-BLE, 92, 101: *a.* Not to be redeemed. [Law term.]
 IR'-REP''-RE-HEN''-SI-BLE, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Not reprehensible, exempt from blame.
 IR'-rep-re-hen''-si-bly, *ad.* Without blame.
 IR'-rep-re-hen''-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being irreprehensible.
 IR'-REP''-RE-SEN''-TA-BLE, (-zēn''-tā-bl, 151) *a.* Not to be figured by a representation. [Stillington.]
 IR'-RE-PRES''-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not repressible.
 IR'-RE-PROACH''-A-BLE, *a.* Not reproachable.
 IR'-re-proach''-a-bly, *ad.* Blamelessly.
 IR'-re-proach''-a-ble-ness, *s.* Blamelessness.
 IR'-RE-PRO''-VA-BLE, (-prō''-vā-bl, 107) *a.* Not liable to reproach, irreproachable.
 IR'-re-pro''-va-bly, *ad.* Beyond reproach.
 IR'-REP''-TIT''-IOUS, (-tish''-ūs, 147) *a.* Crept in; privately introduced. [Castell. Nichols.]
 IR'-RE-SIST''-ENCE, (-sist''-ēnce, 151) *s.* The non-resistance of insults, patience under sufferings. [Paley.]
 IR'-RE-SIST''-I-BLE, (-zist''-ā-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Not to be resisted. [A relation of the preceding.]
 IR'-re-sist''-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be resisted.
 IR'-re-sist''-i-ble-ness, *s.* Irresistibility.
 IR'-re-sist''-i-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being irresistible.
 ☞ The barbarous word *Irresistless*, used by Glanvill (the best authority) for *Resistless*, would, if inserted, belong to this class.
 IR'-RES''-O-LU-BLE, (-rēz''-ā-l'oo-bl, 151, 109, 101) *a.* Not to be resolved into parts; indissoluble.
 IR'-res-o-lu-ble-ness, *s.* Indissolubleness.
 IR'-RES''-O-LUTE, (-rēz''-ā-l'oot, 151, 109) *a.* Not resolute. [A relation of the preceding.]
 IR'-res-o-lute-ly, *ad.* Without firmness of mind.
 IR'-res-o-lute-ness, *s.* Irresolution.
 IR'-RES''-O-LU-TION, 89: *s.* Want of resolution; indecision.
 IR'-re-sol''-ved-ly, *ad.* Without settled determination. [Boyle.]
 IR'-RE-SPECT''-IVE, 105: *a.* Not regarding circumstances.
 IR'-re-spect''-ive-ly, *ad.* Regardless of circumstances.
 IR'-RES''-PI-RABLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration.
 IR'-RE-SPON''-SI-BLE, *a.* Not responsible.
 IR'-re-spon''-si-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Want of responsibility.
 IR'-RE-TEN''-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not retentive.
 IR'-RE-TRIEV''-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be retrieved, irreparable, irrecoverable.
 IR'-re-triev''-a-bly, *ad.* Irreparably.
 IR'-re-triev''-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irretrievable.
 IR'-REV''-ER-ENT, *a.* Not reverent, not expressing due reverence or respect: old authors use *Irreverend*.
 IR'-rev-er-ent-ly, *ad.* Without reverence.
 IR'-rev-er-ence, *s.* Want of reverence; state of being disregarded.
 IR'-REV''-ER-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not reversible.
 IR'-re-ver''-si-bly, 105: *ad.* Irrevocably.
 IR'-re-ver''-si-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irreversible.
 IR'-REV''-O-C-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be revoked.
 IR'-rev-o-ca-bly, *ad.* Beyond recall.
 IR'-rev-o-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irrevocable.
 IR'-rev-o-ca-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Irrevocableness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

IR-REV'-O-LU-BLE, 109, 101: *a.* That has *no* revolution. [Milton: prose.]

IR-RHE-TOR'-I-CAL, 164: *a.* *Not* rhetorical; inelegant in phrase; unpersuasive.

To IR'-RI-GATE, (ir'-rē-gāt, 105) *v. a.* To sprinkle water on, to wet, to moisten; to supply with streams of water.

IR'-ri-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of watering.

IR-rig'-u-ous, 92, 120: *a.* Watered, moist.

IR-RIS'-ION, (-rīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of throwing a laugh on any one; a laughing at.

To IR'-RI-TATE, 105: *v. a.* To excite ire or anger in, to provoke, to exasperate; to agitate or heighten; to fret, or excite heat or redness in the skin, as by friction.—See another sense below.

IR'-ri-tate, *a.* Heightened. [Bacon.]

IR'-ri-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Serving to excite; producing irritation.

IR'-ri-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Provocation; heat; excitement.

IR'-ri-ta'-tor-y, *a.* Stimulating.

IR'-ri-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Easily provoked.

IR'-ri-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being irritable.

To IR'-RI-TATE, *v. a.* To render void. [Bp. Bramhall.] See also the preceding class.

IR'-ri-tant, *a.* Rendering void. [Hayward.]

IR-RUP'-TION, 89: *s.* A bursting in, a sudden invasion or incursion.

IR-rup'-tive, 105: *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, īz, 151: *Third pers. sing. pres. of To Be:* which see.

ISAGOGICAL, ī-să-gōd'-gē-cāl, 105: *a.* Literally, leading in; introductory.

ISAGON=ī-să-gōn, *s.* An equal-angled figure.

ISCHIADIC, īs'-kē-ăd'-īck, 161, 105, 89: *a.* Pertaining to the hip, or the parts near the hip.

ISCHURY, īs'-kū-rēy, 161, 105: *s.* A stoppage of urine.

Is'-chu-ret'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Relieving ischury:—*s.* A medicine to relieve ischury.

ISCLE=ī-cē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* An icicle; which see under Ice.

IS'-SING-GLASS, (ī'-zīng-glăss, 151, 11) *s.* (Literally, ice-glass.) A white glutinous substance made from the sounds of certain fresh-water fishes.

Is'-sing-glass-stone', *s.* Mica, a fossil.

ISLAMISM, īz'-la-mīzm, 158: *s.* Orthodoxy among the Mahometans.

ISLAND.—See in the ensuing class.

ISLE, īl, 115, 157: *s.* A tract of land surrounded by water; an island; a small island. It is sometimes incorrectly written for aisle.

Is'-land, (ī'-land, 12) *s.* Tract of land surrounded by water.

Is'-land-er, 36: *s.* Inhabitant of an island.

Is'-let, *s.* A little island, an isle.

To Is'-O-LATE, (īz'-ō-late, 92, 151) *v. a.* To place in a detached situation; to insulate.

Is'-o-la'ted, *a.* Insulated, detached.

ISO-, A prefix shortened from *isos*, a Greek adjective signifying equal.

I-SOCH'-RO-NAL, (-sōck'-rō-nāl, 161) *a.* Having equal times; performed in equal times.

I-soch'-ro-nous, *a.* Isochronal.

Is'-so-mor'-PHOUS, (-fūs, 163, 120) *a.* Equal as to form; preserving its original form.

Is'-son'-u-my, 87: *s.* Equal law or rights.

Is'-so-peri'-i-met'-ri-cal, *a.* Equal in extent of periphery or circumference.

Is'-so-s'-c'-les, (-sē-lēz, 59, 101) *a.* Literally,

having equal legs, applied to a triangle having only two sides equal.

Is'-so-ther'-mal, *a.* Having equality of temperature.

Is'-so-ton'-ic, *a.* Having equal tones.

To ISOLATE.—See under Isle.

ISRAELITE, īz'-rā-ēl-īt=īz'-rā-l-īt=īz'-rēl-īt, 14, 13: *s.* A descendant of Israel, a Jew.

ISSUE, īsh'-oo, 147, 148: *s.* The act of passing out; the passage out; hence, evacuation; a vent or fontanel made in a muscle for the discharge of humors; hence, also, that which turns out or happens, event, consequence, sequel, conclusion: In law, the fruit of the body, or children; also profit as proceeding from certain sources; also, the point or matter depending in suit on which the parties join, and put their cause to trial, and are hence said to *join issue*; and an issue upon a matter of fact may be general or special; general, when it is left to the jury to determine guilty or not guilty; special, when a material point alleged by the defendant in his defence is to be tried, as in assault and battery, where the defendant pleads that the plaintiff struck first.

To Is'-sue, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass or come out; to proceed.—*act.* To send out or forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively, often followed by *out* or *forth*.

Is'-sued, *a.* Descended. [Shaks.]

Is'-su-ing, *s.* The act of passing out.

Is'-sue-less, *a.* Childless, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, īst'-mūs, 166: *s.* A neck of land joining two continents, or a peninsula to another tract of land.

IT=it, *pron.* (As a possessive, Its.) The thing spoken of before. Sometimes there is no definite antecedent; as in the phrases *It rains*; *Is it come to this?* *It is plain he was wrong*; *It is I*; *we must fight it out*. Our ancestors used *he* and *his* where we now use *it* and *its*.

It'-self, *pron.* The reciprocal of *It*.

ITALIAN, ē-tāl'-yān, 105, 92, 146: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Italy:—*s.* A native of Italy; the language of Italy.

To I-tal'-ian-ate, *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian. [Ascham, 1589.]

I-tal'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Relating to Italy, but applied particularly to a type first used by Italian printers, and now employed to distinguish words or sentences:—*s.* In the plural, *Italics*, it means Italic letters.

To I-tal'-ic-ise, *v. a.* To distinguish by Italics. [Dr. Parr.]

ITCH=itch, *s.* The uneasy sensation in the skin which is caused by scratching; distinctively, a cutaneous disease accompanied by excessive itching from pustules which, as microscopes show, are raised by small animals; figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To Itch, *v. n.* To feel the sensation called itching; to have a teasing inclination.

Itch'-ing, *s.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it; a teasing desire.

Itch'-y, 105: *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM=ī-tēm, [Lat.] *ad.* and *s.* Also,—a word often used in catalogues, or any detail of particulars, in introducing each particular as it follows a foregoing:—*s.* Any thing which might form part of a detail; a hint of something to follow, but not said; an innuendo.

To It'-tem, *v. a.* To make a note of.

To ITERATE=ī-tēr-āte, *v. a.* To go over a second time, to repeat.

It'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Repeating. [Cotgrave.]

It'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Repetition.

It'-er-ant, *a.* Repeating. [Bacon.]

It'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be repeated. [Hammond.]

ITINERANT=ī-tīn'-ēr-ānt, *a.* and *s.* (This word is etymologically related to the foregoing.) Passing or travelling; wandering, not settled:—*s.* One who travels; a vagrant.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-wáy: chiáp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

I-tin''-er-a'-ry, 105: *s.* and *a.* A book of travels; a guide for travelling:—*a.* Itinerant; done on a journey, or during frequent change of place.

To I-tin''-er-ate, *v. n.* To travel. [Cockeram.]

ITSELF.—See under *It*.

ITTRIA.—See *Yttria*.

IVORY, **Y'-vô-rêy**, 105: *s.* and *a.* A hard substance of a fine white colour, being the tusk of an elephant when removed from the animal, and properly prepared:—*adj.* Made or consisting of ivory; prepared from burnt ivory or bones, as ivory black; hard and white like ivory.

IVY, **Y'-vêy**, *s.* A parasitic plant.

V'-vyed, (**-vid**, 114) *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

J.

J is the tenth letter of the alphabet, but having been usually identified with *I*, the tenth letter in popular reckoning is *K*. Till of late years, English dictionaries have absurdly imitated those of the Latin language, in which the words commencing with *I* and *J* are mingled, because in the ancient mode of pronouncing Latin there was no other difference between the sounds of these letters than that we hear between *i* in *re-tal'-iate*, when pronounced in four distinct syllables, and the same letter in *re-tal'-iate*, pronounced in three by the added action which converts the vowel into a consonant sound. (See *Prin.* 58.) With us, and even in our pronunciation of Latin, *J* has not the smallest affinity with *I*; in the single word *Hallelujah* it retains its ancient sound; in all other words, it is a monograph or single mark for two consonant sounds considered as one, and forming the 64th element of the schemes prefixed. The ancient alliance between *u* and *v* was of the same nature as between *i* and *j*; and a correspondent difference exists in their modern sounds: moreover, as the ancient *j* is replaced by consonant *y*, so the ancient *v* is replaced by consonant *w*: (See *V.*) In contractions, *I* is still frequently used for *J*: thus *I. H. S.* often appear for *J. H. S.* (*Jesus Homineum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of men.*)

To JABBER=**jâb'-ber**, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to prate or chatter idly:—*act.* To utter with confused sounds.

Jab'-ber, *s.* Prate; indistinct talk.

Jab'-ber-er, *s.* One who jabbars.

Jab'-ber-ment, *s.* Prating discourse. [Milton: prose.]

JACENT=**jâ'-cênt**, 92: *a.* Lying at length.

JACK=**jäck**, *s.* The diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for a saucy or a paltry fellow, or for one who puts himself forward in some office or employment.—See also lower in this class, and also the following classes.

Jack'-of-all''-trades, *s.* One clever at any business.

Jack'-a-dan''-dy, *s.* A little impertinent fellow.

Jack''-a-lent', *s.* Originally, a puppet thrown at in Lent; hence, a boy in ridicule.

Jack'-an-apes, *s.* An ape; one full of apish tricks; a coxcomb.

Jack'-a-lan''-tern, *s.* Will o' the wisp, or an *ignis fatuus*.

Jack'-of-the-clock''-house, *s.* A little figure that strikes the quarters of the clock.

Jack-pud'-ding, (**-pööd'-ing**, 117) *s.* A merry-andrew.

Jack'-sauce, *s.* An impudent fellow. [Shaks.]

Jack'-by-the-hedge', *s.* A name given to a plant.

Jack'-in-the-box'', 188: *s.* A toy; also the name of a plant.

JACK, *s.* The name of various instruments, many of

which act in place of a boy; as a stock to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spit; a cup of waxed leather; (See *Black-jack*;) a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of a harpsichord, virginal, or spinet; a support to saw wood on; the colours of a British ship. There are other significations of this word, but it is doubted, in some of them, whether the etymology is not different: See after the present class, and under *Jacket*.

Jack'-smith, *s.* A smith that makes jacks.

JACK.—A prefix signifying male.

Jack'-ass, *s.* A male ass.

Jack'-daw, *s.* A species of crow.

JACK=**jäck**, *s.* A young pike.

JACKAL, **jäck'-äwl**, 112: *s.* A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKET=**jäck'-ét**, 14: *s.* A short coat.

Jack'-et-ed, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK, *s.* A coat of mail; a kind of military coat worn over a coat of mail.

Jack'-boots, *s. pl.* Boots serving as armour.

JACOBINE, &c.—See in the next class.

JACOBUS=**jâ'-cô'-bûs**, *s.* The Latin for James; appropriately, a gold coin struck in the reign of James I.

Jac'-o-bin, 81, 92: *s.* and *a.* A monk of the order of Dominicans, and of a monastery dedicated to St. James; a pigeon with a high tuft, probably named from some fancied resemblance to a monk's hood; a French revolutionary society which met at a monastery of Jacobin friars or the church of St. Jacobus; hence, a secret opposer of monarchy, a democrat:—*adj.* Holding the principles of a jacobin.

Jac'-o-bi-nism, 158: *s.* The principles and practice of a jacobin. [Burke.]

Jac'-o-bite, 6: *s.* and *a.* One attached to the cause of James II. after his abdication, and to the subsequent pretenders of the Stuart line. It is also the name of one of a sect of heretics who were a branch of the Eutychemians; but in this application the word is allied to Jacob, (a Syrian preacher of the sixth century,) and not to Jacobus:—*adj.* Holding the principles of a jacobite.

Jac'-o-bi-tism, *s.* The principles of a jacobite.

JACONET=**jäck'-ô-nê't**, *s.* A coarse muslin.

JACTANCY, **jäck'-tân-cêy**, *s.* Literally, a casting or throwing; figuratively, a boasting. [Out of use.]

Jac'-ti-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Tossing, restlessness; [Harvey.] a false pretension to marriage. [Canon Law.]

To Jac'-u-late, *v. a.* To dart.

Jac''-u-lâ'-tor-y, *a.* Darting out; ejaculatory.

Jac'-u-lâ''-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing.

JADE=**jâde**, *s.* A horse of no spirit, a hack; hence, a woman in contempt; sometimes a young woman in good-natured irony.

To Jade, *v. a.* and *n.* To harass, to dispirit; to overbear; to employ in vile offices:—*nas.* To lose spirit.

Ja'-dish, *a.* Vicious as a horse; vicious as a woman.

Ja'-der-y, 105: *s.* Jadesh tricks.

JADE=**jâde**, *s.* A species of the jasper.

To JAG=**jäg**, *v. a.* To cut into notches.

Jag, *s.* A notch or denticulation: in provincial use, a small parcel or load.

Jag'-gy, (**-guêy**, 77) *a.* Uneven, denticulated.

Jag'-ged-ness, 77: *s.* The state of being notched or uneven.

JAGUAR=**jäg'-û-ar'**, *s.* The American tiger.

JAIL=**jäil**, *s.* A prison.—See *Gaol*.

Jail'-bird, *s.* One used to be put in prison.

JAKES=**jäks**, *s.* A house of office or privy.

JALAP=**jäl'-äp**, *s.* A purgative root.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: **mish-ün**, *i. e.* mission, 165: **vish-ün**, *i. e.* vision, 165: **thün**, 166: **thêp**, 166.

To JAM=jám, *v. a.* To thrust between two bodies so as to render immovable.

Jam, *s.* A thick bed of stone in a lead mine.

JAM=jám, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water: it is also found as a contraction of *jammah*, a muslin dress worn in India.

JAMB=jám, *s.* Literally, a leg; hence, a door-post, or other supporter in a building.

JAMBEX, (zhám'-oó, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.* Armour for the legs, greaves. [Dryden.]

Jam-bee', *s.* A walking cane. [Tailor.]

JANE=jānē, *s.* A coin of Genoa; a kind of fastian, perhaps originally from Genoa.

To JANGLE, jāng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To bicker in words:—*act.* To cause to sound discordantly.

Jan'-gle, *s.* Babble; discordant sound.

Jan'-gler, *s.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jan'-gling, *s.* Babble; dispute, quarrel.

JANITOR, jān'-ē-tor, 38: *s.* A door-keeper.

JANIZARY, jān'-ē-zar-ēy, *s.* A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards: they are now abolished.

JANNOCK=jān'-nōck, *s.* Oatbread. [Local.]

JANSENISM, jān'-sē-nizm, 158: *s.* The doctrine concerning grace which Jansen, who died in 1638, opposed to that of the Jesuits.

Jan'-se-nist, *s.* A holder of Jansenism.

JANTY, jān'-tēy, 23, 122: *a.* Showy, fluttering, dashing.

→ This word, a corruption of the French *gentil*, was in common colloquial use till the end of the last century.

Jan'-ti-ness, *s.* Originally, gentleness; airiness, flutter, showiness: it is often written *jauntiness*.

JANUARY, jān'-ū-ā-rēy, 105: *s.* The first month of the year.

JAPAN=jā-pān', *s.* Work figured and varnished, as that done by the natives of Japan.

To Ja-pan', *v. a.* To varnish; to make black and glossy.

Ja-pan'-ner, *s.* One who japans.

Ja-pan'-ning, *s.* The art of a japanner.

To JAPE=jāpe, *v. n.* and *a.* To jest:—*act.* To trick. Hence, *Jape*, (*a* jest), and *Ja'-per*, (*a* buffoon.) [Obs.]

To JAR=jar, 33: *v. n.* and *a.* To strike together with imperfect vibration, to clash; hence, to interfere; to quarrel, to dispute:—*act.* To shake; to sound untunably.

Jar, *s.* An imperfect vibration of sound; a vibration of a pendulum; [Shaks.] clash of interests, discord. To leave *a* jar *a*-jar, is, to leave it in a state to jar with the door-post, or, according to others, to leave it to gyre or turn.

Jar'-ring, 33, 129: *s.* A shaking; collision; dispute.

JAR=jar, 33: *s.* A large earthen or glass bottle with a broad mouth.

To JARBLE.—See To Javel.

JARDES, zhardz, [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Callopi tumors on the legs of a horse below the bend of the hám.

To JARGLE, jar'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Probably allied to the following word.) To emit a harsh sound. [Obs.]

JARGON=jar'-gōn, *s.* Confused or unintelligible talk, gibberish. It also occurs as a corruption of *Zircon*, the name of a mineral.

JARGONELLE, jar-gō-nēl', [Fr.] *s.* A sort of pear.

JASEY, jā-zēy, 151: *s.* A worsted wig.

JASHAWK=jāz'-hāwk, *s.* A young hawk.

JASMINE, jāz'-mīn, 151, 105: *s.* The proper word for the flower generally called a Joesamine.

JASPER=jās'-per, *s.* A silicious mineral of several varieties, generally of a bright green colour. Spenser uses *Jasp*.

Jas''-per-a'-ted, *a.* Mixed with jasper.

Jas'-pa-chate, (-kátē, 161) *s.* Agate-jasper. [Obs.]

JAUNDICE=jān'-diss, 122, 105: *s.* A disease accompanied by a suffusion of bile, giving the eyes and skin a yellow hue, and making things seem yellow to the patient.

Jawn'-diced, *a.* Having jaundice; prejudiced.

To JAUNT, jānt, 122: *v. n.* To wander here and there, to ramble; to make an excursion. The old word was *To Jaunce*, signifying, to bustle about.

Jaunt, *s.* Excursion, ramble.

To JAVEL=jāv'-ēl, *v. a.* To bemire. [Obs.]

→ This is also found under the forms *To Javle*, and *To Jarble*.

Jav'-el, *s.* A wandering or dirty fellow. [More.]

JAVELIN, jāv'-lín, 101: *s.* A spear or halfpiké nearly six feet long, anciently used by horse or foot.

JAW=jāw, *s.* (Compare Chaw.) The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the mouth. In low language, loud talk, gross abuse: hence, *To Jaw*, in the same dialect, is to abuse.

Jaw'-y, 105: *a.* Relating to the jaws. [Gayton.]

Jaw'-fall, 112: *s.* Fall of the jaw; depression.

To JAWN=jāwn, *v. n.* (See Chauu.) To open. [Obs.]

JAY=jāy, *s.* A chattering bird of the crow kind, with a partly-coloured plumage.

JAZEL=jā'-zēl, *s.* An azure-coloured gem.

JEALOUS, jēl'-ūs, 120: *a.* Originally, zealous, but by modern appropriation, angry at rivalry; more commonly, suspicious of a rival, and more particularly of a rival in love; suspiciously fearful; suspiciously vigilant; emulous.

Jeal'-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* In a jealous manner.

Jeal'-ous-ness, *s.* State of being jealous. [K. Charles.]

Jeal'-ous-y, 105: *s.* Suspicion in love; in a more general sense, suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

JEER=jēre, *s.* A rope for swaying the yards.

To JEER=jēre, 103, 43: *v. n.* and *a.* To scoff, to flout, to utter mockery:—*act.* To treat with scoffs.

Jeer, *s.* A flout, a jibe; mockery.

Jeer'-er, 36: *s.* A scoffer, a scorner.

Jeer'-ing, *s.* Mockery, derision.

Jeer'-ing-ly, *ad.* Scornfully, with mockery.

JEGGET=jēg'-guēt, 77: *s.* A kind of sausage.

JEHOVAH=jē-hō'-vāh, *s.* The Eternal.

JEJUNE, jēd'-joon, 81, 94, 109: *a.* Literally, hungry; hence, deficient in matter, dry, bare, unaffecting.

Jej'-une-ness, *s.* Penury; dryness.

Je-ju'-ni-ty, 84: *s.* Poverty or barrenness of style.

JELLY, jēl'-lēy, 105: *s.* Any thing brought to a glutinous state; sweetmeat in a state of jelly.

Jel'-lied, 114: *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEMMY, jīm'-mēy, 113: *a.* (See Gim.) Spruce. [Vulgar.] Hence the subs. *Jemminess*.

JENNET.—See Genet.

JENNETING=jēn'-nēt-īng, *s.* (Corrupted from Juneting.) An apple which is ripe about June.

JENNY, jīn'-nēy, 113, 105: *s.* A machine for spinning used in manufactories.

JEOPAIL, jēp'-fāl, 120: *s.* An oversight in pleading, or the acknowledgement of a mistake. [Law.]

JEOPARDY, jēp'-ar-dēy, 120, 34, 105: *s.* A state of chance; hazard, danger, peril.

To Jeop'-ard, *v. a.* To put in danger.

Jeop'-ard-ous, 120: *a.* Hazardous.

To JERK=jerk, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike by suddenly thrusting out and retracting the arm; otherwise *To Yerk*; to throw, as a stone, by twitching the arm against the side:—*new*. [Dryden.] To strike up to with a sudden motion in order to accost.

The volumes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāz'-wāz: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Jerk, *s.* A stroke or a throw with the motion of jerking; the act of jerking; a jolt.
Jerk-er, 36: *s.* One who jerks.
JERKIN=*jer'-kin*, *s.* A jacket.
JERKIN=*jer'-kin*, *s.* (Or *gyrkin*.) A kind of hawk.
JERSEY, *jer'-zē*, 151: *s.* Fine yarn of wool.
JESS=*jēss*, *s.* One of the short straps round the legs of a hawk by which it is held on the fist.
Jess-ed, *a.* Having jesses on. [Her.]
JESSAMINE, *jēs-sd'-mīn*, 105: *s.* A fragrant climbing flower.—See *Jasmine*.
JESSE, *jēs'-sē*, *s.* The large branched candlestick in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.
To JEST=*jēst*, *v. n.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; in old authors, to play a part in a mask.
Jest, *s.* Something to raise laughter, a joke; a laughing stock: *In jest*, not serious, not in earnest; in old authors, a mask; also a jest, which see.
Jest-er, *s.* One who jests; a buffoon.
Jest-ing, *s.* An act or the practice of jesting.
Jest-ing-ly, *ad.* With merriment; in jest.
JESUIT, *jēz'-ū-īt*, 151: *s.* One of a society called of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century. The Jesuits to the qualities of great learning, policy, and address, are commonly deemed to join those of craft, equivocation, and deceit: which latter are alluded to in the derivative words: *Jesuit's bark* is the Peruvian bark.
Jes'-u-it-ed, *a.* Conforming to the principles or practice of the Jesuits. [Milton: prose.]
Jes'-u-it-ess, *s.* A woman who is a Jesuit in principle.
Jes'-u-it-ism, 158: *s.* The principles or practice of Jesuits.
Jes'-u-it'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits;
Jes'-u-it'-i-cal, } equivocating with address.
Jes'-u-it'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* Craftily.
JET=*jēt*, *s.* A beautiful fossil of a fine deep black colour.—See also under *To Jet*.
Jet'-ty, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.
To JET=*jēt*, *v. a.* To shoot forward; to jut out; to throw the body out in walking, to strut; in old authors, to jolt, to be shaken.
Jet, *s.* A spout or shoot of water; in old authors, the drift or scope of a discourse; the place or yard where fowls or other animals *jet* or strut.
Jet'-ter, *s.* A spruce fellow, or strutter. [Obs.]
To Jet'-ty, *v. n.* To jut, which see.
Jet'-tee, *s.* A projection in a building.
Jet'-ty, 105: *s.* A mole projecting into the sea.
JET-D'EAU, (*zhāy-dō'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* An ornamental water-spout or fountain. Addison calls it *jetteau*, (*jēt'-tō*.) The plural is *Jets-d'eau*, with no difference of pronunciation from the singular.
JET'-saw, 12: *s.* The act of *throwing* goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods so thrown after they have floated ashore. The word is also spelled *Jetson*, *Jetison*, and *Jotson*.
JEW, *j'ōs*, 110, 109: *s.* Literally, one of the tribe of Judah, but always used in the sense of an Israelite or Hebrew generally.
Jew'-ess, *s.* A Hebrew woman.
Jew'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jew'-ish-ly, *ad.* In the manner of the Jews.
Jew'-ish-ness, *s.* The rites of the Jews; [Obs.:] the quality of resembling a Jew.
Jew'-ty, *s.* Judea; hence, a place inhabited by Jews.
♣ The compounds of this word have little to do with its original meaning: *Jew'-t-car*, *Jew'-t-frankincense*, *Jew'-t-mallow*, are plants; *Jew'-t-harp*, (a small instrument played between the teeth by vibrating a

metal spring while breathing:) *Jew'-t-pitch*, (asphaltum;) *Jew'-t-stone*, (an extraneous fossil found in Syria;) *Jew'-t-trump*, (the same as Jew'-t-harp,) &c.
JEWEL, *j'ōw'-ēl*, 110, 109, 14: *s.* Any ornament of dress of precious metal or other valuable material; hence, a precious stone as being often a part of such ornament; hence, again, a name expressive of fondness.
To Jew'-el, *v. a.* To adorn with jewels; to place the balance on a diamond, as a watch.
Jew'-elled, 194, 114: *a.* Adorned with jewels; running on a diamond.
Jew'-el-ler, *s.* One who makes or deals in jewels.
Jew'-el-ry, *s.* Jewels collectively.
♣ Among the compounds are *Jew'-el-house*, or *Jew'-el-office*, (the place where the royal ornaments are deposited;) *Jew'-el-like*, (brilliant as a jewel,) &c.
JEWESS, *JEWISH*, &c.—See under *Jew*.
JEZEBEL=*jēz'-ē-bēl*, *s.* The name of the wife of Ahab, used as a common noun for a forward, rapacious woman, of faded beauty repaired by art.
JIB=*jīb*, *s.* The foremost sail of a ship; hence, in cant language, a man's face in profile. *To Jib* is to shift a boom-sail.
JIFFY, *jīf'-fēy*, *s.* An instant. [Vulg. and local.]
JIG=*jīg*, *s.* Originally a sort of fiddle; hence a light quick tune played upon it; hence the motion of the body in keeping time to it, or a sort of light careless dance; and hence, in and about Shakespeare's time, an entertainment in rhyme, partly sung and partly said by the clown or other of the comic persons in the play, with dancing or other action, after the play was finished, and so occupying the place of the modern farce.
To Jig, *v. n.* To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.
Jig'-ger, (*-guer*, 77) *s.* One that jigs; a machine used in ships to stay or keep steady the cable in heaving it on board.
Jig'-gish, 77: *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig.
Jig'-ma-ker, *s.* A player or writer of a dramatic jig. [Shaks.]
Jig'-pin, *s.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.
Jig'-jog, *s.* A jolting motion, a jog, a push. B. Jonson writes it *Jickajog*.
♣ In Hudibras, the word *Jio'gum-bob* is a corruption of *thingum-bob*.
JILL=*jīll*, *s.* A name for a woman.—See *Gill*.
Jill'-fiirt, *s.* A giddy, light woman. [Guardian.]
JILT=*jīlt*, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.
To Jilt, *v. a.* and *n.* To trick a man in love affairs:—*new*. To play the jilt.
JIMMER=*jīm'-mer*, *s.* A jointed hinge. [Obs.]
To JINGLE, *JINGLE*, &c.—See *To Gingle*.
JIPPO.—See *Jump*, (a waistcoat.)
To JOB=*jōb*, *v. a.* and *n.* Primarily, to strike, hit, or chop at:—*See* also lower after the noun:—*new*. To work at chance work.
JOB, *s.* A sudden hit or chop; [Obs.] a piece of work taken on the occasion; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; an undertaking or work set on foot for the purpose of deriving from it some unfair private emolument.
To Job, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the primary and immediate derivative senses above.) To hire or let, as a horse or carriage, for a short time:—*new*. To deal in gambling bargains in the public funds.
Job'-ber, *s.* One that jobs, particularly in the funds.
JOBBERNOWL=*jōb'-ber-nowl*, *s.* A stupid-head, a logger-head. [Hudibras.]
JOCKEY=*jōck'-ēy*, *s.* (Compare *Jack*.) Primarily, a boy; but particularly, a boy that rides horses in a race; hence, a dealer in horses; hence, a cheat in horse-dealing; and a cheat generally.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Jock'-ey, v. a. To play the jockey; to trick or cheat.

JOCOSE=jō-cōs', 152: *a.* Given to jokes; merry; containing a joke.

Jo-cose'-ly, ad. In jest; waggishly.

Jo-cose'-ness, s. The quality of being jocose. Brown uses *Jocosity*.

Jo'-co-se'-ri-ous, 120: a. Between joking and seriousness. [Green.]

Jo'-u-lar, 81, 92: a. Merry, waggish, jocose.

Jo'-u-lar'-ly, ad. In a joking manner.

Jo'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Disposition to mirth; acts of mirth.

Jo'-u-lar'-tor, s. A kind of strolling actor. [Obs.]

Jo'-u-lar'-tor-y, a. Droll. [Obs.]

Jo'-und, 94: a. Lively, merry. [Poet.]

Jo'-und-ly, ad. Merrily, gaily.

Jo'-und-ness, s. State of being jocund; (Sherwood.) *Jocundity* is scarcely met with.

To JOG=jōg, *v. a. and n.* To push or shake as with the elbow or hand:—*new.* To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; and hence to travel idly and heavily.

Jog, s. A push, a slight shake, a rub, a hint given by a push.

Jog'-ger, (-guer, 77) s. One who jogs.

Jog'-ging, 77: s. A slight push; a shake.

To JOG'-GLE, 101: v. n. and a. To shake; to push.

JOHANNES, jō-hān'-nēz, 101: s. The Latin or uncontracted name for John, used as the name of a Portuguese gold coin; and often contracted into Joe.

JOHN, (jōn, 160) s. A proper, often used as a common name, generally in contempt; (compare Jack.) Hence the fictitious names in law proceedings and in ludicrous writings, *John-a-nukes, John-a-stiles, (John at or of the oaks, &c.)* Other compounds are *John'-apple, (a sort of apple that keeps well; John Dory, (supposed to be a corruption of *jaune dorée*), &c.)*

To JOIN=join, 29: *v. a. and n.* To place in connection with, to combine, to annex; to couple, to unite as in league or marriage, to unite with; to bring into collision:—*new.* To adhere; to close; to unite in some league.

Join'-der, s. Conjunction; [Shaks.] as a law term, a joining.

Join'-er, s. One who joins, but particularly one who works in wood:—See Carpenter.

Join'-er-y, 129, 105: s. A joiner's art.

Join'-ing, s. A joint; juncture.

Joint, s. and a. The joining of two or more things, particularly if admitting motion of the parts; articulation of limbs; a hinge; a knot in a plant; the junction of two pieces in one line; a limb of an animal, though no longer joined, but cut off by the butcher: *Out of joint*, slipped from the socket; hence, figuratively, going wrong, disordered:—*a.* Combined; united in the same possession; shared among many.

To Joint, v. a. To form with joints or articulations; to form many parts into one; Shakspeare uses it for *To join*; to cut into joints, as meat, or to separate the joined parts.

Joint'-er, s. A sort of plane used by joiners.

Joint'-ly, ad. Together; unitedly.

Joint'-ress.—See Jointress below.

Joint'-stool, s. A stool made by nice joining.

JOINT'-URE, (-tūre, 147) s. Literally, that which is held jointly with another; appropriately, estate settled on a wife to be still held after the man's decease.

To Joint'-ure, v. a. To endow with a jointure.

Joint'-u-ress, s. She who has a jointure. [Aubrey.] Shakspeare uses *Jointress*, but in a sense more general.

JOIST=joist, 29: *s.* (Webster doubts the alliance of this word with the foregoing.) A small or secondary beam of a floor.

To Joist, v. a. To fit in joists.

JOKE=jōk, *s.* (See its relations under *Jocose*.)

A jest; something not serious.

To Joke, v. n. and a. To jest, to be merry in words or actions:—*act.* To cast jokes at; to rally.

Jo'-ker, 36: s. One that jokes; a jester.

Jo'-king, s. Utterance of a joke.

Jo'-king-ly, ad. In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE=jōl, *s.* The face or cheek, used in the phrase *cheek by jule*; the head of a fish. It is otherwise spelled *jowl, chowl, and geoule*.

To JOLT, (jōl, 116) v. a. To beat the head against; to clash. [L'Estrange.]

JOLLY, jōl'-lē, 105: a. Primarily, jovial; hence, having the plumpness of one habitually jovial; in Spenser, handsome: *A Jolly boat* is a sailor's corruption of a *yawl*, or *yawl boat*.

Jo'l'-ly, ad. Jovially; with noisy mirth.

Jo'l'-li-ment, s. Jollity. [Spenser.]

Jo'l'-li-ty, s. Merriment: Some old authors quaintly use it to signify beauty. *Jolliness* is scarcely used.

To JOLT, jōlt, v. n. and a. To shake as a carriage on rough ground:—*new.* To shake as a carriage does.

Jolt, s. Shock as in a carriage, a sudden jerk.

Jo'l'-er, s. He or that which jolts.

Jo'l'-head, (-hēd, 120) s. A dunce, a dolt.

JONQUILLE, jūng'-kwil, [Fr.] 170: s. A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jor'-dn, 114: s. A vessel for chamber uses. [Shaks. Swift.]

JORUM=jor'-ūm, 47: *s.* A drinking vessel. [Cant language.]

To JOSTLE, jōs'-sl, 156, 101: v. n. To knock against, to jostle. [*To Justle* is the same with a different spelling.]

Jo'-sting, s. A running against.

JOT, jōt, s. A little. Compare Iota and Dot.

Jo't-ting, s. A memorandum. [Local.]

JOUISSANCE, jōi'-sā-ŋce, 125: s. Jollity, merriment. [Spenser.]

JOURNAL, jur'-nāl, 132: a. and s. Daily. [Obs.] *s.* A diary, a daily register.

To Jour'-nal-ize, v. a. To enter in a journal.

Jour'-nal-ist, s. A writer of a journal.

JOUR'-NEY, s. Primarily, the travel of a day; [Milton:] hence, travel generally, but particularly by land; passage.

To Jour'-ney, v. n. To travel, to pass on.

Jour'-ney-ing, s. A travelling.

JOUR'-NEY-WORK, (-wurk, 141) s. Literally, work done by the day; hence, work done for hire.

Jour'-ney-man, s. A hired workman.

JOUST=jūst', 120: *s.* (Compare *Jostle* and *Justle*.) Tilt, tournament, mock fight.

To Joust, v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOVIAL, jō'-vē-āl, 105, 146: a. (In old authors, it was often used to signify, under the influence of the planet Jove or Jupiter; but that this is the true origin of the word in its other senses, is doubted.) Gay, merry; jolly; expressive of mirth.

Jo'-vi-al-ly, ad. In a jovial manner.

Jo'-vi-al-ness, s. Gaiety, merriment.

Jo'-vi-al-ty, s. Jovialness.

Jo'-vi-al-ist, s. One who lives jovially.

JOWL.—See Jole. It is supposed that *Jowler*, the name of a dog, is derived from this word; but in this, the sound of *ow* is regular.

JOWTER=jow'-ter, *s.* A fish-driver. [Carew.]

JOY=joy, 29: *s.* Gladness of the mind, or delight arising from the contemplation of a present or a future good; happiness, felicity; fruition; gaiety, festivity; a term of fondness.

To Joy, v. n. and a. To rejoice, to exult, to be glad:

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: jō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

—*act.* To congratulate; [Prior:] To gladden; [Pope:] To enjoy. [Milton.]

Joy'-ance, *s.* Festivity. [Spenser.]

Joy'-ful, 117: *a.* Glad, exulting.

Joy'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* With joy, gladly.

Joy'-ful-ness, *s.* Gladness, joy.

Joy'-less, *a.* Destitute of joy.

Joy'-less-ly, *ad.* Without joy.

Joy'-less-ness, *s.* State of being joyless.

Joy'-ous, 120: *a.* Glad; giving joy.

Joy'-ous-ly, *ad.* With joy.

Joy'-ous-ness, *s.* State of being joyous.

JÜB=jüb, *s.* A jug, a bottle. [Chaucer.]

JUBILANT, j'wō-bē-lānt, 109, 105: *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing.

Ju'-bi-lā-tion, 89: *s.* Act of declaring triumph.

Ju'-bi-lee, *s.* A public festivity.

JUCUNDITY, j'wō-cūn-dē-tēy, 109, 105: *s.* Pleasantness, agreeableness. [Brown.]

JUDAISM, j'wō-dā-ism, 109, 2, 158: *s.* The religion of the descendants of Judah or the Jews.

To Ju'-da-ize, *v. n.* To conform to the manners of the Jews.

Ju-da'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Ju-da'-i-cal,

Ju-da'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After the Jewish manner.

To JUDGE=jūdj, *v. n.* and *a.* To discern: to decide; to pass sentence:—*act.* To pass sentence upon; to examine; to decide; in Scripture, it sometimes means, to pass severe censure.

Judge, *s.* One invested with authority to determine a question at issue in a court of law; hence, one who is competent to decide on the merit of any thing.

Jud'-ger, *s.* One that judges.

Judge'-ment, 196: *s.* The power of judging; the act of deciding as a judge; administration of law; the sentence, determination, or decision of one that judges; criticism; opinion, notion, condemnation; punishment; final doom.

Judge'-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of a judge.

Ju'-di-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to judge.

Ju'-di-ca'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Dispensing justice;—*s.* Dispensation of justice; court of justice.

Ju'-di-ca'-ture, 147: *s.* Power of distributing justice; court of justice; dispensation of justice.

Ju'-dic'-ial, (-dish'-āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to a judge; practised in courts of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by a court.

Ju'-dic'-ial-ly, *ad.* According to judicial practice.

Ju'-dic'-iar-y, (-dish'-ār-ēy) *a.* Passing judgement: In America they use it for Judicature.

→ See other relations of the foregoing under JUST.

Ju'-dic'-i-ous, (-dish'-ūs) *a.* Acting with judgement in the ordinary affairs of life; prudent, wise.

Ju'-dic'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Prudently, wisely.

Ju'-dic'-i-ous-ness, *s.* State of being judicious.

JUG=jüg, *s.* A large drinking vessel with a swelling belly.

To Jug, *v. a.* To cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water.

To JUG=jüg, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise something like the sound of the word, as certain birds do:—*act.* To call by imitating the sound.

To JUGGLE, jüg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To play tricks by slight of hand; hence, to practise artifice or imposture:—*act.* To effect by artifice or trick.

Jug'-gle, *s.* A trick, an imposture, a deception.

Jug'-gler, *s.* He who juggles; a cheat; hence, *Jugglery*.

Jug'-gling, *s.* Legerdemain; imposture.

Jug'-gling-ly, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, j'wō-gū-lar, 109, 34: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the throat:—*s.* A large vein of the neck.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shün, 166: shēn, 166.

JUICE, j'wōce, 110, 109: *s.* The sap of vegetables; the fluid in animal bodies.

To Juice, *v. a.* To moisten. [Fallar.]

Ju'-cy, 105: *a.* Full of juice, succulent; moist.

Ju'-ci-ness, *s.* State of being juicy; succulent.

Juice'-less, *s.* Without juice; dry.

JUISE, j'wōce.—See Justice, under JUST. [Obs.]

JUJUBE, j'wō'-j'oo-b, 109: *s.* A plant or its fruit, which is like a small plum, and was formerly much used in pectoral decoctions. It is also spelled *Jajub*.

To JUKE, j'wōk, 109: *v. n.* To perch on something; to bend the head and toss it back as in acts of civility. [Obs.]

JULEP, j'wō-lēp, *s.* An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving as a vehicle for other medicine. It is also spelled *Jalap*.

JULIAN=j'wōl'-yān, 109, 146: *a.* Noting the regulation of the year established by Julius Cæsar, in contradistinction to the Gregorian.

Ju'-ly, (j'wō-l'y,) *s.* The seventh month of the year.

Ju'-ly-flow'-er, *s.* See Gillyflower.

JULUS, j'wō-lūs, 109: *s.* A catkin. [Bot.]

JUMART, j'wō-mart, *s.* The offspring of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, jüm'-bl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To mix confusedly:—*adv.* To be agitated into a medley.

Jum'-ble, 101: *s.* Confused mixture. Some old authors, as well as the modern vulgar, use *Jumblement*.

Jum'-bler, 36: *s.* He who jumbles something.

JUMENT, j'wō-ment, 109: *s.* Beast of burden.

To JUMP=jümp, *v. n.* and *a.* To spring over a distance by raising both feet, to leap; to jolt; to come together to the same point, to agree, to tally:—*act.* [Shaks.] To put to the hazard as of a jump.

Jump, *s.* and *ad.* Act of jumping; hazard:—*adv.* [Shaks.] So as to meet at one point.

Jump'-er, *s.* A person or animal that jumps; one of those who jump in their devotions, as some among the methodists.

JUMP=jümp, *s.* (See also in the previous class.) A sort of waistcoat or loose stays. It was originally called *Jippo*, and is supposed to come from the French word *Jups*.

JUP-PON, *s.* A short, close coat. [Chaucer. Dryden.]

JUNCATE.—See Junket.

JUNCOUS, jüng'-cūs, 158, 120: *a.* Full of bullrushes.

JUNK, 158: *s.* Pieces of old cable: (ropes were anciently made of bullrush.)

JUNCTION, jüngk'-shün, 158, 147: *s.* (Compare To Join, &c.) Union, coalition.

Junc'-ture, (-türe, 147) *s.* The line or point at which two bodies join; any critical point of time; joint; union.

JUN'-TO. In the original Spanish, *Junta*, a congress or council in a good sense; as an English word, a set of men joined for a purpose not deemed praiseworthy, a cabal.

JUNE, j'wōn, 109: *s.* The sixth month of the year.

JUNGLE, jüng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A thick wood of small trees in Hindoostan.

JUNIOR, j'wō-nē-or, 109, 105, 38: *a.* and *s.* Younger:—*s.* One younger than another.

Ju'-ni-or-i-ty, 129, 105: *s.* State of being junior.

JUNIPER, j'wō-nē-per, 109: *s.* A tree or shrub bearing bluish berries of a pungent sweet taste.

JUNK, jüngk', 158: *s.* A Chinese boat or ship.—See also under Juncos.

JUNKET, jüng'-kēt, 158: *s.* (Corrupted from Juncate.) A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To Jun'-ket, *v. n.* To feast secretly, to feast.

JUNTO.—See under *Jump*.

JUPPON.—See under *Junp.* (s.)

JURATORY, j'w-rd-tōr-ēy, 109, 129, 105 : *a.* Comprising an oath.

Ju'-rat, 12 : *s.* A person sworn to some particular duty; appropriately, a sort of alderman in some corporations.

Ju'-ror, 38 : *s.* A jurymen.

Ju'-ry, 105 : *s.* A company of men, as twenty-four, twenty-three, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth on such evidence as shall be delivered to them touching the matter in question.

Ju'-ry-man, *s.* One who is impanelled on a jury.

JURIDICAL, JURISCONSULT, JURISDICTION, JURISPRUDENCE, JURIST.

—See under *Just*.

JURYMAYST, j'w-rēy-māst, *s.* A temporary mast, so called, as some suppose, because it is a mast for a day (*jour*).

JUST, and **To JUST.**—See *Joust*, and *To Joust*.

JUST=*just*, *a.* and *ad.* Literally, ordered or commanded by acknowledged authority; hence, conformable or acting conformably to the laws of God,—to the laws of man,—to the suggestions of a well-trained conscience; conformable in conception, in plan, in execution, in shape or in size, to some preconceived standard;—equitable in distributing justice; grounded on principles of justice; honest; innocent; true, not forged; accurate; regular;—*adv.* Exactly, accurately; hence, merely, barely; nearly, almost.

Just-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being just.

Just-ly, *ad.* In a just manner; exactly.

Just-ice, (-i-ss, 105) *s.* (Our old authors use *Juise* as from the Latin *Jus*.) The virtue of rendering to every man his due, as opposed to *Injury* or *Wrong*: it is distributive in magistrates, commutative in the ordinary dealings of man with man; justness; punishment as opposed to mercy; vindication of right.—See also lower under the next word.

Jus-tic-iar-y, (-tish'-ār-ēy, 90) *s.* An administrator of justice; our old authors sometimes use it to signify one who boasts of the justice of his own actions.

Jus-tic-i-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Proper to be brought before a justice.

Jus-tice, (-tiss, 105) *s.* One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement; a justice of the peace distinctively from the justices or judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

☞ See in its other senses higher in this class.

To Jus-tice, *v. a.* To administer justice to. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-a-ble, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [Obs.]

Jus-ti-cer, *s.* An administrator of justice. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-ment, *s.* Procedure in courts. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-ship, *s.* Rank or office of justice.

To Jus-ti-fy, (-fī, 6) *v. a.* To prove or show to be just; to render just; in a theological sense, to free from past sin by pardon.

Jus-ti-ti-er, *s.* He who justifies.

Jus-ti-ti-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Defensible by law or reason.

Jus-ti-ti-a-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility of being justified.

Jus-ti-ti-a-bly, *ad.* Rightly; defensibly.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tive, (-fē-cā-tīv, 105) *a.* Having power to justify; making right.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tor, 38 : *s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tor-y, *a.* Vindictory.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of justifying; the state of being justified; absolution; defence; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

Ju-rid'-i-cal, *a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

Ju-rid'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a juridical manner.

Ju'-ris-con'-sult, *s.* One who gives his opinion in cases of law, particularly of Roman law, a civilian.

Ju'-ris-dic'-tion, 89 : *s.* District to which the power of dispensing justice extends; power of dispensing justice, legal authority.

Ju'-ris-dic'-tion-al, *a.* According to legal authority.

Ju'-ris-dic'-tive, 105 : *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Ju'-ris-pru'-dence, 109 : *s.* The science of law.

Ju'-ris-pru'-dent, *a.* Understanding law.

Ju'-ris-pru-den'-tial, (-dēn'-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Ju'-rist, *s.* One versed in law, but particularly Roman law, a civilian.

☞ See in the previous classes, *Jury*, and other words that intervene alphabetically.

To JUSTLE, j'us'-al, 156, 101 : *v. n.* and *a.* (Compare *To Jostle*, and *Joust*.) To encounter, to clash;—*act.* To push, to force by rushing against; it is frequently used with *out* or *off* after the accusative.

Jus-tle, *s.* Slight encounter, shock.

Jus-tling, *s.* The act of encountering another with slight shocks.

JUSTLY, &c.—See under *Just*.

To JUT=jūt, *v. n.* To jet or shoot into prominence, to project.

To Jut'-ty, *v. a.* To shoot beyond. [Shaks.]

Jut'-ty, *s.* A projection; a jetty.

Jut'-win-dow, *s.* A window that juts out.

JUVENILE, j'w-vē-nīl, 109, 105 : *a.* Young, youth; pertaining to youth.

Ju'-ve-nil'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, j'ucks-tā-pō-zish'-ūn, 154, 89 : *s.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, apposition.

K.

K is popularly the tenth letter of the alphabet, though really the eleventh: See *J*: its sound is the 76th element of the schemes prefixed. Before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it needlessly usurps the place of *C*. As a contraction, it frequently stands for *Knight*; as *K. G.* (Knight of the Garter), *K. B.* (Knight of the Bath), &c.

KAIL=cāl, *s.* A kind of cabbage; in some places, a sort of pottage, also written *Kale* or *Kell*.

KALEIDOSCOPE, cā-lī-dōs-cōpe, 106 : *s.* An instrument in which, by optical contrivance, the fortuitous changes of position in small objects within it produce beautifully regular and diversified figures.

KALENDAR.—See *Calendar*.

KALI, cāl'-lēy, 105 : *s.* A species of *salsola*, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass: hence, *Alkali*, which see.

KALMIA, cāl'-mē-d, 105 : *s.* An elegant evergreen shrub.

KAM=cām, *a.* (Compare *Camous*.) Crooked. [Shaks.]

KANGAROO, cāng-gā-rōō, 158 : *s.* An animal of Australia that leaps on its hind legs.

KAOLIN=cā-ō-līn, *s.* A clay used for porcelain.

To KAW.—See *Caw*.

KAYLE=cāl, *s.* A ninepin. In Scotland, the game of *Kayles* is played with nine holes and an iron bullet.

To KECK=kēck, *v. n.* To heave the stomach.

Keck, *s.* An effort to vomit. [Cheyne.]

To KECKLE, kēck'-kl, 101 : *v. a.* To defend [a cable] by winding a rope or chain round it.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-t'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lān: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55 : *a*, *u*, &c. *note*, 171.

KECKSY, kěck'-sēy, *s.* Hemlock.

Ker, (kěcks, 154) *s.* The same as kecksy.

Keck'-y, *a.* Resembling a kex.

To KEDGE=kěd'ge, *v. n.* To drive down or up a river with the tide, and set the sails so as merely to avoid the shore when the wind is contrary.

Kedge'-an-chor, (-āng-kor, 158, 161) *s.* An anchor used in kedging, also called a kedger.

KEDLACK=kěd'-lăck, *s.* The weed charcoal.

KEE=kē, *s.* The plural of cow, kine. [Provincial.]

KEECH=kēetch, *s.* A lump as of tallow. [Shaks.]

KEEL=kēl, *s.* The timber of a ship that extends at the lower part of the hull exteriorly from head to stern; figuratively, the whole ship; in a special sense, a low flat-bottomed vessel used on the river Tyne; something resembling a keel, as certain parts of some flowers. A false keel is a second keel sometimes put under the first.

To Keel, *v. a.* To navigate; to turn keel upwards.

Keel'-age, *s.* Duty paid for entering port. [Local.]

Keeled, 114: *part. a.* Carinated. [Botany.]

Keel'-er, **Keel'-man**, *s.* A bargeman. [Local.]

To Keel'-hale, *v. a.* To haul under the keel of a ship, a punishment at sea.

Keel'-son, (kēl'-sūn, 120, 116) *s.* The piece of timber in a ship right over her keel, next above the floor timber.

To KEEL=kēl, *v. a. and n.* To render cool, as "to keel the pot." [Shaks.]—*new.* To become cool. [Obs.]

Keel'-fat, *s.* A cooling vat, a cooler.

KEELING=kēl'-ing, *s.* A kind of small cod.

KEEN=kēn, *a.* Sharp, well-edged; severe, piercing; acrimonious; eager, vehement.

To Keen, *v. a.* To sharpen. [Thomson.]

Keen'-ly, *ad.* Sharply, vehemently.

Keen'-ness, *s.* The quality of being keen.

To KEEP=kēp, *v. a. and n.* To have in possession, in use, in care or cus-

KEEP=kēpt, } session, in use, in care or cus-
KEEP=kēpt, } to-day; to hold; hence, to pre-
 serve; to protect; to detain; to tend; to attend to;
 to retain with some degree of force, or with some care,
 followed by *down*, *under*, *up*, *in*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to support
 with the necessities of life; to have in one's
 house or cohabitation. *To keep company*, to have
 familiar intercourse; sometimes, to accompany.—*new.*
 To remain or continue in some state or place; to re-
 main unhurt; to dwell. *To keep to*, to adhere strictly;
To keep on, to go forward; *To keep up*, to continue un-
 subdued, to continue.

Keep, *s.* The donjon, or strongest part of the old castles; custody; guardianship.

Keep'-er, *s.* One that keeps somebody or something; a maintainer; a defender, a guardian, a gaoler, &c.

Keep'-er-ship, *s.* Office of a keeper.

Keep'-ing, *s.* Care; custody; guard; maintenance; in painting, the management of light and shade, so as to make all the other parts of a picture keep their proper relationship to the main part, or the chief figure.

Keep'-sake, *s.* A gift for the sake of the giver.

KEG=kēg, *s.* A small barrel, otherwise *cag*.

KELL=kēl, 155: *s.* A caul; a chrysalis.—It is sometimes used for Kall or Kale, which see.

KELP=kēlp, *s.* A sea-plant; the calcined ashes of the plant, used in the manufacture of glass.

KELPY, kēl'-pēy, *s.* A spirit of the waters in Scotland, supposed to have the form of a horse.

KELSON.—See Keelson.

KELTER=kēl'-ter, *s.* Readiness. [Obs. or Prov.]

To KEMB=kēm, 156: *v. a.* To comb. [Obs.]

KEMELIN=kēm'-ē-lin, *s.* A tub. [Chaucer.]

To KEN=kēn, *v. a. and n.* To see at a distance; to know.—*new.* To look round. [Obs. or Prov.]

Ken, *s.* View; reach of sight. [Obs.]

Ken'-ning, *s.* View, ken. [Bacon.]

KENDAL-GREEN=kēn'-dāl-grēn', *s.* A green cloth made at Kendal. [Shaks. Bp. Hall.]

KENNEL=kēn'-nēl, *s.* A cot for a dog; a house for a pack of hounds; hence, the pack itself.

To Ken'-nel, *v. n. and a.* To lie, to dwell, used of beasts, and of man in contempt.—*act.* To keep in a kennel.

KENNEL=kēn'-nēl, *s.* The channel or little canal for carrying off water in a street.

KENTLEDGE=kēnt'-lēdge, *s.* Sort of ballast.

KEPT.—See To Keep.

KERCHIEF, ker'-chief, 103, 119: *s.* Literally, a head covering; any loose cloth used in dress.

Ker'-chiefed, (-chief, 105, 143) *a.* Hooded. [Milton.]

KERF=kerf, *s.* The slit made in sewing.

KERMES, ker'-mēz, 101: *s.* A substance consisting of round reddish granules, the offspring of an insect adhering to the scarlet oak in Italy and Spain, and used for dyeing red.

Ker'-MES-MIN=ER-AL, *s.* A reddish mineral.

KERN=kern, *s.* An Irish foot-soldier; as an old law term, an idle person, a vagabond.

KERN=kern, *s.* A hand-mill or *quern*, which see; a churn.—See also under Kernel. [Obs. or Prov.]

KERNEL=ker'-nēl, 14: *s.* The edible substance in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; any thing included in a husk; the seeds of pulpy fruits; the central part of any thing.

To Ker'-nel, *v. n.* To ripen to kernels.

To Kern, *v. n.* To harden as corn; to granulate. *Kern'-baby*, (Corn-baby), an image at harvest-house. [Obs.]

Ker'-nel-ly, 105: *ad.* Full of, or resembling kernels.

Ker'-nel-wort, 141: *s.* An herb.

KERSEY, ker'-zēy, 151: *s.* A coarse woollen stuff.

KER'-SEY-WERZ, *s.* A fine twilled woollen stuff: the name seems to be confusedly related to the previous word, and to *Cashmere*.

To KERVE=kerve, *v. a.* To curve. [Spenser.]

KESAR, kē'-zar, 151: *s.* A Cæsar. [Spenser.]

KEST=kēst, *pret. tense.* Cast. [Spenser.]

KESTREL.—See Coistril.

KETCH=kēтч, *s.* A vessel with two masts, from 100 to 250 tons, generally a yacht, or a bomb-vessel.

KETCHUP.—See Catchup.

KETTLE, kēт'-tl, 101: *s.* A metal vessel used for putting liquids to boil, with or without some substance for cooking; but generally without.

Ket'-tle-drum, *s.* A drum of metal, except the head.

KEVEL=kēv'-ēl, *s.* A wooden pin on ship-board.

KEY.—See Keeksy.

KEY, kē, 103: *s.* That by which a lock is fastened or unfastened; an instrument, generally of metal, with cavities correspondent to the wards of the lock; hence, any instrument by which something is turned or screwed; that which solves a difficulty; that which, being struck or moved, produces a required note on a musical instrument; hence, the note itself; and hence, distinctively, the fundamental note to which every other in the air has reference; it is used by Evelyn to signify the husk which shuts up or encloses the seed of an ash. The word *QUAY*, always pronounced as this word, is sometimes confounded with it in spelling:—See Quay and Quayage.

Keyed, 114: *a.* Furnished with a key; set to a key.

Key'-cold, (-cōld) *a.* Cold as an iron key. [Shaks.]

Key'-hole, *s.* An aperture for receiving the key.

Key'-stone, *s.* The top or fastening stone of an arch.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tūn, 166: thēn, 166.

KHAN, *kān*, 160, 112: *s.* In Asia, a governor, a chief, a prince; also, a place which serves as an inn.

KIBE=*k'ibē*, 76: *s.* An ulcerated chilblain, particularly in the heel.

Kibed, 114: *a.* Troubled with kibes; as, *Kibed heris*.

To KICK=*k'ick*, *v. a. and n.* To strike with the foot:—*new.* To thrust out the foot with violence; to manifest opposition.

Kick, *s.* A blow with the foot.

Kick'er, 36: *s.* One that kicks.

Kick'ing, *s.* The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW=*k'ick'-shāw*, *s.* A something made up, particularly by cookery for the table: it is a corruption of *quelque chose*.

KICK'-SHOE, (-shoo, 127) *s.* Another corruption of, or allusion to, the foregoing, used to signify a dancer in contempt. [Milton: prose.]

KICKSY-WICKSEY, *k'ick'-sē-w'ick'-sēy*, *s.* A man's wife, in contempt, between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humour happens. [Shaks.]

KID=*k'id*, *s.* The young of a goat.

To Kid, *v. n.* To bring forth kids.

Kid'ling, *s.* A young kid.

To KID=*k'id*, *v. a.* To make known. [Obs.]

KIDDER=*k'id'-der*, *s.* An engrosser of corn; a travelling dealer. [Obs. or local.]

KIDDLE, *k'id'-dl*, 101: *s.* A wear in a river to catch fish, corruptly called Kettle or Kittle.

To KIDNAP=*k'id'-nāp*, *v. a.* To steal, applied exclusively to the stealing of a child or adult, male or female.

Kid'-nap-per, *s.* One who kidnaps.

Kid'-nap-ping, *s.* The stealing of human beings.

KIDNEY=*k'id'-nēy*, *s.* One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood:—See also the next word.

KID'-NEY-BEAN, *s.* A sort of bean, so called from its resemblance to a kidney. And because kidney is here used to distinguish the sort, it is ludicrously employed on other occasions with the like purport; as, Men of the same kidney.

☞ Other compounds are *Kid'-ney-root* or *Kid'-ney-wort*, (a plant supposed of wholesome effect on the kidneys,) &c.

KILDERKIN=*k'il'-der-k'ın*, *s.* A small barrel.

To KILL=*k'ill*, 155: *v. a.* (Kilt for killed is used by Spenser.) To deprive of life; to deprive of active qualities.

Kil'ler, 36: *s.* One who kills.

KILLow=*k'il'-lōw*, *s.* A deep blue or blackish earth.

KILN, *k'il*, 156: *s.* A fabric for drying or burning.

To Kiln'-dry, *v. a.* To dry in a kiln.

KILOGRAM=*k'il'-ō-grām*, *s.* (Compare Chillad.) A thousand grams. The term belongs to the French system of weight:—See Gram.

Kil'-'o-LI'-TER, *s.* A thousand liters. [Fr.]

Kil'-'o-ME'-TER, *s.* A thousand meters. [Fr.]

KILT=*k'ilt*, *s.* The short petticoat of a highlander.

KIMBO=*k'im'-bō*, *a.* Crooked, arched: the arms are a *kimbo* when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows arched outwards.

KIN=*k'ın*, *s. and a.* Relationship by blood or marriage: people related to each other; relationship by the nature of the things:—*adj.* Of the same nature; congenial.

Kin'-dred, *s. and a.* People related to each other; relationship: consanguinity; affinity:—*adj.* Related; cognate, congenial.

Kin'-fol-k, (-fōk, 139) *s. pl.* Relations.

Kin'-man, **Kin'-wom-an**, 116: *s.* A relation.

KIND, (*k'ind*, 115) *s.* Literally, a race or family, a genus; (see Genus:) that distribution or classification of things of which the subdivision is into sorts, or species; in a looser sense, sort or species, nature, manner, way.

Kind'-ed, *a.* Begotten, generated. [Spenser.] **To Kind'**, in the sense of to bring forth, is related to this word.

Kind'-ly, *a. and ad.* Homogeneous, congenial; natural, fit, proper:—*adv.* Naturally, duly:—See also lower.

Kind'-li-ness, *s.* Natural disposition:—See also lower.

Kind'-less, *a.* Unnatural. [Shaks.]

KIND, *a.* Having qualities fit for one who is related to every child of Adam,—benevolent, filled with general good will; favourable, beneficent.

Kind'-ly, *a. and ad.* Bland; mild:—*adv.* Benevolently, favourably, softening.

Kind'-li-ness, *s.* Favour, affection:—See also above.

Kind'-ness, *s.* Benevolence; favour; love; benefit conferred.

To KINDLE, *k'ın'-dl*, 101: *v. a. and n.* To set on fire; to inflame as the passions. In the sense of to bring forth, which is used of some particular animals, it is related to *Kind*, (a race), and *Kinded*:—*new.* To take fire; to grow into rage.

Kin'-dler, *s.* One that lights; one that inflames.

KINDLY, **KINDLESS**, &c.—See under *Kin*.

KINE=*k'ine*, 77: *s. pl.* Cows. [Obs. or local.]

KING=*k'ing*, *s.* The ruler of a nation, a monarch, a sovereign; a piece or a card representing a king in a game; *Kings at arms*, the three principal heralds, namely, *Garier*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*.

To King, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal; a word rather ludicrous. [Shaks.]

King'-ly, *a. and ad.* Belonging to, or suitable to, a king; royal:—*adv.* In the manner of a king.

King'-dom, 18: *s.* The dominion, territory, or people of a king; a division in natural history; a region, a tract.

King'-domed, 114: *a.* Proud of kingly power. [Shaks.]

King'-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a king. [Gower.]

King'-ship, *s.* Royalty, monarchy. [K. Charles.]

☞ Among the compounds are *King'-apple*; *King'-bird*; *King'-craft*, (the art of governing, generally used in reprehension); *King'-cup*, (a flower); *King'-fisher*, (a bird:—See Halcyon); *King'-like*; *King'-s-beach*, (a tribunal in which the king used to sit in person); *King'-s'-evil*, (the scrofula, a disease which it was believed a king could cure by touching the patient); *King'-s'-pear*, (a plant); *King'-s'-stone*, (a fish,) &c.

KINIC=*k'ın'-Yck*, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Cinchona bark, as kinic acid.

Ki'-nate, *s.* Kinic acid with a base.

KINK, *kingk*, 158: *s.* A twist or turn in a rope occasioned by being stiff, or close laid.

KINSFOLK, **KINSMAN**, &c.—See under *Kin*.

KIPPER=*k'ip'-per*, 36: *s.* A salmon during the season when unfit to be taken; the unfit season for salmon.

KIRK=*kerk*, 35: *s.* Church. [Obs. or Scottish.]

Kirk'-man, *s.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIRTLE, *ker'-tl*, 35, 101: *s.* An upper garment or gown; a petticoat.

Kir'-tled, 114: *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

To KISS=*k'iss*, *v. a.* To salute by applying and separating the lips; to touch gently, as by a kiss; to treat with fondness.

Kiss, *s.* A salute by kissing.

Kiss'-er, 36: *s.* One who kisses.

☞ Among the compounds are *Kis'-sing-comfit*, (perfumed sugar plums for sweetening the breath); *Kis'-sing-crust*, (crust formed when one loaf in baking has touched another,) &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā': lāw; gōd: j'ō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 17 l.

KIT=*kít*, *s.* A vessel which in different parts of the country is of various size, make, and purpose; as a bottle, a sort of churn, a wooden vessel in which salmon is sent up to town; from the last is probably derived the phrase, a *kit* of people, or the whole *kit* of them, &c.

KIT=*kít*, *s.* A diminutive saddle.

KIT-CAT=*kít-căt*, *a.* The epithet of a club of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members, who chose this name because they were served with mutton-pies by one Kit (Christopher) Cat; also, the epithet of a portrait, when a person is represented not at half-length, but rather more than three-quarters, such being the size of the portraits of the Kit-cat Club, their original room of meeting not being lofty enough for a larger size.

KITCHEN=*kitch-én*, *14* : *s.* The place or room in a house where the provisions are cooked; the correspondent place in a ship; a compact utensil for cooking.

Among the compounds are *Kitch'en-garden*, (garden for raising vegetables for the table;) *Kitch'en-maid*, or *Kitch'en-wench*; *Kitch'en-stuff*, (st collected from pots and dripping-pans;) *Kitch'en-work*, &c.

KITE=*kíte*, *76* : *s.* A rapacious bird; a rapacious man; a paper toy raised by a string and the action of the wind into the air.

KITES'-ROOT, (-rôôt, 118) *s.* A plant.

KITH=*kith*, *s.* Acquaintance. [Obs.]

KITLING=*kít-ling*, *s.* A whelp. [Obs.]

KIT'-TEN, *114* : *s.* A young cat.

To *Kit'-ten*, *v. n.* To bring forth kittens.

KITTIWAKE=*kít-té-wáke*, *s.* A sort of gull.

To **KLICK**.—See To **Click**. In Scotland, it means To *plifer*.

To **KNAB**, *náb*, *157* : *v. a.* (Compare To **Knap**.) To bite or nibble; to seize suddenly as with the teeth. [Vulg.]

To **Knab'-ble**, *v. n.* To nibble. [Brown.]

KNACK=*näck*, *157* : *s.* Primarily, any little ingenious toy, a *knick-nack*, which in modern colloquial style is used for the word in this sense; a nice or neat trick; a readiness or dexterity in some slight operation.

Knack'-er, *s.* A maker of knacks; [Obs.] A rope-maker; [Ainsworth.] One that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses; [Mortimer.] In modern use, a man who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat.

Knack'-ish, *a.* Trickish; [More, 1660.] Hence, *Knackishness*.

To **KNACK**, *näck*, *157* : *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise, of which the word is imitative.

KNAG, *nág*, *157* : *s.* A knot in wood; a peg; shoot of a deer's horn; rugged top of a rock or hill.

Knag'-gy, (-gúy, 77) *a.* Knotty; rugged; ill-humoured.

KNAP, *náp*, *157* : *s.* A prominence, a hillock. It seems to have been the original way of spelling *Nap*, the down of plants, or the vilous part of cloth: hence the compounds *Knap'-bottle* and *Knep'-weed*, names of plants.

To **KNAP**=*náp*, *157* : *v. a.* To bite; to break short. The verb To *Snap*, and the adj. *Snappish*, originate from this verb.

KNAP'-SACK, *s.* The little sack or bag in which a soldier carries what he *knaps* or eats:—See also To **Knab**.

To **KNAB**, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise like that of the teeth when they meet:—*ac.* To strike so as to make a sharp noise:—Compare To **Knack**.

To **KNAPPLE**, *v. n.* To **Knap**.

KNAR, **KNARLED**.—See **Gnar**, &c.

KNAVE, *náve*, *157* : *s.* Originally, a boy, as a *knave-child*; a servant; [in these senses, obs.] the coat or court-card next below the king and the queen;

in modern use, a term of reproach, always implying want of honesty,—a base, cheating fellow.

Kná'-vish, *a.* Dishonest, fraudulent; it is also used with slighter reproach to signify, full of tricks, mischievous, waggish.

Kná'-vish-ly, *ad.* In a *knavish* manner.

Kná'-vish-ness, *s.* State or quality of being *knavish*.

Kná'-ver-y, *s.* Petty villainy; tricks; sometimes in old colloquial style, knacks or trifling ornaments.

To **KNEAD**, *néad*, *157* : *v. a.* To work or press ingredients into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

Knead'-ing-trough, (-trôff, 125, 162) *s.* A trough used in kneading.

KNEE, *né*, *157* : *s.* The joint of the leg with the thigh; something that resembles a human knee when bent, as a crooked piece of timber, or the angle where two pieces join.

To **Knee**, *v. a.* To supplicate by kneeling. [Shaks.]

Kneel, *114* : *a.* Having knees; geniculated.

Among the compounds are *Knée'-crook*ing, (obsequious;) *Knée'-deep*, (deep, so as to reach the knees;) *Knée'-holly* or *Knée'-holm*, (a plant;) *Knée'-pan*, (the round bone on the fore part of the knee;) *Knée'-timber*, (timber with crooks or angles;) *Knée'-tribute*, (worship on the knees;) &c.

To **KNEEL**, I *knelt*, *knelt*, *135* : *v. n.* (The regular form is obsolescent.) To bend the knee; more commonly, to bend and rest one or both knees on the ground.

Knée'-er, *s.* One who kneels.

KNELL, *nëll*, *157* : *s.* Primarily, the stroke of a bell; appropriately, the sound of a bell rung at a person's death, or at his funeral.

KNELT, See To **Kneel**: **KNZW**, See To **Know**.

KNICK-KNACK, *níck-näck*, *s.* See **Knack**.

KNIFE, *níft*, *157* : *s.* An edged instrument for **KNIVES**, *nívz*, *143* : *pl.* cutting meat, and for other common uses; in old authors, it has a more general sense, including a sword, a dagger, &c.

KNIGHT, *nít*, *157*, *139*, *162* : *s.* Originally, an attendant; a military attendant, and hence, a soldier, a champion; a man on whom the king or his lieutenant has conferred the distinction of being addressed by the style of *Sir* before his Christian name, as, *Sir Thomas*, *Sir Richard*; anciently, when the Christian name was not known, the style was *Sir Knight*. *Knight-errant*, a wandering knight, or one who went in quest of adventures: *Knight of the Shire*, he who represents the shire in parliament: *Knight of the Post*, an ironical name for a rogue, or one who was dubbed at a whipping-post; it used to be given especially to one who was ready to perjure himself and hazard the pillory for a reward.

To **Knight**, *v. a.* To dub or make a knight.

Knight'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming a knight:—*adv.*

So as to become a knight.

Knight'-li-ness, *s.* Duties of a knight. [Spenser.]

Knight'-less, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. [Spenser.]

Knight'-hood, (-hóod, 118) *s.* The character or dignity of a knight; the order or fraternity of knights.

Knight'-er-rant-ry, *s.* The principles and practices of the ancient knights errant.

To **KNIT**, *nít*, *157* : *v. a.* and *n.* (The regular I *knit*, *nít*, form is also used.) To make or **KNIT**, *nít*, unite by texture without the loom; to unite closely, to join, to contract:—*sew*. To weave without a loom; to join.

Knit, *s.* Texture. **Knit'-ting**, *s.* Junction.

Knit'-ter, *36* : *s.* One that knits.

Knit'-ting-nee'-dle, *s.* A wire used in knitting.

Knit'-tle, *101* : *s.* A purse-string; a hammock-string.

Knitch, *s.* That which is knit up, a fagot. [Wicliffe.]

KNOB, *nôb*, *157* : *s.* A hard bunch or part that swells out suddenly: Chaucer writes it *Knop*.

To **Knob**, *v. n.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *yízh-ün*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *áin*, 166: *thén*, 166.

Knob'-bed, 114: *a.* Set with knobs, bunchy.
Knob'-by, *a.* Full of knobs, knotty, stubborn.
Knob'-bi-ness, *s.* The quality of being knobby.
To KNOCK, nōck, 157: *v. n.* and *a.* To strike or beat with something hard, followed by *at*: to drive or be driven against something, to clash: *To knock under*, to knock under the table in token of giving in, as at a carousing party, and hence to give in generally, to yield: (See *To Knuckle*):—*act.* To give blows to, with or against something: and it is followed by various particles, as *up, down, off, out*. *To knock up* is to rouse by knocking; and in another colloquial sense, to knock about or so use as to exhaust the powers; *To knock on the head*, or *at head*, is, to kill by a blow on the head.
Knock, *s.* A blow, a stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on the door for admittance.
Knock'-er, *s.* One that knocks; the hammer of a door.
Knock'-ing, *s.* The act of one who knocks; a rap.
To KNOLL, nōl, 157, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *To Knell*.) To ring for a funeral:—*acc.* To sound as a bell.
KNOLL, nōl, *s.* A little round hill; the top or cap of a hill or mountain.
KNOP, KNOPPED.—See *Knob*, &c.
KNOT, nōt, 157: *s.* Such complication of cord or string as cannot be easily disentangled; a place in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and a consequent transverse direction of fibres or grain; hence, any arrangement of parts of which the lines frequently intersect; any bond of union; difficulty, intricacy, perplexity; a cluster, a band; a division of the log-line used at sea, or the space between one knot and another, answering to a mile; a shoulder-knot or epaulet. It was a name given by Canute to a bird of the snipe kind.
To Knot, *v. a.* and *n.* To complicate in knots; to tie:—*acc.* To form knots or joints while growing; to knit knots for fringes.
Knót'-ted, *a.* Full of knots.
Knót'-ty, *a.* Knotted; hard; intricate; difficult.
Knót'-ti-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being knotty.
Knót'-less, *a.* Without knots. [Congreve.]
See Among the compounds are *Knót'-berry-bush* and *Knót'-grass*, names of plants.
KNOUT, nowt, 157, 31: *s.* A punishment by the whip in Russia, accompanied sometimes by slinging the criminal so as to dislocate the shoulders.
To KNOW, nō, 157, 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To perceive intellectually, whether intuitively or by the previous use of means; to recognise, to distinguish; to be familiar with; to have sexual commerce with:—*acc.* To have intellectual perception, sometimes with *of*; to have information generally, or of any specific kind; *To know fur*, a colloquialism used instead of *To know of*.
Know'-a-ble, *a.* That may be known or ascertained.
Know'-er, 36: *s.* One who knows.
Know'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Having knowledge, general or particular; intelligent; skilful; cunning:—*a.* [Shaks.] Quality of knowing.
Know'-ing-ly, *ad.* With knowledge; with design.
KNOWL'-EDGE, (nōl'-ēdge, 136, 168) *s.* Truth ascertained; metaphysical truth ascertained, or the discovery of what is necessarily contained in previous admissions, which was not perceived when the admissions were made,—(this is knowledge in the distinctive or emphatic sense); physical truth or facts ascertained by experiment; that intellectual state when belief or opinion ends in moral certainty,—assured belief, confirmed opinion; learning as opposed to ignorance; skill; cognisance; acquaintance; information.
To Knowl'-edge, *v. a.* To acknowledge. [Obs.]
To KNUBBLE, nūb'-bl, 157, 101: *v. a.* To beat. [Obs.]
KNUCKLE, nūc'-kl, 101: *s.* A joint of the fin-

gers, particularly when protuberant by closing the finger; the knee joint of a calf, as a knuckle of veal; formerly, the joint of a plant.
To Knuc'-kle, *v. n.* To bend the fingers; to yield, from an old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in an argument.
Knuc'-kled, 114: *a.* Jointed.
KNUFF, nuff, 157: *s.* (Compare *Gnoff*.) A stout.
KNUR, nur, 157: *s.* See *Knar* and *Guar*. It is also written *Knur*; hence, knurled. (Full of knots.) [Obs.]
KOPECK=kō'-pěck, *s.* A Russian copper coin.
KORAN=kōrē'-ān, *s.* The same as *Alkoran*, the prefix of the latter being equivalent to *The*.
KRAAL=krā'-āl, *s.* A Hottentot village.
KRAKEN=krā'-kēn, *s.* A supposed enormous sea animal, so large as to be taken for an island.
KUFIC=kū'-fick, *a.* An epithet of the ancient Arabic letters, so called from *Kufa* on the Euphrates.
KUMISS=kū'-miss, *s.* A spirituous liquor which the Tartars make from mare's milk.

L

L is popularly the eleventh letter of the alphabet, though really the twelfth; see *J*: its sound is the 69th element of the schemes prefixed. It is frequently silent; see *Prin.* 139. It is very frequently written double where the pronunciation would be equally indicated by being written single.—See the word *Participle* in the dictionary. As a contraction it often stands for *Libra*, a pound in money, as *lb.* stand for a pound in weight. It also often stands for *Libre*, book, or division in a work. *L. L. D.*, *legum doctor*, a doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LA, lāw, *interj.* The Saxon form of the interjection *Lo!* and often taking its place in our old dramas. In vulgar use, it is still prevalent.
LA, lā, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A term in music: see *Fa*.
LAB=lāb, *s.* A lab. [Chaucer.]
LABDANUM=lāb'-dā-nūm, *s.* A resin that exudes from a shrub in Crete.
To LABEY=lāb'-ē-īf, 6: *v. a.* To impair.
Lab'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* A weakening or impairing.
LABEL=lā'-bēl, *s.* A narrow slip of silk, paper, or other material, sometimes metal, containing a name or title, and affixed to something to indicate its nature or contents; a codicil; an appendage consisting of fillets to the family arms; a thin brass rule used in taking altitudes.
To La'-bel, *v. a.* To affix a label to.
LABENT=lā'-bēnt, *a.* Sliding, gliding.—See the relations under *Lapse*.
LABIAL, lā'-bē-āl, 105, 146: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips:—*s.* A letter, or its sound, which is articulated by the lips.
La'-bi-a'-ted, *a.* Having parts resembling lips.
La'-bi-o-den'-tal, *a.* Articulated by the joint use of the lips and teeth.
La'-bra, *s.* The Spanish word for lip. [Shaks.]
LABORATORY, &c.—See in the next class.
LABOUR, lā'-bur, 120, 40: *s.* The act of doing what requires exertion and consequent relaxation of strength; pains, toil, work, travail; the work to be done; the work done; exercise with some violence; the toil or force of nature in childbirth.
To La'-bour, *v. n.* and *a.* To toil; to take pains; to move with difficulty; to move with the action of all its parts, spoken of a ship or of machinery; to be in the agony of bearing a child; to suffer from disease, pain, or other cause, followed by *under*:—*act.* To bestow labour on; to beat.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Lac'-bow-er, *s.* One who labours, especially who does work requiring toil rather than skill.

Lac'-bow-less, *a.* Without labour.

Lac'-bow-some, (-süm, 107) *a.* With great labour. [Shaks.]

↳ *La'bours* and *La'boursly* are now supplanted by *Laborious* and *Laboriously*.

Lac'-o-rant, 92: *s.* A chemist. [Obs.]

Lac'-o-rat-ory, 129: *s.* A chemist's work-room.

Lac'-bo-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Using labour; requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Lac'-bo-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With labour, with toil.

Lac'-bo-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being laborious.

LABRA.—See under *Labial*.

LABURNUM=*lă-bur'-nūm*, *s.* A garden shrub.

LABYRINTH, *lăb'-ē-rīnth*, 105: *s.* A maze, a place with inextricable windings.

Lab'-y-rinth'-i-an, *a.* Winding, intricate.

LAC=*lăck*, *s.* A substance considered a gum, but inflammable, and insoluble in water.

LAC=*lăck*, *s.* An East-Indian word for 100,000.

LACE=*lăce*, *s.* Primarily, a string or cord; hence, a snare, noose, or gin; in modern use, a platted string which women use to fasten their clothes; texture in a more general sense, and hence, specially, a texture of very fine linen thread curiously adorned; texture of linen thread mingled with gold and silver: from the notion of ornament or something additional, it was a cant word for spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

To LACE, *v. a.* To fasten with a lace or string; to run on to a string by insertion through eyelet holes; to strike with a cord or rope's end, and hence, to beat; to adorn as with lace or embellishments; in old cant language, to add spirits to a beverage. *Laced-Mutton* (set off with laces) is an old cant word for a prostitute.

Lace-man, *Lace'-wom-an*, *s.* A dealer in lace.

To LACERATE=*lăss'-ēr-ătē*, *v. a.* To rend.

Lac'-er-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to tear.

Lac'-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

Lac'-er-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be rent.

LACERTUS=*lăc-ēr'-tūs*, *s.* The lizard fish.

Lac'-er-tine, 105: *a.* Like a lizard.

LACHE, [Norman Fr.] *lăch*, 170: *s.* Neglect, negligence. [Law.] It is also spelled *Laches*.

LACHRYMAL, *lăck'-rē-măl*, 161, 105: *a.* Generating tears.

Lach'-ry-mar-y, *a.* Containing tears. [Addison.]

Lach'-ry-ma-tor-y, *s.* A vessel in which tears are collected to the honour of the dead.

Lach'-ry-ma-tion, 89: *s.* Act of shedding tears.

LACINATED, *lă-cīn'-ē-ăt'-ted*, 105: *a.* Adorned with fringes: in botany, jagged.

To LACK=*lăck*, *v. a.* and *n.* To want, to be destitute of.—*aux.* To be in want; to be wanting.

Lack, *s.* Want, need; failure. In any other sense, see *Lac*.

Lack'-er, *s.* One who lacks. In any other sense, see *Lacquer*.

↳ Shakspeare, in comedy, uses the compounds *Lack-brain*, *Lack-kien*, and *Lack-lustre*.

LACKADAY=*lăck'-ă-dăy*, *interj.* Alas! the day. Ludicrously, *Lachadaisy*! hence, *Lack'ada'istical*, affectedly pensive.

LACKEY=*lăck'-ēy*, *s.* A footman, a footboy.

To Lack'-ey, *v. a.* and *n.* To attend servilely:—*aux.* To act as a footboy; to pay servile attendance.

LACONIC=*lăc-cōn'-yok*, 88 } *a.* After the manner of the
LACONICAL, *lăc-cōn'-ē-căl*, } ner of the *Lac-
co'es* or Spartans,—brief, concise, pithy.

Lac-on'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

Lac'-o-nism, *s.* A brief, pithy phrase or saying.

LACQUER, *lăc'-ker*, 76, 145: *s.* A kind of varnish.

To Lac'-quer, *v. a.* To varnish with lacquer.

LACTAGE=*lăck'-tăg*, *s.* Produce from animals yielding milk. [Shuckford.]

Lac'-tar-y, *a.* and *s.* Milky:—*s.* A dairy.

↳ See *Lactate*, *Lactation*, lower in the class.

Lac'-te-al, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle:—*s.* A vessel in animal bodies which conveys chyle from the intestines. *Lac'teal* and *Lac'teous*, adjectives of like meaning, are out of use.

Lac'tes'-cent, *a.* Producing milk; abounding with any milky liquid.

Lac'tes'-cence, *s.* Quality of being lactescent.

Lac'tif'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing, conveying, or producing milk, or a milky fluid.

Lac'tic, *a.* Procured from milk, as lactic acid.

Lac'tate, *s.* A salt from lactic acid with a base.

Lac'ta-tion, 89: *s.* Act or time of giving suck.

LACUNAR=*lă-cū'-năr*, *s.* An arched ceiling.

Lac'-u-nous, 120: *a.* Furrowed; pitted.

LAD=*lăd*, *s.* A boy, a stripling.

Lad'-kin, *s.* A youth. [Obs.]

LAD, the old pret. of *To Lead*, now *Led*.

LADDER=*lăd'-der*, *s.* A frame with steps between two upright pieces; any thing for the purpose of climbing; a gradual rise.

LADE=*lăde*, *s.* Mouth of a river. [Obs.]

To LADE=*ladē*, *v. a.* and *n.* (It is regular except that *Laden* is more used than *Laded* for the past.) *To load*, to freight; also, to heave or throw out [a fluid] by small loads at a time:—*aux.* To draw water.

La-den, 114: *a.* Laded or loaded; burdened.

La'-ding, *s.* Freight; burthen; weight.

La'-dle, 101: *s.* A large deep spoon for lading fluids; the receptacle of a mill-wheel.

La'-dle-ful, 117: *s.* Quantity contained in a ladle.

LADY, *lă'-dēy*, *s.* A woman of distinction, correlative to *Lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl; as a common name without being a title, it is given to almost every well-dressed woman, though it should be confined to those who are distinguished by their manners, their education, and the elegance of their recreative pursuits.

La'-dy-like, *a.* Having the manners of a lady.

La'-dy-ship, *s.* The title of a lady.

La'-dy-day, *s.* The day of our Lady, that is, of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

La'-dy-bird, *s.* A corruption of *lady-bug*, the name of a small red insect, also called *La'dy-cow* and *La'dy-fly*.

↳ The other compounds are chiefly names of plants, as *La'dy's-bed'-straw*; *La'dy's-bow-er*; *La'dy's-comb*; *La'dy's-cush'-ion*; *La'dy's-fing'-er*; *La'dy's-mam'-tle*; *La'dy's-seat*; *La'dy's-slip'-per*; *La'dy's-smock*; *La'dy's-tra'-ces*; &c.

LAC=*lăg*, *a.* and *s.* Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, tardy; last:—*s.* He that hangs behind; the lag end or rump of something.

To Lag, *v. n.* and *a.* To loiter, to stay behind:—*act.* To slacken.

Lag'-ger, 77: *s.* A loiterer, an idler.

Lag'-gard, *a.* Backward, slow, sluggish.

LAGUNE=*lă-gūnē*, *s.* An Italian lake.

LAICAL.—See under *Lay*, *adj*.

LAIN.—See *To Lie*: **LAID**.—See *To Lay*.

LAIR=*lăre*, 41: *s.* The couch of a wild beast.

LAIRD=*lărd*, 41: *s.* A lord of the manor in Scotland.

LAITY.—See under *Lay*, *adj*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *miş-ün*, *i, e, mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i, c, vision*, 165: *ăin*, 166: *thên*, 166.

LAM

LAKE=läk, *s.* A large diffusion of inland water. *La'-ky* (*adj.*) is little used.

LAKE=läk, *s.* A red colour between ultramarine and vermillion, made of cochineal.

LAMA=lā-mā, *s.* The god of the Asiatic Tartars. Also, a small camel of South America.

LAMB, läm, 156 : *s.* The young of the sheep kind; typically, the Saviour.

To Lamb, *v. a.* To yearn, or bring forth as a ewe.

Lamb'-kin, *s.* A little lamb.

Among the compounds are *Lamb'-ale*, (a country feast at lamb-shearing;) *Lamb'-like*, (mild, innocent;) *Lamb's'-wool*, (the corruption of an Irish word pronounced lam'-wool, signifying the day of apple fruit, and used in English for a mixture of ale with the pulp of roasted apples;) &c. In all these, as in the primary word, *b* is silent.

LAMBATIVE, läm'-bd-äv, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Accompanied by an action as of the tongue in licking; taken by licking.—*s.* A medicine taken by licking.

LAM'-BERT, *a.* Playing about, as the tongue of a snake or chameleon; gliding; licking.

LAMDOIDAL=läm-doi'-däl, *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter lambda, or Λ .

LAME=läme, *a.* Crippled, disabled in the limbs, but particularly the legs; hobbling, in a figurative sense; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

Lame'-ly, *ad.* Like a cripple; imperfectly, poorly.

Lame'-ness, *s.* The state of a cripple; weakness.

To Lame, *v. a.* To make lame, to cripple.

LAMELLAR, } See under Lamina.
LAMELLATED, &c. }

To LAMENT=lä-mënt', *v. n.* and *a.* To mourn, to wail, to grieve.—*act.* To bewail, to mourn for.

La-mënt', *s.* Lamentation; [Poetical:] an elegy or mournful ballad.

La-mënt'-er, 36 : *s.* One who laments.

La-mënt'-ing, *s.* Lamentation. [Shaks.]

LAM'-EN-TA-BLE, 92 : *a.* To be lamented; mournful; as a word of contempt or ridicule, sorry, pitiful.

Lam'-en-ta-bly, *ad.* Mournfully; pitifully.

Lam'-en-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief; a discourse full of lamentation.

LAMENTINE=läm'-än-tine, *s.* A large fish, being a species of walrus, sea-cow, or manatee.

LAMIA, läm'-ë-dä, *s.* A witch or she-demon.

LAMINA, läm'-ë-nä, [Lat.] *s.* A thin plate or scale. The plural is Lam'-inæ, (nee, 103.)

Lam'-i-na'-ted, *a.* Having a contexture as of plates one lying over another.

Lam'-i-nar, 34 : *a.* Consisting of layers.

Lam'-i-na-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be formed into laminae.

LAM'-BI-LAR, *a.* Composed of thin scales or flakes.

Lam'-el-la'-ted, *a.* Formed of, or covered with thin plates.

LA-MEI-LÆ, (-læt, 103) *s. pl.* Thin scales which are found in various natural objects; as those which compose certain shells, and those which form the under part of some species of fungus. This is the parent word of the two preceding, and is a diminutive of the leading word.

La-mel'-li-form, *a.* Having the form of lamellæ.

To LAMM=läm, *v. o.* To beat; an old cant word.

LAMMAS=läm'-mäs, *s.* Literally, loaf-mas, or day of thanksgiving for the first fruits of the earth;—the first of August.

LAMP=lämp, *s.* A light produced from oil with a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; figuratively, a light of any kind. *Safety Lamp* is one used in coal mines.

Lamp'-ic, *a.* Obtained by using a lamp, as lampic acid.

LAN

Lamp'-ing, *a.* Shining, sparkling. [Spenser.]

Lamp'-black, *s.* Black pigment originally obtained from the smoke of a lamp.

LAMPASS=läm'-päss, *s.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth, about the size of a nut.

LAMPOON=läm'-pöön', *s.* A personal satire to vex rather than reform; abuse, censure.

To Lam'-poon', *v. a.* To censure abusively.

Lam'-poon'-er, *s.* A scurrilous writer of personal satire.

LAMPREY=läm'-prøy, *s.* A fish much like the eel. *Lamp'-ron*, *Lamp'-rel*, are the same, or of the same kind.

LANATED=lā'-nā-tēd, *a.* Woolly.

La'-nar-y, *s.* A store-place for wool.

LANCE=lānce, 11 : *s.* A long spear.

To Lance, *v. a.* To cut with a lance; to cut or open with a lancet; to let blood; to throw in the manner of a lance.—See To Launch.

LAN'-cet, *s.* Literally, a small lance,—a surgical knife of delicate make for opening a vein and similar operations; a thin pointed window so called as resembling a lancet in shape.

LAN'-cet, *s.* One that lances; a soldier that carries a lance; anciently, a lancet.

Lance'-ly, *a.* Suitable to a lance. [Sidney.]

Lan''-ce-o-la'-ted, *a.* Shaped as a lance. [Bot.]

Lance'-pe-sade', *s.* An old name for an officer under a corporal, or a reduced officer.

To LANCH, *v. a.* To throw or let loose, as a lance from the hand.—See To Launch.

To LAN'-CI-NATE, 105 : *v. a.* To tear, to lacerate.

Lan'-ci-na'-tion, 89 : *s.* A tearing; laceration.

LAND=länd, *s.* A district or country distinct from other countries; earth distinct from water, or as opposed to sea; ground; the ground which a man possesses as his own, real estate; the people who inhabit a land or country, nation; To make land, to approach land when at sea.

To Land, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on shore, to disembark.—*new.* To go on shore from a ship or boat.

See LANDAU after the present class.

Land'-ed, *a.* Disembarked; having an estate in land; consisting of real estate.

Land'-ing, *s.* A landing-place.

Land'-less, *a.* Destitute of land.

Land'-ward, *ad.* Toward the land.

To LAND'-DAMN, 156 : *v. a.* To damn so as to prevent living in the land: it is supposed, however, to be the corruption of a phrase, signifying to kill, in which *land* meant urine, and the remaining syllable was *dam*, to shut in or up. [Shaks.]

LAND'-GRAVE, *s.* In Germany, the title of certain princes having estates called *Landgraviates*.

To LAND'-LOCK, *v. a.* To enclose or encompass by land.

LAND'-LORD, *s.* The lord of the manor or of land; hence, the holder of a tenement to whom a rent is paid; the master of a house who entertains his friends or tenants; hence, the host or master of an inn.

Land'-la-dy, *s.* A female land-holder; much more commonly, the mistress of an inn.

LAND'-MAN, *s.* One who serves on land, opposed to sea-man. *Land'-mas* has the same meaning, but is generally applied by sailors to a novice in the sea-service.

LAND'-MARK, *s.* A mark to designate the boundary; a guide on land to ships at sea.

LAND'-SCAPE, *s.* A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend at a view; a picture taking in an extent of country.

To Land'-scape, *v. a.* To represent in landscape. [Obs.]

Among the remaining compounds are *Land'-breese*, *Land'-fall*, (a falling of property to any one, by a

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāa: gōōd: j'ōō, i, e, jēu, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.
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death; also, in seaman's language, the first land seen after a voyage;) *Land'-flood*; *Land'-force*, (as opposed to naval force;) *Land'-holder*; *Land'-jobber*, (one who speculates on land as a trade;) *Land'-luper*, (a word of contempt for a landsman;) *Land'-ship*, (the falling of a mass of earth down the sides of a mountain;) *Land'-strait*, (a narrow strip of land;) *Land'-tax*; *Land'-turn*, (a land breeze;) *Land'-writer*, (a customs-office officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods;) *Land'-wind*, (wind blowing from the land;) *Land'-worker*, (one who tills or prepares ground;) &c.

LANDAU=län'-däu, *s.* A coach which opens and closes at the top, originally from *Landau* in Germany. *Lan'-dau-let'*, *s.* A chariot opening as a landau.

LANE=länt, *s.* A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street; a narrow pass.

L'N'GRAGE, län'-gräc, 158: *s.* A sort of chain-shot, otherwise called *L'NO'XEL* shot.

LANGTERALOO=läng'-tér-ä-loo', *s.* The name of an old game at cards, often abridged to *Lan'-terloo'* and *Lang'tra*.

LANGUAGE, län'-gwäc, 158, 145, 99: *s.* Human speech; the speech of any one nation; style, manner of expression; a nation as distinguished by its language; any manner of expressing thought.

To Lan'-guage, *v. a.* To express in language. [Obs.]

Lan'-guaged, 114: *a.* Skilful in languages; eloquent.

Lan'-guage-mas'-ter, *s.* A teacher of languages.

LAN'-GUET, *s.* Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID, län'-gwüd, 158, 145: *a.* Faint, weak, feeble; dull in spirits, heartless.

Lan'-guid-ly, *ad.* Weakly, feebly.

Lan'-guid-ness, *s.* State of being languid.

To LAN'-GUISH, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow feeble; to pine away; to be no longer vigorous; to sink or pine under some slow passion; to look with softness or tenderness;—*act.* [Milton, Dryden.] To make feeble; to depress.

Lan'-guish, *s.* State of pining; soft appearance.

Lan'-guish-er, *s.* One who languishes.

Lan'-guish-ing, *a.* and *s.* Having a soft appearance, or look as of fainting;—*s.* Loss of strength.

Lan'-guish-ment, *s.* State of pining; [Spenser;] softness. [Dryden.]

LAN'-GUOA, (län'-gwor, 38) *s.* Lassitude, faintness, wearisomeness; softness, laxity; listlessness.

Lan'-guor-ous, 120: *a.* Tedious, melancholy. [Spenser.]

To LAN'-GURE, *v. n.* To languish. [Spenser.]

LANIARD, län'-yard, 146: *s.* A short piece of line or rope used in fastening tackle on shipboard.

To LANIATE, län'-ä-ät, 92, 146: *v. a.* To divide or cut up, as a butcher; to tear in pieces.

Lan'-iar-y, (-yär-äy) *s.* Shambles. [Cockeram.]

LAN'-NER, *s.* A species of hawk.

Lan'-ner-et, *s.* A little hawk.

LANIFEROUS, lä-nif'-ér-üs, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing wool, as plants: *LANIO'EROUS*, bearing wool, as sheep.

Lan'-i-fice, 105: *s.* Woollen manufacture. [Brown.]

LAN'-NU'-GI-NOUS, *a.* Covered with down or soft hair.

LANK, län'-k, 159: *a.* (Compare *Languish*, &c.) Loose, not filled or stiffened out, not plump; thin, slender: Milton has used it for *languid*.

To Lank, *v. n.* To become lank. [Shaks.]

Lank'-y, 105: *a.* Lank and tall. [Vulgar.]

Lank'-ly, *ad.* Loosely, thinly.

Lank'-ness, *s.* Want of plumpness.

LANNER, &c.—See under *To Laniate*.

LANSQUENET, läncc'-kén-ët, 76, 145: *s.* Literally, a lance-soldier; a foot-soldier; it is also the name of a game at cards vulgarly called *Lamb-kinnet*.

LANTERN=län'-tern, *s.* A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse; a little dome or a sort of turret raised over the room of a building to let in light. *Lanthon* is a wrong orthography of this word. Among the compounds are *Lan'tern-fly*, (the glow-worm,) and *Lan'tern-jaws*, (jaws thin as the case of a lantern,) &c.

LANUGINOUS.—See under *Laniferous*.

LAP=läp, *s.* Any loose part or flap of a garment; the part of the clothes spreading horizontally above the knees when a person is seated; hence, the same horizontal place in a sitting position, without reference to the clothes.

To Lap, *v. a.* and *n.* To infold, to involve:—*neu.* To be spread or turned over something.

Lap'-per, *s.* One that laps or wraps himself up.

Lap'-ling, *s.* One wrapped up in pleasures of sense. [Hewitt.]

Lap'-pet, 14: *s.* A little lap or flap hanging from a head-dress.

Lap'-el, 12: *s.* The facing or front of a coat that laps over.

LAP'-DOG, *s.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

LAP'-FUL, 117: *s.* A quantity that fills the lap.

LAP'-STONE, *s.* A stone which a shoemaker places on his lap to hammer his leather on.

LAP'-WING, *s.* A bird that flaps his wings a great deal, the pewit.

LAP'-WORK, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Work in which one part laps over another.

*To LAP=läp, *v. n.* and *a.* To take up liquid food by frequent and rapid dips of the tongue:—*act.* To lick up.*

Lap'-per, *s.* One that takes up with his tongue.

LAPEL, **LAPPER**, **LAPPEL**, &c.—See under *Lap*, and *To Lap*.

LAPIDARY, läp'-ä-där-äy, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to stones; inscribed on stone as an epitaph:—*s.* One who cuts and polishes precious stones; one skilled in the nature of precious stones.

Lap'-i-dist, *s.* A lapidary. [Ray.]

Lap'-i-cide, 6: *s.* A stone-cutter.

To Lap'-i-date, *v. a.* To stone or kill by stoning.

Lap'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A stoning.

La-pid'-eo-ous, 120: *a.* Stony, of the nature of stone.

Lap'-i-des'-cent, *a.* Growing or turning to stone.

Lap'-i-des'-cence, *s.* Stony concretion.

To La-pid'-i-fy, 81, 6: *v. v. a.* and *n.* To form into stone:—*neu.* To become stone.

La-pid'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of growing into stone by process of natural chemistry.

Lap'-i-dif'-ic, 88: *a.* Forming or converting to stone.

LA'-PIS, 94: *s.* A stone: this word is the parent of the class.

La'-pis-laz'-u-li, *s.* Azure stone.

LAPSE, läps, 189: *s.* A glide or gliding, flow, fall, smooth course; a slight declension from duty, a little fault; an omission to present to a benefice, which translates the right to another.

To Lapse, *v. n.* and *a.* To glide slowly; to flow; to slip in religious or moral faith or conduct; to slip by inadvertency; to fall to another proprietor through the negligence of a former:—*act.* To suffer to slip, or be vacant.

Lapsed, (läpst, 114, 143) *a.* Fallen by event; let slip; lost.

LAPSTONE, **LAPWING**, &c.—See under *Lap*.

LAR=lar, 33: *s.* A household god. The classical plural is *La'-res*, (101,) but Milton uses *Lars*.

LARBOARD=lar'-board, *s.* The left-hand side to a person on shipboard in looking towards the head; it is opposed to starboard.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thén, 166.

LARCENY, lar'-cè-nèy, 105: *s.* Theft of another's goods in his absence or without his knowledge; if the goods stolen be under the value of 12d. it is *petty larceny*; otherwise, it is *grand larceny*; the word thus defined, in both degrees, is *simple larceny*; *mixed larceny* always includes some atrocious circumstance that changes the nature of the crime.

LARCH=lartch, *s.* A kind of pine tree.

LARD=lard, 33: *s.* Fat of swine; bacon.

To Lard, *v. a. and n.* To stuff with bacon; to put lard upon, to baste; to mix with something by way of seasoning:—*new.* To grow fat.

Lar-da'-ceous, (-sh'us, 147) *a.* Of the nature of lard. [Coxe.]

LAR'-DER, 36: *s.* The room where meat is salted or kept; in some old authors it is called a *Lardry*.

Lar'-der-er, *s.* One who has charge of a larder.

LARGE, larg, 33: *a.* Spread out in size, big, bulky; wide, extensive; comprehensive; copious; and hence, liberal, abundant: *At large*, without restraint; diffusely: *Largeheartedness*, comprehensive and liberal qualities of heart.

Large'-ly, *ad.* Widely; copiously; liberally.

Large'-ness, *s.* Bigness; amplitude; liberality.

LAR'-GESS, *s.* A gift, a bounty, a present.

Lar-git'-ion, (-gish'-ün, 89) *s.* The act of giving. [Obs.]

LAR'-GO, [Italian *adj.*] *adv.* Slowly: *i. e.* *enlarge* or prolong the notes:—it indicates a slow movement, but not so slow as *adagio*. A large was formerly a musical note equal to four breves.

Lar-ghe'-to, (-güé'-tò, 161) *adv.* Rather slowly, or not so slowly as *largo*.

LARK=lark, *s.* A bird that rises in the air perpendicularly while singing. *To Lark*, to catch larks, and in vulgar cant language to sport, to make sport; hence, *Lark*, in vulgar language, is sport.

Lark'-er, 36: *s.* A catcher of larks.

Among the compounds are Lark'-like; and, as names of plants, *Lark'-heel*, and *Lark'-spur*.

LARMIER, lar'-mè-er, 105, 36: *s.* Literally, the tear-dropper;—the flat jutting part of a cornice; the eave or drip of a house.

LARUM=lär'-üm, *s.* Alarm; noise noting danger.

LARVA=lar'-vå, 2: *s. sing.* } Literally, a fly-

LARVÆ=lar'-vét, 103: *s. pl.* } ing insect in a marked state, that is, a caterpillar state, when the parts which are to be unfolded lie concealed under a skin.

LAR'-VÅ-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as in a mask.

LARYNX, lår'-ingks, 158: *s.* The windpipe.

La-ryn'-ge-al, (-ring'-gué-ål, 77) *a.* Pertaining to the larynx. *La-ryn'-ge-an* has the same meaning.

Lar'-yn-got'-o-my, *s.* The operation of cutting the windpipe to give respiration when it is obstructed.

LASCAR=lås-car', *s.* A native seaman or native gunner in the East Indies.

LASCIVIOUS, lās-civ'-è-us, 59, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

Las-civ'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* In a lascivious manner.

Las-civ'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Wantonness, looseness.

LAS-CIV'-I-ENT, *a.* Lascivious. [Obs.]

Las-civ'-i-en-cy, *s.* Lasciviousness. [Obs.]

LASH=lāsh, *s.* The thong or pliant part of a whip; the stroke given with the thong; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm; in an obsolete sense, the same as *leash*, or the string with which an animal is held.

To Lash, *v. a.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to beat with a sharp sound as in lashing; to satirize; to throw up with a sudden spring; in sea-language, to tie or bind as with a lash,—to lace:—*new.* To ply the whip. Our old writers sometimes use this verb as we now use *To Lash* or *Lash* out, in the sense of to break into extravagance or unruliness.

Lash'-er, *s.* One that lashes or whips.

Lash'-ing, *s.* A rope to lash or tie with.

LASK=lāsk, *s.* The state of lax bowels. [Obs.]

LASS=lās, 11: *s.* A girl, a young maiden; it is now seldom said but of a country girl, or of a girl whose appearance gives the notion of one.

Lass'-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by his mistress.

LASSITUDE, lās'-sè-tùde, 105: *s.* Weariness, fatigue; a morbid languor.

LAST=lāst, 11: *a. and ad.* (See *Late*.) That comes after all the rest in time,—latest; that comes after the rest in order of place,—hindmost; that has none beyond; next before the present; utmost:—*At last*, in conclusion: *The last*, the end:—*adv.* The last time; the time next before the present; in conclusion.

Last'-ly, *ad.* In the last place.

To LAST=lāst, *v. n.* To endure, to continue.

Last'-ing, *a.* Continuing, durable, perpetual.

Last'-ing-ly, *ad.* Durably; perpetually.

Last'-ing-ness, *s.* Quality of being lasting.

LAST=lāst, *s.* A mould for forming shoes.

LAST=lāst, *s.* A load; a certain measure.

Last'-age, *s.* Duty paid for freightage; ballast.

LATCH=lātch, *s.* The catch of a door moved by a string or handle.

To Latch, *v. a.* To catch; to fasten with a latch.

LATCH'-ER, *s.* A sort of buckle, or a string, for fastening the shoe.

Latch'-es, 14, 151: *s. pl.* Small lines like loops used in connecting the head and foot of a sail, otherwise called *Latching*.

To LATCH=lātch, *v. a.* To smear. [Shaks.]

LATE=lāte, *a. and ad.* (See the comparative and superlative below.) After the usual time; existing but now, or a little time ago; that came or arrived but a little time ago:—*adv.* After long delays, or a long time, often preceded by *too*, implying that the proper time is past; not long ago; far in the season, or in the day, or in the night, but specially in the night: *Of late*, lately, in time near the present.

La'-ted, *a.* Belated. [Shaks.]

Late'-ly, *ad.* Not long ago, recently

La'-tish, *a.* Somewhat late.

Late'-ness, *s.* Time far advanced; state of being beyond the proper time.

Late'-ward, 38: *a. and ad.* Somewhat late. [Obs.]

La'-ter, **Lat'-ter**, *adj. comp.* } Of these words, the **La'-test**, **Last**, *adj. super.* } regular forms, **Later** and **Latest**, are used with reference to the first and simplest meaning of the positive word, **Late**. For the senses of **Latter** and **Last**, see these words in their respective alphabetic places.

LATENT=lā'-tènt, *a.* Hid, concealed, secret.

La'-ten-cy, *s.* State of being latent.

LAT'-I-TANT, *a.* Lurking, lying hid

Lat'-i-tan-cy, *s.* State of being latent.

Lat'-i-tat, (literally, he lies hid,) *s.* A writ to summon a person, as from a supposed hiding-place, before the Court of King's Bench.

Lat'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* State of lying concealed.

LATERAL=lā'-ér-ål, *a.* Of or belonging to the side; proceeding from the side; having a direction at right angles to a vertical line: A legate *à latere* is a pope's legate sent as from his side. *Lateral* has no connection with this, but is the name of a church at Rome.

Lat'-er-al-ly, *ad.* By the side, sideways; at right angles to a vertical line.

Lat'-er-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of having distinct sides. [Brown.]

Lat'-er-i-fo'-li-ous, 120: *a.* Growing on the side of a leaf at the base. [Bot.]

LATERITIOUS, lā'-ér-ish'-ūs, 90: *a.* Resembling brick.

LATEWARD.—See under *Late*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy; chāp'-mán; pā'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ō, *i. e. few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

LATH, *lath*, *pl.* *laths*, 122, 166: *s.* A thin slip of wood, used in roofing a house, previously to placing the tiles.

To Lath, *v. a.* To fill up with lath.

Lath-y, 105: *a.* Thin or long as a lath.

LATH, *lath*, *pl.* *laths*, *s.* A part of a county, containing sometimes three, sometimes four hundred; but in Ireland, a portion less than a hundred.

LATHE=*lathē*, 171: *s.* An engine by which any substance, as wood, ivory, &c. is cut and turned.

To LATHER=*lath'-er*, *v. n.* and *a.* To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy:—*act.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

Lath'-er, *s.* Foam made with soap and water; a foam of like kind, as the sweat of a horse.

LATHY.—See under *Lath*.

LATIBULUM=*lā-tīb'-ū-lūm*, [Lat.] *s.* A hiding-place, a cave, a burrow.

LATICLAVE.—See under *Latitude*.

LATIN=*lāt'-in*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Latins, Roman:—*s.* The language of the ancient Romans; Ascham uses it to signify a Latin exercise.

Lāt'-in-ly, *ad.* So as to understand Latin. [Obs.]

To Lāt'-in, *v. a.* To turn into Latin. [Obs.]

To Lāt'-in-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To use Latin words or phrases:—*act.* To give Latin terminations to.

Lāt'-in-ism, 158: *s.* A Latin idiom.

Lāt'-in-ist, *s.* One skilled in Latin.

Lā-tin'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

LATIROSTROUS.—See under *Latitude*.

LATISH.—See under *Late*.

LATITANT, LATITATION, &c.—See under *Latent*.

LATITUDE=*lāt'-ē-tūde*, *s.* Breadth, width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line from right to left; the extent of the earth or heavens reckoned from the equator to either pole, opposed to longitude; hence, the distance of any place from the equator towards either pole; generally, room, space, extent; figuratively, breadth or extent with respect to the meaning of words,—to principles of action,—or to knowledge; laxity; undefined freedom; diffusion.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to latitude.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-na'-ri-an, 90, 41: *a.* and *s.* Not restrained, not confined by precise limits; free, thinking or acting at large:—*s.* One who indulges in latitude of opinion, particularly in religious opinions; hence, one who departs from orthodoxy.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-na'-ri-a-nism, 158: *s.* The manner of thinking of a latitudinarian.

Lāt'-i-CLAVE, *s.* An ornament worn by Roman senators, supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple set with studs.

Lāt'-i-ROS'-TROUS, *a.* Broad beaked, as a bird.

LATRANT=*lā'-trānt*, *a.* Barking.

To Lā-trate, *v. n.* To bark: hence, *Latra'tion*. [Cockeram.]

LATRIA=*lā-trī'-d*, *s.* The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from *Dulia*: the former is sometimes understood as the worship of God; the latter, as adoration paid to saints.

LATROCINY, *lāt'-rō-cīn-ēy*, 105: *s.* Theft, larceny. [Stackhouse.]

LATTEN=*lāt'-tēn*, *s.* Iron plate covered with tin; a mixed metal made of copper and calamine.

Lāt'-TEN-BRASS, *s.* Plates of milled brass.

LATTER=*lāt'-ter*, *a.* (See *Late*.) Happening or existing after something else, opposed to *former* in time; mentioned last of two, opposed to *former* in order of place: sometimes it is used for *later* simply as the comparative of *late*.

Lāt'-ter-ly, 105: *ad.* Of late, lately.

Lāt'-ter-math, *s.* The after mowing; aftermath.

LATTICE=*lāt'-tiss*, 105: *s.* (Compare *Lath*.)

Any work of wood or iron made by crossing laths or thin pieces, and forming open squares like net-work.

To Lāt'-tice, *v. a.* To form with cross-bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice.

LAUD=*lāud*, *s.* Praise; honourable mention; that part of worship which consists of praise; in Chaucer and Spenser we meet with *Loos*, equally related to the original Latin word *Laus*.

To Laud, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate, to extol.

Laud'-er, *s.* One who lauds.

Laud'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable; hence, good, salubrious.

Laud'-a-bly, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.

Laud'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Praiseworthiness.

Laud'-a-tive, 105: *s.* A panegyric. [Bacon.]

Laud'-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Containing praise:—*s.* That which contains praise.

LAUD'-A-NUM, (*lōd'-d-nūm*, 119) *s.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine, so called from its *laudable* or health-restoring qualities in certain cases.

To LAUGH, *lāf*, 122, 162: *v. n.* and *a.* (The old pret. was *Lough*.) To make that convulsive noise which sudden merriment excites, and which is accompanied when vehement with a shaking of the sides; in poetical language, to be gay, to appear gay or lively: *To Laugh at*, to ridicule; *To Laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery and contempt. (These examples show the active sense.) *Laugh-and-lay-down* is the name of a game at cards.

Laugh, *s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth.

Laughed, (*lāf*, 143) *pret.* and *part.* of *To Laugh*.

Laugh'-er, *s.* One who laughs; one who loves mirth.

Laugh'-ing, *a.* In a state of laughter; gay, mirthful.

Laugh'-ing-ly, *ad.* With laughter; in a merry way.

Laugh'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may excite laughter.

Laugh'-ter, *s.* Convulsive expression of merriment.

LAUGH'-ING-STOCK, *s.* An object of ridicule, a butt.

To LAUNCH, *lāntch*, 122: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *To Lance*, under *Lance*.) To move or cause to slide into the water; to send from the land, to lance:—*new*. To move or slide into the water, as a ship; to move as into a large space, to expatiate in language; to plunge.

Launch, *s.* The act of letting a ship out of dock, and causing her to slide into the water; a kind of boat, lower, longer, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat.

LAUND=*lāund*, *s.* A lawn. [Obs.]

LAUNDRESS, LAUNDER.—See under *To Lave*.

LAUREL, *lōr'-ēl*, 119: *s.* The bay-tree, or cherry-bay, with which honorary wreaths were made.

Laur'-elled, 114: *a.* Crowned with laurel.

To LAU'-RE-ATE, (*lāw'-rē-āte*) *v. a.* To crown in token of merit, particularly of literary merit.

Lau'-re-ate, *a.* and *s.* Invested with a laurel wreath:—*s.* One crowned with laurel; specially, the king's poet, first so called in King Edward the fourth's time.

Lau'-re-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of conferring a degree together with a wreath of laurel.

LAU'-RUS-TI'-NUS, *s.* An evergreen shrub.

LAVA, LAVATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To LAVE=*lāve*, *v. a.* and *n.* To wash; to bathe:—*new*. To bathe, to wash one's self:—See also after this class.

Lā'-ver, 36: *s.* One that washes; [Obs.] A washing vessel; a large basin; an aquatic plant.

Lāv'-a-tor-y, 92, 129, 18, 103: *s.* A wash or fluid for washing diseased parts; a place for washing.

La'-va-tion, 89: *s.* A washing or cleansing.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

LAW

LAZ

LAV-VA, 97: *s.* The matter which washes down from a burning mountain.

LAV-EN-DER, *s.* A laundress. [Chaucer.] A plant, or a genus of plants, so called as having been used in places for *laving*.

LAUN-DER, (lān'-der, 122) *s.* (Originally, Laverder, and *u* in old English spelling being the same letter.) A laundress.

To Laun-der, *v. a.* To wash, to wet. [Shaks.]

Laun-der-er, *s.* One who launders. [Butler.]

Laun'-dress, *s.* A washerwoman: some of our old authors use it as a verb signifying to work as a laundress.

Laun'-dry, *s.* A washing; a place for washing.

To LAVE=lāv, *v. a.* To throw up or out; to lade out. [Out of use.]

LAV-ER-EARED, 114: *a.* Large-eared. [Bp. Hall.]

To LAVEER=lāv-ēr, *v. a.* To veer. [Dryden.]

LAVEROCK=lāv'-ēr-ock, *s.* A lark. [Iz. Walt.]

LAVISH=lāv'-ish, *a.* Indiscreetly liberal, prodigal, wasteful; wild, unrestrained.

To Lav'-ish, *v. a.* To waste, to squander.

Lav'-ish-er, *s.* One who lavishes, a prodigal.

Lav'-ish-ly, *ad.* With profusion, wastefully.

Lav'-ish-ment, **Lav'-ish-ness**, *s.* Prodigality.

LAVOLTA=lāv-vōl'-tā, [Ital.] *s.* An old dance requiring activity: *Lavolt* is the same.

LAW=lāw, *s.* (Compare *To Lay*.) That which is *laid* down by competent authority as a rule of action for intelligent beings,—a statute, an edict, a commandment, whether express or tacitly admitted; a theoretical principle deduced from practice; a permanent effect inductively ascertained as taking place throughout some defined class of natural phenomena. Of the first of these three senses, the following are special or consequential applications: the Mosaic institution, distinguished from the Gospel, the books containing that institution, distinguished from the prophetic books of the Old Testament; any body of decrees with reference to the time, the place, or the purpose of their institution; the subject or science of laws collectively,—jurisprudence; judicial process:—it is to be observed that when edicts or commands from different sources clash, only one can be truly a law, namely, that which emanates from the paramount authority.

Law'-ful, 117: *a.* Agreeable to law; constituted by law; rightful.

Law'-ful-ly, *ad.* Legally.

Law'-ful-ness, *s.* Legality.

Law'-ing, *s.* The act of complying with a forest law by cutting off the claws and balls of a mastiff's fore-feet,—expediation.

Law'-less, *a.* Unrestrained by law; illegal.

Law'-less-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

Law'-less-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law.

Law'-yer, *s.* One versed in the laws; a practitioner of law.

Law'-yer-ly, *a.* Judicial. [Milton: prose.]

LAW-GIV-ER, *s.* A legislator.

LAW-giv'-ing, *a.* Legislative.

LAW-SUIT, *s.* A process in law; a litigation.

Among the remaining compounds are *Law'-breaker*; *Law'-day*, (a day of open court; a leet or sheriff's tour); *Law'-maker*; *Law'-monger*, (a pettifogger); *Law'-yer-like*, &c.

LAWN=lāwn, *s.* An open space between woods; a plain in a park.

Lawn'-y, 105: *a.* Level as a plain. [Thomson.]

LAWN=lāwn, *s.* and *a.* A sort of fine linen used in the sleeves of bishops.—*adj.* Made of lawn.

Lawn'-y, *a.* Made of lawn. [Bp. Hall.]

LAWYER, &c.—See under *Law*.

LAX, lācks, 189: *a.* and *s.* Loose, slack, not firmly united; not rigidly exact, not strict; not healthily retentive in body:—*s.* A looseness: with a different etymology, it is an obsolete name for a sort of salmon.

Lax'-ly, 105: *ad.* Loosely; without exactness.

Lax'-ness, *s.* State of being lax.

Lax'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Looseness of texture, slackness; want of precision.

Lax'-i-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of rendering lax:—*s.* A medicine gently purgative.

Lax'-i-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of relaxing.

Lax-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of loosening; state of being loosened.

LAY, *pret.* of the *v. n.* *To Lie*, which see.

To LAY=lāy, *v. a.* and *n.* To place or put so

1 **Laid**=lāid, *that* the object shall be flat or ex-
Laid=lāid, *tended*, sometimes with the notion of its not being easily movable when placed; to place or put generally; to beat down, as corn or grass; to keep from rising, as dust; to allay; to prohibit from walking, as a spirit; to give or offer to give in the way of deposit, as a wager; to exclude from the body, as an egg; to apply; to apply with violence; to place in mental view, as a plan; to impose; to impute: *To lay apart or aside*, to put away; *To lay by*, to put from one; also, to reserve for a future time: *To lay down*, to deposit; to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition: *To lay for*, (an old phrase), to wait for insidiously: *To lay forth*, to lay out as a dead person; also, in old phrase, to enlarge in words: *To lay hold*, to seize: *To lay in*, to store: *To lay on*, to apply with violence: *To lay open*, to expose: *To lay out*, to expend; to display; to plan; also, with the reciprocal pronoun, to predetermine the employment of time and exertions; also, to dress in grave-clothes and place in decent posture: *To lay to*, to charge upon; in old phrase, to apply with vigour; likewise, in old phrase, to harass: *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect deeply: *To lay up*, to store up; also, to confine to the bed or chamber: *To lay the land*, to sail from it so that it sinks or disappears.—*new*. To produce eggs; in old phrase, to contrive: *To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms in all directions: *To lay at*, to aim at with a blow: *To lay on*, to strike: *To lay out*, to purpose: *To lay upon*, to wager upon; also, in old phrase, to importune.

Lay, *s.* A row, a stratum; a wager; grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed:—See *Lea*.

Lay'-er, *s.* One that lays, as a hen; that which is laid, a stratum, a row, a bed; a twig or shoot laid or put under ground for propagation.

Lay'-land, *s.* Fallow land, lea land.

Lay'-man, **Lay'-fig-ure**, *s.* An image used by painters in contriving attitudes:—See also hereafter.

Lay'-stall, (-stāw, 112) *s.* A place for laying what is swept from the stables, a dunghill.

LAY=lāy, *s.* A song or poem. [Poet.]

LAY=lāy, *a.* Regarding or belonging to the people distinct from the clergy. The lay clerk of a church is the one who leads the people in their responses, and is not in orders.

Lay'-man, *s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy.

LAY'-MAN, *a.* Lay, belonging to the people.

Lay'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The people as distinct from the clergy.

LAZAR=lā'-zar, *s.* One like Lazarus in the parable, unsightly and infectious from disease and sores.

Lā'-zar-like, **Lā'-zar-ly**, *a.* Full of sores.

Lā'-zar-house, *s.* A hospital. [Milton.]

Lā'-zar-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

Lā'-zā-ret'-TO, [Ital.] *s.* A lazaret-house: it is sometimes contracted to *Lā'-a-ret*.

To LAZE=lāz, *v. n.* and *a.* To be idle:—*act.* To waste in idleness. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, h, &c. *mule*, 171.

LEA

La'-zy, 105: *a.* Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

La'-zi-ly, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

La'-zi-ness, *s.* Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZULI, lăz'-û-ll, *s.* Azure-stone: *Laz'-u-lite* is a mineral like it, but not so intense in colour.

LEA=lē, 103: *s.* (See *Lay* under *To Lay*.) A pasture, a meadow; a plain.

To LEACH.—See *To Letch* along with *Letch* (*s.*); or *To Leech* under *Leech* (*s.*).

LEAD, lēd, 120: *s.* A soft heavy metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue; a plummet for sounding at sea; in the plural, a flat roof covered with lead.

To Lead, *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner.

Lead'-y, *a.* Of the colour of lead. [Sir T. Elyot.]

Lead'-en, 114: *a.* Made of lead; heavy, motionless; unwilling; dull, stupid.

Among the compounds are *Lead'-en-hearted*; *Lead'-en-heeled*; *Lead'-en-stepping*; and *Lead'-en-wort*, the name of a plant.

To LEAD=lēad, } *v. a.* and *n.* To guide by the
LEAD=lēd, 135: } hand; hence, to conduct, to

LEAD=lēd, 135: } go before in showing the way, to conduct as a chief; to induce; to entice; to proceed in, as to lead a pleasant life:—*new*. To go before; to take precedence or pre-eminence in any affair: *To lead off*, to begin.

Lead, *s.* Guidance; precedence.

Lead'-er, 36: *s.* One that leads; a guide; a chief.

Lead'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Principal, chief:—*s.* Guidance, conduct.

Lead'-man, *s.* He who leads a dance. [B. Jon.]

Lead'-ing-strings, 143: *s. pl.* Strings by which children are supported before they can walk without help.

Among the compounds are *Lead'-horse*, (a sumpter horse); *Lead'-captain*, (a favourite that follows as if led by a string); &c.

LEADY, &c.—See under *Lead*, (the metal.)

LEAF=leaf, 103: *sing.* } *s.* The green, and

LEAVES, lēavz, 189, 143: *pl.* } generally deciduous parts of plants and flowers; that which resembles a leaf in thinness and extension, as a part of a book whose two sides are pages; and from analogy to this last, one side of a double door; the movable side of a table; any thing foliated, or thinly beated.

To Leaf, *v. n.* To shoot out or produce leaves.

Leaf'-y, 105: *a.* Full of leaves: this is better than *Leaf'-y*, which may also be met with. So *Leaf'-iness*, the *rusts*. is better than *Leaf'-i-ness*.

Leaf'-age, *s.* Leaves collectively: store of leaves.

Leafed, (leaf, 114, 143) *a.* Having leaves: in composition, **Leaved** (lēavd) is most in use; as in *Two-leaved*, *Thick-leaved*, &c.

Leaf'-less, *a.* Having no leaves: this is better than *Leave'-less*, which may also be met with.

Leaf'-let, *s.* A little leaf.

Leaf'-stalk, (-stăwk, 139) *s.* The petiole or stalk which supports the leaf.

LEAGUE, lēag=lēguz, 189: *s.* A confederacy; a combination for interest or friendship.

To League, *v. n.* To unite, to confederate.

Leagued, 114: *a.* Confederated.

Leaf'-guer, (-guer) *s.* One united in a confederacy; also, in a sense now disused, a camp; an investment.

LEAGUE, lēguz, *s.* Originally, the stone laid or fixed to mark the end of a league; now, the distance itself, namely, three miles. A French league is two miles and a half all but 132 yards; a Dutch or German league is equal to four miles.

LEAK=lēak, *s.* A hole which lets in water: Spenser uses it as an adjective for *Leaky*.

To Leak, *v. n.* To let out in drops, or to receive in,

LEA

as a containing vessel, some fluid substance: It may be found as an active verb in some phrases, as *To leak* or *to leak out* air, that is, to let out air.

Leak'-age, *s.* A leaking; the quantity that leaks out; an allowance in commerce for loss out of vessels holding liquids.

Leak'-y, *a.* Defective in power to retain or exclude fluids; figuratively, unretentive of secrets.

LEAM=lēam, *s.* A string to hold a dog; hence, *Leam'-er*, a dog, a sort of bound. [Obs.]

To LEAN=lēan, *v. n.* and *a.* To incline, or deviate from an upright position; to tend towards; to rest against; to be in a bending posture; to waver, to totter:—*act.* To cause to lean. With a different etymology, it has the obsolete or provincial signification of *to conceal*.

LEAN=lēan, *a.* and *s.* Wanting flesh, meagre, not fat; not unctuous; thin; hungry; low, poor, in opposition to *great* or *rich*; jejune, not embellished; shallow, dull:—*s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

Lean'-ly, *ad.* Meagrely. [Sherwood.] Spenser uses *Lean'-y*, which Todd interprets alert, active, deriving it from a different word.

Lean'-ness, *s.* Want of flesh; meagreness; want or poverty of matter; want of spiritual comfort.

To LEAP=lēap, *v. n.* and *a.* (See the *pret.* and *part. below*.) To move upward or progressively by a spring without change of the feet,—to jump; to bound, to spring; to start:—*act.* To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as the male of certain beasts.

Leap, *s.* Jump; act of leaping; space passed, or proposed to be passed, by leaping; assault by leaping; embrace by leaping; figuratively, a sudden transition.

Leap'-er, *s.* One that leaps; a dancer.

Leap'-ing-ly, *ad.* By leaps.

LEAP'-FROG, *s.* A play of leaping like frogs.

LEAP'-YEAR, *s.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years, and which does not make every date in each respective month from March to March fall on the day of the week following that on which it fell in the previous year, as is the case with common years, but *leaps* over a day to make it fall on the next day of the week, that is, two days after that of the previous year.

I LEAPED, LEAPED, (lēpt, 135, 120, 114, 143) The *preterit tense* and the *past participle* of *To Leap*: the old *pret.* *Lope* is quite obs.

To LEARN, lern, 131, 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To gain knowledge of, or skill in; our old writers, and the vulgar to this day, also use it in the sense of *to teach*, which sense in good society is obsolete:—*new*. To gain or receive knowledge, followed by *of*.

Learned, 114: *part.* Obtained as knowledge or information: it is commonly though irregularly pronounced not *lerned*, but *lernt*.

Learn'-ed, 114: *a.* Versed in literature and science; skillful, followed by *in*; in old authors, *wise*.

Learn'-ed-ly, *ad.* With erudition.

Learn'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being learned.

Learn'-er, *s.* One who is yet in his rudiments.

Learn'-ing, *s.* Knowledge, erudition; skill in languages or the sciences, but particularly such as form the ordinary course of a scholastic education; less frequently, skill in something not pertaining particularly to the schools.

To LEASE=lēact, 189: *v. a.* Literally, to let or allow to have for a time; properly, to let by a written contract.

Lease, *s.* A letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a fixed term, sometimes at will, for a rent or compensation; the instrument by which the contract is made valid; poetically, any tenure.

Leas'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be leased.

Lease'-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* and *a.* A tenure by lease:—*adj.* Held by lease.

Lease'-hold-er, *s.* A tenant under a lease.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166,

LES'-SOR, 177: *s.* One who grants a lease: as correlative to the following word, it is accented on the last.

Les-see', 177: *s.* One to whom a lease is granted.

To LEASE, lēaz=lēzt, *v. a.* To gather what the harvest-men leave,—to glean. [Dryden.]

Leas'-er, *s.* A gleaner:—See also under Leasing.

LEASH=lēash, *s.* A leather thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a huntsman his dog: a band for tying any thing; the things collectively which are held or joined by a leash real or imaginary, but properly meaning three things, as three greyhounds, three foxes, three hares, &c.

To Leash, *v. a.* To hold by a string; to bind.

LEASING=lē-zing, *s.* Lies, falsehood. [Obs.]

Lea'-ser, *s.* A liar. [Obs.] See also under To Lease.

LEASOW=lēa'-sow, *s.* A pasture. [Obs.]

LEAST=lēast, *a.* and *ad.* A word used as the superlative of little; little beyond others; smallest:—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree: *At least*, *At the least*, to say no more, not to speak or affirm more strongly: *At leastwise*, which was identical in meaning, is obsolete.

LEASY, lē-zēy, *a.* Flimsy, thin. [Obs.]

LEAT=lēat, *s.* A water trench to a mill. [Obs.]

LEATHER, lēth'-er, 120: *s.* The skin of an animal prepared for use; skin, ludicrously; it is sometimes used adjectively for *leathery*: As a verb, in low language, it signifies to beat as with a thong of leather; and also to dash or hurry along as by sparing no leather, though Todd derives this last sense from a Saxon verb of a different meaning.

Leath'-er-y, 105: *a.* Resembling leather.

Leath'-ern, *a.* Made or consisting of leather.

Among the compounds are *Leath'-er-coat*, (a name given to a tough-skinned apple;) *Leath'-er-dresser*; *Leath'-er-jacket*, (a jacket of leather, and also a name given to a fish of the Pacific;) *Leath'-er-mouthed*, (applied by Iz. Walton to fish that have their teeth in their throat, as the chub;) *Leath'-er-sox'-ler*; *Leath'-er-winged*, (an epithet of a bat,) &c.

LEAVE=lēav, 189: =lēve, *s.* Permission, licence, allowance; permission to depart, and hence, farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE=lēve, } *v. a.* and *n.* To quit, to for-
LEFT=lēft, } sake; to go away from;
LEFT=lēft, } establish and desecrate from;
 to suffer to remain, not to carry away; to give up: *To leave off*, to desist from, to forbear: less commonly, to forsake: *To leave out*, to omit: *To be left to one's self*, to be deserted; to be permitted to follow one's inclinations:—*nes.* To cease, to desist, frequently followed by *off*.

Leav'-er, 36: *s.* One who deserts. [Shaks.]

Leav'-ing, *s.* Something left, mostly used in the plural.

To LEAVE=lēve, *v. a.* To raise, to levy. [Spenser.]

LEAV'-EN, (lēv'-ēn, 120) *s.* That which is used to raise a substance and make it light, as a piece of sour dough in a mass of bread; ferment mixed with any body; any thing which mixes with, and changes a mass, and in figurative language, generally understood as also depraving it.

To Leav'-en, *v. a.* To raise or ferment by a leaven; to imbue, to taint.

Leav'-en-ing, *s.* Something used to leaven.

Leav'-en-ous, 120: *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. [Milton: prose.]

LEAVER—See under To Leave, (to quit.)

LEAVES, LEAVED, &c.—See under Leaf.

To LECH=lēch, *v. a.* To litch or smear; to lick, as something tasteful. [Obs.]

LECHER=lēch'-er, *s.* (Allied, as is supposed, to the foregoing.) A man given to lewdness and debauchery.

To Lech'-er, *v. n.* To act the part of a lecher.

Lech'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful; provoking lust.

Lech'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.

Lech'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of lewdness; lechery.

Lech'-er-y, *s.* Practice of lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lēck'-shūn, 89: *s.* Something read, as a portion of scripture in divine service; a mode of reading a passage in an author, in which some variation in the words, the arrangement, or punctuation, is proposed.

Lec'-tion-ar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A book containing parts of scripture which were read in churches.

Lec'-ture, (-tūre, *collog.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* Literally, the act or practice of reading; a discourse given by reading; a discourse in any way pronounced; a magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse.

To Lec'-ture, *v. a.* and *n.* To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically:—*nes.* To read, or to instruct in public.

Lec'-tu-rer, *s.* One who lectures; an instructor; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

Lec'-ture-ship, *s.* The office of a lecturer.

Lec'-turn, *s.* A reading desk. [Chaucer.]

LED, LED-CAPTAIN, &c.—See To Lead.

LEDDEN=lēd'-dēn, *s.* Language; true meaning of words. [Chaucer. Spenser. Fairfax.]

LEDGE=lēdge, *s.* (Compare To Legge.) That which is laid along,—a row, a layer, a stratum; a ridge; a prominent part.

LEDGER=lēd'-ger, *s.* and *a.* A book into which merchants collect a summary of the accounts of the journal; some etymologists ally this word with the foregoing as taking its name from being laid like a fixture in the counting-house:—*adj.* An epithet for the lines added to the staff of five lines in music: this word may also be allied to the preceding, but it most likely signifies light or slight:—Compare *Legerity*.

LEE=lē, *s.* Sediment:—See Lees.

LEE=lē, *s.* and *a.* Primarily, a calm or sheltered place; hence, that side which is under the shelter of the ship, or not opposite the quarter whence the wind blows; and hence, with reference to the lee side of the ship, the shore which is opposite the quarter whence the wind blows:—*adj.* Lying under or to the lee of the ship.

Lee'-ward, (lē'-word, 148, 38: *collog.* lew'-ard =l'w'-ard, 110, 109, 134) *a.* and *ad.* Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Among the compounds are *Lee'-board*, (a frame affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent from falling to leeward when close hauled;) *Lee'-gauge*, (state of being at a greater distance than some other vessel from the point whence the wind blows;) *Lee'-lurch*, (a sudden rolling of a ship to leeward;) *Lee'-shore*, (the shore to the lee of a ship to leeward;) *Lee'-side*, (the side opposed to the weather side;) *Lee'-tide*, (tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and distinguished from a *tide-ender-the-lee*, which is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind;) *Lee'-way*, (the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course,) &c.

LEECH=lēch, *s.* A professor of the art of healing,—a physician; [Obs. or Poet.] a sort of aquatic worm that sucks the blood, and is applied for this purpose to cure diseased parts. It is an epithet applied on shipboard to the border or edge of a sail; in which sense *Leech'-line*, or *Leech'-rope*, is a rope attached to the edge of a sail.

To Leech, *v. a.* To treat with medicament, to heal.

Leech'-craft, *s.* The art of healing.

LEEK=lēk, *s.* A plant with a bulbous root; it is the emblem of Wales, as the Rose is of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of Ireland.

LEER=lēre, *s.* Originally the cheek; thence, complexion, face; and hence the modern senses, a laboured cast of countenance, an oblique view or side-long look.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171,

To Leer, v. n. and a. To look obliquely; to look archly.—[Ox. Eng. Dict.] To beguile with leering.

Leer-ing- With a leer; sneeringly.

LEER=leer Empty; frivolous, foolish. [Obs.]

LEES, lēz, 151: s. pl. Drega. The *sing.* is unusual.

To LEESE, lēz, 151, 189: v. a. To hurt, to destroy. [Obs.] This is no relation of the obs. noun *Leasing*, nor of the old word for *To Lose*:—See *To Lose*.

Le-sion, (-zhūn, 147) s. A hurting, an injury. [Modern coinage.]

LEET=lēt, s. An ancient court having the same jurisdiction within some particular precinct which the sheriff's tourn has in the county, the business of both of which has now for the most part devolved on the quarter sessions; generally, the period or day of holding legal inquiries, a law-day.

Leet-ale, s. A feast at the time of a leet.

LEEWARD, &c.—See under *Lee*.

LEFT—See *To Leave*.

LEFT=lēft, a. and s. Primarily, weak or weaker as contrasted with strong, *right*; hence, substantively, the weaker arm or hand; the side of the weaker arm; sinistrous.

Left-hand-ed, a. Using the left hand rather than the right; unlucky; unseasonable.

Left-hand-ed-ness, s. Quality of being left-handed.

Left-hand-i-ness, s. Awkward manner.

LEG=lēg, s. The limb by which we walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot; that by which any thing is raised from and supported on the ground: *To make a leg*, to bow, because, in bowing, the leg is often drawn backwards; hence, a leg in old authors sometimes means a bow: *To stand on one's own legs* is to support one's self in the less literal sense.

Legged, 114: a. Having legs; as two-legged, bandy-legged.

Leg-ging, (-gūng, 77) s. Covering for the legs.

LEGACY, lēg'-d-cēy, 105: s. (Compare *Legate*, &c.) A bequest, a particular thing, or a sum of money given by last will and testament.

Leg'-a-cy-hun'-ter, s. One who flatters people in order to get legacies.

Leg'-a-tar-y, 105: s. One to whom a legacy is left.

Leg'-a-tee', 177: s. The same as the preceding, but specially opposed to *Legator*.

Leg'-a-tor', 177: s. One who leaves a legacy, a testator who bequeathes something.

LEGAL—See under *Legist*.

LEGATE=lēg'-āte, 94, 99: s. (Legney, &c. are related to this class.) A deputy, an ambassador, particularly the pope's ambassador.

Leg'-ate-ship, s. Office of a legate.

Leg'-a-tine, 6: a. Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

Le-ga'-tion, 89: s. Deputation; embassy.

To LEGE, lēdge, v. a. To lighten or ease. [Obs.] It is used by Chaucer, who also uses it for *To Allege*.

LEGEND=lēd'-gēnd, 94: s. Literally, something to be read; a chronicle of the life of a saint or of saints, read in Catholic churches; any memorial or relation, particularly if of an incredible or romantic kind; an inscription, as on a medal or coin.

To Leg'-end, v. a. To detail as a legend. [Bp. Hall.]

Leg'-en-dar-y, 129, 105: a. and s. Fabulous, romantic:—*s.* A book of legends; a relater of legends.

LEGER—See under *To Leggo*.

LEGERITY, lē-gēr'-ē-tēy, 105: s. Lightness, nimbleness. [Shaks.]

Leg'-er-de-main', s. Sleight of hand, juggling.

To LEGGE, lēdge, 143: v. a. To lay. [Chaucer.]

LEG'-ER, (lēd'-ger) s. He or that which is laid down, so as to rest or remain in a place; a *leger* ambassador is a resident ambassador, by our old authors called a *Leger*, *Lieger*, or *Lieger*. *Ledger* (an account book) is by some referred to the same origin.

LEGGED, LEGGING—See under *Leg*.

LEGIBLE, lēd'-gē-bl, 105, 101: a. (Compare *Legend*.) That may be read; clear in its characters; apparent, discoverable.

Leg'-i-bly, ad. In a legible manner.

Leg'-i-ble-ness, s. The quality of being legible.

Leg'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Legibility.

LEGION, lē'-jūn, 90: s. A body of soldiers among the ancient Romans, generally about five thousand; a military force; any great number.

Le-gion-ary, 129, 105: a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number. Milton uses it substantively for *Legion*.

To LEGISLATE, &c.—See in the next class.

LEGIST=lē'-gīst, s. One skilled in the laws. [Marston, 1599.]

Leg'-al, 12: a. According to law, lawful: Milton uses it to signify, according to the old dispensation.

Leg'-gal-ly, ad. Lawfully; according to law.

To Leg'-gal-ize, v. a. To make lawful, to sanction.

Leg'-al-i-ty, 84: s. Lawfulness.

LE-GIT'-I-MATE, s. Lawful; in a special sense, lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; hence, genuine, not spurious.

To Le-git'-i-mate, v. a. To make lawful; to place in the situation and rights of one born legitimately.

Le-git'-i-mate-ly, ad. Lawfully; genuinely.

Le-git'-i-mate-ness, s. Legality.

Le-git'-i-ma-cy, s. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness.

Le-git'-i-ma'-tion, 89: s. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

To LEG'-IS-LATE, (lēd'-gīs-lāte, 92) v. n. To make or enact a law or laws.—See the note below.

Leg'-is-la'-tive, 105: a. Giving law, lawgiving.

Leg'-is-la'-tion, 89: s. The act of giving laws.

Leg'-is-la'-tor, 38: s. A lawgiver.

Leg'-is-la'-tress, s. A female legislator; also called a *Leg'islat'rix*.

Leg'-is-la'-ture, (-tūre, 147) s. The power in a state that makes the laws.

These words, viz. *To Legislate* and the following, are marked for utterance according to the custom and idiom of the language, without regard to any affected deviation sometimes heard. Our *Legislators*, as some of them enounce themselves, in any changes they propose, whether by the force of law or the influence of example, should surely take their stand on *English* ground.—See the remark at *Sematology*.

LEGUMEN=lē-gū'-mēn, s. Pulse, as beans and peas; which are two of the sorts of *legumens*. [Boyle.]

Le-gu'-mi-nous, 120: a. Pertaining to or consisting of pulse.

Leg'-ume, 81, 94: s. Legumen. [Arbuthnot.]

LEIGER—See *Leger* under *To Leggo*.

LEISURE, lē'-zh'oor, 103, 147: s. Freedom from business or hurry; convenience of time: Shakspeare in one place uses it for want of leisure. It is sometimes used adjectively; as *leisure time*, a *leisure hour*.

Lei'-sure-ly, 105: a. and ad. Not hasty, deliberate.—*adv.* Slowly, deliberately.

Lei'-su-ra-ble, (lē'-zh'oo-rā-bl) a. Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

Lei'-su-ra-bly, 105: ad. With leisure, without hurry.

LEMAN=lēm'-ān, s. Literally, a love-man, man being understood as either man or woman: Chaucer spells it *Leimman*; a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

LEME=lēme, *s.* A ray. To Leme, to blaze. [Obs.]
 LEMMA=lēm'-mā, *s.* That which is *taken* as demonstrated, and assumed as the ground of a subsequent demonstration.

LEMMING=lēm'-mīng, *s.* A sort of rat.

LEMNIAN, lēm'-ne-ān, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Lemnos in the Egean Sea.

LEMNISCATE=lēm-nis'-cāt, *s.* A curve in the shape of 8, named as if formed by a *riband*.

LEMON=lēm'-ōn, 18: *s.* A foreign fruit that furnishes a cooling acid juice; the lemon-tree.

Lem'-on-adē', *s.* Liquor made of sweetened lemon-juice.

LEMURES, lēm'-ū-rēz, 101: *s. pl.* Hobgoblins, evil-spirits. [Lat.]

To LEND=lēnd } *v. a.* To afford or supply on
 I LENT=lēnt } condition of return or repay-
 LENT=lēnt } ment; sometimes on the further
 condition of interest till the return is made; to afford or grant in general.

Lend'-er, 36: *s.* He that lends.

Lend'-a-ble, *a.* That may be lent.

Lend'-ing, *s.* The act of making a loan.

See the other relations under LOAN.

LENDS=lēndz, *s. pl.* Loina. [Chaucer.]

LENGTH=lēngth, *s.* The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line parallel to the sides; extent whether of space or duration; reach; uncontracted state: *At length*, at last, in conclusion. Some old authors use *To length* in the sense of *To lengthen*.

Length'-y, 105: *a.* Rather long, protracted in matter or words till rather tedious. [Gen. Washington.]

Length'-ful, 117: *a.* Of great measure in length. [Pope.]

Length'-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad.* According to the length.

To Length'-then, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To extend in length; to protract; to continue:—*new.* To increase in length.

Length'-then-ing, *s.* Continuation; protraction.

LENIENT, lē'-nē-ēnt, 90: *a.* and *s.* Softening, assuasive; laxative:—*s.* That which softens, an emollient.

Le'-ni-ent-ly, *ad.* Softly, gently.

To Len'-i-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* To assuage.

Len'-i-ment, *s.* An assuaging. [Unusual.]

Len'-i-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating:—*s.* A medicine or application to relieve pain.

Len'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Mildness in temper, mercy.

LENS.—See under Lentiform.

LENT.—See To Lend.

LENT=lēnt, *s.* The quadragesimal fast from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday.

Len'-ten, *a.* Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENT=lēnt, *a.* Slow. [B. Jon.]

Len'-ti-tude, *s.* Slowness. [Unusual.]

LEN'-TOR, *s.* Slowness; sluggish coldness; the coagulated part of the blood which obstructs the vessels in malignant fevers.

Len'-tous, 120: *a.* Viscous, tenacious.

Len'-tis'-cus, *s.* The tree which produces the gum called mastic: it is often shortened into Len'-tisk.

LENTIFORM, lēn'-tē-form, 38: *a.* Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

Len'-tic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Doubly convex.

LENS, 151: *s.* (The plural is regular, *Len'-es*.) A glass spherically convex on both sides like the seeds of a lentil, used chiefly for optical purposes: hence, any glass used as a sight-glass, whether convex or concave.

LEN'-TIL, *s.* A sort of pulse with orbicular seeds which are for the most part convex.

LEN'-TI'-GO, 5: *s.* A scurfy eruption.

Len'-ti'-i-nous, (-tīd'-gē-nūs) *a.* Freckly.

LENTISK, LENTITUDE, LENTOR, LEN-TOUS.—See under Lent, *a.*

LENTNER=lēnt'-ner, *s.* A sort of hawk.

L'ENVOY.—See Envoy.

LEO=lē'-ō, *s.* The lion. [Astron.]

Le'-o-nine, 6: *a.* Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion; an epithet of that sort of verses of which the end rhymes with the middle, so named from Leo, the inventor.

LEOD=lē'-ōd, *s.* People; a nation. [Obs.]

LEOF=lē'-ōff, *s.* Love. [Obs.]

LEOPARD, lēp'-ard, 120, 34: *s.* A spotted beast of prey. The word is a compound of *Leo* and *pard*.

LEPER=lēp'-er, 36: *s.* One whose body, through disease, is covered with loathsome white scales.

Lep'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Causing leprosy; leprous.

Lep'-ro-sy, (-cēy, 152) *s.* The disease of a leper.

Lep'-rous, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Le'-pros'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Squamousness. [Bacon.]

LE'-PID'-O-LITE, *s.* A scaly mineral.

Lep'-id-op'-ter, *s.* An insect whose wings have minute scales resembling powder.

LEPID=lēp'-id, 94: *a.* Pleasant, lively.

LEPORINE=lēp'-ō-rīn, *a.* Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSY, LEPROUS, &c.—See under Lepor.

LERE=lēre, 43: *s.* Lore, learning. [Obs.]

To Lere, *v. a.* To learn; to teach. [Obs.]

LEN'-RR, 129, 105: *s.* A lecture, a rating. [Rustic.]

LESION.—See To Lease.

LESS=lēss, *conj.* Unless. [Milton.]

LESS=lēss, *a. ad.* and *s.* (A word used for the comparative of Little.) Smaller, not so great or large:—*adv.* In a smaller or lower degree:—*s.* Not so much, opposed to *more*, or to *as much*. It is also used as a verb by some of our old writers.

Les'-ser, *a.* and *ad.* Another form of *less* of high antiquity in the language, which may be used instead of *less* whenever the rhythm can be aided, or the double occurrence of terminational *a* avoided.

To Les'-sen, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make less in bulk; to make less in degree or importance;—*new.* To become less.

LESSEE.—See under To Lease.

LESSES, lēs'-sēz, 14, 151: *s. pl.* The *leavings* or dung of cattle.

LESSON, lēs'-sn, 114: *s.* A *lection* pronounced to a teacher in order to improvement; the instruction or lecture given at one time by a teacher; a subject or task given to a pupil for one exercise; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; precept, generally; a rating lecture.

To Les'-son, *v. a.* To teach, to instruct.

LESSOR.—See under To Lease.

LEST=lēst, *conj.* That not; for fear that: originally, the past part. of a Saxon verb signifying To dismiss.

To LET=lēt, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *pret.* and *part.* are regular, I let'-ted; and Let'-ted.) To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose: [Bible. Hooker. Dryden.]—*new.* [Bacon.] To forbear.

Let, *s.* Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction. [South.]

Let'-ter, *s.* One who obstructs. [Sherwood.]

To LET, } =let, *v. a.* To allow, to suffer, to permit;

I LET, } to leave in one state or course: it is often
 LET, } followed by an infinitive, which always
 drops the sign to: *To let alone*, to suffer to be alone:

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171.

To let a house or any other object, to let a tenant have it for a rent: To let go, to allow or suffer to go: To let be, to suffer to be as at present; and also, to suffer to go, or to cease: To let blood, to suffer or make blood come out: To let in, or into, to suffer or make come in or into: To let off, to make go off. This verb is used with a neuter application in the phrase, a house to let; the terse brevity of which is ill replaced by the apparent correctness of a house to be let.

Let-ter, *s.* One who lets or permits.

LETCHE=létch, *s.* A vessel to make lye in: hence, To Letch, to percolate, as in making lye.

LETHAL, LETHARGIC, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

LETHE=lét-thé, 101: [Gr.] *s.* Oblivion; a draught of oblivion: hence, death.

Le-the-an, 86: *a.* Oblivious, causing oblivion. Shakespeare (*Ant. and Cleo. a. ii., s. 1*) uses *Le-theed*.

LE-thal, 12: *a.* Deadly. **Le-thal-i-ty**, *s.* [Unusual.]

Le-thal-i-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing death; deadly.

LETH-AR-GY, 105: *s.* A morbid drowsiness of the nature of apoplexy; dulness.

To Lett-ar-gy, *v. a.* To lay asleep. [Shaks.]

Le-thar-gic, 88:

Le-thar-gi-cal, } *a.* Sleepy through disease; heavy.

Le-thar-gi-cal-ly, *ad.* With morbid sleepiness.

Le-thar-gi-cal-ness, *s.* State of being lethargic.

Le-thar-gic-ness is the same, and both are unusual.

LETTER=lét-ter, 36: *s.* (See also under To Let, the regular, and To Let, the irregular verb.) A character used in expressing syllables to the eye; that which is formed of such characters,—an epistle; type with which books are printed; the verbal expression, the literal meaning; in the plural, learning: *Letters-patent*, a royal grant not sealed, but spread open, that all may be aware of it. *Dead-letter*, a writing or precept without authority or force.

To Let-ter, *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

Let-tered, 114: *a.* Literate, learned; belonging to learning, suiting letters.

Let-ter-less, *a.* Illiterate. [Waterhouse, 1653.]

Let-ter-press, *s.* Print from type as distinguished from print of copper-plate, &c.

Other compounds are *Let-ter-case*, (a case or book for letters or memorandums;) *Let-ter-founder*, (a type-founder;) &c.

LETTUCE, lét-tiss, 109: *s.* A plant, some sorts of which are much used for salads.

LEUCINE, lóo'-cín, 109, 105: *s.* A term formed from a Greek word signifying white, and used as the name of a white pulverulent substance obtained from animal flesh, by sulphuric acid.

Leu'-cite, *s.* A white volcanic mineral.

Leu'-co-e-thi-op'-ic, *a.* White and black.

Leu'-co-i-thi-op, *s.* An albino.

Leu'-co-phleg-ma-cy, (-lép'-má-cy, 163) *s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Leu'-co-phleg-ma'-ic, 88: *a.* Disposed to leucophlegmacy.

LEVANT, LEVATOR, &c.—See under Levee.

LEVE.—See *Heb.* To Leve.—See To Believe.

LEEVE=lév-é, =lév-éy, *s.* The time of rising; hence, a morning assembly of visitors.

Lev'-unt, *a.* Pertaining to the quarter where the sun rises,—eastern. [Milton.]

Lev'-et, *s.* A blast of the trumpet as a *réveil*.

LE-VANT, *s.* The east, but particularly the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Le-vant'-er, *s.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean: a cant name for one who runs from his horse-racing debts.

Le-van'-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the Levant.

Le-va'-tor, *s.* That which raises or lifts up,—the name of a surgical instrument; also, a muscle.

Lev'-en.—See Leaven under To Leave.

Le'-ver, 92: *s.* A bar for raising a great weight by turning on a fulcrum or prop. It is the second of the mechanical powers.

To Lev'-er, (lév'-éy) *v. a.* To raise, to collect, as To levy an army: the phrase, *To levy a war*, is less proper, though used by Milton.

Lev'-y, *s.* The act of raising men or money; the men when raised.

Lev'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be levied.

LEVEL=lév'-él, 14: *a.* and *s.* Even, flat; in the same line or plane; having no gradations.—*s.* A plane or plain; customary height, rate, standard; state of equality; an instrument by which masons' work is adjusted: hence, a rule, a plan; line of direction.

To Lev'-el, *v. a.* and *s.* To make even; to reduce to the same height; to lay flat; to aim at; to suit in proportion —*adv.* To be in the same direction with something, to aim, to make attempts; to attempt; to guess; to be in accordance.

Lev'-el-ler, 194: *s.* One who levels; one who seeks to bring persons or things to one level.

Lev'-el-ling, *s.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line.

Lev'-el-ness, *s.* Evenness; equality.

LEVEN, (or LEAVEN).—See under Levee, and To Leave. (To raise.)

LEVER.—See under Levator, subjected to Levee: See also Lief.

LEVERET=lév'-ér-ét, *s.* A young hare.

LEVEROCK=lév'-ér-öck, *s.* A lark.

LEVET.—See under Levee.

LEVIABLE.—See under To Levy, subjected to Levee.

LEVIATHAN=lé-ví-ð-thán, *s.* A ~~was~~ animal mentioned in the book of Job, by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lév'-è-gát, 92, 105: *v. a.* Primarily, to render smooth, to plane: hence, to grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

Lev'-i-gate, *a.* Levigated.

Lev'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of grinding a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVIN=lév'-ín, *s.* Lightning. [Spenser.]

LEVITATION.—See under Levity.

LEVITE=lév'-vite, *s.* One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest; generally with reference to the parable of the good Samaritan, and therefore in an odious sense.

Le-vit'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to Levites; priestly.

Le-vit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a Levitical manner.

LEVITY, lév'-é-téy, 105: *s.* The quality by which one body has less weight than another,—lightness; lightness in a figurative sense, want of seriousness; laxity of mind; idle pleasure; vanity.

Lev'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making light; buoyancy.

To LEVY, &c.—See under Levator, subjected to Levee.

LEW, lóo, 109: *a.* Lukewarm; wan. [Obs.]

LEWD, lóod, *a.* (Compare Leod.) Originally, not clerical, not instructed or restrained by instruction; hence, wicked; and hence its appropriated sense, lustful, libidinous.

Lewd'-ly, 105: *ad.* Foolishly; wickedly; libiduously. The former two senses are obsolete.

Lewd'-ness, *s.* The quality of being lewd.

Lewd'-ster, *s.* A lecher. [Shaks.]

LEXICON, lécks'-é-cón, 188, 105: *s.* A dictionary; in a special sense, a Greek dictionary.

LEX'-i-coo'-ra-phy, (-léy, 163) 87: *s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vízh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shín, 165: thén, 166.

Lex'-i-cog'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A writer of dictionaries.—"a harmless drudge," says Johnson, *in loco*, "that busies himself in tracing the original and de-tailing the signification of words."

Lex'-i-co-graph'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the
Lex'-i-co-graph'-i-cal, } writing of dictionaries.

Lex'-i-cog'-o-gr, 87: *s.* The science of the mean-ing and just application of words.

LEY, lēt, 103: *s.* (Compare *Lea*.) A field. [Obs.]

LIABLE, lī'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Bound as by circum-stances, answerable, not exempt, subject; with *to*.

Li'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The old word for Liability.

Li'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being liable.

LIAR.—See under *To Lie*.

LIARD=lī'-ard, *a.* Gray. [Chaucer.]

To LIB=līb, *v. a.* To castrate. [Chapman, 1618.]

LIBATION, lī-bā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of pour-ing wine on the altar in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD=līb'-bard, 34: *s.* An obsolete spel-ling of Leopard. [Milton.]

LIBEL=lī'-bēl, *s.* The word by itself means a little book or writing, but is almost always understood in English as including the sense of the adjective *famosus*, having or giving an ill-name, which adjective once accompanied it in Latin; a lampoon; a satire; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court against some one.

To Li'-bel, *v. n. and a.* To spread defamation written or printed, with *against*. [Shaks. Donne.]-*act.* To lampoon, to satirize.

Li'-bel-ler, 194: *s.* A defamer, a lampooner.

Li'-bel-ling, *s.* Act of defaming.

Li'-bel-lous, 120: *a.* Defamatory.

LIBERAL=līb'-ēr-āl, *a.* Primarily, of good birth; hence, becoming a gentleman; not mechanical; generous; (see *Generous*;) bountiful, not parsimoni-ous; allowing freedom of opinion; consistent with free-dom of opinion; not narrow; free to excess, licentious.

Lib'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In a liberal manner.

Lib'-er-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being liberal.

To Lib'-er-al-ize, *v. a.* To make liberal.

To Lib'-er-ate, *v. a.* To free, to release.

Lib'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One who liberates.

Lib'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting free.

LIB'-ER-TINE, (-tīn, 105) *s. and a.* Originally, among the Romans, the son of one who had been manumitted or made free; in a general sense, now obsolete, one unconfin'd or at liberty; in the modern restricted sense, derived through the French, he who lives without personal restraint, particularly as regards commerce with the other sex:—*adj.* Lax in morals, licentious.

Lib'-er-ti-nage, *s.* Libertinism.

Lib'-er-ti-nism, 158: *s.* The state of a libertine; the practices of a libertine; licentiousness; hence, irreligion.

LIB'-ER-TY, 105: *s.* The power of acting according to the impulses of an untaught will; the power of acting under no restraint but such as is approved and sanc-tioned by enlightened reason and a well-trained con-science; the state or condition of society which abro-gates the former, and guarantees to every individual the enjoyment of the latter; freedom; privilege, im-munity; relaxation of restraint; permission; a space within which certain rights or certain exemptions are enjoyed, often in this sense used plurally.

LIBIDINOUS, lē-bīd'-ē-nūs, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful.

Li-bid'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.

Li-bid'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Lewdness.

Li-bid'-i-nist, *s.* One that lives lewdly. [Junius, 1639.]

LIBRA=lī'-brd, *s.* The balance. [Astron.]

Li'-bral, 12: *a.* Weighing a pound.

To Li'-brate, *v. a. and n.* To poise, to balance:—*new.* To move as a balance.

Li'-bra-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Playing like a balance.

Li-bra'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being balanced; a balancing; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, by which she seems to librate about her axis.

LIBRARY, lī'-brd-rēy, 105: *s.* An arranged col-lection of books; the place where the collection is kept.

Li-bra'-ri-an, 41: *s.* A library-keeper; in a less usual sense, a transcriber.

To LIBRATE, LIBRATORY, &c.—See under *Libra*.

LICE.—See *Louse*.

LICENCE=lī'-cēnse, 137, 153: *s.* Leave, per-mission; exorbitant liberty, contempt of necessary restraint; an authorized grant or permission; the legal instrument of such grant.

To Li'-cense, *v. a.* To permit, but especially by legal grant; in some old authors, to dismiss.

Li'-cen-ser, *s.* An authorized grantor of permission.

Li'-cen'-ti-ate, (-shē-āte, 147) *s.* A man who uses licence, [Camden;] one who has a degree in Spanish universities; one who has a licence from the College of Physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.

To Li'-cen'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To license. [L'Estrange.]

Li'-cen'-tious, (-shūs, 147, 120) *a.* Using licence in its bad sense; unrestrained by law or by decency; loose; unconfin'd.

Li'-cen'-tious-ly, *ad.* In a licentious manner.

Li'-cen'-tious-ness, *s.* Contempt and violation of just restraint; it is often opposed to *Liberty*, in order to limit the meaning of the latter to a regulated liberty; laxity of manners.

LICH=lī'tch, *a.* Like, resembling. [Spenser.]

LICH=lī'tch, *s.* A dead carcase. [Obs.]

Lich'-owl, *s.* A sort of owl supposed to foretel death.

LICHEN=lī'tch'-ēn, *s.* Liverwort; as the name of a tetter or ringworm it is pronounced lī'-hēn, (161.)

LICIT=liss'-it, *a.* Lawful. [Unusual.]

Lic'-it-ly, *ad.* Lawfully. **Lic'-it-ness**, *s.*

To LICK=lick, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap with the tongue; *To lick up*, to devour:—See also *lower*.

Lick, *s.* An act of the tongue in licking; a smearing; that which is used as for smearing, a wash; in vulgar metaphor, a stroke with the hand or a whip.

To LICK, *v. a.* To treat with licks of the hand or of a whip: Todd needlessly derives this verb from a different source. [Vulgar.]

Lick'-er, *s.* One that laps up; one that beats.

LICKERISH=lick'-ēr-ish, } *a.* (Probably
LICKEROUS, lick'-ēr-ūs, 120: } allied to the
preceding.) Nice in the choice of food; eager, not with
hunger, but gust; nice, tempting the appetite.

Lick'-er-ish-ly, } *ad.* Daintily, deliciously.

Lick'-er-ous-ly, } *ad.* Daintily, deliciously.

Lick'-er-ish-ness, } *s.* Niceness of palate; dainti-
Lick'-er-ous-ness, } ness of taste.

LICORICE, lick'-ēr-ias, 129, 105: *s.* (Possibly allied to the foregoing, though originally Greek.) A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR=lick'-tor, 38: *s.* A Roman beadle.

LID=līd, *s.* A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel, but does not enter it; the membrane that occasionally covers the eye.

LIE, *s.* An alkaline mixture.—See *Lye*.

LIE=lī, 106: *s.* A criminal falsehood; something intended to deceive or mislead; a fiction, in a ludi-crous sense: *To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.

To Lie, *v. n.* (This verb is regularly.) *To utter crimi-nal falsehood; to represent falsely.*

Li'-ar, 34: *s.* One who lies.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; göd; j'ōd, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. write*, 171.

Ly'-ing, a. and s. Deceiving by untruth:—*s.* The practice of telling lies.

Ly'-ing-ly, ad. Falsely.

To LIE=*lī*, 106: } *v. n.* (The old form, as used
LAY=*lāy*, } by Spenser, is *To Lig*: the old
LAIN=*lāin*, } *part.* is *Li'-en*.) To rest hori-
 zontally, or with very great inclination against some-
 thing else; to rest; to be; to be placed; to consist;
 to be in the grave; to be reposit; to reside; to press
 upon: *An action lies against*, an action is valid against;
To lie at, [Obs.] to importune; *To lie by*, to rest; *To lie down*, to go to repose; to sink into the grave; *To lie in*, to be in childbirth; *To lie to*, to have the sails so
 set that the ship rests in her course; *To lie under*, to
 be subject to; *To lie upon*, [obsolescent] to become
 matter of obligation; *To lie with*, to have sexual com-
 merce with.

Li'-er, s. One that rests in a place.

Ly'-ing-in, s. The act or state of child-birth.

LIEF, lēf, 103: *a. and ad.* (Compare *Leof*.) Be-
 loved, dear. [Shaks.]—*ad.* With inclination or good
 will; willingly; as, I would as *lief* stay as go. [Col-
 loq.] *Lieve* is the same word, but of inferior use.

Le'-ver, a. and ad. The comparative of Lief. [Obs.]

LIEGE, lēg, 103: *a.* Literally, bound; bound by
 some feudal tenure.

Liege-man, s. A subject. [Spenser. Shaks.]

LIEGE, a. and s. Claiming obedience by feudal
 right; a sense loosely consequent on the first: hence,
Liege-lord, the lord of liege-men; and hence, *Liege*, a
 sovereign: these senses are common in Shakspeare.

LIEGER.—See *Leger*, under *To Legge*.

LIEEN=*lī'-ēn, part. Lain.*—See *To Lie*. [Obs.]

LIEEN=*lī'-ēn, s.* An obligation, tie, or claim an-
 nexed to, or attaching on, any property, without sat-
 isfying which, such property cannot be demanded by its
 owner. [Law.]

LIENTERY, lī'-ēn-tēr-ēy, 105: *s.* A flux of the
 bowels in which the food passes with little alteration.

Li'-en-ter'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.

LIER.—See under *To Lie*, (to rest.)

LIEU, lī', 109: *s.* Place, room, stead; as in *lieu*
of: it is scarcely met with but in this phrase.

LIEU-TEN'-ANT, (lī'-tēn'-ānt, 167) s. A deputy;
 in military service, one who holds the next rank to a
 superior of any denomination; as a lieutenant-general,
 i. e. a general's lieutenant; a lieutenant simply is a
 captain's lieutenant.

Lieu-ten'-an-cy, s. The office or commission of a
 lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEVE, lēv, 189: *ad.* See Lief.

LIFE=*līf, sing.* } *s.* The state of a natu-

LIVES, livz, pl. 151: } rally organized being, in
 which the organs, or the most important of them, per-
 form their functions; vitality; animation; briskness;
 animal existence; vegetable existence; present state
 of man's existence; continuance of our present state;
 conduct; condition; the blood, as the supposed vehi-
 cle of life; the living form as opposed to copies; living
 person; state of man generally; course of things;
 narrative of a life past; a term of endearment equiva-
 lent to heart or soul.

Life-less, a. Without life; without power; without
 spirit.

Life-less-ly, ad. In a lifeless manner.

Among the compounds are *Life-blood*; *Life-estate*;
Life-everlast'ing; *Life-giving*; *Life-guard*; *Life-like*;
Life-vent; *Life-string*; *Life-time*; *Life-weary*, &c.

See for other relations, *To Live*, &c.

To LIFT=*līft, v. a. and n.* (*Up* is often added
 emphatically.) To raise, to elevate, to exalt; to elevate
 mentally; Spenser uses it for *To bear*.—See also
 lower in the class under *Lifter*.—*new.* To try to raise.

Lift, s. The act of lifting; the manner of lifting;
 effort, struggle; a rope to raise or lower a sail; a dead
 lift is a fruitless effort to lift; and hence, any state of
 inability.

Lift'-ing, s. Act of lifting.

Lift'-er, 36: s. One that lifts; in an appropriated
 sense, or perhaps from a different branch of the family
 stock, a thief.

To Lift, v. a. and n. To rob; to practise theft.

To LIG.—See the verb irreg. *To Lie*. [Obs.]

LIGAMENT=*līg'-ā-ment, s.* Any thing which
 ties or unites, particularly a substance which unites
 the bones in articulation; any thing which connects
 the parts of the body.

Lig'-a-men'-tal, 12: } a. Binding; composing a
Lig'-a-men'-tous, 120: } ligament.

Lig'-a-ture, 147: s. Any thing that binds; act of
 binding.

Li-ga'-tion, 89: s. Act of binding; state of being
 bound.

LIGHT=*līte, 115, 162: s. and a.* One of the im-
 ponderable agents or substances of the material uni-
 verse, being that by which objects are made perceptible
 to the sense of seeing; state of the elements in which
 things become visible, as opposed to *darkness*; power
 of perceiving external objects, as opposed to *blind-
 ness*; day; life; artificial illumination; any thing
 that gives or procures light; illumination of mind,
 knowledge; mental view; public view, the public;
 the illuminated part of a picture; direction in which
 the light falls:—*adj.* Bright, clear; not dark, tending
 to whiteness.

To Light, v. a. (In modern written style, this verb
 is regular: *Lit* for the *pret.* and *part.* is *obs.* or *colloq.*)
 To set on fire, to kindle; to give light to; to illumi-
 nate; to guide by light.

Light'-er, s. One who lights or illumines.

Light'-less, a. Wanting light, dark. [Shaks.]

Light'-some, (-sūm, 107) a. Luminous, not dark,
 not obscure.

Light'-some-ness, s. Luminousness.

Among the other compounds are *Light-bearer*, (a
 torch-bearer); *Light-house*, (a pharos); *Light-room*, (a
 room for lighting the powder magazine in a ship); &c.

To LIGHTEN, 114: v. a. and n. To flash, to
 burst forth or dart as lightning; to shine like light-
 ning; figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence:
—new. To illuminate; to enlighten; to dart like light-
 ning.

Light'-ning, s. The flash that attends thunder, or
 that accompanies in any way the passage of the
 electric fluid from a body in a positive to one in a
 negative state.

LIGHT, līt, 115, 116: *a.* Not tending to the
 centre with force, not heavy; consequentially, not
 burthensome; active, nimble; with allusion to the
 cause, unencumbered, unembarrassed; and, with
 regard to soldiers, not heavily armed; slight; not
 dense; figuratively, easy to be endured, or performed,
 or acted upon; hence, wanting solidity, trifling, gay;
 unsettled, loose; not regular in conduct, unchaste.
To make light of, to treat as of little consequence:
To set light by, to undervalue, to slight. As a *subs. pl.*
 see lower.

Light'-er, s.—See lower in the class.

Light'-ly, 105: ad. With little weight, in a light
 manner.

Light'-ness, s. The quality of being light or without
 weight in a plain, a consequential, or a figurative
 sense.

Light'-some, (-sūm, 116) a. Light, lively, cheer-
 ing.

Light'-some-ness, s. Liveliness, gaiety.

Among the other compounds are *Light'-armed*, (as
 applied to soldiers); *Light'-brained*, (thoughtless);
Light'-fingered, (active in fingering; thievish); *Light'-
 footed*, (nimble); *Light'-headed*, (disordered in the
 head, delirious; giddy; thoughtless); *Light'-hearted*,
 (free from grief, gay); *Light'-horse*, (cavalry with
 light armour or arms); *Light'-legged*, (nimble); *Light'-
 minded*, (unsettled, volatile); &c.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **LIGHT'-EN**, 114: *v. a.* To make lighter, to alleviate.

Light'-ning, *s.* Abatement; alleviation.

LIGHT'-ER, *s.* Properly, a lighter or a barge used to lighten ships of their cargo.

Light'-er-man, *s.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTS, *s. pl.* The lungs, so named from their lightness. The name is vulgar except as applied to brutes.

To **LIGHT**=**lit**, 115, 116: *v. n.* (This verb is regular: *lit* as the *pres.* occurs only in vulgar use.) To fall by chance, followed by *on*, to happen; to settle, as a winged animal; to fall in any particular direction; to come down from a horse or carriage, more commonly to alight.

See this verb in other senses under **Light**, (*s.*)

To **LIGH-TEN**, &c.—See under **Light**, (*s.*) and also under **Light**, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTER, &c.—See under **Light**, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTNING, **LIGHTSOME**, &c.—See under **Light**, *s.* and also under **Light**, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTS.—See under **Light**, (not heavy) *a.*

SIGNALS, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

LIGNUM VITÆ, **lig'-nūm-vi'-tē**, 103: *s.* Literally, the wood of life,—guaiacum, a very hard wood.

Lig'-nal'-oes, (-ōz=ōze, 151) *s.* Aloes wood.

Lig'-ne-ous, **Lig'-nous**, 120: *s.* Wooden.

Lig'-nin, *s.* The proximate chemical principle of wood.

LIGURE=**lī'-gūre**, *s.* A precious stone.

LIKE=**like**, *a. s. ad. and prep.* Resembling, similar; equal; likely;—*s.* Some person or thing resembling another: *I had like*, I had likelihood or probability:—*adv.* In the same manner, in the same manner as:—*prep.* Similar to, similarly to: It has become a preposition by the permanent ellipsis of *to* or *into* in many phrases in which these particles were once indispensable.

Like'-ly, *a. and ad.* Literally, like or coming near to resemblance,—having verisimilitude; that may be thought more reasonable than the contrary,—probable:—*adv.* Probably.

Like'-li-hood, 118: } *s.* Appearance, show; resemblance.
Like'-li-ness, } blance, likeness; [In these senses, obs.] probability.

Like'-ness, *s.* The quality of being like; resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; he or that which resembles another.

Like'-wise, 151: *ad.* In like manner, also, too.

To **Li'-ken**, 114: *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

To **LIKE**=**lik**, *v. a. and n.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve:—*acu.* To be pleased, to choose: *To like of*, to be pleased with, is obs.

Like'-ly, 105: *a.* That may be liked; that may please.—See also in the previous class.

Li'-king, *a. and s.* Approving; being pleased with; having an appearance to raise a liking, and hence, specially, plump in appearance. [Dan. i. 10.]—*s.* Pleasure in, with to; inclination, desire; specially, a likely appearance, plumpness of person: *To be on liking*, to be on trial.

LILAC=**lī'-lăck**, *s.* A plant originally from Persia. This word, without any reason for it, is often spelled *Lilach*; and is often corruptly pronounced lay'-lock.

LILIACEOUS, &c.—See under **Lily**.

To **LILT**=**lit**, *v. n.* To jerk in gait while dancing, or with the voice in singing. [Local.]

LILY=**līl'-ēy**, *s.* A plant or flower of various species; distinctively, the white species.

Lil'-ied, (-id, 114) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

The word is compounded to signify white in *Lil'y-hand'ed* and *Lil'y-livered*, (which latter is a figurative term for cowardly); and for names of plants resembling the lily in *Lil'y-daff'odil*, *Lil'y-hy'acinth*, *Lil'y-of-the-val'ley*, &c.

Lil'-i'-a'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Lily-like.

LIMATURE=**lī'-mă-tūre**, 147: *s.* A filing: the particles of any metal rubbed off by a file,—filings.

LIMB, **lim**, 156: *s.* A jointed or articulated part of an animal body, a member.—See also under **Limbo** or **Limbus**.

To **Limb**, *v. a.* To supply with limbs; also, to dismember, to tear asunder.

Limb'd, (**lim'd**, 114) *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

Limb'-less, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Limb'-meal, *ad.* Piecemeal. [Shaks.]

LIMBECK=**līm'-bēck**, *s.* An alembic.

To **Lim'-beck**, *v. a.* To strain as through a still. [Unusual.]

LIMBER=**līm'-ber**, *a.* Easily bent, pliable.

Lim'-ber-ness, *s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBERS, **līm'-berz**, 151: *s. pl.* Military carts for ammunition boxes; little square apertures in the timbers of a ship for conveying the bilge water to the pump: the original sense is, boughs or timbers.

LIMBO=**līm'-bō**, } *s.* Literally, a margin or
LIMBUS=**līm'-būs**, } border; hence, the frontier of hell, where there is neither pleasure nor pain; popularly, hell; any place of misery or restraint.

Limb, *s.* An edge or border.—See also in its place.

LIME=**lime**, *s.* A viscous substance laid on twigs to entangle and so to catch birds: see also lower in this class. It is compounded in *Lime'-twig* and *Lime'-twigged*, (smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.)—See other compounds lower.

To **Lime**, *v. a.* To smear with lime; to entangle, to ensnare: formerly, to stick together or make to cohere; whence the word *lime* in the sense it bears below.

Li'-mous, 120: *a.* Muddy, slimy, thick.

Li'-my, 105: *a.* Viscous.—See also lower.

LIME, *s.* Oxide of calcium used as an ingredient in mortar and other cements, from which use the name is derived.—See above.

To **Lime**, *v. a.* To manure with lime.—See also above.

Li'-my, 105: *a.* Containing lime.—See also above.

Lime'-kiln, (-kīl, 156) *s.* A kiln where stones are burned to lime.

Other compounds are *Lime'-burner*, *Lime'-stone*, and *Lime'-water*.

LIME=**lime**, *s.* A name given to two distinct sorts of tree: the linden tree, common in our country; and a species of lemon tree.

LIMEHOUND=**līm'-hownd**, *s.* A hound so called as being led by a *leam* or string. [Obs.]—See the real compounds of *lime* under that word.

LIMIT=**līm'-it**, *s.* Bound, border, utmost extent.

To **Lim'-it**, *v. a.* To confine within certain bounds: to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

Lim'-it-er, *s.* He who limits; anciently, one limited, particularly a friar who had licence to beg or to teach within a certain district.

Lim'-it-ed, *a.* Narrow, circumscribed.

Lim'-it-ed-ly, *ad.* With limitation.

Lim'-it-less, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.

Lim'-it-ar-y, 129, 12: *a.* Placed as a boundary, posted as for a limit. [Milton.]

Lim'-it-a-ble, *a.* That may be limited.

Lim'-i-ta'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Pertaining to limits.

Lim'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Restriction.

LIMMER=**līm'-mer**, *s.* A limebound. [Obs.]

To **LIMN**, **līm**, 156: *v. a.* To paint, to draw.

Lim'-ner, *s.* A painter: generally applied to one who does not assume any high object in the art.

Lim'-ning, *s.* The art of painting, especially in water-colours.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gātē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, ē, ē, &c. *maße*, 171.

LIMOUS.—See under LIME.

LIMP=limp, *a.* Vapid, weak. [Obs.] It has also in colloquial use the sense of limber, that is, pliant, not stiff.

To LIMP=limp, *v. n.* To walk lamely, to halt.

Limp, s. A halt; the act of limping.

Limp'er, s. One that limps.

Limp-ing-ly, 105: ad. Lamely.

LIMPET=lim'pēt, 14: *s.* A kind of shell-fish.

LIMPID=lim'pid, *a.* Pure, clear, transparent.

Lim-pid-ness, s. Clearness: *Lim'pitude* is less used.

LIMY.—See under LIME.

LIN=lin, *s.* A pool or mere. [Obs.]

To LIN=lin, *v. n.* To yield, to cease. [Obs.]

LINCHPIN=litch'pin, *s.* A pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off its axle-tree.

LINCOLN-GREEN, ling'-cōn-grēn'', 158, 157: s. The colour of a cloth originally made at Lincoln. [Spenser.]

LINCTUS, lingk'-tūs, 158: s. Medicine adapted to be licked up with the tongue.

Linc'-ture, 147: s. The same as linctus. [Brown.]

LINDEN=lin'-dēn, *s.* The lime-tree.

LINE=line, *s.* That which has length, but no breadth; hence, a string, a thread, and hence, in old authors, lint or flax: an extension or limit, and distinctively the equatorial circle: that which has the form of a line,—the row of letters from margin to margin in a written or printed page, and hence a verse: a row or rank of soldiers; a military trench, or other work carried to some length; a series, a succession, a course; hence, a family as traced through successive generations; an occupation as being pursued in one course; that which is made up of lines,—a delineation, a sketch; hence the marks on the hand or face, lineaments; in a particular definite sense, the tenth part of an inch.

To Line, v. a. To cover or defend as by military lines; but see the word lower in the sub-class next to Line.

Lin'-e-al, a. Composed of lines; descending in a direct genealogy; hereditary; allied by descent.

Lin'-e-al-ly, ad. In a direct line.

Lin'-e-age, 146: s. Descendants in a direct line, race.

Lin'-e-a-ment, 146: s. Feature, form.

Lin'-e-ar, 146: a. Composed of lines; having the form of lines; like a line.

Lin'-e-ate, 146: a. Marked longitudinally. [Bot.]

Lin'-e-a-tion, 89: s. Delineation. [Unusual.]

Lin'-en, 14: s. and a. Cloth made of flax or hemp; (in the original Latin, from which the Anglo-Saxons borrowed it, this word is the parent of the whole class); the under part of dress as being chiefly of linen.—*Adj.* Made of linen.

☞ Among the compounds is *Lin'en-ara'per*, who by our older writers is often called a *Lin'ener*, and a *Lin'en-man*.

To LINE, v. a. To cover in the inside as with linen; to put in the inside, a sense rather ludicrous, as to line a purse, meaning with money; to impregnate; to make safe by a guard within; but this and some other senses seem to come from the notion of military lines of defence; thus to line, in the sense of to cover with something soft, is to protect either the substance underneath, or that which is to be applied to it: on the other hand, to line an enterprise, or to line a hope, (expressions of Shakspeare,) imply the strengthening of a hope or of an enterprise as things are often strengthened by an inner lining.

Lin'-ing, s. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LING=ling, 72: *s.* A long grass, heath.

Ling'-wort, 141: s. A herb.

LING=ling, 72: *s.* A kind of sea-fish.

To LINGER, ling'-guer, 158, 77: v. n. and a.

To remain long in any state with hesitation or tediousness; to be long in producing an effect.—*act.* [Shaks.] To protract, to draw out to length.

Lin'-ger-er, s. One who lingers.

Lin'-ger-ing, s. Tardiness; procrastination.

Lin'-ger-ing-ly, ad. With delay; tediously.

LINGET, ling'-guēt, 158, 77: s. Literally, a little tongue; a small mass of metal.

Lin'-gle, 101: s. A shoe-latchet, and hence, shoe-maker's thread. [Obs.]

LINGO, ling'-gō, 158: s. (Compare the foregoing.) Language, speech. [Vulgar.]

LINGUAL, ling'-gwāl, 158, 145: a. (Compare the foregoing.) Pertaining to the tongue.

Lin'-gua-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147) a. Full of tongue, loquacious.

Lin'-gua-den'-tal, a. and s. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.—*s.* A linguadental consonant.

Lin'-gua-form, a. Like a tongue.

Lin'-guist, s. A man skillful in languages.

LINGWORT.—See under LING.

LINIMENT, lin'-ē-mēt, 105: s. Ointment.

LINING.—See under LINEN and To LINE.

LINK, lingk, 158: s. A single ring or division of a chain; any thing doubled and closed like a link; figuratively, any single part of a chain of consequences; it is improperly used, even by Addison, for the whole chain.

To Link, v. a. and n. To complicate; to unite in concord or in confederacy; to unite in a series of consequences.—*new.* To be connected; with in.

LINK, lingk, 158: s. A torch made of tow or flax and pitch.

☞ The compounds are *Link-boy* and *Link-man*.

LINNET, LINSEED, LINSEY, LINSTOCK.

—See in the ensuing class.

LINT=lint, *s. The soft substance commonly called flax; specially, the linen scraped into a woollen substance to lay on a sore.*

Lin'-net, s. A small singing bird so called from feeding on the flax seed.

Lin'-seed, s. The seed of flax.

Lin'-sey, (-zēy, 151) s. A corruption of *linen*.

Lin'-sey-wool'-sey, (-wōōl'-zēy, 118, 151) s. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; light coarse stuff; hence, what is mean and vile.

Lin'-stock, s. A stock or staff holding some lint, and so forming a match used by gunners.

LINTEL, lin'-tēl, s. That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION=lī'-ōn, 18: *s.* The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts; a sign in the zodiac.

Li'-on-ess, s. A she lion.

Li'-on-ly, a. Lion-like. [Milton.]

Li'-on-met'-tled, 114: a. Courageous as a lion. [Shaks.]

☞ The other compounds are chiefly names of plants; as, *Li'on-leaf; Li'on's-foot; Li'on's-paw; Li'on's-tail; Li'on's-tooth; &c.*

LIP=lip, *s. The outer part of the mouth, or the muscles which shoot beyond the teeth, of so much use in speaking, that their name often stands for all the organs of speech; the edge of any thing: *To make a lip*, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.*

To Lip, v. a. To kiss. [Shaks.]

Lipped, (līpt, 114, 143) a. Having lips.

☞ Among the compounds are *Lip'-devotion*, (devotion by the lips only, not from the heart;) *Lip'-good*, (good in talk without practice;) *Lip'-labour*, and *Lip'-wisdom*.

LIPOGRAM=lī'-pō-grām, *s.* A writing that leaves out or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mūh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

LI-POTH'-Y-MY, (li-pōth'-ē-mēy, 105) *s.* A leaving of the senses, a swoon.

LI-POTH'-Y-MOWS, 120: *a.* Swooning, fainting.

LIPPITUDE, lip'-pē-tūde, 105: *s.* Blearedness of the eyes.

LIQUABLE, lyck'-wā-bl, 76, 145, 98, 101: *a.* That may be dissolved.

To LIQ'-UATE, 81, 92: *v. n.* To liquefy. [Unusual.]

LI-qua'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQ'-UE-RY, (lick'-wē-fy, 92, 6) *v. a.* and *n.* To melt, to dissolve:—*acc.* To grow liquid.

LIQ'-UE-ſt'-er, 36: *s.* That which melts a solid substance.

LIQ'-UE-ſt'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be melted.

LIQ'-UE-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being melted.

LI-QUES'-CENT, (lē-kwē'-sēnt, 105) *a.* Melting, becoming fluid.

LI-ques'-cen-cy, *s.* Aptness to melt.

LI-QUEUR, (lē-kur', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A flavoured spirituous cordial.

LIQ'-UID, (lick'-wid) *a.* and *s.* Fluid, flowing; soft, clear; flowing readily as a consonant into some other vowel or consonant sound; capable of being discharged, as a debt.—*s.* A liquid substance, liquor; a liquid consonant.

LIQ'-uid-ly, *ad.* In a flowing manner.

LIQ'-uid-ness, *s.* The quality of being liquid.

LI-uid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Liquidness; thinness.

To LIQ'-UI-DATE, (lick'-wē-dātē) *v. a.* To make smooth; to clear from obscurity; in a figurative but very common sense, to dissolve or clear away, as a debt.

LIQ'-ui-da'-tor, 34: *s.* He or that which liquidates or settles.

LIQ'-ui-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of clearing away or settling debts.

LIQ'-UOR, (lick'-or, 145, 18) *s.* A liquid or fluid substance, but particularly a spirituous liquid.

To LIQ'-UOR, *v. a.* To moisten, to drench. [Bacon.]

LIQUORICE.—See Licorice.

LISBON, liz'-bōn, 151, 18: *s.* A sweet light-coloured wine imported from Lisbon.

LISNE, linc, 157, 139: *s.* A cavity. [Hale.]

To LISP=liſp, *v. n.* and *a.* To pronounce *s* and *z* and sometimes other consonants nearly as *th* or *zh*; to articulate like a child:—*act.* To utter with a lisp; to express with imperfect articulation.

Lisp, *s.* The act of lisping.

Lisp'-er, *s.* One who lisps.

Lisp'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* With a lisp.

LISSOM.—See Lithesome.

LIST=liſt, *s.* A roll, a catalogue.

To List, *v. a.* To enrol, to enlist.

☞ See also the following classes; and likewise under To Listen.

LIST=liſt, *s.* A border, a bound, a limit; hence, the enclosed ground in which tilts were run and combats fought; hence, in an appropriated sense, a strip of cloth.

To List, *v. a.* To enclose for combats; to sew strips together in such sort as to make a particoloured show:—See also the other classes; and likewise under To Listen.

List'-ed, *a.* Striped, particoloured in streaks.

List'-el, *s.* A list or fillet in architecture.

To LIST=liſt, *v. n.* (Compare To Lust.) To choose, to desire, to be disposed; primarily, to incline: our old writers frequently use it impersonally to signify it *pleases*, or *it pleased*.

☞ See this verb in other senses in the two foregoing classes, and also under To Listen.

List'-less, *a.* Without inclination.

List'-less-ness, *s.* Want of desire.

☞ These senses are obsolete or have lapsed into that assigned to the same words in the next class.

To LISTEN, lis'-an, 156, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To hear, to attend to: [Obs.:]—*acc.* To hearken, to give attention.

Lis'-en-er, 36: *s.* One who listens, a hearer.

To List, *v. a.* To hearken to, to attend to.

List'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive. [Spenser.]

List'-less, *a.* Careless, heedless; with *of*.

List'-less-ly, *ad.* Without thought or attention.

List'-less-ness, *s.* Want of attention.

LIT.—See To Light, under Light (*līt*), and also To Light, following the class of words subjected to the *ed*. Light, (not heavy.)

LITANY, lit'-d-nēy, *s.* A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITE=liſt, *a.* Little. [Chaucer.]

LITER=liſ-ter, *s.* A French measure of capacity, amounting to nearly 3½ wine pints.

LITERAL=liſt-ēr-āl, *a.* (Compare Letter, &c.)

Consisting of letters; (this is the nearest sense, though of unfrequent occurrence;) following the letter or exact words; pertaining to the primitive meaning, plain, not figurative.

Lit'-er-al-ly, 105: *ad.* With close adherence to words; plainly, not figuratively.

Lit'-er-al-ness, *s.* State of being literal; literal import.

Lit'-er-al-ism, 158: *s.* That which accords with the exact word or letter. [Milton: prose.]

Lit'-er-al-ist, *s.* One who adheres to the letter. [Milton.]

Lit'-er-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Original or literal meaning. [Milton: prose.]

Lit'-ER-ATE, *a.* Skilled in letters, learned.

Lit'-er-a-ti, 6: *s. pl.* The learned.

Lit'-er-a-tor, *s.* A dabbler in learning; a dispenser of learning by profession. [Burke.]

Lit'-er-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to literature or to men of letters.

Lit'-er-a-ture, 98, 147: *s.* Skill in letters; learning: as distinguished from Science, it comprehends languages, particularly Greek and Latin, grammar, etymology, logic, rhetoric, poetry as a theoretic science, with the other branches of criticism,—and history: incidentally, it presumes some acquaintance with the sciences, at least with their nature and objects: an accomplished man of letters can scarcely be imagined without some clear views into the domains of science; but science is so clearly distinct from literature, that, however advantageous letters may be to men of science, yet instances have existed, and no doubt may yet exist, of very profound science in particular departments joined to almost total illiteracy:—See Science.

LITH=liſh, *s.* A joint, a limb. [Chaucer.]

LITHARGE, LITHANTHRAX.—See under Lithic.

LITHE=liſh, 171: *a.* Limber, pliant, flexible, easily bent

To Lithe, *v. a.* To smooth, to soften, to palliate.

Li'-ther, *a.* (Originally the *comp. deg.*) Pliant, soft. [Shaks.]

Li'-thy, 105: *a.* Pliable. [Unusual.]

Lithe'-ness, *s.* Limbiness, flexibility.

Lithe'-some, (-sum, 107) *a.* Pliant, nimble, limber.

☞ This word often takes the form *lissom* in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, but never with the sanction of good modern usage.

LITHIC=liſh'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a stone; obtained from a stone: it is more especially applied to the stone causing disease of the bladder.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Tourel: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: good: j'ōō, i.e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

LITH-*i*-a, *s.* An alkali found in a mineral called *pot-lithe*.

LITH-*i*-ate, *s.* A salt formed with the lithic acid and a base.

LITH-ARGE, *s.* Literally, *stone-silver*,—a vitreous oxide of lead produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. The word comes to us through the French language.

LITH-AN'-TERAX, 188: *s.* *Stone-coal*.

LITH-O-CARP, *s.* *Petrified fruit*.

LITH'-O-COL'-LA, *s.* Glue or cement for uniting *stone*.

LITH-O-DEN'-DRON, *s.* Literally, *stone tree*,—*coral*.

LITH-OO'-LY-PHITE, 105: *s.* A *stone* which presents the appearance of being engraved.

LITH-OO'-RA-PHY, (-ōg'-rā-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* The art of engraving on *stone*; and, as a modern improvement, of taking impressions as from an engraving on metal.

LITH-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One who practises lithography.

Lith-o-graph'-ic, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to lithogra-

Lith-o-graph'-i-cal, } *phy.*

Lith-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By lithographic art.

To Lith-o-graph, *v. a.* To etch on *stone*.

Lith-o-graph, *s.* A print from a drawing on *stone*.

LITH-OL'-O-GY, 87, 64: *s.* The science or natural history of *stones*; a treatise on *stones* found in the body.

Lith-ol'-o-gist, (-jist) *s.* One skilled in lithology.

Lith-o-log'-ic, (-lod'-jick) } *a.* Pertaining to litho-

Lith-o-log'-i-cal, 88, } *logy.*

LITH'-O-MAN'-CY, 88: *s.* Divination or prediction by means of *stones*.

LITH-O-MARGE, *s.* Literally, a stony marl,—an argillaceous earth otherwise called fuller's earth or potter's clay.

LITHONTRIPTIC.—See lower, after *Lithotrity*.

LITHOPH'-A-GOUS, (lê-thôf'-d-gûs, 87, 105, 163) *a.* Eating *stones* or gravel, as the ostrich.

LITH'-O-PHOS'-PHOR, (-fôs-for, 163) *s.* A *stone* that becomes phosphoric by heat.

LITH-O-PHYL, (fîl, 163) *s.* A *fossil leaf*.

LITH-O-PHYTE, (-fîte, 163) *s.* Literally, *stone-plant*,—*coral*.

LITHOT'-O-MY, (lê-thôf'-d-mēy, 105, 87) *s.* The act or practice of cutting for the *stone*.

Lithot'-o-mist, *s.* An operator in lithotomy.

Lith'-o-tom'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITH'-O-TRI'-TY, } *s.* The operation of tritulating

Lith'-on-trip'-ty, } the *stone* in the bladder.

Lith'-o-trip'-sy, }

Lith-on-trip'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of dissolving the *stone* in the kidney:—*a.* A medicine for dissolving the *stone*.

Lith'-o-tri'-tor, } *s.* An instrument used in litho-

Lith-on-trip'-tor, } trity.

Lith'-o-tri'-tist, }

Lith-on-trip'-tist, } *s.* An operator in lithotrity.

LITHOX'-YLE, (lê-thôcks'-il, 105) *s.* *Petrified wood*.

LITHY.—See under *Lithe*.

To LITIGATE, lit'-ê-gât, *v. a.* and *n.* To contest in law:—*adv.* To carry on a cause by judicial process.

Lit'-i-gant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Contending in law:—*s.* One engaged in a law-suit.

Lit'-i-ga"-tion, 89: *s.* Judicial contest, law-suit.

LI-TIG'-TOUS, (lê-tidge'-tûs, 148, 120) *a.* Given to the practice of contending by law-suits; wrangling, quarrelsome.

Li-tig'-ious-ly, *ad.* In a litigious manner.

Li-tig'-ious-ness, *s.* A disposition for going to law.

LITMUS=lit'-mûs, *s.* A blue pigment.

LITOTES=lit'-tô-têus, 101: *s.* A phrase or figure in which the speaker seems to extenuate or lessen what he speaks of, though he means otherwise.

LITTER=lit'-ter, *s.* A carriage permitting recumbency as a *bed*, anciently carried between two horses or sometimes by men; a *bed* for beasts, or the straw scattered for them; hence, straw scattered for other purposes; and hence, any number of things scattered negligently about.

To Lit'-ter, *v. a.* To cover with straw; to scatter about with things in a negligent, careless manner; to supply [beasts] with bedding; and sometimes in a neuter sense, to be supplied with bedding.

To LITTER=lit'-ter, *v. a.* To produce as a new generation, but in present usage applied only to certain quadrupeds, as pigs, cats, and dogs, or to human beings in contempt. [Compare *Lead*, with which it is supposed to be allied.]

Lit'-ter, *s.* The young produced at a birth by a quadruped, but particularly by a sow, a cat, or a bitch; the act of giving birth to young.

LITTLE, lit'-tl, 101: *a. ad.* and *s.* (*Comp. Less, or Lesser*;—see *Less*:—*super. Least*.) Small in size, in extent, in duration, in importance; some:—*adv.* In a small degree:—*s.* A small space, part, proportion, affair, &c.: A picture in *little* was a phrase formerly in use to signify a miniature.

Lit'-tle-ness, *s.* Smallness of bulk; contraction of a mental quality, narrowness, meanness.

LITTORAL=lit'-tôr-âl, *a.* Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lit'-ur-gēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a public work,—a form or formula of public devotions.

Li-tur'-gic, 88, } *a.* Belonging to a formula of

Li-tur'-gi-cal, } public devotions.

To LIVE, liv, 104, 189: *v. n.* To be in a state of animation, to be not dead; to vegetate; to exist, to abide, to dwell, to continue; to live emphatically, that is, in a state of happiness; in a theological sense, to be exempt from death temporal or spiritual; to cohabit, followed by *with*; to feed, followed by *upon*; to have, use, or exercise for the means of support, followed by *on* (formerly by *of*), *upon*, or *by*; to be in an active or flourishing state, as a thing alive. It is scarcely ever used actively except by reduplication of meaning, as in the phrase, *To live a life*.

Liv'-er, *s.* One who lives—it is often used with a qualifying word; as a *high liver*, a *loose liver*.

Liv'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Vigorous, active, having natural energy:—*s.* Power of continuing life; he or they that live; livelihood, support; means by which one lives; specially, the benefice of a clergyman.

Liv'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a living state. [Brown.]

Live'-long, *a.* That lives or endures long,—tedious, long in passing, as the *live-long* day: Milton once uses it in the simple sense of durable, as a *live-long* monument.

LIVE, (live) *a.* and *s.* Alive, quick, not dead; vegetating; active, not extinguished; vivid, apostrophe of colour:—*s.* [Obs.] Life: in the plural, it is still the word in use.

Lived, *a.* Having a life, as *long-lived*.

Live'-less, *a.* Lifeless. [Shaks.]

Live'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Having animation, brisk, vivacious; gay, airy; vigorous, strong, energetic; representing life:—*adv.* [Lively is little used.] Briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

Live'-li-ness, *s.* Vivacity, sprightliness; appearance of life.

Live'-li-hood, (-hōd, 118) *s.* Means of living; support of life; old authors use *Live'-lode*, (means of leading life.)

LIVER=liv'-er, 36: *s.* (See also under *To Live*.) A viscus of a reddish colour, situated under the false ribs, which supplies the intestines with the fluid called

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vish-ûn, t. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

bile; *Liver of antimony* is so called because it has the colour of the liver.

Liv'-ered, (liv'-erd, 114) *a.* Having a liver.

☞ Among the compounds are *Liv'er-colour*; *Liv'er-grown*, (having an enlarged liver); *Liv'er-wort*, (a plant), &c.

LIVERY, liv'-er-ēy, *s.* Primarily, delivery, or the act of giving possession; the phrase, *livery and set-ten*, means delivery and possession; *delivery* of a person or of a corporate body to his own care,—release from wardship; *delivery* of food at a certain rate and stated times; thus, a *horse at livery* is a horse placed for the purpose of being regularly fed and tended; and *livery-stables* are such as receive horses for this purpose; *delivery* of a badge or favour as a mark of service; this was a practice which originated in the days of chivalry, when ladies distinguished their knights by ribands or scarfs of chosen colours, and from this custom of wearing the *livery* of their mistresses in token of serving them, was derived the practice of attiring menial servants so that it might be known in whose service they were retained; hence, a uniform given to servants; and hence, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing; in London, the collective body of *livery-men*.

To Liv'-er-y, v. a. To clothe in a livery.

Liv'-er-y-man, *s.* One who wears a livery; one of a company or corporation advanced by election to assist the masters and wardens, and hence having a right to wear a livery-gown on solemn occasions.

LIVID=liv'-id, *a.* Of a lead colour, conveying the impression of discoloration as from a bruise.

Liv'-id-ness, *s.* The state of being livid.

Li-vid'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Lividness.

LIVING.—See under *To Live*.

LIVRE, liv'-vur, 159 : *s.* A French money of account, now disused; the franc piece is a little more than a livre in value, 80 francs being equal to 81 livres.

LIXIVUM, liks-iv'-ūm, 188, 105, 146 : *s.* Lye,—a liquor impregnated with alkaline salt.

Lix-iv'-i-al, *a.* Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

To Lix-iv'-i-ate, v. a. To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

Lix-iv'-i-ate, *a.* Lixivated.

Lix-iv'-i-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, which passes through and imbibes the salt.

LIZARD=liz'-ard, 34 : *s.* A reptile whose body is scaly, and its feet palmate; it resembles a serpent with legs added to it; the genus includes the crocodile and alligator, but the word popularly refers only to the smaller and less noxious sorts.

☞ Among the compounds are *Liz'ard-tail*, (a plant); and *Liz'ard-stone*.

LO=lō, *interj.* Look! behold!

LOACH=lōatch, *s.* A little fish inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

LOAD=lōad=lōdt, *s.* (See also the next class.) A burthen; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a freight (of a ship) in poetic or oratorical, but not in common language; the quantity a cart will carry; and hence, ludicrously, the quantity a man can drink or eat; weight, pressure, encumbrance; any thing that depresses.

To Load, v. a. (The verb is regular, but it also has the irreg. part. *Lād'-den*; *Load'-en* is unusual.) To burthen; to encumber; to charge with powder and shot; to make heavy with something appended, either in a literal or a figurative sense.

Load'-er, *s.* One who loads.

LOAD=lōdt, *s.* Literally, a *lead*,—a vein in a mine which the workmen follow.

LOAD'-star, *s.* The *leading* or pole star.

Lloads'-man, *s.* He who leads the way, a pilot; the old spelling is *lodesman*. [Chaucer.]

Load'-man-age, *s.* The skill or art of navigation. [Obs.]

Load'-stone, *s.* The stone (an ore of iron in its lowest state of oxidation) which communicates to the needle of the mariner's compass its disposition to indicate the poles, and thus to supply by day and by night the place of the pole-star.

LOAF=lōaf, *s.* *sing.* } A large cake of bread
LOAVES, lōavz, 189 : *pl.* } as formed by the baker; any thick mass into which a body is wrought, as of sugar.

LOAM=lōam, *s.* Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth,—marl.

To Loam, v. a. To smear with loam, to clay.

Loam'-y, 105 : *a.* Marly; smeared with loam.

LOAN=lōan, *s.* A lending; any thing lent; especially, a sum of money raised by contribution, and lent to a government at a fixed rate of interest: this word was once in use as a verb.

LOATH=lōath, *a.* Unwilling, unready, disliking, not inclined.

Loath'-ly, 105 : *a.* and *ad.* Hateful, disgusting; [Obs.]—*adv.* Unwillingly, without liking.

Loath'-ness, *s.* Unwillingness.

To LOATHZ, (lōathz, 137, 171) *v. a.* To feel disgust, to hate; to see food with disgust.

Loath'-er, 36 : *s.* One that loathes.

Loath'-ing, *a.* Hating from disgust.

Loath'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

Loath'-ful, 117 : *a.* Abhorring, hating; more commonly in modern use, abhorred, hated.

Loath'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Disgusting, hateful.

Loath'-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being loathsome.

LOAVES.—See *Loaf*.

LOB=lōb, *s.* (Compare *Looby* and *Lubber*.) Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish,—a clown; a big worm; *Lobs'-pound* was probably a prison for sturdy beggars.

To Lob, v. a. To let fall in a lazy manner.

Lob'-cock, *s.* A lob. [Sherwood.]

LOB'-LOI-LY, *s.* Water-gruel; spoon-meal, such as is fit for a *lob*, a *lubber*, or one that *lolls* about from idleness or sickness. [A sea term.]

LOB-SI'-DED, *a.* Hanging heavily on one side, perhaps originally *lap-sided*, but associated with the present class by the natural affinity of the notions.

LOBBY, lōb'-bēy, 105 : *s.* An opening before a room, or the way to a principal apartment presenting considerable space from the first entrance.

LOBE=lōbt, *s.* A division, a part, commonly applied to the lungs, and used to signify a part of the lungs; it also signifies the lower soft part of the ear.

Lob'-ule, *s.* A little lobe.

LOBSTER=lōb'-ster, 36 : *s.* A crustaceous fish, black before it is boiled and red after.

LOCAL=lō'-cāl, *a.* Pertaining to a place; having the properties of place; limited or confined to a place or spot.

Lo'-cal-ly, 105 : *ad.* With respect to place.

Lo-cal'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Existence in a place; relation of place or distance; position, situation.

To Lo-cate, *v. a.* To place.

Lo-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of placing; situation; in the civil law, a leasing on rent.

☞ See for other relations *Locomotive*, &c., and *Locu-lament*.

LOCH, lōck, *s.* A lough or lake.

LOCH.—See *Lobock*.

LOCHAGE, lōck'-āge, 161 : *s.* An officer who commanded a *lochos*, or certain body of ancient Greek soldiers. [Mitford.]

LOCHIA, lō-kī'-d, 161 : *s. pl.* Evacuations which follow child-birth.

LOCK=lōck, *s.* Primarily, any thing that fastens; appropriately, an instrument composed of a spring, of wards, and a bolt, acted upon by a key: the part of fire-arms which consists of the trigger and priming.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forets: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55 : *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

pan; a gate is a canal which confines the water; a grapple in wrestling; any narrow place which shuts in or encloses something; that of which the parts enfold each other and form a curl.—a tuft of hair or wool.

To Lock, *v. a. and n.* To fasten, to shut up, to close fast; to embrace; to furnish with locks; to confine the sword-arm of an antagonist in fencing;—*acc.* To become fast; to unite by mutual insertion.

Lock'er, 36: *s.* Anything that is closed with a lock, a box or small cupboard.

Lock'age, 99: *s.* Materials for locks in a canal; works which form the locks; toll paid for passing through locks.

Lock'et, 14: *s.* Literally, a small lock; the catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other small ornament; a little case attached to a necklace, often containing a lock of hair.

Lock'ram, 12: *s.* A coarse stuff made from the locks clipped off wool. [Shaks.]

Lock'ron, 18: *s.* A sort of ranunculus, sometimes called golden knap or nap.

Lock'smith, *s.* A maker of locks.

Of the remaining compounds, the following relate to the lock of a canal: *Lock'keeper*, *Lock'sill*, and *Lock'wear*.

LOCOMOTIVE, 157'-cō-mō-tiv, 105: *a.* (Compare Local, &c.) Changing place, having the power of changing place.

Lo'-co-mo-tiv'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Power of changing place.

Lo'-co-mo'-tion, 89: *s.* Power of changing place.

LOCULAMENT=lōck'-ū-lō-mēnt', *s.* (Compare Local, &c.) The little place or cell in the pericarp of a plant in which the seed is lodged.

LOCUST=lō'-cūst, *s.* A migratory devouring insect of several species, of which some described by old writers are not now known.

Lo'-cust-tree, *s.* Several trees go by this name, and sometimes the word *Locust* alone is used to signify the tree.

LODE, LODESTAR, &c.—See Load, &c.

To LODGE=lōdge, *v. a. and n.* To set, lay, or deposit for a longer or a shorter time for keeping or preservation; specially, to afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night; to fix or settle in the heart, mind, or memory; to drive to covert; to lay flat, as corn:—*acc.* To reside or dwell for a temporary season; to fall flat, as grain.

Lodge, *s.* A small house or tenement appended to a larger; a den, a cave.

Lodge'-a-ble, *a.* That affords lodging. [Smollett.]

Lod'-ger, *s.* One who lives at board; one who lives in a hired room; one who resides in a place for a time.

Lod'-ging, *s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; harbour, covert; in old authors, convenience to sleep on.

Lodge'-ment, 196: *s.* The act of lodging, or state of being lodged; accumulation of something that remains at rest; in war, the establishing of a post in the advances toward a besieged place.

To LOFFE, lōf, 189: *v. n.* To laugh. [Obs.]

LOFT=lōft, 17: *s.* Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, a story above another, as the first, second, or third loft; in modern usage, the term is restricted to the place immediately under the roof when not used as an abode.

Loft'-ty, 105: *a.* Elevated in place, high; elevated in sentiment, sublime; proud, haughty.

Loft'-ti-ly, *ad.* With elevation of place or sentiment, proudly, haughtily.

Loft'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being lofty.

LOG=lōg, *s.* A Hebrew measure, being a quarter of a cab, or five-sixths of a pint.

LOG=lōg, *s.* A bulky, shapeless piece of wood; a piece of wood which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.

Of the word is compounded in the former sense to form *Log'-house*, (a house built of logs); *Log'-man*, (a

bearer of logs;) and *Log'-wood*, (a wood from Spanish America, much used in dyeing;) and in the latter sense, it is compounded in *Log'-board*, (the board on which the log-reckoning is first noted;); *Log'-book*, (a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board;); *Log'-line*, (a line of about 150 fathoms, fastened to the log;); *Log'-reel*, (a reel in the gallery of a ship on which the log-line is wound.)

LOG'-GATS, *s. pl.* An ancient game like nine pins.

LOG'-GER-HEAD, (lōg'-ger-hēd, 77, 120) *s. a* dolt, a blockhead: *To fall to loggerheads*, to scuffle.

Log'-ger-head-ed, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.

LOGARITHM, &c.—See under Logical.

LOGGATS, LOGGERHEAD, LOGWOOD, &c.—See under Log.

LOGICAL, lōd'-jē-cāl, *a.* Rational, relating to reason; according to reason; relating to words, which are the result of reason; relating to ratios or proportions discernible only by reason.—See also lower in the class.

Log'-ic, (lōd'-jick) *s.* The science of the connection between the laws of thought, (see Axiom,) and the methods or formula by which admitted truths are stated demonstratively; (that is, so that what is sought to be proved is shown to be included in what is admitted;) the art of stating admitted truths demonstratively, and of exposing the wrong procedure in methods that conform not to the formulae of logic; the art thus defined being not at all concerned with the inductive process by which unknown truths are discovered, is proposed by some writers to be included in rhetoric, and in its stead another definition of logic is offered, namely, the skillful and just use of media in the investigation of truth; among writers who do not discriminate the important difference here referred to, logic is made to include both these meanings, under the definition of "The art of reasoning." (See Induction and Syllogism.)

Log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to logic; furnished with logic; taught in logic.—See the general senses above.

Log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.

Lo-gic'-ian, (lō-gish'-ān, 90) *s.* A teacher or professor of logic; an able arguer.

Lo-gis'-tic, *a.* Logical.—See also lower.

Log'-a-rithm, (lōg'-d-rithm) *s.* Literally, a rational number, or a number having a ratio or proportion to another number: this ratio may be various, and accordingly there are various systems of logarithms; that in common use is a system in which the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. in arithmetical progression, answer respectively to 1, 10, 100, 1000, &c. in geometrical progression.

Log'-a-rith'-mic, 83, } *a.* Pertaining to or con-
Log'-a-rith'-mi-cal, } sisting of logarithms.
Log'-a-rith'-met'-ic, }

Lo-gis'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms of sexagesimal fractions which are used in astronomical calculations.

Log'-o-met'-ric, 88: *a.* The epithet of a scale which is intended to ascertain or measure chemical equivalents.

Lo-gōs'-ra'-PHY, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* Literally, the writing or impression of a word,—a method of printing in which whole words in type instead of single letters are used.

Loof'-o-GRIPH, 163: *s.* A net of words, a riddle. [B. Jon.]

Lo-gom'-a-CHY, (-kēy, 161) *s.* A war of words.

LOHOCK=lō'-hōck, *s.* A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup; the word may be met with under the forms *loch* and *lochet*.

LOIN=loin, 29: *s.* In the singular number, the back of a beast cut for food; in the plural number, the reins, or the lower part of the human back adjoining the hip on each side; the loins, by nerves connected with the brain and the spermatic chord, are supposed to supply the germ of new existence.

The sign £ is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To LOITER=*loi'-ter*, 29, 36: *v. n.* To linger, to be idly slow in moving.

LOI'-ter-er, *s.* A lingerer, an idler.

To LOLL=*löl*, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To lean idly or rest lazily against something; to hang out, said of the tongue:—*act.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

To Loll'-lop, *v. n.* To loll. [Vulgar.]

LOLLARD=*löl'-lard*, 34: *s.* One of the followers of Wicliffe, the name in its first use being a word of contempt: *Lol'-ler* is a less usual form of the same word.

Lol'-lar-dy, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the Lollards.

LOMBARD, *lüm'-bard*, 116, 34: *s.* A native of Lombardy in Italy; a goldsmith or banker, whose profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards.

Lom-bar'-dic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards, but specially applied to a form of written characters introduced by the Lombards into Italy in the middle of the sixth century, and used so late as the beginning of the thirteenth.

LOMENT=*lō'-ment*, *s.* An elongated pericarp which never bursts. [Bot.]

LOMP, *lump*, 116: *s.* A roundish fish.

LONDONER, *lün'-dön-er*, 116, 18, 36: *s.* A native of London.

To Lon'-don-ize, *v. a.* To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.

Lon'-don-ism, 158: *s.* A mode of expression peculiar to London.

LONE=*lōn*, *a.* Solitary, single; retired, standing alone.

Lone'-ly, *a.* Solitary, retired; addicted to solitude.

Lone'-li-ness, *s.* Solitude, retirement; love of solitude: *Lone'-ness* is less used.

Lo'-nish, *a.* Rather lonely. [Inelegant.]

Lone'-some, (-süm, 107) *a.* Solitary, secluded.

Lone'-some-ness, *s.* State of being lonesome.

LONG=*lōng*, 72: *a.* (Compare Length, &c.)

Extended; not short; drawn out in a line; drawn out in time: of a certain measure in length; dilatory; tedious; protracted; protracting thought, as a *long head*:—*adv.* To a great length, not for a short time; at a time far distant; all along:—*s.* A character in music equal to two breves.

See To Long, lower in this class, and again at the head of the next: See also *long, adv.* in the next class.

Lon'-ger, (lōng'-gwer, 158, 77) *a.* and *ad.* More long:—*adv.* For more time.

Lon'-gest, (lōng'-gwest) *a.* and *ad.* Most long:—*adv.* For most time.

Long'-ish, (lōng'-ish, 72) *a.* Rather long.

Long'-ly, 105: *ad.* Tadelously. [Unusual.]

Long'-ness, *s.* Length. [Unusual.]

Long'-some, (-süm, 107) *a.* Extended; tedious. [Prior.]

Long'-ways, *ad.* Longwise. [Vulgar.]

Long'-wise, (-wize) *ad.* Lengthwise.

Other compounds are *Long'-boat*, (the largest boat of a ship); *Long'-continued*; *Long'-legged*; *Long'-knee*, (see Live, subjected to the verb To Live); *Long'-measure*, (the measure of length); *Long'-primer*, (printing type of a size between small pica and bourgeois); *Long'-shanked*, (having long legs); *Long'-sighted*, (able to see at a great distance); *Long'-spun*, (spun out in a figurative sense, tedious); *Long'-sufferance*, (forbearance to punish, clemency); *Long'-suffering*; *Long'-tail*, (having an uncut tail, particularly a dog: a *LONG-TAIL* was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt; other dogs being required to have their tails cut: hence *Cut and Long-tail* signified gentlefolks and others as they might come); *Long'-tongued*, (babbling); *Long'-winded*, (retaining the breath a long time; figuratively, tedious in speaking); &c.

Lon'-ga-nim'-i-ty, (lōng'-gā-nim'-ē-tēy, 158,

84, 105) *s.* Literally, long-mindedness,—patience of offences, forbearance.

Lon'-ge'-val, (lōn'-jē'-vāl) *a.* Long-lived.

This and the following words would keep the *g* hard if they were formatives of our own, but they come to us from words already formed in Latin, whence we likewise derive the primitive *Long*.

Lon'-ge'-vous, 120: *a.* Longeval.

Lon'-gev'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105: *s.* Length or duration of life; great length of life.

Lon'-gim'-a-nous, (lōn'-jim'-ā-nūs, 120) *a.* Long-handed.

Lon'-gim'-e-try, 105: *s.* The art or practice of measuring lengths or distances accessible or inaccessible.

Lon'-gin'-qui-ty, (lōn'-jing'-kwē-tēy, 158, 188, 105) *s.* Remoteness, distance in length.

Lon'-gi-tude, (lōn'-jē-tūde) *s.* Length; the circumference of the earth measured east and west, and varying at different degrees of latitude; the distance of a place as lying east or west of another place, *e. g.* of London or Paris, &c., estimated in degrees of the equator; the distance of a heavenly body from the first degree of Aries, measured by the arc intercepted on the ecliptic by meridian lines that meet at the pole of the ecliptic.

Lon'-gi-tu'-di-nal, *a.* Extended in length; pertaining to longitude.

Lon'-gi-tu'-di-nal-ly, *ad.* In the direction of length.

To Long, *v. n.* To reach or stretch forward the mind, that is to desire or wish with eagerness continued, for or after being used before the thing desired.—See also the next class.

Long'-er, *s.* One who longs for something.

See *Longer*, the comparative of *Long*, above, which, be it observed, is pronounced differently.

Long'-ing, *s.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

Long'-ing-ly, *ad.* With eager wish or appetite.

Long'-ly, *ad.* Longingly. [Shaka.]—See also above under *Long* (*a.*)

To LONG=*lōng*, 72: *v. n.* To belong. [Obs.]—See also in the previous class.

LONG, *ad.* Along, followed by *of*; as *the mischief was long of you*, that is, it belonged to you, or was in consequence of you.

To LONGE, *lunge*, 116: *v. n.* To make a pass with a rapier.

Longe, *s.* A thrust with a sword.—See Allonge.

LOO=*lō*, *s.* A game at cards.

To Loo, *v. a.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBY, *lō'-bēy*, 105: *s.* A lubber, an awkward, clumsy fellow, a clown.

Loo'-bi-ly, *ad.* Like a looby.

LOOF=*lōf*, *s.* The after part of a ship's bow, or where the planks begin to be incurved as they approach the stem.

To LOOF, *v. a.* To bring the *loof* round,—to bring [the ship] close to the wind, to luff.

To LOOK, *lōk*, 118: *v. n.* and *a.* To direct the eye to or from any object: (when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*; *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at*); to see; to form the air or manner in regarding or beholding; to direct the intellectual eye; hence, to expect, to be directed as to view or purpose; to seem to the look of others,—to have a particular appearance, to have an air, mien, or manner, with the purpose of some impression on a beholder: *To look about one*, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; *To look after*, to attend, to take care of, to observe with anxiety or tenderness; *To look black*, to frown, to show displeasure; *To look for*, to expect; *To look into*, to examine, to sift; *To look on*, to consider, to conceive of; to be a mere idle spectator; *To look over*, to try one by one; also, to pass over or not

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-t'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *new*, 171.

to look at nicely; *To look out*, to be on the watch; *To look to*, to see to, or take care of, to behold:—*act*. To turn the eye upon; to seek or search for: to influence by looks.

Look! interj. *Lo!* see! originally, the imperative of the foregoing verb.

Look, s. Act of looking; air of the face, cast of the countenance: *Look-out*, view; watch.

Look'er, 36: *s.* One that looks:—*Look'er-on'*, spectator, not agent.

Look'-ing, s. Expectation; with *for*.

Look'-ing-glass, s. A mirror.

LOOL=looł, s. A vessel used in metallurgy.

LOOM=loołm, s. Originally, a general name for a tool, instrument, utensil, or thing of use, whence the word *Heir-loom*; at present, it is restricted to signify the frame in which weavers work their cloth.

LOOM=loołm, a. A term signifying gentle as applied to a gale at sea.

LOOM=loołm, s. A large-sized bird.

To LOOM=loołm, v. a. To appear large at sea; spoken of a ship at a distance.

LOON=loołn, s. A sorry fellow. [Obs. or local.]

LOOP=loołp, s. A folding or doubling of string or like substance through which another string may be drawn,—a noose; a loophole.

Looped, (loołpt, 114, 143) a. Full of loops.

Loop'-hole, s. Aperture; hole to give a passage, particularly for fire-arms; figuratively, an evasion.

Loop'-holed, a. Full of holes or openings.

LOOPING=loołp'-ing, s. The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination.

LOORD=loołrd, s. A lubber, a drone. [Spenser.]

LOOS.—See Laud.

To LOOSE=loołce, 189, 152: *v. a.* To untie or unbind; to relax; to free from corporal or from mental bonds; to disengage: it often appears neuter by the ellipsis of *anchor*; as we loosed, and set sail.

Loose, a. and s. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded, free; disengaged, followed by *from*, sometimes by *of*; remiss; not close to the purpose, not concise, but lax in language; unconnected, rambling; not strict, not rigid; lax of body, not costive; lax in personal conduct, wanton, unchaste: *To break loose*, to gain liberty; to break from restraint into wildness: *To let loose*, to set at liberty:—*s.* Freedom from restraint; in old authors, a letting loose.

Loose'-ly, ad. Not fast; so as to be easily disengaged: in a loose manner, literally, or figuratively.

Loose'-ness, s. State of being loose; diarrhoea; unchastity.

Loose'-strife, s. The name of certain herbs, so called because they are said to relax the fierceness of beasts that feed on them.

To Loo'-SEN, (looł-sen, 114) v. a. and n. To free from tightness; to make less coherent; to free from restraint; to remove cohesiveness from:—*sen*. To become loose; to become less tight.

To LOP=loołp, v. a. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing.

Lop, s. That which is cut off from trees.

Lop'-per, 36: *s.* One that lops trees.

Lop'-ping, s. pl. Tops lopped from branches.

LOPE.—See Leaped under To Leap. [Obs.]

Lop, s. A flea.

LOPSIDED.—See Lobsided.

LOQUACIOUS, lo-kwā'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.* Full of talk; apt to blab.

Lo-quā'-cious-ness, s. Quality of being loquacious.

Lo-quā'-ci-ty, (-kwāss'-tēty, 188, 92, 105) s. Talkativeness.

LORD=loołrd, 37: *s.* Master, supreme person; one at the head of any business; ruler, monarch; hus-

band; appropriately, a peer of the realm; specially, a baron, as distinguished from the higher degrees of nobility; by courtesy, the sons of a duke, and the eldest son of an earl; officially, the mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin, and the judges whilst presiding in court; also, he who hath the fee of a manor, and consequently the homage of the tenants, but in this last case, the party, if not of noble birth, is not addressed as a lord: in a ludicrous sense, a hump-backed person, from a Greek word which signifies crooked.

To Lord, v. a. and n. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord:—*new*. To domineer; to rule despotically, with over before the subject ruled.

Lord'-ly, a. and ad. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; proud, haughty:—*adv*. Proudly, impudently.

Lord'-li-ness, s. Dignity; pride, haughtiness.

Lord'-ship, s. The state or quality of being a lord; this is also the meaning in the address "Your lordship," which, however determined by the pronoun, is a noun in the third person; domain, dominion; seignory.

Lord'-ing, s. In our old authors, sir or master; otherwise, the same as Lordling, but in less use.

Lord'-ling, s. A little lord.

Lord'-like, a. Lordly.

LORE=loołr, 47: *s.* Learning, doctrine; lesson, instruction; figuratively, by Spenser, for workmanship.

Lore'-man, 151, 12: *s.* An instructor. [Obs.]

Lo'-ring, s. Instructive discourse. [Spenser.]

LORE.—See Lorn.

LOREL=loołr'-ēl, 129: *s.* A lost wretch, an abandoned scoundrel, a losel, which see under *To Lose*. [Obs.]

To LORICATE, lołr'-ē-cāte, 105: *v. a.* To plate over; to cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel for resisting fire.

Lołr'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of loricating; the surface or defence produced by loricating.

LORIMER, lołr'-ē-mer, s. A maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mountings for bridles and saddles; and hence, a saddler: it is also written and pronounced *Lołr'-ner*.

LORIOT, lołr'-ē-ēt, 105: *s.* The bird witwal.

LORN=loołrn, 37: *a.* Left, forsaken, lost: it is the part of the verb *To Lose* in its original Saxon form: *Lorn* in one of its senses is the same word in a different shape.

To LOSE, lołz, 107, 151: } *v. a. and n.* (The }
1 *Loor=lołst, 17:* } old form of this verb }
2 *Loor=lołst,* } was *To Leese*.)

To cease to have in possession through want of power, or will, or watchfulness to keep; to separate, to alienate; to ruin; to bewilder: not to enjoy; to employ ineffectually; to deprive of, as to lose a man his wife; (this application is unusual):—*new*. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win; to decline, to fail.

Lołs'-a-ble, (lołz'-ā-d-bl, 101) a. That may be lost.

Lołs'-er, 36: *s.* One that loses.

Lołs'-ing, a. That brings loss:—*s.* Loss.

Lołs'-sel, s. A lost wretch, a sorry, worthless creature, a scoundrel. [Obs.]

Loss, (lołss, 17) s. Privation; the contrary to *gain*; that which is lost; failure; forfeiture; destruction; useless application: *To be at a loss*, to be unable to proceed or determine, as dogs when they have lost sight and scent of their game.

Loss'-ful, 117: *a.* Detrimental, noxious. [Bp. Hall.]

Loss'-less, a. Exempt from loss.

Lost, a. No longer perceptible; no longer existing; no longer possessing virtue, respect, reputation.

LOSENGER, lołz'-ēn-ger, 151: *s.* A flatterer, a deceiver. [Chaucer.]

LOT=lołt, s. That which comes to any one as his portion,—fortune, state assigned; a chance; the die or

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vixh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

other means used in determining a chance; generally, a portion or parcel, one division of an aggregate; proportion of taxes:—See *Escot*.

To Lot, v. a. To assign; to portion; to distribute in lots.

Lot'-ter-y, s. Allottery; allotment; [Obs.]; a distribution of prizes and blanks by chance.

LOTE=lōtē, *s.* A sort of eel:—See also *Lotos*.

LOTH.—See *Loath*.

LOTION, lō'-shūn, 89: s. A wash used for a medical purpose.

LOTOS=lō'-tōss, 18: *s.* A tree highly esteemed by the ancients, but of which there seem to have been two distinct kinds: what we call the Lote-tree is otherwise called nettle-tree, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of a nettle.

LOTTERY.—See under *Lot*.

LOUD=lōwd, 31: *a.* and *ad.* Strong or powerful in sound, striking the ear with force; noisy, clamorous, turbulent:—*adv.* So as to sound with force.

Loud'-ly, ad. With violence of voice; noisily.

Loud'-ness, s. Force of sound; noise; clamour.

LOUGH, lōck, 125, 162: s. A lake.

LOUGH, lōff, 125, 162: pret. Laughed:—See *To Laugh*; compare also *To Loffe*. [Obs.]

LOUIS D'OR, lō'-ēy-dōr', [Fr.] 170: s. A French gold coin first struck in the reign of Louis XIII., valued at about 20s.

To LOUNGE=lōwndg, 31: *v. n.* To idle, to live lazily; to pass the time in idly moving about; to loiter: the last seems a modern, but is certainly a common sense.

Lounge, s. An idle gait; a stroll; a place that idlers frequent.

Loun'-ger, s. One who lounges.

Loun'-ging, a. Idling; loitering; fit for indulging idleness, as a *lounging chair*.

LOUSE=lōwce, 189, 152: } *s.* A small insect, of
LICE=licc, pl. } which there are many
species, that live on animal bodies; that which is found in the head of uncleanly people being the species most frequently alluded to:—Among the immediate compounds is *Louse'-wort*, the name of a plant.

To LOUSE, (lōwz, 137) v. a. To clean from lice.

Lous'-sy, (-zēy) a. Swarming with lice; figuratively, bred as on a dunghill, mean; and applied as a term of reproach even to things,—dirty, contemptible: the figurative applications now occur only in vulgar speech.

Lou'-si-ly, ad. Dirtily; scurvily.

Lou'-si-ness, s. State of being lousy.

LOUT=lōwt, 31: *s.* (Compare *Lead*.) One of low degree, a bumpkin, a clown.

To LOU, v. a. To treat as a villain or lout, to bring under lordly subjection. [Shaks.]

Lout'-ish, a. Clownish.

Lout'-ish-ly, 105: ad. With the gait of a lout.

To LOU, v. n. To bow, to pay obeisance. [Obs. or local.]

LOUVER, lō'-ver, 125: s. An opening in a cottage roof for the smoke to escape. [Spenser.]

LOVAGE, lūv'-āgē, 116: s. A plant.

To LOVE, lūv, 107, 189: v. a. and n. Generally, to regard with good will; of which the following are special senses: to regard with the feelings of one sex toward the other; (in which application the general sense is quite abandoned, and the word artfully applied to a meaning wholly different if the mere instinctive passion is intended, the word being in such case used for *To lust after*;) to regard with the feelings of a near relation, as of a mother, a father, a son, a brother, &c.; (in the case of the first of these relations, an original instinct seems to precede the rational sentiment;) to regard with the feelings of a friend; to regard with the feelings of a creature sen-

sible of, and re-joicing in, an entire dependence on a being of infinite wisdom and benevolence; to be pleased with, to delight in, (*things* being the object,) to like:—*neu.* To delight, to take pleasure.

Love, s. Regard for some one with feelings of good will: for the chief special senses see the verb: liking; union, concord; courtship; object beloved; a sweet-heart; a word of endearment; a picturesque representation of love, Cupid; a soft word for lust or for lewdness.

Love'-a-ble, (lūv'-ā-bl, 101) a. That may be loved.

Love'-er, s. One who loves.

Love'-ing, a. Affectionate, expressing love.

Love'-ing-ly, ad. In a loving manner.

Love'-ing-ness, s. Kindness, affection.

Love'-ing-kind'-ness, 115: s. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

Love'-ly, 105: a. Exciting love, amiable.

Love'-li-ly, ad. In a lovely manner.

Love'-li-ness, s. Amiability; beauty.

Love'-less, a. Void of love. [Milton.]

Love'-some, (-sūm, 107) a. Lovely. [Dryden.]

Among the compounds are *Love'-apple*, (a plant, or its fruit;) *Love'-broker*, (an agent in love affairs;) *Love'-daring*, (a poetical epithet of the eyes;) *Love'-day*, (a day in old times appointed for the amicable settlement of differences;) *Love'-favour*, (something given to be worn in token of love;) *Love'-in'-diness*, (a kind of violet;) *Love'-knot*, (sort of love-favour;) *Love'-laboured*, (laboured by the prompting of love;) *Love'-lass*, (a sweetheart;) *Love'-letter*, (letter of courtship;) *Love'-lies-a-bleed'-ing*, (a kind of amaranth;) *Love'-lock*, (a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the days of Elizabeth and James;) *Love'-loyn*, (foraken by one's love;) *Love'-munger*, (one used to love matters;) *Love'-pined*, (wasted by love;) *Love'-secret*, (a secret between lovers;) *Love'-shaft*, (Cupid's arrow;) *Love'-sick*, (languishing with love;) *Love'-song*, (an amorous song;) *Love'-suit*, (courtship;) *Love'-tale*, (narrative of love;) *Love'-thought*, (amorous fancy;) *Love'-token*, (a present in token of love;) *Love'-toy*, (a love-token;) *Love'-trick*, (artifice expressive of love,) &c.

LOW=lōw=lō, 7: *a.* and *ad.* Placed or having place so that other things to which reference is tacitly made are above, or high,—not high, not elevated, not coming up to some mark or standard; in figurative senses, depressed or mean in rank, or in importance, in sentiment, in speech, in intellect, &c., not rising into antiquity; not rising much toward the north or south pole of the globe; not amounting to much in number or price; not carrying a principle to extremes; grave as opposed to *high* or *acute* in tone; soft as opposed to *loud*: (this is less proper:)—*adv.* Not on high, not at a great rate: not highly; down; softly as to voice.

The compounds are *Low'-born*, *Low'-bred*, *Low'-land*, *Low'-spirited*, *Low'-thoughted*, *Low'-wines'*, (inferior wines or those obtained in preparing for others or from the lees of others,) &c.

Low'-er-most, (-mōst, 116) a. Lowest.

Low'-ness, s. The state or quality of being low.

To Low, (lō) v. a. To lower. [Swift.]

See it in another sense at the head of the next class.

To Low'-er, v. a. and n. (See also at the head of the next class but two.) To bring low; to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen:—*neu.* To grow less, to fall, to sink.

This word is also the comparative of *Low*.

Low'-ly, (lō'-lēy, 105) a. and ad. Humble; mild:

—*adv.* Not highly, meanly, without grandeur.

Low'-li-ly, ad. Humbly; meanly.

Low'-li-ness, s. Humility; meanness.

Low'-li-hood, (-hōod, 118) s. Low state. [Obs.]

To LOW=lōw=lō, 7: *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.

Low'-ing, s. The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LOW=lōw=lō, 5: *s.* Flame, fire. [Obs. or local.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

To Low'-bell, *v. a.* To awaken (as birds) with a bell, and attract by a flame into a net; to decoy.

Low'-bell, *s.* A net with a bell attached.

To LOWER=low'-er=lower, 53, 134: *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

☞ See also with a different pronunciation under Low.

Lower, *s.* Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look. [Sydney.]

Lower'-y, 105: *a.* Overcast; threatening to be wet.

Lower'-ing-ly, *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOWN=lown, 31: *s.* A lout. [Obs.]

☞ It is with all probability more nearly allied to *lost* than to *loos*, though originally perhaps to both.

To Lowt.—See To Lout.

LOXODROMIC, löcks'-ö-dröm''-ick, 188, 88: *s.* and *a.* Literally, obliquity of course, the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb;—*adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing.

LOYAL=loy'-äl, 29, 12: *a.* Faithful to a prince or superior; hence, faithful in love

Loy'-al-ly, 105: *ad.* With fidelity to a prince; with fidelity in love.

Loy'-al-ty, *s.* The quality of being loyal.

Loy'-al-ist, *s.* One who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of rebellion or revolution.

LOZENGE=löz'-änge, *s.* A rhomboid or oblique angled parallelogram; strictly, a rhombus or equilateral rhomboid, called popularly a diamond; hence, a small cake of preserved fruit, or a medicine originally of a diamond shape to be put in the mouth at once, though now prepared in other shapes.

Loz'-enged, 114: *a.* Shaped as a lozenge.

Loz'-en-gy, (-jé, 105) *a.* Having the field or charge covered with lozenges. [Heraldry.]

LU.—See Loo.

LUBBARD.—See the next word.

LUBBER=lüb'-ber, 36: *s.* A lob, a looby, a lout; an idle bulky booby; Lub'-bard is another form of the same word, and perhaps the more proper term for a landsman to use, the sailors having appropriated the other to suit their own notions.

Lub'-ber-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Big and awkward:—*adv.* [Dryden.] Awkwardly, clumsily.

LUBRIC, l'öb'-brick, *a.* Slippery, smooth on the surface; hence, uncertain, steady; and hence, wanton, lewd.

Lu'-bri-cous, 120: *a.* Lubric.

To Lu'-bri-cate, *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery: To Lu'-bri-cate is *obs.*

Lu'-bri-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* That which lubricates.

Lu'-bri-ci-ty, (-briss-é-té, 84, 105) *s.* Slipperiness, smoothness; uncertainty; wantonness.

To Lu'-bri-ci-tate, *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery.

Lu'-bri-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or operation of making smooth or slippery.

Lu'-bri-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Lubrification.

LUCE, l'öce, 109: *s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT.—See under Lucid.

LUCERNE, l'öc'-ern, 109, 189: *s.* A sort of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, l'öc'-id, 109: *a.* Shining, bright; transparent; bright with radiance of intellect, not darkened by madness.

Lu'-cid-ly, *ad.* With brightness, clearly.

Lu'-cid-ness, *s.* Brightness, clearness.

Lu'-cid-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Lucidness.

Lu'-cent, *a.* Lucid. [B. Jon. Milton.]

Lu'-ci-FER, *s.* That which brings light; hence, the name of the morning star; the name of Satan before his fall, and derivatively since his fall; a match which readily produces light.

Lu'-ci-fe'-ri-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Lu-

cifer; devilish:—*s.* One of a sect in the fourth century who followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari.

Lu'-cif'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Giving light.

Lu'-cif'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to discover.

Lu'-cif'-ic, *a.* Producing light.

Lu'-ci-FORM, *a.* Having the form of light.

Lu'-cu-LENT, *a.* Clear, lucid; evident, certain.

LUCK=lück, *s.* Chance, (see Chance,) accident, fortune, casual event.

Luck'-y, 105: *a.* Fortunate, happy by chance.

Luck'-i-ly, *ad.* Fortunately; by good fortune.

Luck'-i-ness, *s.* State of being lucky, luck.

Luck'-less, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

LUCRE, l'öc'-ur, 109, 159: *s.* Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage, almost always with reproach: some old authors have used it as a verb.

Lu'-cra-tive, (-tív, 105) *a.* Gainful, profitable.

☞ This word does not necessarily include reproach.

Lu'-crist'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Lucrative. [Little used.]

Lu'-crist'-ic, 88: *a.* Lucrative. [Little used.]

LUCUATION, lück-tä'-shün, 89: *s.* Struggle, effort, contest.

LUCTUAL=lück'-tä'-äl, 147: *a.* Lamentable. [Sir G. Buck.]

To LUCUBRATE, l'öc'-cú-brá-té, *v. n.* (Related to Lucid, &c.) To employ one's-self by candle or lamp-light, particularly in literary labours.

Lu'-cu-bra'-tor-y, *a.* Composed by candle-light.

Lu'-cu-bra'-tion, 89: *s.* Study by candle-light or at night; a composition or writing prepared or imagined to have been prepared by candle-light.

Lu'-cu-LENT, *a.* See under Lucid.

LUDIBRIOUS.—See in the ensuing class.

LUDICROUS, l'öc'-dè-crú-s, 109, 105, 120: *a.* Sportive; exciting laughter; burlesque.

Lu'-di-crous-ly, *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque.

Lu'-di-crous-ness, *s.* Sportiveness; burlesque; ridiculousness.

Lu'-di-vi-ca'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of sporting with some one; the act of mocking.

Lu'-di-vi-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Mock-ug; trifling.

Lu'-dis'-ri-ous, *a.* Sportive; ridiculous. [Unusual.]

LUFF=lüff, *s.* Palm of the hand. [Local.]

To LUFF=lüff, *v. n.* (See To Look.) To keep close to the wind.

LUFF'-TAC-KLF 101: *s.* Large tackle.

To LUG=lüg, *v. a.* and *n.* To haul or drag, to pull with violence; to pull by the ears as a bear:—*adv.* [Dryden.] To drag along.

LUG, *s.* The ear. [Local.] Spenser uses it for a land-measure.

LUG'-GAGE, *s.* That which is *lugged* or carried with some labour; a traveller's packages or baggage.

LUG, *s.* A sort of small fish.

LUGGER, lüg'-guer, 77: *s.* A vessel with three masts and a running bowsprit.

Lug'-sail, *s.* A square sail used by luggers, hoisted occasionally on a yard at right angles with the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, l'öc'-gü-bré-üs, 109, 105, 120: *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKE, l'öök, *a.* Not fully hot; it is sometimes spelled Leuke; Lukeness, *s.* Warmth. [Obs.]

LUKE'-WARM, (-wárm, 140) *a.* Warm, so as not to be at all hot; just warm and no more; figuratively, not zealous, not ardent, indifferent.

Luke'-warm-ly, *ad.* With little warmth.

Luke'-warm-ness, *s.* State or quality of being luke-warm.

To LULL=lüll, *v. g.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

Lull, *s.* Power or quality of soothing.

Lul'-ler, *s.* One who fondles children.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i, e*, mission, 165: vish-ün, *i, e*, vision, 165: üñ, 166: then, 166,

Lul'-la-by, (-bŷ, 6) *s.* A song to lull asleep.

LUMACHEL, l'ŭŭ'-mă-kəl, 161: *s.* A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated.

LUMBAL=lŭm'-bāl, 12: } *a.* Pertaining to the
LUMBAR=lŭm'-bar, 34: } loins: *Lumbrical*
 may be met with as allied to these words, but see it
 also under *Lumbriciform*.

LUM-BA'-GO, *s.* A pain in the small of the back.

Lum-bag'-i-nous, (-băd'-gē-nūs, 92) *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBER=lŭm'-ber, 36: *s.* Any thing useless and cumbersome; hence, *Lumber-room*.

To Lum'-ber, *v. a. and n.* To heap in disorder; to fill with lumber:—*see*. To move heavily.

LUMBRICIFORM, lŭm'-brīś'-ē-form, 81, 92, 105: *a.* Shaped as a worm.

Lum'-brī-cal, *a. and s.* Worm-shaped, as the *lumbrical* muscles:—*s.* One of the muscles of the fingers or toes.

☞ This word with another relationship has a different meaning.—See *Lumbal*.

LUMINARY.—See in the ensuing class.

To LUMINE, l'ŭŭ'-mīn, 109, 105: *v. a.* To illuminate, to lighten intellectually. [Spenser.]

Lŭ'-mī-nous, 120: *a.* Shining; enlightened.

Lŭ'-mī-nous-ly, *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.

Lŭ'-mī-nous-ness, *s.* Quality of being luminous.

To Lŭ'-mī-nate, *v. a.* To illuminate. [Cockeram.]

Lŭ'-mī-nar-y, 129, 105: *s.* He or that which gives light; an enlightener of men's minds.

Lŭ'-mī-na'-tion, *s.* Emission of light. [Unusual.]

LUMP=lŭmp, *s.* A small shapeless mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole, the gross.

To Lump, *v. a.* To throw into the gross; to take in the gross.

Lump'-y, *a.* Full of lumps or compact masses.

Lump'-ing, *a.* Large, heavy. [A low word.]

Lump'-ish, *a.* Heavy, gross, dull, bulky.

Lump'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a lumpish manner.

Lump'-ish-ness, *s.* Stupid heaviness.

LUMP'-EN, *s.* A long greenish fish.

LUMP'-FISH, *s.* A thick ill-shaped fish called also the sucker, and the sea owl.

LUNA=l'ŭŭ'-nā, 109: *s.* The moon. [Lat.]

Lŭ'-nar, 109, 34: } *a.* Pertaining to the moon;
Lŭ'-nar-y, 129: } measured by the moon; resembling the moon; sometimes Lunar means silver or silvery, as *Lunar Caustic*, (nitrate of silver fused at low heat: as a substantive, *Lunary* is the name of a plant, otherwise called *Moonwort*.)

Lunacy.—See lower in the class.

Lŭ'-na-ri-an, 90: *s.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lŭ'-na-ted, *a.* Formed as a crescent, or as the half-moon.

Lŭ'-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A revolution of the moon.

Lune, (l'ŭŭn) *s.* Any thing in the shape of a moon:—See also lower in the class:—the *lune* of a hawk is of different etymology, and means a *line* or *leash*.

Lŭ'-net, *s.* A little moon or satellite. [Bp. Hall.]

Lŭ'-nette, (l'ŭŭ-nēt' [Fr.] 170) *s.* A small half-moon. [Forſt.]

Lŭ'-ni-form, *a.* Resembling the moon.

Lŭ'-ni-so'-lar, *a.* Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

Lŭ'-ni-stice, (-stīss, 105) *s.* The farthest point of the moon's northing and something.

Lŭ'-nu-lar, 34: *a.* Shaped as a crescent. [Botany.]

Lŭ'-nu-late, *a.* Lunular. [Botany.]

Lŭ'-NA-TIC, *a. and s.* Literally, under the influence of the moon, as was supposed of persons labouring under a sort of madness:—*s.* A person labouring under a sort of madness; a mad-man generally.

Lŭ'-na-cy, *s.* A species of insanity; insanity or madness generally.

Lŭne, *s.* A fit of madness, a freak. [Shaks.] See also its literal sense above.

LUNCH=lŭntch, 63: } *s.* A meal be-
LUNCHEON=lŭntch'-ŭn, 146: } tween break-
 fast and dinner; formerly, it was between dinner and supper; Gay uses it in the sense of as much food as one's hand can hold.

To Lunch, *v. n.* To take a luncheon.

LUNE, LUNET, &c.—See under *Luna*.

To LUNGE.—See *To Longe*.

LUNGS, lŭngz, 143: *s. pl.* (The singular is rarely met with.) The organs of respiration in man, and of all creatures having a like animal economy, vulgarly called the *lights*; formerly a cant term for a strong-voiced fellow; and also for an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals.

Lunged, (lŭngd, 114) *a.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs.

Lung'-grown, (-grŭwn, 8) *a.* Labouring under the complaint in which the lungs grow to the skin that lines the breast within.

Lung'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant so called.

LUNIFORM, LUNISOLAR, LUNULAR, &c.—See under *Luna*.

LUPERCAL, l'ŭŭ-per'-cāl, 109: *s.* The feast of Pan in ancient Rome: Shaks. accents it *Lu'percal*. [Lat.]

LUPINE, l'ŭŭ'-pīn, 109, 105: *s.* A kind of pulse.

To LURCH=lurtch, *v. n.* and *a.* To evade by stooping; to get away by ready shifts of position; hence, in an active sense, to defeat, to disappoint; to be in a stooping position with a view to an act which will require ready evasion; hence, (again in an active sense,) to slich or pilfer; to stoop or roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Lurch, *s.* A heavy roll of a ship at sea: *To be left in the lurch* is to be left in a state of embarrassment and danger, as a ship when she requires to be righted, or as a thief when he thinks himself on the watch with others, and is left by them in the position he has taken.

Lurch'-er, 36: *s.* One that watches to steal; a dog that watches for his game.—See also lower.

To LURCH=lurtch, *v. a.* To swallow or eat greedily. [Bacon.] *Lurca'tion* (a gormandizing) is nearer the original Latin from which this word is derived; but it is not in use.

Lurch'-er, *s.* A glutton. [Barret.] See also the previous class.

LURDAN=lur'-dān, *s.* A loord. [Obs. or local.]

LURE, l'ŭŭr, 109, 51: *s.* Originally, something held out to a hawk; hence, any enticement.

To Lure, *v. n.* To call hawks:—*acŭ.* To bring to the lure; to entice, to allure.

LURID, l'ŭŭr'-id, 109: *a.* Gloomy, dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky. [Thomson.]

To LURK=lurk, 39: *v. n.* (Perhaps allied to *Lurch*.) To lie hid; to lie in wait; to keep out of the way.

Lurk'-er, *s.* One that lies in wait; a thief.

Lurk'-ing-place, *s.* A hiding-place.

LUSCIOUS, lŭsh'-ŭs, 147: *a.* Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; delicious.

Lŭs'-cious-ly, *ad.* Deliciously.

Lŭs'-cious-ness, *s.* Quality of being luscious.

LUSERN, l'ŭŭ-cern, 109: *s.* A lynx.

LUSH=lŭsh, *a.* Juicy, full, succulent. [Shaks.]

LUSK=lŭsk, *a.* and *s.* Lazy, slothful:—*s.* An idle, lazy fellow, a lubber. [Obs.]

To Lusk, *v. n.* To be idle, to be careless. [Obs.]

Lusk'-ish, *a.* Rather lazy. [Marston, 1599.]

Lusk'-ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to be lazy. [Spenser.]

LUSORY, l'ŭŭ-sŭr'-ēy, 109: *a.* Used in play.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātŭ'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gŭd: j'ŭ, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Lu-so'-ri-ous, 90 : *a.* Used in play, sportive.

LUST=lúst, *s.* Primarily, inclination, will. [Spenser. Shaks.] Carnal desire; any violent, irregular desire: in old authors, vigour, active power.

To Lust, *v. n.* To list, to like. [Obs.] To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to have irregular dispositions.

Lust'-er, *s.* One inflamed with lust.

Lust'-ing, *s.* Eager desire.

Lust'-ful, 117 : *a.* Libidinous; in iting to lust: in old authors it also meant vigorous.

Lust'-ful-ly, *ad.* With sensual desire.

Lust'-ful-ness, *s.* Libidinousness.

Lust'-ty, 105 : *a.* Stout, vigorous, healthy: in old authors it also meant handsome; pleasant; and sometimes saucy.

Lust'-ti-ly, *ad.* Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

Lust'-ti-ness, *s.* Stoutness, sturdiness, vigour.

Lust'-ti-head, (-héd, 120) } *s.* Vigour, sprightliness,

Lust'-ti-hood, (-hóod, 118) } corporal ability.

Lust'-less, *a.* Not vigorous, languid. [Spenser.]

Lust'-wort, (-wúrt, 141) *s.* The name of a plant.

To LUSTRATE=lús'-tráte, *v. a.* To purify.

Lust'-tral, *a.* Used in purification.

Lust'-ra-tion, 89 : *s.* A purification, particularly a public purification as among the ancients.

Lust'-tri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to purification. [Midleton.]

LUSTRE, (lús'-tur, 159) *s.* Literally, that which has been cleansed; appropriately, brightness, splendor, glitter; the splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; a source for holding lights.—See also lower in this class.

Lus'-trous, 120 : *a.* Bright, shining, luminous.

Lus'-tring, *s.* A shining silk, erroneously written lutestring, which see.

Lus'-trum, *s.* The space of five years, or fifty completed months, among the ancient Romans, so called from the periodical lustration of the city at that time.

Lus'-tre, 159 : *s.* A lustrum.—See also above.

LUSTY, LUSTWORT.—See under Lust.

LUTATION, LUTARIOUS.—See in the next class but one.

LUTE=l'út, 109 : *s.* A stringed instrument of music much used by our ancestors, and played like a guitar.

Lut'-ta-nist, *s.* A lutist. [Johnson.]

Lut'-tist, Lut'-ter, *s.* A lute player.

Lute'-case, (-cás, 152) *s.* Case for a lute.

Lute'-string, *s.* The string of a lute. By misapprehension of its etymology, the word *lustring* is also often spelled thus: but however presenting this form to the eye, it has long since regained its true character to the ear: see Prin. 167.

LUTE, l'út, 109 : *s.* Literally, mud; but appropriately, a composition like clay with which chemists close up their vessels.

To Lute, *v. a.* To coat or close with lute.

Lut'-ting, *s.* Material to be used for coating vessels.

Lut'-ta-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of luting.

Lut'-ta-ri-ous, 90, 120 : *a.* Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

Lut'-tu-lent, (-tú-lént, 147) *a.* Muddy, turbid.

LUTHERAN, l'út-thér-án, *a.* and *s.* Conformable to the doctrines of Luther.—*s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther—one of a body of Christians who, in certain points of faith and practice, are generally esteemed to stand midway between the Roman Catholics and the Calvinists.

LUTHERN, l'út-thérn, 109 : *s.* A sort of window over a cornice in the roof of a building.

LUTING, LUTULENT.—See under Lute, (mud.)

To LUX, lúcks, 188 : } *v. a.* To put out or

To LUXATE, lúcks'-át, } joint, to disjoin.

Lux-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* A dislocation, a disjoining.

LUXE.—See in the ensuing class.

LUXURIANT, lüg-zü-ré-ánt, 154, 90, 105, 12 : *a.* Abundant as from *luxury* of restraint, exuberant, superfluously plentiful.

Lux-u'-ri-ant-ly, *ad.* Abundantly.

Lux-u'-ri-ance, } *s.* Wanton growth or plenty,

Lux-u'-ri-an-cy, } exuberance.

To Lux-u'-ri-ate, *v. n.* To grow luxuriantly.

Lux-u'-ri-ous, 120 : *a.* Luxuriant, exuberant; [Milton] hence, wanton from the plethorousness of pleasures; disposing to wantonness; voluptuousness.

Lux-u'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.

Lux-u'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Voluptuousness; and hence, lewdness.

Lux'-u-ry, (lúcks'-ú-réy, 154, 105 : *colloq.* lúck'-sh'oo-réy, 147) *s.* Luxuriance, abundance; [Bacon.] delicious fare; lust, lewdness; more commonly, voluptuousness generally, or addictiveness to the pleasures which wealth and abundance place within the reach.

Luxe, (lúcks, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Luxury. [Prior. Shenstone.]

LYAM=lí'-ám, *s.* A leam; which see. [Obs.]

LYCANTHROPY, lí-cán'-thró-péy, 87, 105 : *s.* A madness in which men have the qualities of wolves and other beasts.

LYCEUM=lí-cé'-úm, *s.* The place where Aristotle gave his instructions.

LYDIAN, líd'-é-án, 105, 146 : *a.* Pertaining to the Lydians, soft, effeminate; soft in cadence or air.

LYE=líy, 189 : *s.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYING.—See To Lie.

LYM=líim, *s.* (Compare Lyam and Leam.) A dog held in a leam,—a bloodhound. [Shaks.]

LYMPH, lím, 163 : *s.* A colourless fluid.

Lymph'-e-duct, *s.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.

Lymph-at'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the lymph in animal bodies.—*s.* A lymphduct.—See also below.

LYMPH'-A-TED, *a.* Frighted to madness, as they say the nymphs were by seeing their spectres in the water—mad.

Lym-phat'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Mad :—*s.* A madman.—See also above.

LYNX, língks, 158, 188 : *s.* A cat-like beast remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE=líre, 45 : *s.* The harp of the ancients, the instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.

Ly'-rist, *s.* A player on the lyre; a poet.

Ly'-rate, *a.* Formed as a lyre. [Botany.]

Ly'-ic, lír'-ík, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to a lyre;
Ly'-i-cal, lír'-é-cál, } sung, or fitted to be sung, to the lyre; unequal in measure, or formed in stanzas, as songs :—as a *subs.* Lyric signifies a lyric poet.

LYTERIAN, lí-tér'-é-án, 90, 43 : *a.* Indicating the solution or termination of a disease.

M

M is popularly the twelfth letter of the alphabet, though really the thirteenth: see J: its sound is the 70th element of the schemes prefixed. It is scarcely ever silent. As a contraction, it stands for Magister or Master, (as A. M. Arilm Magister, Master of Arts;) Majesty; Manuscript, (I. e. M. S. manuscript,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vízh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thín, 166 : thén, 166.

M. S. S. manuscripts;) Medicine, (as M. D. Medicine Doctor;) Member, (as M. P. Member of Parliament;) Meridium, (noon; as A. M. ante or before noon; P. M. post or after noon;) Mille, (a thousand;) Monsieur; Mundl, (of the world, as A. M. Anno Mundl, in the year of the world;) &c.

MAB=măb, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

MAC=măck, *s.* In names of Scotch and Irish origin, *son of*, as Mac Adam.

To MACADAMIZE=măck-ăd'-ăm-ize, *v. a.* To cover, as a road or path, with small broken stones whose angular parts unite by pressure and form a smooth, hard surface: so called from the projector, Mac Adam.

MACARONI, măck'-d-rŏ'-nēy, 105: *s.* Food of mixed ingredients, formed into a paste, and moulded into strings, in which shape it is cooked: consequently, a medley; something extravagant, something to please an idle fancy; hence, a sort of droll, or fool; also, a fauciful, foppish fellow, a coxcomb.

MAC'-A-RON'-IC, 83: *s.* and *a.* A confused heap or mixture of several things, but particularly of languages.—*adj.* Consisting of, or expressed in words of barbarous burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized, or Latin words modernized.

MAC'-A-ROON', *s.* A sort of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar: Donne uses it for a macaroui, or a pert, meddling fellow.

MACAW=măd-căw', *s.* A beautiful species of parrot.

MA-CAW'-TREE, *s.* A species of the palm tree.

MACE=măci, *s.* A kind of spice.

Mace'-ale, *s.* Ale spiced with mace.

Mace'-reed, *s.* A plant.

MACE=măci, *s.* Originally, a club; at present, an ensign of authority carried before magistrates; the heavier rod used in billiards.

MACE'-bear-er, (-bărv-er, 100) *s.* One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE=măss'-ēr-ăte, *v. a.* To make lean, to wear away; to mortify; to steep almost to solution.

MAC'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of macerating; corporal hardship; infusion so as nearly to dissolve.

MACHIAVELISM, măck'-ă-d-vēl'-izm, 161, 158: *s.* The principles of Nicholas Machiavel, (Nicolo Machiavel'li) a Florentine of the 15th century, who, in a work called "The Prince," systematized and refined upon the craft, hypocrisy, and tyranny, by which governments were then conducted; hence, the word is often used to signify deep, refined, unprincipled policy.

Mach'-i-a-vēl'-li-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Deeply and crookedly politic.—*s.* A follower of Machiavel in principles and practice.

MACHICOLATION, măsh'-ă-cô-lă'-shŭn, 161, 89: *s.* Literally, a pouring down of bats or clubs,—the practice, in old castles, of pouring heavy or burning substances through apertures on the assailants.

MACHINAL.—See in the ensuing class.

To MACHINATE, măck'-ă-năte, 161: *v. n.* To plan, to contrive; to form schemes, to plot. > This word comes to us directly from the classical languages.

Mach'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A plotter, a contriver.

Mach'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MA'-CHINE', (mă-shēn', 161, 104) *s.* An artificial machine which serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion; an engine; a stage coach; hence, a machine horse, or machiner.—See also lower.

Ma-chi'-ner-y, *s.* Machines collectively; the works of a machine; enginery.—See also lower.

Ma-chi'-nist, *s.* A constructor of machines.

MA'-CHINK', (mă-shēn') *s.* Supernatural agency in

a poem, or a superhuman being introduced to perform some exploit.

> The word, in this sense, as well as in those immediately above, comes to us through the French language.

Ma-chi'-ning, *a.* Having the nature or purpose of machines. [Dryden.]

Ma-chi'-nal, *a.* Relating to machines.

MACILENT, măss'-ă-lēnt, 105: *a.* (Compare To Macerate.) Having little flesh, lean.

Mac'-i-len'-cy, 105: *s.* Leanness. [Little used.]

MACKEREL=măck'-ēr-ēl, 14: *s.* A well-known fish, with a streaked or spotted back: Compare *Maculæ*, &c.: A mackerel gale is a gale or strong breeze that brings mackerel fresh to market: A mackerel sky is a sky streaked or marked as mackerel.

MACKEREL=măck'-ēr-ēl, *s.* A pimp. [Obs.]

MACROCOSM, mă-crô-côzm, 158: *s.* The great or whole world, the visible system, in opposition to the microcosm or little world, the world of man.

MA'-crol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Long talk with little matter; a redundant or too copious style.

MACTATION, măck-tă'-shŭn, 89: *s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA=măck'-ă-lă, *s.* A spot. [Lat.]

Mac'-ule, *s.* A spot, a stain.

To Mac'-u-late, *v. a.* To spot, to stain.

Mac'-u-late, *a.* Maculated, spotted.

Mac'-u-la'-tion, *s.* Act of spotting; a stain.

MAD=măd, *a.* Disordered in intellect; expressing disorder of mind; enraged, furious, as with passion; eager to an extravagant degree.

To Mad, *v. a.* and *n.* To madden.

Mad'-ly, *ad.* Without reason; furiously.

Mad'-ness, *s.* The state of being mad.

Mad'-man, *s.* An insane man, a lunatic.

Mad'-house, 152: *s.* A house for lunatics.

> Other compounds are *Mad'-brained*, *Mad'-cap*, (i. e. a mad-head or a mad-headed person, a person of wild behaviour;) *Mad'-head*, *Mad'-headed*, &c., and also *Mad'-apple* and *Mad'-wort*, which are names of plants.

To Mad'-den, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make mad:—*new*. To become mad; to act as if mad.

MADAM=măd'-ăm, *s.* Literally, my lady,—the term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree; it was anciently accented on the last syllable, and was often used for mistress or lady in the third person, an application that still sometimes occurs, as in the phrase, *A proud madam*.

Mad'-e-moi-selle', (măd'-m-wă-zēl', [Fr.] 170:) *s.* The compellation to a young unmarried French lady: see *Miss*.

MADBRAIN, MADCAP, To MADDEN, &c.

—See among the compounds and derivatives of *Mad*.

MADDER=măd'-der, 36: *s.* An annual plant, one species of which is used in dyeing red.

MADE.—See To Make.

To MADEFY, &c.—See under *Madid*.

MADEIRA=măd-dēr'-d, *s.* Madeira wine.

MADHEAD, MADHOUSE, &c.—See under *Mad*.

MADID=măd'-id, *a.* Wet, moist. [Unusual.]

To Mad'-e-ify, 6: *v. a.* To make wet, to moisten.

Mad'-e-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making wet.

MADMAN, MADNESS, &c.—See under *Mad*.

MADONNA=mă-dŏn'-nă, *s.* The Italian word answering to *Madam*: it is appropriated to signify a representation of the Virgin Mary: in English use, it sometimes takes the form *Ma-dô-na*.

MADREPORE=măd-rê-pôre, *s.* A submarine substance like coral, inhabited by a small animal.

MADRIER, măd'-rê-er, 105: *s.* A rough plank

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gătŭ'-wăy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

a plank used with a petard in breaking open a gate; a plank used in sapping and mining.

MADRIGAL, mǎd'-rē-gāl, 105, 12: *s.* A pastoral song; any light, airy song.

MAESTOSO, mǎ'-ēs-tō'-zō, [Ital. *adj.*] *ad.* With grandeur and force. [Music.]

To MAFFLE, mǎf'-fl, 101: *v. n.* To stammer. [Obs.]

MAGAZINE, mǎg'-d-zēn', 104: *s.* A storehouse; commonly, for arms or ammunition; sometimes for provisions; a literary receptacle or miscellaneous pamphlet: Mag'-a-zī'-ner (a writer for magazines) is used by Goldsmith.

MAGE.—See lower, before *Magi*.

MAGGOT=mǎg'-gōt, 18: *s.* A worm or grub, particularly the egg of the green or blue fly, which turns into a fly.—See also lower.

Mag'-got-y, *a.* Full of maggots.—See also lower.

Mag'-got-i-ness, *s.* State of being maggoty.

Mag'-oot, *s.* That which grows spontaneously as a maggot,—a whimsy, an odd fancy. [A low word.]

Mag'-got-y, *a.* Capricious, whimsical; hence, the compound *Mag'-goty-head'* *ed.*

MAGE=mǎg', *s.* One of the Magi, but used by Spenser for magician.

Ma'-gi, 6: *s. pl.* Wise men of the East.

Mag'-gi-an, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the Magi: —*s. One of the Magi.*

Ma'-gi-a-nism, 158: *s.* The philosophy or doctrine of the Magi.

MAG'-ic, (mǎd'-jick) *s. and a.* The art practised or pretended to be practised by the Magi, of putting into action the power of spirits or the occult powers of nature; sorcery, enchantment:—*adj.* Done or produced by magic, proceeding by magic; enchanted.

Mag'-i-cal, 88, 12: *a.* Magic. **Mag'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.*

Mag'-ic-i-an, (mǎ-gish'-ān, 90) *s.* One skilled in magic; one skilled in the black art.

MAGISTERIAL, mǎd'-jis-tēr'-ē-āl, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a master; lofty, despotic; among the alchemists it designated a power in certain preparations to change into another body on some other element or substance being added.

Mag'-is-te'-ri-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In a magisterial manner.

Mag'-is-te'-ri-al-ness, *s.* Haughtiness.

Mag'-is-ter-y, *s.* A master-ship or practice,—the name appropriated by the alchemists to certain preparations of more than common power.

Magistracy.—See lower in the class.

Mag'-is-tral, *a. and s.* Masterly; artificial, skillful; cunning; suiting a magistrate:—*s.* [Obs.] A sovereign medicine.

Mag'-is-tral-ly, *ad.* Authoritatively.

Mag'-is-tral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Despotic authority in opinions. [Bacon.]

MAG'-is-THATE, *s.* A public civil officer invested with authority; a governor; a justice of the peace.

Mag'-is-tra-cy, *s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Mag'-is-tra'-ic, 88: *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

Mag'-is-tra-ture, 147: *s.* Magistracy. [Little used.]

MAGNA CHARTA, mǎg'-nā-kar'-tā, 161: *s.* The great charter of English liberties extorted from King John, granted with some alterations by Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

MAG-NAL'-i-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Something great or above the common order of things. [Brown.]

MAG-NAN'-i-MOUS, 120: *a.* Great minded, elevated in sentiment; brave.

Mag-nan'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With greatness of mind; bravely.

Mag'-na-nim'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Greatness of mind; elevation of soul.

MAG'-NATE, *s.* A grandee or nobleman.

To MAG'-NI-FY, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make great, to exaggerate; to increase the bulk to the eye, as by a convex glass; to raise in pride and pretension; to exalt; to praise or extol highly; as a cant word, it formerly signified to have effect.

Mag'-ni-fl'-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be praised. [Brown.]

Mag'-ni-fl'-er, *s.* He or that which magnifies; an encomiast; a convex glass.

MAG-NIF'-IC, 88: } *a.* Great in the usual sense of

MAG-NIF'-I-CAL, } grand, illustrious, noble. [Milton.]

To MAG-nif'-i-cate, *v. a.* To magnify by praises. [B. Jon.]

Mag-nif'-i-cent, *a.* Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendor.

Mag-nif'-i-cent-ly, *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.

Mag-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Grandeur of appearance; splendor.

Mag-nif'-i-co, *s.* A grandee of Venice. [Shaks.]

To MAGNIFY, &c.—See higher in the class.

MAG-NIL'-O-QUENT, (-kwēnt, 188) } *a.* Big in

MAG-NIL'-O-QUOUS, (-kwūs, 120) } words; expressing lofty pretensions.

Māg-nif'-o-quence, *s.* Language expressive of pretentious manner than realities warrant; a boasting style or manner.

MAG'-NI-TUDE, *s.* Greatness; comparative bulk; grandeur.

MAGNES.—See the two ensuing classes.

MAGNESIA, mǎg-nē-sē-ā, *colloq.* mǎg-nē'-shē-ā, 146, 147: *s.* A primitive earth, absorbent, anti-acid, and mildly cathartic.

☞ Luner allies this word with *magnes*, the classical name of the loadstone, but without assigning a reason.

Mag-ne'-si-an, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia.

Mag-ne'-si-um, *s.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET=mǎg'-net, *s.* The loadstone. Spenser calls it the *magnet-stone*: *Magnes*, the Greek and Latin word, is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found.

Mag-net'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the magnet;

Mag-net'-i-cal, } having powers like those of the magnet; attractive: Milton once uses *Magnetic* as a subs. for *Magnet*.

Mag-net'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of magnetism; by an attractive power.

Mag-net'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being magnetic: *Magnetiness* is scarcely to be met with.

Mag-net'-ics, *s. pl.* The principles or science of magnetism.

To MAG-net-ize, *v. a. and n.* To communicate magnetic properties to, to render magnetic; to affect by magnetism:—*nes*. To become magnetic.

MAG'-net-ism, 158: *s.* The science of the properties and laws of magnetic power and influence; in a looser sense, the power of attraction generally: *Animal magnetism* is a method of treating diseases on the principle of a supposed connection of magnetism with the vital powers of animals.

MAG'-net-o-e'-lec-tric'-i-ty, *s.* That branch of natural philosophy which is established on the ascertained fact that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in common. [Faraday.]

MAGNIFIC, &c., **MAGNIFICENT**, &c., **MAGNIFICO**, **To MAGNIFY**, &c., **MAG-NILOQUENT**, &c., **MAGNITUDE**.—See under *MAGNA*-charta.

MAGNOLIA, mǎg-nō'-lē-ā, 90: *s.* The laurel-leaved tulip tree.

MAGOT'-PIE=mǎg'-ōt-py', } 6: *s.* A bird

MAGPIE=mǎg'-py', } with pied feathers, namely black and white, and prone to *hoarding*, as is implied by *magot*, of which *mag* is a contraction;

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǎsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mǎn, 166: thēn, 166,

though according to Todd *mag* implies chattering; and according to Johnson, it is the abbreviation of Margery, and applied as *Poll* is applied to a parrot: *Magpie* is the word in use; the other occurs in Shaks.

MAGYDARE, mäg'-gué-där, 77: *s.* An herb.

MAHOGANY, mǎ-hōg'-d-nēy, *s.* A hard reddish wood from the tropical parts of America.

MAHOMET=mǎ-hōm'-ēt, *s.* The author of the Mahometan religion. Our old authors and a great many modern speakers pronounce the word *Mah'-o-met*; but the pronunciation assigned is sanctioned by good use and is more consistent with that of the derivatives: the correct orthography is said to be *Mohammed*; but *Mahomet* has been so long established as the English spelling, that there seems an affectation in attempting to disturb it.

Ma-hom'-e-tan, *s.* and *a.* A follower of Mahomet, a Mussulman.—*adj.* Of or belonging to Mahomet or Mahometanism.

☞ The word is also spelled *Mohammedas* and *Mahomedas*.

To Ma-hom'-e-tan-ize, *v. a.* To render conformable to the religion or customs of the Mahometans; otherwise spelled *Mohammedanize*.

Ma-hom'-e-ta-nism, 158: *s.* The religion established by Mahomet; otherwise, though less commonly, spelled *Mohammedanism*. Our old authors use *Mahometism*, *Mahometry*, and *Mahometism*, all of which are now disused.

Ma'-hounn, (mǎh'-hownd, 23, 32) *s.* A contemptuous name used by our forefathers for *Mahomet*; thence, from the presumed identity of the persons, applied to the devil; and thence to any mysterious character of seeming power and great wickedness.

MAID=mǎde, *s.* A sort of skate fish.

MAID=mǎde, 100: *s.* A virgin; an unmarried woman; a female; a woman servant.

Maid'-en, 114: *s.* and *a.* A maid:—*adj.* Consisting of maids or young females; fresh, new, unpolluted; applied to asizes it signifies unstained by blood, or having none to condemn to death.

☞ It is applied substantively as the name of a washing machine, and also as the name of an instrument formerly used to behead criminals in Scotland: these may be allied to the present class, or to the adjective *Maiden* with a different etymology, and the sense of strong, impregnable.

To Maid'-en, 114: *v. n.* To speak or act demurely like a maiden; to be continent as a maiden.

Maid'-en-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Gentle, modest, decent:—*adv.* In a maidenly manner.

Maid'-en-liness, *s.* Modesty.

Maid'-en-head, (-hēd, 120) } *s.* Virginity; virgin
Maid'-en-hood, (-hōd, 118) } purity; freedom from contamination; newness, freshness; (the figurative senses are obs. or vul.): *Maidenhede* is an orthography quite disused: *Maid'-hood* occurs in Shaks.

Maid-Ma'-ri-an, 41, 105: *s.* Originally, the queen of May, one of the characters in the old Morris dance; which dance degenerating into coarse buffoonery and *Maid-Marian* being personated by a buffoon, the once elegant queen of May was named a *Malkin*, and the expression *Maid-Marian* remained only as the name of a dance.

Maid'-pale, *a.* Pale as a sick girl.

Maid'-ser-vant, *s.* A female servant.

☞ Other compounds are chiefly names of plants; as, *Maid'-en-hair*, *Maid'-en-lip*.

MAIL=mǎle, 1: *s.* Primarily net-work, but applied specially to the steel net-work, or to the plates of metal with which some kinds of armour were made; any armour.

To Mail, *v. a.* To arm defensively.

MAIL=mǎle, *s.* A bag, but particularly that in which letters are enclosed for public conveyance: it sometimes signifies the conveyer of the bag, whether a person or a carriage: with a different etymology it sig-

nifies a *rent*; and with one again different, a *macule* or spot; hence, *mailed* may mean speckled.

Mail-coach-'s, *s.* The coach that conveys the mail.

MAIL'-ET, *s.* A portmanteau. [Shelton.]

To MAIM=mǎme, 1: *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple.

Maim, *s.* Privation of an essential part; lameness, not connate or original.

Mayhem, (mǎm) *s.* Maim in law language.

Maim'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being maimed.

MAIN=mǎnt, 1: *a.* and *s.* Originally, great, mighty; whence its usual sense, principal, chief, leading; important:—*s.* Violence, force, as *might* and *main*; more commonly, the gross, the sum, the whole; the great sea as distinguished from bays or rivers; the continent as distinguished from neighbouring isles; a great duct as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.

Main'-ly, *ad.* Chiefly, greatly; to a great degree.

Main'-land, *s.* The continent.

☞ Other compounds are for the most part terms on shipboard; as *Main'-mast*, *Main'-keel*, *Main'-sail*, *Main'-sheet*, *Main'-top*, *Main'-yard*, &c.

MAIN=mǎnt, *s.* A hand as of dice, or of fighting cocks, in the latter sense the term implying such as are at hand or ready.

MAIN'-OUR, 120: *s.* The thing found in the *hand* of a thief and taken from him.

MAIN'-PER-NOR, *s.* He to whose *hand* a man is delivered out of prison on surety to produce him.

MAIN'-PRISE, (-prize, 151) *s.* The taking or receiving of a person into friendly custody who otherwise might be committed to prison.

To Main'-prise, *v. a.* To bail.

To MAINSWEAR, mǎnt'-swǎre, 100, 42: *v. a.* In law, to swear *evil* or falsely.

☞ This word is etymologically distinct from the foregoing and the following class.

To MAINTAIN=mǎnt-tǎnt', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally to keep in hand; (See the class previous to the last word;) to hold, preserve, or keep in some state or condition; to defend; to vindicate,—to keep up; to support:—*adv.* To assert as a tenet or opinion.

Main-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be maintained; justifiable.

Main-tain'-er, 36: *s.* Supporter, cherisher.

MAIN'-TEN-ANCE, 81: *s.* Support, defence; supply of the necessities of life, sustenance; in law, an officious intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money or otherwise.

MAIZE=mǎiz, 189: *s.* Indian wheat.

MAJESTY, mǎd'-jēs-tēy, 105: *s.* Dignity, grandeur; greatness of appearance; sovereignty; the style or title of kings and queens.

Ma-jes'-tic, 88: } *a.* Grand, august, having dignity;

Ma-jes'-ti-cal, } regal, imperial: *Maj'estat'ic* and *Maj'estat'eal* are quite out of use.

Ma-jes'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With majesty.

Ma-jes'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Dignity of manner and appearance: *Maj'esticness* is not now used.

MAJOR, mǎ-jor, 38: *a.* and *s.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity:—*s.* He that is greater, particularly in years; that which is greater: *a. Major-du'-mo* is the principal in a house next to the master:—See other special applications below.

Ma'-jor-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Enlargement. [Brown.]

Ma-jor'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being greater; in Shaks. the state of being high in rank; full age, end of minority; ancestry:—See also below.

MA'-JOR, *s.* The officer above a captain, being the lowest field officer; sometimes it is found instead of *major*: as an epithet appended to other denominations of men in the army, it implies the superior of the department, as *a. Drum-major*: a *Major-general* is next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede this Dictionary.

Vowels: gǎt'-wǎy: chǎp'-mǎn: pǎ-pǎ': lǎw: göd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *ē*, *ī*, &c. *made*, 171.

Ma-jor'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The rank or office of a major.

MA'-JOUR, *s.* The first proposition of a syllogism containing some generality; or according to Aristotelian logic, that one of the two premised propositions which contains the major term, the major term being the predicate of the third proposition or conclusion, the subject of which is called the minor term.

To MAKE=mäke, } *v. a. and n.* To cause; to
I MADE=mäde, } cause to be originally, to create;

MADE=mäde, } to cause to be secondarily,—
 to form, order, or arrange; to cause through the agency of another person or thing, to produce through some power over the immediate agent,—to force or constrain: these are the senses under which are contained all the special applications of this verb; as, to compose; to perform, to do; to settle; to commit; to gain as a purpose; to secure as a profit; to amount to; to establish in a purposed condition in opposition to *may*—*new*. To have effect; to operate; to do; to proceed; in a distinctive sense now disused, to produce poetry, with the notion that the poet is a creator; other applications of this verb, whether active or neuter, are determined by accompanying words: as *To make away*, to destroy; to transfer,—in the former sense often followed by *with*; *To make account*, to reckon; and followed by *of*, to esteem; *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony; *To make good*, to maintain; to fulfil; to supply an equivalent; *To make land*, to reach land; *To make light of*, to consider of no consequence; *To make love*, to court; *To make merry*, to feast; *To make much of*, to cherish; *To make of*, to understand out of; to produce from; to account; in old authors, to cherish; *To make over*, to transfer, to place with trustees; *To make out*, to ascertain; to explain; to evince; *To make sure of*, to secure; to consider as certain; *To make up*, to get together; to compose; to repair; to reconcile; *To make as if*, to carry an appearance; *To make for*, to tend towards; to tend in favour of; *To make up for*, to compensate; *To make up to*, to approach; *To make at*, to attack; *To make with*, (an old phrase), to incur.

☞ If some of the foregoing and other applications of the verb are not at once resolvable into the general sense, we may always presume an ellipsis out of which the phrase has arisen.

Make, *s.* (See also hereafter.) Form, structure.

Ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes; the Creator; a poet; he who makes any thing.

Ma'-king, *s.* Act of forming; workmanship; structure; in old authors, a poem.

☞ Among the compounds are *Make-bate*, (a breeder of quarrels); *Make-peace*, (a reconciler); *Make-weight*, (that which assists to make an equipoise—that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself); &c.

MAKE=mäke, *s.* A mate, or one *matched* with another, a companion. [Spenser. B. Jon.]

Make'-less, *a.* Matchless; without a mate. [Shaks.]

MALACOSTOMOUS, mä'l'-d-cös'-töm-üs, 120: *a.* (Compare *To Malaxate*.) *Soft-jawed*, as a fish.

MALADY, mä'l'-d-dëy, *s.* (See *Male*—) An *illness* or disorder of body,—a distemper.

Mal'-AN-DERS, 143: *s. pl.* Scabs on a horse's posteriors which make him go ill.

MAL'-A-PERT, *a.* *Pert* or sprightly in an *ill* manner, or so as to offend.

Mal'-a-pert'-ly, 105: *ad.* Saucily.

Mal'-a-pert'-ness, *s.* Sauciness, impudence.

MAL'-AP-RO-POS', (mä'l'-äp-rò-pò'), [Fr.] 170) *ad. ill* to the purpose, unseasonably, unsuitably.

MAL'-A-RI-A, (mä'l'-ä-rë-dä, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An *ill air*,—a local atmosphere tending to produce disease.

MALAGA=mä'l'-ä-gä, *s.* Malaga wine.

MALAR=mä'-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek.

MALATE.—See under *Malic*.

To MALAXATE, mä-läcks'-ät, 188: *v. a.* To make soft; hence *Malaxation*, the act of softening.

MALE=mäle, *a. and s.* Of the sex that begets

young, not female:—*s.* The he of any species:—in another sense, see *Mail*, (a bag.)

Male'-spir-it-ed, *a.* Having the spirit of a man.

MALE-, A prefix that signifies ill. The first syllable is always pronounced short, and if a vowel follows, the sound of the second syllable or of the *s* is sunk, and often omitted in the orthography; hence an inconsistency either of spelling or pronunciation in many of the following words, for which usage alone must plead. Other words in which *mal* has the same origin and meaning are not in this class, because the letters are not so separable as to have the character of a prefix.—See *Malady*, &c., *Malice*, &c.

MAL'-CON-FOR-MA'-TION, 89: *s.* Ill form.

MAL'-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'-TION, (mä'l'-äd-mîn-is-trä'-shün, 97, 89) *s.* Ill government of affairs.

MAL'-CON-TENT, 97: *a. and s.* Discontented, dissatisfied:—*s.* One discontented, but particularly with the government; a disaffected person.

MAL'-con-tent'-ed, *a.* Discontented.

MAL'-con-tent'-ed-ly, *ad.* Discontentedly.

MAL'-con-ten'-ted-ness, *s.* Discontentedness.

MAL'-E-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully, slanderous: hence, *Mal'-e-di'-cen-cy*. [Little used.]

MAL'-e-di'-tion, 89: *s.* An execration, a curse.

MAL'-E-FAC'-TOR, *s.* An evil-doer, or offender against law, a criminal.

MAL'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* An offence, a crime.

MAL'-e-fice, (-fäs, 105) *s.* A wicked act. [Chaucer.]

To MAL'-e-fic'-iate, (-fäsh'-yät, 147) *v. a.* To bewitch, [Burton:] hence, *Mal'-e-fic'-ia'-tion*, [Bp. Hall.]

Mal'-eff'-icent, 87: *a.* Wicked, doing evil.

Mal'-eff'-ic, 88: *a.* Mischivous, hurtful.

Mal'-fea'-sance, (-fä'-zänce, 100, 151) *s.* Evil doing or deed. [Law.]

MAL'-EN'-GINE, (-gîn, 105) *s.* Evil contrivance, guile, deceit. [Spenser. Milton: prose.]

MAL'-E-PRAC'-TICE, (mä'l-präck'-tiss, 97, 105) *s.* Evil practice; practice contrary to established rules.

☞ See *Malespirit* (no relation of this class) under *Male*, and *Malet*, under *Mail*.

MAL'-EV'-O-LENT, *a.* Ill-disposed toward others.

Mal'-ev'-o-lent'-ly, *ad.* Malignantly.

Mal'-ev'-o-lence, *s.* Ill-will, malignity.

Mal'-ev'-o-lous, 120: *a.* Malevolent. [Warburton.]

MAL'-for-mal'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong formation.

☞ *Mal'ic* has no relation to this class.—See the next.

MAL'-IGER, &c. **MAL'-IGN**, &c. **MAL'-i-SON**, are related to this class; but see them hereafter.

MAL'-TAL-ENT, *s.* Ill-humour. [Chaucer. Spenser.]

To MAL'-TREAT, *v. a.* To use roughly.

Mal-treat'-ment, *s.* Ill-usage.

MAL'-VER-SA'-TION, *s.* Evil conduct; fraudulent practices.

MALIC=mä'l'-lick, *a.* Pertaining to apples, as malic acid.

Mal'-late, *s.* A salt from malic acid with a base.

MALICE, mä'l'-iss, 105: *s.* (See *Male*—) Badness of design from an evil heart; deliberate mischief: it was once used as a verb in the sense of to regard with ill-will.

Mal'-ic'-ious, (-sh'üs, 147, 120) *a.* Malignant.

Mal'-ic'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Malignantly.

Mal'-ic'-ious-ness, *s.* Malice.

MAL'-LIGN, (mä-lîne', 115, 157) *a.* Ill-disposed to any one, malicious; pestilential; fatal, as from some occult influence.

To Mal'-ign, *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to hurt by censure.

Mal'-ign'-ly, *ad.* With ill-will; enviously.

Mal'-ign'-er, *s.* He that maligns; a malicious censurer.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

* **Consonants**: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vizh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Ma-lig'-nant, (mă-lîg'-nănt) *a.* and *s.* Malign, malicious; envious; hostile to life:—*s.* A malevolent person, applied particularly to the Cavalier party by the Puritans in the days of Cromwell.

Ma-lig'-nant-ly, *ad.* With ill intention, malignly.

MAL'-i-SON, (mă-l'ē-zən, 151, 114) *s.* A malediction. [Chaucer.] Compare *Benison*.

MALICHO, mă-l'î-tchō: *s.* The corruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief.—See *To Mische*. [Shaks.]

MALKIN, măwk'-în, 112, 139: *s.* Originally, a mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; hence, a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; and hence, a dirty wench.—See *Maid-marian*.

MALL, *To MALL*, &c.—See under *To Malleate*.

MALLARD=mă-l'ărd, *s.* The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To MALLEATE=mă-l'ă-ăt, 142, 146: *v. a.* To hammer.

Mal'-le-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of extension by the hammer.

Mal'-le-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being malleable.

Mal'-le-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Malleableness.

Mal'-le-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating.

MAL'-LET, 142: *s.* A wooden hammer.

MAL'L, (măl) *s.* A kind of beater or hammer; a beaten walk; or so called, as is generally supposed, because it was the place where they played with malls and a ball. For the name of the street *Pal'-mall*, in London, see *Prin.* 113.

To Mall, (măl) *v. a.* To strike with a mall: this literal sense is obsolete, and the derivative sense has another spelling and a correspondent pronunciation.—See *To Maul*.

MALLECHO.—See *Malicho* and *To Mische*.

MALLOW=mă-l'ôw, 142, 8: *s.* A plant: it is seldom named but in the plural number.

MAL-VA'-CROUS, (-shūs, 147, 120) *a.* Pertaining to mallows.

MALMSEY, măm'-zē, 122, 151: *s.* A luscious white wine prepared in many places, but originally from *Malasia of Peloponnesus*; a rich sort of grape.

MALT, măwt, 112: *s.* Grain, generally barley, steeped in water, fermented, and then dried in a kiln.

To Malt, *v. a.* and *n.* To make into malt:—*new*. To become malt.

Malt'-man, **Malt'-ster**, *s.* One who makes malt.

Other compounds are *Malt'-drink*, *Malt'-dust*, *Malt'-floor*, (on which malt is dried); *Malt'-horse*, (employed in grinding malt,—hence, a dull, worthless drudge); *Malt'-liquor*, *Malt'-worm*, &c.

MALTALENT, **MALTREAT**, **MALVERSATION**.—See under *Male*.

MALVACEOUS.—See under *Mallow*.

MAMALUKE măm'-d'look, 109: *s.* An Egyptian soldier.

MAMMA=măm-mă, *s.* The fond word for mother: it consists of the syllables a child first naturally utters, and is applied to the first object of its affections: it is liable to contraction into *Mam*; and this is the common termination in *y*, as *Mam'-my*.

MAM'-MIL, 12: *s.* An animal that suckles its young. [Zool.] *Pl.* *Mam-ma'-li-a*: (90.)

Mam-ma'-li-an, *a.* Pertaining to mammalia.

Mam-mal'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The science of mammalia.

Mam'-mar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Relating to the breast, but particularly to the arteries of the breast.

See *MAM'-MER* hereafter.

Mam'-mi-fer, *s.* An animal with breasts for nourishing its young.

Mam'-mi-form, *a.* Formed as breasts.

Mam'-mil-lar-y, *a.* Belonging to the breasts or

teats; also applied to small eminences resembling nipples.

Mam'-mil-la'-ted, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globules like nipples.

MAMMET=măm'-mēt, *s.* A puppet, a figure dressed.

It may be a relation of the previous class, or another spelling of *Mawmet*.

MAMMOCK=măm'-mōck, *s.* A shapeless piece of any thing. [Obs.]

To Mam'-mock, *v. a.* To tear, to pull to pieces. [Shaks. Milton: prose.]

MAMMON=măm'-mōn, 18: *s.* Riches; the demon of riches.

Mam'-mon-ist, *s.* One devoted to worldly gain.

MAMMOTH=măm'-mōth, *s.* A name of Russian origin, designating an extinct animal of huge dimensions.

MAN=măn, *s. sing.* } A human being, in which sense it is of both genders;

MEN=mēn, *s. pl.* } sense it is of both genders; a male of the human race as distinguished from a woman; an adult male as distinguished from a boy: it is liable to be used specially, as for *servant*; emphatically, as for one perfect in all manly qualities; loosely or generally as for an individual; figuratively, as for a war-ship, a place at chess, draughts, &c.

To Man, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to wait upon as a man or servant; to tame, a sense used in falconry; to direct with hostile force.

Man'-ful, 117: *a.* Bold, stout, daring.

Man'-ful-ly, *ad.* Stoutly, boldly.

Man'-ful-ness, *s.* Stoutness, boldness.

Man'-hood, (-hōōd, 118) *s.* The human state or nature; virility, as distinguished from womanhood or from childhood; courage, stoutness, fortitude.

See *Manikin* and *Masked* lower in the class.

Man'-nish, *a.* Bold, masculine.

Man'-less, *a.* Destitute of men, not manned; unbecoming a man: in both senses unusual.

Man'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Manlike; becoming a man; stout, undaunted; not womanish, not childish.—*adv.* With courage like a man.

Man'-i-kin, *s.* A little man.

Man'-ling, *s.* A manikin. [B. Jon.]

Man'-kind, (-k'ind, 76, 115) *s.* The race of man: in some old authors it signifies humanity: Milton often accents this word on the first syllable.

MAN-KIND, *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature; hence, ferocious. [Obs.] See as a *subst.* the previous word.

MAN'-SLAUGH-TER, (-slăw-ter, 162) *s.* The killing of a man; strictly, the killing of a man unlawfully, but not with premeditation.

Among the other compounds are *Man'-eater*: *Man'-gaby*, (the white-eyed monkey with naked eyelids); *Man'-hater*; *Man'-killer*; *Man'-liar*; *Man'-mid'-wife*, (a man who does the office of a midwife, an accoucheur); *Man'-pleaser*; *Man'-queller*; *Man'-servant*; *Man'-slayer*; *Man'-stealer*; *Man'-tiger*, (a large monkey or baboon; originally, *Man'-tichora*, and falling among words of this class through misapprehension.) &c.

MANACLE, măn'-d-cl, 101: *s.* Shackles for the hands, as fetters (strictly) for the feet.

To Man'-a-cle, *v. a.* To chain the hands, to handcuff.

To MANAGE=măn'-ăge, 99: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to govern with the hand: (see lower in the class, before *Manage*;) to wield, to move easily; to govern; in a sense consonant to French usage, to treat with caution and consideration:—*new*. To superintend or conduct affairs.

Man'-age, *s.* Conduct, administration: in old authors, instrumentality, management.—See also under *Manage*.

Man'-age-a-ble, 101: *a.* Easy to be used or directed; tractable; governable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pď-pă: lăw: gōōd: j'w, i, e, j'ew, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 171

Man'-age-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being manageable.

Man'-a-ger, 2, 36 : *s.* One that manages; a director; a frugal person.

Man'-a-ge-ment, *s.* Conduct, administration; transaction, dealing; cunning practice.

Man'-a-ger-y, *s.* Management; frugality; manner of using. [Little used.]

To MAN'-AGE, *v. a.* To govern gracefully in riding; to train to graceful action, understood specially of a horse: hence, the noun *Man'-age*, used by Shakespeare, now supplanted in meaning and spelling by the following.

Man'-ege', (mǎn-āzh' [Fr.] 170) *s.* A place for training horses and teaching horsemanship: the true English word is *Man'-age*.—See the verb immediately preceding.

MANATION, mǎ-nā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* The act of issuing or flowing from something.

MANCHE.—See *Maunch*.

MANCHET=mǎn'-chět, *s.* A small loaf of fine bread. [Bacon. 12. Walton.]

MANCHINEEL=mǎn'-chīn-ēl', *s.* A large tree of the West Indies.

To MANCIPATE, mǎn'-cē-pāte, *v. a.* Literally, to take with the hand, to enslave.

Man'-ci-pa'-tion, 89 : *s.* Involuntary servitude.

MANCIPLE, mǎn'-cē-pl, 101 : *s.* One who takes in hand to purvey or provide, a purveyor, particularly of a college.

MANDAMUS=mǎn-dā'-mūs, *s.* "We command," [Lat.] a writ granted by the Court of King's Bench in the name of the king.

Man'-da'-tor, *s.* A director. [Ayliffe.]

Man'-DATE, *s.* Command, precept, charge.

Man'-da-tar-y, 98, 129, 105 : *s.* One in favour of whom a mandate is given, particularly a priest who holds a mandate from the Pope for his benefice.

Man'-da-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Preceptive, directory :—*s.* One who receives a mandate to execute.

Mand'-ment, *s.* Commandment. [Chaucer.]

MANDARIN, mǎn'-dā-rēn', 115 : *s.* A Chinese governor of a province; the court language of China.

MANDATE, &c.—See under *Mandamus*.

MANDIBLE, mǎn'-dē-bl, 101 : *s.* The jaw, the instrument of mastication.

Man-dib'-u-lar, 81 : *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

To MAN'-DU-CATE, *v. a.* To chew, to eat.

Man'-du-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of chewing.

Man'-du-ca-ble, 98, 101 : *a.* Fit to be eaten.

MANDIL=mǎn'-dīl, *s.* A sort of mantle. [Obs.]

Man-dil'-ion, (-yōn, 146) 90 : *s.* A soldier's coat.

MANDMENT.—See under *Mandamus*.

MANDOLIN=mǎn'-dō-līn, *s.* A sort of harp.

MANDRAGON=mǎn'-drā'-gō-rd, *s.* A narcotic plant; it is the subject of many fables; it is said to utter groans when attempted to be uprooted, and to kill by their effect; it was celebrated for removing barrenness; and because it is called *mandrake* (an accidental coincidence of English with Greek) a resemblance has been imagined between its root and a man.

MANDRAKE=mǎn'-drāke, 81 : *s.* A narcotic plant; it is the subject of many fables; it is said to utter groans when attempted to be uprooted, and to kill by their effect; it was celebrated for removing barrenness; and because it is called *mandrake* (an accidental coincidence of English with Greek) a resemblance has been imagined between its root and a man.

MANDREL=mǎn'-drēl, *s.* An instrument to confine in the lathe the substance to be turned.

MANDUCABLE, **To MANDUCATE**, &c.—See under *Mandible*.

MANE=mān, *s.* The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

Maned, 114 : *a.* Having a mane.

MANEATER.—See among the compounds of *Man*.

MANEAGE.—See under *To Mauge*.

MANES, mǎ'-nēz, 101, 151 : *s. pl.* The ghost or remains of one departed.

MANFUL, &c. **MANGABY**.—See under *Man*.

MANGANESE, mǎng'-gō-nēz, 158, 151 : *s.* A native black oxide of magnesium; it is also the name of other mixed substances used in clearing glass.

Man'-ga-ne'-si-an, (-nē'-zhē-ān, 147, 148) *a.* Pertaining to manganese.

MANGCORN=mǎng'-corn, *s.* Corn of several kinds mixed, as wheat and rye: it is commonly pronounced *mung'-corn*.

MANGE=māng, 111 : *s.* The itch or scab in cattle, dogs, or other beasts.

Man'-gy, 105 : *a.* Infected with mange.

Man'-gi-ness, *s.* Scabbiness in beasts.

MANGEL-WURZEL, mǎng'-gl-wur'-zl, 158, 77, 114 : *s.* Literally, root of scarcity, because it serves as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity; it is a plant of the beet kind.

MANGER, mǎn'-jer, 111 : *s.* An eating trough for horses and cattle: hence, a sort of trough in a ship to receive the water that beats in at the hawse-holes.

MAN'-GER-BOARD, *s.* The bulk head on a ship's deck that separates the manger.

MANGINESS.—See under *Mange*.

To MANGLE, mǎng'-gl, 158, 101 : *v. a.* To lacerate or render lame, or wanting; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher.—See also the ensuing class.

Man'-gler, 36 : *s.* A hacker, a bungling destroyer.

To MANGLE, mǎng'-gl, *v. a.* To polish or smooth; to press in order to make smooth.

Man'-gle, *s.* A rolling press for smoothing linen,—a sort of calendar.

Man'-gler, *s.* One that presses cloth.

Man'-gling, *s.* The act or business of pressing or smoothing linen with a mangle.

MANGO, mǎng'-gō, 158 : *s.* A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe pickled.

MANGONEL, mǎng'-gō-nēl, 158 : *s.* An engine for throwing stones, and battering walls. [Chaucer.]

To MANGONIZE, mǎng'-gō-nize, 158 : *v. a.* To polish or rub up for sale. [B. Jon.]

MANGROVE, mǎn'-grōv, *s.* An Indian plant.

MANGY.—See under *Mange*.

MANHATER, **MANHOOD**.—See under *Man*.

MANIA, mǎ'-nē-ā, 90 : *s.* Madness: our old authors use the French form *Manie*.

Ma'-ni-ac, *s.* and *ad.* A mad person :—*adj.* Maniacal.

Ma'-ni-a-cal, 84 : *a.* Raging with madness.

MANICHEAN, mǎn'-ē-kē'-ān, 161, 86 : *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Manes, a Persian, who, towards the end of the third century, mingled some Eastern superstitions with the tenets of Christianity, teaching that there were two equipollent deities, God and the devil, who ruled the world, and that the one created the soul, the other the body :—*s.* A believer in the Manichean doctrines,—a *Man'-ichee*, as otherwise called.

MANICHORD, mǎn'-ē-cord, 161 : *s.* A musical instrument, sounded by the *hand* as a spinet, formerly used in nunneries.

MANICON, mǎn'-ē-cōn, 105 : *s.* (Compare *Mania*, &c.) A kind of nightshade that caused madness.

MANIFEST, mǎn'-ē-fēst, *a.* Plain, open; detected: Dryden uses *Manifest of*,—an unusual phrase. **To Man'-i-fest**, *v. a.* To show plainly.

Man'-i-fest-ly, *ad.* Evidently, clearly.

Man'-i-fest-ness, *s.* State of being evident.

Man'-i-fest-i-ble, *a.* Easy to be made clear.

Man'-i-fest-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of making manifest; publication; clear evidence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǐsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165 : vǐzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 163 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166

MAN

MAN'-I-YES''-TO, *s.* Public protestation. [Ital.]
MANIFOLD, măn'-ê-fôld, 105, 116: *a.* Many in number, multiplied, complicated.
Man'-i-fold-ed, *a.* Having many doubles. [Spenser.]
Man'-i-fold-ly, *ad.* In a manifold manner.
MANIGLION, mđ-nig'-lê-ôn, 105: *s.* One of two handles sometimes at the back of a cannon.
MANIKIN.—See under Man.
MANILIO, mđ-ni'-ê-ô, 90: *s.* A sort of bracelet worn in Africa, also called Ma-nilla'.
MANIPLE, măn'-ê-pl, 105, 101: *s.* A handful; a small body, as of soldiers; an ornament for the arm, as of a mass priest.
Ma-nip'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Relating to a manipule.
Ma-nip'-u-la''-tion, 89: *s.* Work by the hand, manual operation; in mining, a manner of digging silver.
MANKILLER, MANKIND, MANLESS, MANLIKE, MANLY, &c., MANLING, MAN-MIDWIFE.—See under Man.
MANNA=măn'-nd, *s.* The prepared juice of a certain tree of the ash kind used in medicine, and named, as for its excellence, after the food miraculously furnished in the desert to the Israelites.
MANNER=măn'-ner, *s.* Form, method; custom; sort, kind; way, mode, air or mien: in the plural, (*Manners*), it often means the same as *morals*; but in a stricter sense it is applied to behaviour considered as decorous or indecorous, pleasing or unpleasing, and so distinguished from the higher morals as comprehending virtuous or vicious conduct: *Masser* is sometimes used for the law term *mainour*, which see under Main.
To Man'-ner, *v. a.* To instruct in morals. [Shaks.]
Man'-ner-ly, *a. and ad.* Civil, ceremonious, complaisant:—*adv.* Civilly.
Man'-ner-ist, *s.* One who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.
Man'-ner-ism, 158: *s.* Sameness of manner.
MANNISH, &c.—See under Man.
MANŒUVRE, mđ-nôv'-vur, 127, 159: *s.* A stratagem; dexterous management; cunning contrivance; an adroit operation in naval or military duties.
To Ma-nœv'-vre, *v. n.* To perform manœuvre; to act by manœuvres.
MANOMETER=mđ-nôm'-ê-ter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure the degree of rarity in the air.
MANOR=măn'-or, 38: *s.* (Compare the ensuing class.) A sort of government or jurisdiction which a man has over such as hold within his fee; it was anciently called a *barony*, and the court, which always pertains to a manor, is still called a court baron; the lands and tenements subject to a manor.
Ma-no'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Belonging to a manor.
MANSE=mance, 153: *s.* Literally, a place to stay or remain in,—a farm and land; a parsonage house, particularly in Scotland.
MAN'-sion, (-shun, 147) *s.* Primarily, the lord's house in a manor; a large house of residence; a place of abode: it may be met with as a verb, signifying to dwell.
Man'-sion-ry, 105: *s.* A remaining at, as in a mansion. [Shaks.]
MANSLAUGHTER, &c.—See under Man.
MANSUETE, măn'-awê-t, 145: *a.* Mild, gentle, good-natured; not ferocious, not wild. [Chaucer, Ray.]
Man'-sue-tude, *s.* Mildness; tameness.
MANTEL, măn'-tl, 114: *s.* Something which serves for a covering, whence the appropriated meaning, the work raised before a chimney to conceal it.
Man'-tel-piece, (-pêce, 103) *s.* The shelf placed against the mantel, often called the mantel simply.
MAN'-TEL-ET.—See under the ensuing class.

MAN

MAN'-TLE, 101: *s.* A garment which covers the rest of the dress, a sort of cloak.
To Man'-tle, *v. a.* To cloak, to cover, to disguise.—See the neuter sense lower in the class.
Mant'-ling, *s.* The drapery which is drawn about a coat of arms. [Herald.]
Mant'-let, or Man'-tel-et, (identical in pronunciation,) *s.* A little mantle or cloak; in fortification, a kind of blind to protect pioneers.
Man'-tua, (măn'-tû, 167) *s.* Primarily, a lady's cloak or *mantoux*, which last is the original word, and suggests the usual pronunciation: the word has no relationship to the Italian city, and may therefore properly differ from it in sound; it now means a lady's gown.
Man'-tua-ma'-ker, *s.* A dress-maker for women.
To MAN'-TLE, *v. n.* To spread in the manner of a covering,—to expand, to spread luxuriantly; to gather a covering on the surface, to froth; hence, to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation; also, to spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; hence, to joy, to revel.—See the active sense above.
MANTIGER, măn'-ti-guer, 77: *s.* A large monkey or baboon.—See among the compounds of Man.
MANTOLOGY, măn-tôl'-ô-gêy, 87, 105: *s.* The art, science, or gift of prophecy.
MAN-TUA, &c.—See under Mantel.
MANUAL=măn'-û-âl, *a. and s.* Relating to the hand; performed by the hand; used by the hand:—*s.* A book of a size to be carried conveniently in the hand; it is often applied specially to the service-book of the Roman church.
Man'-u-ar-y, *a.* Performed by the hand. [Bp. Hall.]
MA-NU'-BI-LAL, 90: *a.* Taken by force of hand, taken in war.
MA-NU'-BRI-UM, *s.* A hold for the hand, a handle.
MAN'-U-DUC''-TION, 89: *s.* Guidance by the hand.
Man'-u-duc''-tor, *s.* A conductor.
MAN'-U-FAC''-TOR-Y.—See under the next word.
MAN'-U-FAC''-TURE, (-tûr, 147) *s.* The process of reducing materials of any kind into a form fit for use, primarily, by labour of the hand, and hence, by any means which assist or relieve the labour of the hand; any thing made or manufactured.
To Man'-u-fac''-ture, *v. a. and n.* To form by manufacture:—*nen.* To be occupied in manufactures.
Man'-u-fac''-tu-ry, *s.* One who manufactures.
Man'-u-fac''-tu-ral, *a.* Relating to manufactures.
Man'-u-fac''-tor-y, *s.* The practice of manufacturing,—manufactures; more commonly, a place where goods are manufactured.
To MAN'-U-MISE.—See the next word.
To MAN'-U-MIT, *v. a.* To release from slavery; literally, to send from the hand. To Man'-u-mise is the same word in a different and less warranted form.
Man'-u-mis''-sion, (-mish'-ûn, 147) *s.* Release from slavery.
To MAN-URE, *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour. [Milton.] This sense is now unusual.—See it for its usual meaning in the ensuing class.
Ma-nu'-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of cultivation.
Ma-nure'-age, [Warner.] **Ma-nu'-rance**, [Spenser.]
Ma-nure'-ment, [Wotton.] *s.* Cultivation.
MAN'-U-SCRIPT, *s. and a.* Writing done by the hand; a book or paper written, not printed:—*a.* Written.
MAN'-U-TEN''-EN-CY, *s.* A supporting as by the hand,—maintenance.
To MANURE=mđ-nûr', 49: *v. a.* (For the original meaning, see in the class above.) To dung, to fatten with composts, or by any thing of a fertilizing nature.
Ma-nure, *s.* Dung, or any thing that fattens land.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: cháp'-măn: pđ-pđ': lăw: gôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MAR

Ma-nu'-ra ble, *a.* Capable of receiving manure.

Ma-nu'-rer, *s.* One who applies manure.

MANUSCRIPT, &c.—See under Manual.

MANY, mēn'-nēy, 119, 105 : *a.* and *s.* (*Comp. more; superl. most.*) Numerous, more than few; it is used distributively in such phrases as *many a time*, *many a day* : *To be too many* may mean to be too powerful because literally too many, or figuratively to be too powerful!—*s.* Many persons or people; the multitude, the bulk of the people. With a different etymology, and often with a different spelling, (*metuile*) it occurs in old authors in the sense of a retinue, a household.

Among the compounds are *Man'y-cofoured*; *Man'y-crowned*; *Man'y-flow'ered*; *Man'y-head'ed*; *Man'y-languaged*; *Man'y-leaved*; *Man'y-peopled*; *Man'y-pet'aled*; *Man'y-times*; *Man'y-valued*; &c. *Man'ifold* is also a compound, but with less recollection of its compound character.—See it in its place.

MAP=māp, *s.* A geographical picture of any portion of land and water, accompanied in general by lines of latitude and longitude; in a more limited sense, a plan or delineation of a continent, kingdom, district, or estate, as a *chart* is a plan or delineation of an ocean, sea, &c.

To Map, *v. a.* To delineate geographically.

Map'-ping, *s.* The art of delineating maps.

Map'-per-y, 105 : *s.* A marking out or planning as in a map. [Shaks.]

MAPLE, mā'-pl, 101 : *s.* A tree.

To MAR=mar, 33 : *v. a.* To injure, to spoil, to damage. The correspondent noun is scarcely met with.

Marr'-er, *s.* One that mars : *Prin.* 129.

MARANATHA, mār'-ān-āth'-d, 129, 111 : *s.* A curse or anathema among the Jews, implying "May the Lord come!" that is, "May he take vengeance on thee!"

MARASMUS, mār-rāz'-mūs, 151 : *s.* A consumption.

MARAUDER=mār-rāw'-der, 36 : *s.* A plunderer; one of a small party of soldiers who take what they can get in an enemy's country.

Ma-raud'-ing, *s.* and *a.* The practice of going about a country for plunder.—*s.* Plundering, or moving about for plunder.

MARAVEDI, mār'-d-vē'-dēy, 105 : *s.* A Spanish copper coin of less value than a farthing.

MARBLE, mār'-bl, 33, 101 : *s.* and *a.* A sort of stone of several varieties, generally a limestone or carbonate of lime, capable of a high polish; that which is made of marble or stone, as little balls which boys play with; a stone remarkable for some sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.—*a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To Mar'-ble, *v. a.* To variegate like veined marble.

Mar'-bling, *s.* The act of variegating as marble.

Among the compounds are *Mar'ble-heart'ed*, &c.

MARCASITE=mār-cā'-sīt, *s.* A name for various minerals and ores; now little used unless for what the Cornish miners call *Mundick*.

MARCESCENT=mār-cēs'-sēnt, *a.* Fading.

Mar'-cm, *a.* Lean, pining, withered.

Mar'-cor, *s.* A withering, a wasting away.

MARCH=mārch, *s.* The third month of the year, so named as originally dedicated to Mars.

To MARCH=mārch, *v. n.* and *a.* To walk with regulated, stately step; to move in military form or order.—*act.* To bring in regular procession; to put in military movement.

March, *s.* Regulated, stately walk; military movement, journey of soldiers; signal to move.

March'-ing, *s.* Military movement.

MARCHES=mārch'-ēz, 14, 151 : *s. pl.* The marks, borders, limits, or confines.

March'-er, *s.* President of the marches.

MARCHIONESS, mār'-shōn'-ēss, 161, 146 : *s.* The wife of a marquess.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

MAR

MARCHPANE=mārch'-pānt, *s.* A sort of sweet biscuit.

MARCID, **MARCOR**.—See under Marcescent.

MARE=mār, 41 : *s.* The female of a horse : In the compound *Night-mare* it has a different etymology and different meaning; the *Mara* was a spirit imagined by the nations of the North to oppress sleepers.

MARESCHAL.—See Marshal.

MARGARITE=mār'-gā-rīt, *s.* A pearl.

Mar'-gā-rīne, (-rīn, 105) *s.* A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard : called also *Margarite*, and *Margaric acid*.

Mar'-gā-rate, *s.* Margaric acid with a base.

MARGIN=mār'-jīn, *s.* The border, brink, verge, or edge, particularly the blank edge to the page of a book; sometimes the writing or notes inserted in the margin. Spenser uses *Marga*, and Shaks. *Mar'gent*.

To Mar'-gin, *v. a.* To note in the margin; to make a border.

Mar'-gi-nal, *a.* Placed in the margin.

Mar'-gi-nal-ly, *ad.* In the margin.

To Mar'-gin-ate, *v. a.* To make margins.

MARGRAVE=mār'-grāve, *s.* (*fem.* Margravine.) A title in Germany: originally, keeper of the borders.

MARIETS, mār'-ē-ēts, 92, 105 : *s. pl.* Violets of a particular sort.

MARIGOLD, mār'-ē-gōld, 92, 129, 116 : *s.* A yellow flower, dedicated, as is supposed, to the Virgin: *Marigold windows* are circular windows often found in cathedrals.

Mar'-y-bud, *s.* Marigold. [Shaks.]

To MARINATE, mār'-ē-nāt, 105 : *v. a.* (Compare the next class.) To dip in the sea or salt water, —to salt and preserve.

MARINE, mār-rēn', 104 : *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the sea.—*s.* Sea-affairs; naval force; a soldier employed on shipboard.

Mar'-i-ner, 36 : *s.* A seaman, a sailor.

MAR'-i-TIME, (-tīm, 105) *a.* Relating to the sea; performed at sea; bordering on, or being near the sea; having a navy: *Mar'-i-ti'-mal* is no longer in use.

MARISH=mār'-ish, 129 : *s.* and *a.* A watery place; (compare the previous class.) a *marsh*, a bog, a fen, a moor.—*adj.* *Marshy*, boggy, fenny, swampy.

MARSH, 33 : *s.* The contraction of the previous word into one syllable, and now always used in its stead.

Marsh'-y, *a.* Boggy, wet, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

Among the compounds are *Marsh-mā'low*, *Marsh-mar'igold*, *Marsh'-slder*, *Marsh'-rocket*, &c., all names of plants.

MARITAL=mār-rī'-tāl, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mar'-i-tā'-ted, *a.* Having a husband. [Unusual.]

MARITIME, &c.—See under Marine.

MARJORAM=mār'-jō-rām, *s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARK=mark, 33 : *s.* A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; a proof, particularly of a horse's age; notice; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; with a different etymology, the name of a weight and of a coin : in money of account, thirteen and eight pence. It is also frequently written for *Marque*, which see.

To Mark, *v. a.* and *n.* To impress with a token or evidence; to notify; to note; to heed.—*neu.* To note.

Mark'-er, 36 : *s.* One that marks.

Marks'-man, *s.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

MAR'-QURT-RR, (-kēt-rēy, 145) *s.* Spotted or variegated work.

MARKET=mār'-kēt, 14 : *s.* A public time and appointed place for selling and buying; purchase and sale, rate, price.

To Mar'-ket, *v. n.* To deal at market.

Mar'-ket-a-ble, *a.* Fit for the market, saleable; current in the market.

Mar'-ket-town', *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

☞ Among the other compounds are *Mar'ket-bell'*; *Mar'ket-cross'*; *Mar'ket-day'*; *Mar'ket-fulks'*; *Mar'ket-hous'*; *Mar'ket-maid'*; *Mar'ket-man'*; *Mar'ket-place'*; *Mar'ket-price'*; *Mar'ket-rate'*; *Mar'ket-woman*, &c.

MARKSMAN.—See under *To Mark*.

MARL=*marl*, 33: *s.* A sort of calcareous earth which is a compound of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions.

To Marl, *v. a.* To manure with marl.

Mar'-ly, *a.* Abounding with marl.

Mar'-lite, *s.* A variety of marl.

Mar'-lit'-ic, 88: *a.* Having qualities of marlite.

Marl'-pit, *s.* A pit from which marl is dug.

MARLINE, *mar'-lin*, *s.* A small line of two strands but little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes or cables to prevent their being fretted.

To Marl, *v. a.* To fasten or wind with marline.

Mar'-ling, *s.* The act of winding with marline.

MARMALADE=*mar'-mā-lādē*, *s.* The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMALITE=*mar'-mā-lītē*, *s.* A mineral of shining lustre, a hydrate of magnesia.

MARMOREAN, *mar-mōrē'-l-ān*, 90, 47: *a.* Made of or like marble: *Mar'-mo-ra'-ceous* is scarcely used.

Mar'-mo-ra'-ted, *a.* Covered with marble.

Mar'-mo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Incrustation with marble.

MARMOSE=*mar'-mōc*, *s.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less.

MAR'-mo-SST, (-zēt', 151) *s.* A small monkey.

MAR-MOT', *s.* The Alpine mouse, an animal bigger than a rabbit.

MAROON=*mā-rōon'*, *s.* A free black living on the mountains in the West-Indies:—hence, *To Maroon'*; which means to place in the condition of a maroon, as a sailor who is left for punishment on a desolate island.

MARQUE, *mark*, [Fr.] 189: *s.* Reprisaal, as *letters of marque*, which authorize reprisals on another state for wrongs done on property captured.

MARQUEE, *mar-kē'*, 145: *s.* A large field tent. [Fr.]

MARQUESS, *mar'-kwēs*, 188, 14: *s.* Originally, a lord of the *marches*; one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke; the present feminine is *Marchioness*, which see; but in old authors *Marquess* is used for the feminine; in Chaucer *Markis* is used for the masculine, and *Markisette* for the feminine. Till of late, *MARQUIS* was the usual form of the masculine, but this is now in a great degree discontinued, or used only with reference to the foreign title.

Mar'-quis-ate, (*mar'-kwiz-ātē*, 188, 151) *s.* The seignory of a marquess.

MARQUETRY.—See under *Mar*.

MARRER.—See under *To Mar*.

MARRIABLE, MARRIAGE, &c.—See under *To Marry*.

MARROW, *mār'-rō*, 129, 8: *s.* A soft oleaginous substance contained in animal bones; the essence or best part of any thing.

To Mar'-row, *v. a.* To fill as with fatness. [Quarles.]

Mar'-row-y, 105: *a.* Medullary; pithy.

Mar'-row-ish, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

Mar'-row-bone, *s.* Bone cooked for its marrow; in ludicrous language, the bone of the knee or leg.

Mar'-row-fat, *s.* A sort of pea, named for its rich ier.

Mar'-row-less, *a.* Without marrow.

To MARRY, *mār'-rēy*, 129, 105: *v. a.* and *n.*

(Compare *Marital*.) To unite in wedlock; to give in marriage; to take for a husband or a wife:—*meu*. To enter into the conjugal state.

Mar'-ri-a-ble, *a.* Marriageable. [Obs.]

Mar'-ried, (-rīd) *a.* Conjugal, connubial.

MAR'-RIAGE, (-rīdž, 120) *s.* The act of marrying; the state or condition of being married.

Mar'-riage-a-ble, 101: *a.* Fit for wedlock; of an age to be married; capable of union.

☞ The word is often compounded, as *mar'-riage-ar-ticles*, &c.

MARRY=*mār'-rēy*, *ad.* Indeed, forsooth; originally, *by Mary*, that is, by the Virgin. [Obs.]

MARSH, and its compounds.—See under *Marish*.

MARSHAL=*mar'-shāl*, *a.* Originally, under the orthography *Mareschal*, (see lower,) a servant that tended horses,—a groom; and thence, the master of the horse; also the chief officer of arms who regulated the combats in the lists; thence, one who regulated the rank or order at an assembly or feast,—a master of ceremonies; also the pursuivant or harbinger of a prince, a herald; in modern times, it signifies a commander in chief of military forces.

Mar'-esch-al, (*mar'-ēsh-āl*, [Fr.] by contraction *mar'-shāl*) *s.* A marshal.

To Mar'-shal, *v. a.* To dispose in order, to arrange in a suitable manner, particularly the several parts of an escutcheon; to lead the way as a harbinger.

Mar'-shal-ler, *s.* He who marshals or arranges.

Mar'-shal-ship, *s.* The office of a marshal.

MAR'-SHAL'-SEA, *s.* The seat or see of the marshal of the king's household, still retained as the name of a gaol in Southwark.

MARSHY, MARSH-ELDER, &c.—See *Marsh* under *Marish*.

MART=*mart*, *s.* (Compare *Market*, &c., of which this word is a contraction.) A place of public traffic; in *Shaks*, it occurs in the sense of bargain.

To Mart, *v. n.* and *a.* To market:—*act*. To buy or sell as at market.

MARTAGON=*mar'-tā-gōn*, *s.* A sort of lily.

*To MARTEL=*mar'-tēl*, *v. n.* To act with noisy force, as a hammer. [Spenser.]*

MAR-TIEL'-LO, *a.* An Italian epithet applied to an alarm tower.

MARTEN=*mar'-tēn*, *s.* A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued: as the name of a bird (the martlet) see *Martin*.

MARTIAL, *mar'-shāl*, *a.* Pertaining to *Mars* or war, warlike; suited to battle; military, not civil; in old chemistry, having the qualities of iron, which was called *Mars*.

Mar'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a martial manner.

Mar'-tial-ist, *s.* A fighter. [Howell.]

MARTIN=*mar'-tīn*, *s.* A sort of swallow that builds in the eaves of houses.

Mar'-tin-et, *s.* A martin:—See the note below.

MART'-LET, *s.* The martin; the same as *martin* and *martinet*.

☞ In military language a *Martinet* is a strict disciplinarian, so called from a man of that name who regulated the French infantry in the time of Louis XIV.: but this etymology is forgotten in practical use, and a disciplinarian is also called a martlet: *Martinet*s or *martnets* are also certain lines on shipboard.

MARTINGALE=*mar'-tīn-gālē*, *s.* A strap passing between the forelegs of a horse to the girth, to prevent his rearing: it is also applied to some ropes in a ship.

MARTINMAS=*mar'-tīn-mās*, *s.* The feast of St. Martin, 11th of Nov., often called *Martlemas*.

MARTYR=*mar'-tir*=*mar'-ter*, 36: *s.* One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth he maintains.

To Mar'-tyr, *v. a.* To make a martyr by putting to death; to torment, to destroy.

Mar'-tyr-dom, 18: *s.* The death of a martyr; the

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c mutē*, 171.

honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by submission to death rather than retract what is professed.
To Mar'-tyr-ize, v. a. To torment as a martyr. [Spenser.]

Mar'-tyr-ol'-o-gy, 87: s. A register of martyrs; in old authors called a *mar'-tyr-o-logē*.

Mar'-tyr-ol'-o-gist, s. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL=mar'-vël, s. A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Marvel of Peru*, a flower so called.

To Mar'-vel, v. n. To wonder. [Obs. or poet.]

Mar'-vel-lous, 120: a. and ad. Wonderful, strange; surpassing belief: in criticism, the *marvellous* stands opposed to the *probable*:—*adv.* [Obs. or poet.] Exceedingly.

Mar'-vel-lous-ly, ad. Wonderfully.

Mar'-vel-lous-ness, s. Wonderfulness.

MARYBUD.—See under Marigold.

MASCLE, mäs'-cl, 101: s. A lozenge with a void space as a *mask* (mesh) of a net. [Herald.]

MASCULINE, mäs'-cü-lin, 103: a. Male, not female; virile, powerful, not soft or effeminate; considered of the male gender by a figure or by the usage of speech.

Mas'-cu-line-ly, ad. Like a man.

Mas'-cu-line-ness, s. The quality of being masculine.

MASH=mäsh, s. A mixture of ingredients beaten together; particularly, a mixture given to a horse: the word *Mash*, originally *Mash*, is no relation of this word:—See it in its place.

To Mash, v. a. To mix into a confused mass; particularly, to mix malt and water together in brewing.

Mash'-y, a. Of the nature of a mash. [Thomson.]

MASK=mäsk, 11: s. A cover to disguise the face,—a visor; figuratively, a pretence or subterfuge; an entertainment in which the company is masked, at present called a *masquerade*; figuratively, a piece of mummery, a bustle; a dramatic performance which, on account of the allegorical persons introduced, required all or some of the actors to be masked; hideous faces or visors in sculpture; in the last three senses the spelling used to be *masque*.

To Mask, v. a. and n. To disguise with a mask; to cover, to hide:—*neu.* To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised in any way.

Mask'-er, s. One who revels in a mask.

Mask'-ing, s. and a. A revelling in masks:—*adj.* Adapted for a revelling in masks.

Mask'-er-y, s. The dress or disguises used in masks or masking. [Obs.]

MAS'-QUER-ADÉ, (mäs'-kër-äd'), 76, 145) s. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise. Todd denies the immediate relationship to *mask*; yet that the etymology is originally the same can hardly be questioned; as the name of a Spanish diversion on horseback, it does not stand opposed to its usual meaning.

To Mas'-quer-ade', v. n. and a. To assemble in masks; to go in disguise:—*act.* To put into disguise.

Mas'-guer-a'-der, s. A person in a mask; a buffoon.

MASLIN, mäs'-lin, 151: a. Composed of various kinds, as *maslin* bread of wheat and rye: it is also written *Mastlin*, *Meslin*, and *Mistlin*:—See *Meslin*.

MASON, mä'-sn, 114: s. A builder in stone; one who prepares or cuts stone; one of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and accepted, the insignia of which are chiefly a builder's tools.

Ma'-son-ry, 105: s. The craft of a mason; the work of a mason.

Ma'-son'-ic, 88: a. Relating to the Society of Freemasons.

MASORAH=mäs'-ä-rä, s. In Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

Mas'-o-ret'-ic, 88: } a. Belonging to the Masorah.
Mas'-o-ret'-i-cal, } employed in the Masorah.

Mas'-o-rite, s. One of those who composed the Masorah.

MASQUERADE.—See under Mask.

MASS=mäs, 11: s. A body or lump; a quantity; bulk, vast body; the bulk or gross body; a heap, congeries, or assemblage indistinct: it has been employed as a verb in the sense of to thicken.

Mas'-sY, (-sëy) } 105: a. Bulky; hence weighty,
Mas'-sive, (-siv) } ponderous.

Mas'-si-ness, } s. Bulk; weight, ponderousness.
Mas'-sive-ness, }

MASS=mäs, 11: s. Originally, a dismissal, a rest, a holiday, whence the termination in *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; the service of the Roman church on festival occasions when the Eucharist is celebrated.

To Mass, v. n. To celebrate mass.

Mas'-ser, s. A mass-priest. [Obs.]

MASSACRE, mäs'-sä-cur, 159: s. Carnage, slaughter, butchery; murder.

To Mas'-sa-cre, v. a. To slaughter indiscriminately.

Mas'-sa-cred, (-curd, 114) part. Butchered.

Mas'-sa-crer, (-crer, 36) s. One who massacres. [Burke.]

Mas'-sa-cring, part. Butchering.

MASSETER=mäs'-sä-ter, 36: s. A muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSICOT=mäs'-sä-cöt, 18: s. Yellow oxide of lead: when slowly heated so as to take a red colour, it is called *minium*.

MASSIVE, MASSY, &c.—See under Mass.

MAST=mäst, 11: s. The beam or post intended, when raised perpendicularly from the hull of a vessel, to bear the sails and their tackle.

Mast'-ed, a. Furnished with masts.

Mast'-less, a. Having no masts.

MAST=mäst, 11: s. The fruit of the oak, beech, and chestnut: it has no plural termination.

Mast'-ful, 117: a. Abounding in mast.

Mast'-less, a. Bearing no mast.

Mast'-y, 105: a. Full of mast.

MASTER=mäs'-ter, 11, 36: s. He who has any rule, government, or direction over others; he who has obtained a superiority in some skill or art; one uncontrolled; in special senses, a teacher as opposed to a scholar; a degree in the universities, as *master of arts*; an official title in law, as *master of the rolls*; the commander of a trading vessel; the navigator of a king's vessel; a compellation at present applied according to its regular pronunciation as above only to workmen, or by workmen to their employer, or as a title only to a young gentleman, as *Master James*, *Master Henry*, though formerly applied as we now apply it in its altered pronunciation, *mä'-ter*, to commanders of the highest degree, as when we say *Mr. (Mister) Pitt*, *Mr. Canning*.—See *Mistress*.

To Mas'-ter, v. a. and n. To be a master over, to rule; to overpower; to execute with skill:—*neu.* To excel or be skillful in any thing.

Mas'-ter-dom, 18: s. Dominion, rule. [Shaks.]

Mas'-ter-ful, 117: a. Imperious. [Chaucer.] Having the skill of a master. [Milton.]

Mas'-ter-less, a. Having no master; ungoverned, unsubdued.

Mas'-ter-ly, 105: a. and ad. Suitable to a master; executed with the skill of a master; less commonly, imperious:—*adv.* With the skill of a master.

Mas'-ter-li-ness, s. Eminent skill.

Mas'-ter-ship, s. Dominion, rule; pre-eminence; less commonly, masterpiece; skill, knowledge; headship of a college or hospital; it occurs in *Shaks.* as a term of ironical respect.

Mas'-ter-y, 129: s. Dominion, rule; superiority; skill, dexterity; attainment of skill or power.

MAS'-TER-PIECE, (-péce, 103) s. Capital performance; any thing accomplished with extraordinary skill.

Among the other compounds are *Mas'-ter-hand*, (a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vüh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: ähn, 166: thén, 166.

man eminently skilful;) *Mas'-ter-jest*, (principal jest;) *Mas'-ter-joy*, (the key which opens many locks; figuratively, a general clew out of many difficulties;) *Mas'-ter-lode*, (the chief lode or vein of ore in mining;) *Mas'-ter-sinew*, (a large sinew that divides the hough of a horse;) *Mas'-ter-string*, (the string which sets in motion or regulates the whole work;) *Mas'-ter-stroke*, (capital performance;) *Mas'-ter-teeth*, (the principal teeth;) *Mas'-ter-touch*, (the finishing touch; a touch that speaks the master;) *Mas'-ter-work*, (superior or chief performance; *Mas'-ter-word*, (a plant;) &c.

MASTFUL.—See under *Mast*, (the fruit of, &c.)

MASTIC=*mäs'-tick*, *s*. The lentisk tree, an evergreen of the south of Europe; a gum exuding from the tree, astringent and aromatic, used frequently in varnishes; a name given to a sort of cement: the word is also spelled *mastich*, but less properly.

To MASTICATE, *mäs'-té-cäte*, *v. a.* To chew.

Mas'-ti-ca-tor-y, *a.* and *s*. Chewing, adapted for chewing;—*s*. A substance to be chewed.

Mas'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s*. The act of chewing.

MASTICH.—See *Mastic*.

MASTICOT.—See *Mamscot*.

MASTIFF=*mäs'-tif*, 11, 155: *s*. (The plural is regular; Johnson gives *Mastives*, which is out of use.) A large dog of great strength and courage.

MASTLESS.—See under *Mast*, in both senses.

MASTLIN.—See *Maslin*.

MASTOID=*mäst'-oid*, 30: *a.* Like a breast or nipple; an epithet applied in anatomy to a muscle, or a process having such resemblance.

MAST-O'-DON, *s*. An animal mammiferous and tusked,—applied as the name to an extinct race of enormous animals known only by their fossil remains.

MAST-OI'-O-GY, 87: *s*. The natural history of mammalia.

MAT=*mät*, *s*. A texture of sedge or rushes.

To Mat, *v. a.* To twist together or join as the sedge or rushes of a mat; to cover with mat.

Mat'-ted, *a.* Twisted together, entangled.

Mat'-ting, *s*. Mats collectively, materials for mats.

Mat'-weed, *s*. A plant of the genus *Lygeum*.

MATACHIN, *mät'-d-shén'*, [Fr.] 170: *s*. An old grotesque dance.

MATADORE=*mät'-d-dörs'*, *s*. One of the three principal cards at ombre, of which the black aces are always two, and the other frequently a black deuce.

MATCH=*mätch*, *s*. Any thing that catches fire, generally, a card, rope, or small chip of wood, dipped in sulphur.

Match-lock, *s*. The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope prepared to retain fire.

Match'-ma-ker, *s*. A maker of matches.

MATCH=*mätch*, *s*. One equal to another; one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married; one able to contest with another; a contest, a game.

To Match, *v. a.* and *v.* To be equal to; to show an equal to; to oppose as an equal; to suit; to give in marriage to;—*acc.* To be proportionate, to tally, to be married.

Match'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Equal; correspondent.

Match'-er, *s*. One who matches.

Match'-less, *a.* Having no equal.

Match'-less-ly, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

Match'-less-ness, *s*. State of being matchless.

Match'-ma-ker, *s*. One who contrives marriages.

MATE, *s*. A companion; on shipboard, the second in subordination, as the master's mate, the surgeon's mate; a husband or wife; the male or female of animals.—See also the ensuing class.

To Mate, *v. a.* To match; to marry.

Mate'-less, *a.* Without a companion.

To MATE=*mäte*, *v. a.* Literally, to weaken, to confound; in which sense it is used by our old authors; specially, at the game of chess, to place the king in such a situation that he cannot stir, by which the game is won.

Mate, *s*. The situation of the king at the game of chess when the game is won.

MAT'-FEL-ON, *s*. (Contracted from *Mate-felon*.) A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATEOLOGY=*mät'-é-öl'-é-géa*, 87: *s*. A discourse to no purpose; vain, empty science.

MATER=*mä'-ter*, 36: *s*. The Latin word for mother; it is the primitive of *Matrice*, &c. which see: for its signification as a term of anatomy, see *Duramater* under *To Dure*.

Ma-ter'-nal, *a.* Motherly.

Ma-ter'-ni-ty, 84, 105: *s*. The character or relationship of a mother.

MATERIAL, *mä-ter'-é-äl*, 43, 105: *a.* and *s*.

(See *Matter*, &c. for the relations not found below.) Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; substantial, not merely formal; hence, essential, important, with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted;—*s*. The substance or matter of which any thing is made; as wool is the *material* of cloth; as a substantive, often found in the plural, *Materials*, of which *Materia* is the correspondent Latin word, and this occurs in the phrase, *Materia Medica*, a general name for substances used in medicine, and the title of that auxiliary branch of medicine which treats of the nature and properties of such substances.

Ma-ter'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* In the state of matter; substantially, essentially; importantly.

Ma-ter'-ri-al-ness, *s*. State of being material.

Ma-ter'-ri-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s*. Corporeity; not spirituality.

To Ma-ter'-ri-al-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter.

Ma-ter'-ri-al-ism, 158: *s*. The opinions of a materialist.

Ma-ter'-ri-al-ist, *s*. One who admits not the reality of any thing of a nature to be imperceptible by the human senses; one who considers the material universe to be self-existent and self-directed, and the functions of life, sensation, and thought, to arise solely out of certain modifications and arrangements of matter.

Ma-ter'-ri-ate, *a.* and *s*. Material in its first or literal sense. [Bacon.]—*s*. The thing formed of matter. [Johnson.]

Ma-ter'-ri-a'-tion, 89: *s*. The forming of matter, as at the creation.

MATERNAL, **MATERNITY**.—See under *Mater*.

MAT-FELON.—See under *To Mate*, (to weaken.)

MATH=*mäh*, *s*. A mowing; as, After-math.

MATHEMATIC=*mäh'-ä-* } *a.* Considered ac-
mät'-ick, 88: } cording to the doc-
MATHEMATICAL, *mäh-* } trine of the mathe-
e-mät'-e-cäl, } maticians; demon-
strative.

Mat'-e-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to mathe-matics.

Mat'-e-mat'-ics, *s. pl.* Literally, learning in general; (see the last word in the class;) in the restricted sense in which the word is always understood, it is the science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixed: pure considers quantity in the abstract without relation to matter, and hence is metaphysical and demonstrative; mixed is interwoven with physical considerations, and so far as dependent on these, is experimental or inductive.

Mat'-e-mat'-ic'-ian, (-tish'-än, 90) *s*. A man versed in mathematics.

MA-THE'-SIS, (*mä-thé'-sīs*,) *s*. Learning, knowledge; distinctively, mathematical knowledge, because this is the only part of knowledge whose original

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pǎ-pǎ': lǎw: gööd: 'tō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

assumptions are not questioned, and therefore the only knowledge which being deduced from its first assumptions, is not liable to be affected by subsequent discoveries or new lights shed by new knowledge, but remains the unchanged and unchangeable property of the mind in all its operations and under all its acquirements: in this second sense, the word may be pronounced on the authority of Pope with the accent on the first syllable, so as to correspond with the related words in the same sense, all of which have an accent, though not the principal one, on the first syllable.

MATIN=măt'-in, *a.* and *s.* Morning, used in the morning:—*s.* Morning; in the plural, **MATINS**, it signifies morning worship, as *Vespers* evening worship.

MAT'-U-TI'-NAL, *a.* Relating to the morning.

MATRASS=măt'-răss, *s.* A bolt-head, or long straight-necked chemical glass vessel for digestion or distillation.

MATRICE, măt'-trîs, 105: *s.* (Compare *Mater*, &c.) That which particularly distinguishes a mother, that which forms the child,—the womb.—See the ensuing two words.

Ma'-triz, 188: *s.* The Latin word answering to the preceding, and now almost always used for it except in the derivative applications noted immediately below.

MAT'-RICE, (măt'-rîs) *s.* A term in dyeing applied to the mother colours, or those which are not formed by mixture; a mould or form in which printers' letters are cast; also the mould in which coin is cast.

MAT'-RI-CIDE, 92: *s.* Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

MAT'-ri-ci'-dal, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

To MA'-TRIC'-U-LATE, *v. a.* To admit or enter as a part of that forming body from which the mind is to take its character and shape,—to admit as a member of a university; to enlist; to enter a society by setting down the name.

Ma'-tric'-u-late, *a.* and *s.* Matriculated:—*s.* A man matriculated.

Ma'-tric'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of matriculating.

MAT'-RI-MON'-Y, (-môn-êy) *s.* That state which is entered in order that the woman may become a mother,—marriage.

MAT'-ri-mo'-ni-al, *a.* Suitable or pertaining to marriage, connubial, nuptial, hymeneal: Milton in his prose works uses *Matrimoniales*.

MAT'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* According to the laws or manner of marriage.

MA'-TRON, *s.* She who, whether young or old, has entered on matrimony,—a wife, (Milton. Shaks.) more commonly, a woman of years sufficient to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; an old woman; in a special sense, a nurse in an hospital.

Ma'-tron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron; grave, serious.

To MA'-tron-ize, *v. a.* To render matronly.

Ma'-tron-al, *a.* Suitable to, or constituting a matron.

MATROSS=măt'-tröss, *s.* An artilleryman under a gunner, whose business it is to assist in traversing the guns, and in sponging, fring, and loading them.

MATTED.—See under *Mat*.

MATTER=măt'-ter, 36: *s.* (See *Material*, &c. for the relations not found below.) Popularly, that which is visible or tangible,—that which occupies space,—body, substance extended; with more accuracy, elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses, and usually divided into four kinds, solid, liquid, æriform, and imponderable; (see *Imponderable*;) but whether the last of these be really matter, or agency or power distinct from matter, is a question scarcely yet determined; in a common special sense, matter is substance excreted from living animal bodies, or that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess, a sense derived from the notion of *generating*, which last is supposed to be the primary notion of all the words of this family; other derivative senses are, materials; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, in a familiar sense; subject of suit or complaint; and

hence, cause of disturbance; import, moment; that which has a particular relation, or comes near to something indicated by the context; question considered: *Upon the matter*, with respect to the main, nearly: [Obs.] *Matter-of-fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful or hyperbolic: *A matter-of-fact-man*, one who never wanders beyond realities, one of no imagination.

To MAT'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To generate pus by supuration, to mature; more commonly, to import, to be of importance, with it, *this*, *that*, *what*, or some noun neuter, as *thing*, *business*, as the nominative:—*act*. [Unusual.] To regard.

MAT'-ter-y, *a.* Generating pus. [Harvey.] Important. [B. Jon.]

MAT'-ter-less, *a.* Void of matter.

MATTING.—See under *Mat*.

MATTOCK=măt'-töck, *s.* A kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

MATRESS=măt'-trêss, *s.* A quilted bed stuffed with hair or wool, &c. instead of feathers.

To MATURATE=măt'-û-râte, 147: *v. a.* and *s.* To ripen; to hasten or promote supuration:—*acc.* To become ripe; to suppurate.

MAT'-u-rant, *a.* A medicine which promotes supuration.

MAT'-u-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the supuration of a sore.

MAT'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The process of ripening; the process of suppurating; ripeness; supuration.

MA'-TURE, *a.* Ripe, perfect in growth; perfect in years.

To MA'-ture, *v. a.* and *s.* To ripen, to advance to ripeness:—*acc.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

Ma'-ture-ly, *ad.* Ripely, completely; with counsel well digested.

Ma'-ture-ness, *s.* State of being mature.

Ma'-tu-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Ripeness, matureness: fullness of growth; fullness of years.

MAT'-u-res'-cent, *a.* Approaching to maturity.

MATUTINAL.—See under *Matin*.

MATWEED.—See under *Mat*.

MAUDLIN=măwd'-lin, *a.* Fuddled, having the behaviour of one fuddled; suitable to one fuddled; as suggested by the pictures of *Magdalen*, much prevalent formerly, and doubtless often overcharged and daubed, having swollen eyes and a disordered look. This word is also used substantively as the name of a plant.

MAUGRE, măw'-gur, 159: *ad.* In spite of, notwithstanding. [Obs. or used in burlesque.]

MAUKIN=măw'-kin, *s.* A malkin.

Mawks, *s.* A great awkward ill-dressed girl. [Vulg.]

Maw'-king-ly, *ad.* Slatternly, slovenly. [Bp. Taylor.]

MAUL=măwl, *s.* (Compare *Mall* under *To Mal-*leate.) A heavy wooden hammer. *The Maul-stick*, by which painters keep their hands steady, seems to be of a different etymology.

To MAUL, *v. a.* To beat as with a maul; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

MAUNCH, mānsh, 122, 161: *s.* An old-fashioned loose sleeve, particularly in heraldry.

MAUND, mând, 122: *s.* A hand-basket.

To MAUND, mând, *v. n.* To beg; to mutter or mumble as beggars do. [B. Jon.]

To MAUND'-er, *v. n.* To beg; to grumble, to murmur; to talk uncoosingly in a low grumbling tone. [B. and Flek.]

MAUNDY, măn'-dêy, *a.* An epithet applied to the Thursday before Good Friday, either from the *maund* or basket in which the king gave alms to the poor; or from the great *mandate* delivered by Christ on that day, that we should love one another.

MAUSOLEUM=măw'-sô-lê'-ûm, 86: *s.* Ori-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: âin, 166: thên, 166.

ginally, the stately monument erected by Artemisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria; hence, a stately sepulchral monument.

MAU'-so-le'-an, *a.* Monumental.

MAUTHER=māw'-ther, *s.* A foolish young girl. [B. Jon.]

MAVIS=mā'-vis, *s.* A thrush. [Spenser.]

MAW=māw, *s.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds: a word seldom used except in contempt, in speaking of human beings, unless by our old writers.

Maw'-worm, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAWK, mawk, *s.* A maggot. [Local.]

MAWKIN, **MAWKs**, **MAWKINGLY**.—See Mawkin, &c. and Malkin.

MAWKISH=mawk'-ish, *a.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Mawk'-ish-ness, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWMET=māw'-mēt, *s.* Originally, an effigy to represent Mahomet; thence a puppet.

Maw'-met-ry, *s.* The religion of Mahomet. [Chaucer.]

MAW-WORM.—See under Maw.

MAXILLAR, macks'-il-lar, 34, } 188 : *a.*

MAXILLARY, macks'-il-lār-ēy, 129, } Belonging

to the jaw bone.

MAXIM, macks'-im, *s.* Literally, that which is greatest or foremost,—a general principle, a leading truth; an axiom; in old music, the longest note, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAX'-i-mum, *s.* The greatest quantity or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

MAY=māy, or māy, 176, } *v. n.* (The *part. is* I MIGHT, mite, 115, 162, } wanting: the true but obsolete *pret.* is Mought.) To be permitted, to be allowed; to be free to do any thing; with *be*, it signifies to be possible; to be by chance; formerly it was often used, and is still used in poetry, for *can be*: See To Mowe.

May'-be, **May-hap'**, *ad.* Perhaps.

MAY=māy, *s.* The fifth month of the year; the early or gay part of life; with a different etymology, Chaucer and Spenser often use it for a maid, a virgin. To May, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.

Among the compounds are *May'-apple*, (a plant;) *May'-bloom*, (the hawthorn;) *May'-bug*, (the insect called also the chaffer;) *May'-bush*, (a plant;) *May'-day*, (the first of May;) *May'-dew*, (said to whiten linen;) *May'-duke*, (a variety of the common cherry;) *May'-flower*, (a plant;) *May'-fly*, (an insect;) *May'-game*, (game fit for May-day;) *May'-lady*, (the queen of May in the old May games;) *May'-lily*, (a plant;) *May'-morn*, (freshness, vigour, a figurative expression used by Shakespeare;) *May'-pole*, (a pole round which they dance in May;) *May'-weed*, (a plant;) &c.

MAYHEM.—See Maim.

MAYOR=māy'-or=mā'-ur=mārs, 100, 38, 134 : *s.* The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London, York, and Dublin, is called Lord Mayor.

May'-or-al-ty, *s.* The office of a mayor.

May'-or-ess, *s.* The wife of the mayor.

MAZARD=māz'-ard, *s.* The jaw. [Hudibras.]

To **Maz'-ard**, *v. a.* To knock on the head. [B. Jon.]

MAZARINE, māz'-ā-rēnē', 104 : *s.* A deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls; in both senses, probably derived from the Cardinal so named.

MAZE=māz, *s.* A labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity.

To **Maze**, *v. a.* and *n.* To bewilder, to confuse:—*neu*. [Chaucer.] To be bewildered.

Ma'-zy, *a.* Perplexed with windings.

Ma'-zed-ness, *s.* Confusion. [Chaucer.]

MAZER=mā'-zer, *s.* A maple cup. [Dryden.]

MAZOLOGY, mā-zōi'-ō-gēy, 87, 105 : *s.* Mamalogy or mastology.

ME=mē or mē, 176 : *pron.* The accusative case of I; as an expletive, it is often governed by *for*, *as to*, or some such words originally understood; and in ludicrous language, the phrase thus established is purposely carried to a licentious extreme.

ME-SEEMS, 143 : *v. n.* It seems to me.

ME-THINKS, (-thīngks', 158,) } *v. n.* It thinks
Me-thought, (-thāwt', 126, 162,) } or seems to me,
i. e. I think.

⚡ This idiom in old writers is imitated beyond grammatical licence; as "Me rather had my heart feel your love than," &c., instead of "I rather had," &c.

MEACOCK=mē'-cōck, *s.* and *a.* An effeminate man, a coward:—*adj.* Tame. [Obs.]

MEAD=mēd, *s.* A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD=mēd, 103, } *s.* Grass land an-

MEADOW, mēd'-ōw, 120, } usually mown for hay; land unploughed, green with grass, and variegated with flowers; the former word is used chiefly in poetry.

Mead'-ow-y, (mēd'-ō-ēy) *a.* Containing meadows. Among the compounds are *Mead'-ow-rue*, *Mead'-ow-saffron*, *Mead'-ow-saxifrage*, *Mead'-ow-sweet*, *Mead'-ow-wort*, all plants; and *Mead'-ow-ore*, (a bog iron ore;) &c.

MEAGRE, mē'-gur, 159 : *a.* Lean, poor, hungry.

⚡ The other spelling of this word, viz. *meager*, however justifiable and desirable, is quite disused.

To **Mea'-gre**, *v. a.* To make lean. [Dryden.]

Mea'-gre-ly, *ad.* Thinly, barrenly.

Mea'-gre-ness, *s.* Leanness; barrenness.

MEAK=mēck, *s.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL=mēl, *s.* A repast; the food eaten; originally, a part or fragment.

Meal'-time, *s.* The usual time for eating meals.

MEAL=mēl, *s.* The flower or edible part of corn.

To **Meal**, *v. a.* To sprinkle as with meal.

Meal'-y, *a.* Having the qualities of meal, particularly its taste or soft insipidity; hence, *Mealy-mouthed*, using soft words in place of such as would plainly and properly expose the truth.

Meal'-man, *s.* One that deals in meal.

MEAN=mēn, *a.* Low, inferior, wanting rank or dignity; base, ungenerous, spiritless; contemptible; low in worth, low in power.

Mean'-ly, *ad.* Poorly; basely; ungenerously.

Mean'-ness, *s.* Lowness, want of dignity; poverty; sordidness, niggardliness.

MEAN=mēn, *a.* and *s.* Middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate:—*s.* Middle rate, medium; in old authors, interim, interval; the tenor part of a musical composition; in modern as well as ancient use, instrument, or that which is used in order to an end, in which application we now generally say *Means* both for the singular and the plural, speaking of *one means* to an end, as well as of *many means*.

Among the compounds are *Mean-time*, *Mean-while*, &c., (the accent is on either syllable: See Prin. 84;) and the adverbial phrases, *By all means*, (certainly;) *By no means*, (not at all;) *By any means*, (in any way;) *By no manner of means*, (a colloquial pleonasm, used for the sake of emphasis;) &c.

Means, 143 : *s. pl.* Revenue; fortune; that by means of which one lives; (a different etymology has however been supposed, namely, from *demesnes*.)

⚡ For other applications, see the leading word, and the observations following it.

To **MEAN**=mēn, 103, } *v. n.* and *a.* To have a
I **MEANT**, mēnt, 135, } purpose in the mind; to
MEANT, mēnt, 120, } think:—*act.* To pur-

pose, to intend; to hint covertly: In some passages of old authors, *To Mean* is used in the sense of *To Mean*.

Mean'-ing, *s.* Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

MEANDER=mē-ān'-der, *s.* Maze, flexuous pas-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pd'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

sage; a winding like that of the river *Meander* in Phrygia.

To *Me-an'-der*, *v. a.* and *n.* To make flexuous:—*new*. To run in windings, to be intricate.

Me-an'-dri-an, *a.* Winding: *Mean'dry* is less used.

Me-an'-drows, 120: *a.* Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, MEANT.—See under To Mean.

MEANLY, MEANNESS.—See under Mean, (low.)

MEANTIME, &c.—See among the compounds of Mean, (middle.)

MEASE, *meaz*, 151, 189=*mēzt*, *s.* (Compare Mass and Measure.) The quantity of five hundred, when herrings are meant.

MEASLE, *mēs'-zl*, 151, 101: *s.* Originally, a spot; thence, a leprous person or leper; at present, it is employed only in the plural, *Measles*, as the name of a contagious disease, usually characterized by an eruption of small red spots; in the same form, it is also the name of a disease in swine, and likewise in trees.

Mea'-sled, 114: *a.* Infected with measles.

Mea'-sly, *a.* Measled; thin and poor-blooded, as one who has suffered from measles.

MEASURE, *mēzh'-oor*, 120, 147: *s.* That by which extent of any kind is ascertained and denominated; a standard to which something is brought, and by which it is estimated; extent considered as subject to admeasurement; in particular applications, rule, proportion; some stated quantity; sufficient quantity; allotment; degree; moderation, not excess; in music, the number counted in each bar or cadence; in poetry, the number counted in each foot, whether times as in ancient poetry, or syllables as in modern poetry; in dancing, the proportion of the steps to each other as regulated by the music; hence, a measure sometimes signifies a dance, and specially, in old authors, a stately dance: in the plural number, means to an end: *To take measures*, to prepare means; *In measure*, in moderation; *Without measure*, without limits; *Hard measure*, hard treatment.

To *Meas'-ure*, *v. a.* To compute as to quantity or extent by a standard; to judge of the quantity or extent of; to judge of extent by passing over,—to pass through; to adjust; to allot by measure.

Meas'-u-ter, 36: *s.* One that measures.

Meas'-u-ring, *a.* Computing: *A measuring cast* at quoits is one that must be measured because of its nearness to another.

Meas'-u-ra-ble, *a.* That may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

Meas'-u-ra-bly, *ad.* Moderately.

Meas'-u-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being measurable.

Meas'-u-re-less, *a.* Immeasurable, immense.

Meas'-u-re-ment, *s.* Act of measuring; result of measuring; mensuration.

MEAT=*mēt*, *s.* Food in general; specially, flesh prepared or used for food.

☞ The special sense, in modern use, is almost the only one, so that the generic sense, when it occurs in books, is liable to misconception; in the compound *Sweetmeat*, the generic sense is however still prevalent.

Meat'-ed, *a.* Fed, foddered. [Tusser.]

Meat'-y, *a.* Fleishy, but not fat. [Local.]

Meat'-of-fer-ing, *s.* An offering consisting of food.

MEATHE=*mēth*, *s.* A sweet drink like mead.

MEAZLING.—See Mizling.

MECHANIC, *mē-cān'-ic*, 161, 88: *a.* and *s.* Having the properties of a machine; being in accordance with the natural laws of matter and motion; employed in making or in using implements of handicraft; bred to manual labour; hence, in some authors, mean, servile:—*s.* A manufacturer, a workman.

Me-chan'-i-cal, *a.* Mechanic; not chemical: the mechanical changes of bodies are those in which they form compounds without losing their identity in the

compound substance; chemical changes are those in which the identity of the component bodies is lost, the union being among the particles of matter, so that the body formed is altogether different and distinct from those which form it: it must be remembered, however, that this is a philosophical distinction, and is not regarded in applying the word to the common arts of life, into which chemical as well as mechanical processes must enter.

Me-chan'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of the laws of matter and motion, so far as necessary to the construction of machines which, acting under these laws, answer some purpose in the business of life.

Me-chan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the principles of mechanics; not spontaneously, but as a piece of mechanism.

Meck'-a-nic'-ian, (*-nīsh'-ān*, 90) *s.* One who is skilful in the construction of machines.

Meck'-a-nism, 158: *s.* The parts of a machine which are adapted to produce its intended effect; action according to mechanic laws.

Mech'-a-nist, *s.* A mechanician; one versed in mechanics.

MECHLIN, *mēch'-līn*, 161: *s.* Lace made at Mechlin.

MECHOACAN, *mē-cō'-d-cān*, 161: *s.* White jalap from Mechoacan in Mexico, a mild purgative.

MECONIUM, *mē-cō'-nē-ūm*, 90: *s.* The juice of the white poppy, which has the quality of opium; it is also a name given to the first feces of children.

Me-con'-ic, 88: *a.* Contained in opium.

Me-co'-nī-ate, *s.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MEDAL=*mēd'-āl*, *s.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in celebration of something remarkable.

Med'-al-ist, *s.* A person skilled in medals.

Me-dal'-lic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to medals.

Me-dal'-li-on, 90, 146: *s.* A large antique stamp; more commonly, the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

To *MEDDLE*, *mēd'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To have to do, followed by *with*; to interpose; to act in any thing; to interpose officiously:—*act.* [Spenser.] To mix, to mingle.

Med'-dler, 36: *s.* One who meddles impertinently.

Med'-dling, *a.* and *s.* Officious:—*s.* Impertinent interposition.

Med'-dle-some, (*-sūm*, 107) *a.* Intermeddling.

Med'-dle-some-ness, *s.* Officiousness.

MEDIA, *mē'-dē-d*, 105: *pl.*

MEDIUM, *mē'-dē-ūm*, 146: *sing.*

MEDIUMS, *mē'-dē-ūmz*, 143: *pl.* } intervening, which a body not in contact with another must pass to reach it; the middle term in logic; the number between two extremes in arithmetical and in geometrical progression; a mean generally.

☞ *Mediums* is the proper English plural, with good authority in its favour, though the other is at present most frequently used.

Me'-di-al, *a.* Mean; noting average.

Me'-di-ant, *a.* An appellation in music for the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Me'-di-as'-trum, 105: *s.* The double skin or membrane that stands in the middle of the breast, and divides it into two parts.

Me'-di-ate, *a.* Middle, between two extremes; it has been used to signify acting as a means, interposed, intervening.

To *Me'-di-ate*, *v. n.* and *a.* To interpose as a common friend; less commonly, to be or lie between two:—*act.* To effect by mediation; in an unusual sense, to limit by something in the middle.

Me'-di-ate-ly, *ad.* By a secondary cause.

Me'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Interposition, intervention;

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mīsh-ūn*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166,

MED

- agency between by a common friend; intervenient power.
- Me'-di-a'-tor**, *s.* One that mediates; an intercessor; distinctively, Christ.
- Me'-di-a'-tor-ship**, *s.* Office of a mediator.
- Me'-di-a-to'-ri-al**, 90: *a.* Belonging to a mediator: *Me'dia'tory* is scarcely used.
- Me'-di-a'-trix**, 188: *s.* A female mediator: *Me'dia'tress* is also to be met with.
- Me-di'-e-try**, 84: *s.* Middle state: participation of two extremes. [Brown.]
- Me'-di-o'-cre**, (mē'-dē-ō'-cur, 159) *a.* Of a middle rate, neither good nor bad, indifferent. [Swift.]
- Me'-di-o'-cra**, *a.* Mediocre. [Addison.]
- Me'-di-o'-crist**, *s.* One of middling abilities. [Swift.]
- Me'-di-o'-cristy**, 84, 92, 105: *s.* Moderate degree, middle rate, the state of being indifferent; moderation.
- MEDICAL**, mēd'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Relating to the art of healing; pertaining to physic; medicinal.
- Med'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* Medicinally.
- Med'-i-ca-ble**, 101: *a.* That may be cured.
- Med'-i-ca-ment**, *s.* Something to be applied for the purpose of healing.
- Med'-i-ca-ment'-al**, *a.* Having a healing power.
- Med'-i-ca-ment'-al-ly**, *ad.* After the manner of a healing application.
- Med'-i-cas'-ter**, 36: *s.* A quack.
- To Med'-i-cate**, *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with something medicinal.
- Med'-i-ca'-tion**, 89: *s.* Act of medicating.
- MED'-i-cine**, (mēd'-ē-cin, 105: *colloq.* mēd'-cīn) *s.* That branch of physic which is concerned with the healing of diseases; physic including all the branches which a physician is required to know; a drug or other substance employed as a remedy for disease: Shakespeare uses the word to signify a physician.
- To Med'-i-cine**, *v. a.* To affect by medicine. [Shaks.]
- Me-di'-i-na-ble**, (mē-diss'-ē-nd-bl, 84, 101) *a.* Able to do good as medicine, sanative.
- Me-di'-i-nal**, *a.* Having the power of healing; belonging to medicine.
- ⚠ This is the usual pronunciation; but in poetry it will sometimes be necessary to accent the penultimate, as *Med'-i-ci'-nal*.
- Me-di'-i-nal-ly**, *ad.* According to the practice or nature of medicine.
- Med'-ics**, *s. pl.* The science of medicine. [Out of use.] In the singular number it occurs as the name of a kind of trefoil.
- MEDIETY, MEDIOCRE, MEDIOCRITY**, &c.—See under *Media*.
- To MEDITATE**, mēd'-ē-tāt, 105: *v. a. and n.* To resolve in the mind, to think on; to plan, to contrive:—*new.* To think, to muse, to employ the thoughts intensely.
- Med'-i-ta'-tive**, 105: *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing intention.
- Med'-i-ta'-tion**, 89: *s.* Deep thought; contemplation; thought employed on sacred objects; a series of thoughts as connected with some occasion.
- MEDITERRANEAN**, mēd'-ē-tēr-rā'-nē-ān, 90: *a.* Lying between two lands or encircled by land, as a sea; *Med'iterrane'* and *Med'iterra'neous* are found in old authors in the same sense, and also in the sense of inland or remote from the sea.
- MEDIUM**.—See *Media*.
- MEDLAR**=mēd'-lar, 34: *s.* A tree; the fruit of that tree.
- MEDLEY**=mēd'-lēy, *s. and a.* A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass:—*adj.* [Dryden.] Mingled, confused.
- To Mēd'-ly**, *To Mēd'-ly*, *v. a.* To mingle.
- ⚠ This is the parent of the previous word:—See *To Meddle*.

MEL

- MEDULLAR**=mēdū'-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to the marrow.
- Me-dul'-lar-y**, *a.* (The same as medullar.)
- ME-DUL'-LIN**, *s.* The pith of the sun-flower.
- MEED**=mēdē, *s.* Reward, recompense: it is at present a poetical word: formerly it was also a verb, signifying to merit, to deserve; hence, it occurs in Shakespeare in the sense of merit, desert.
- MEEK**=mēke, *a.* Mild of temper; not proud; not easily provoked; soft, gentle. Old authors use it as a verb in the sense of to weaken.
- Meek'-ly**, *ad.* Mildly, gently, not proudly.
- Meek'-ness**, *s.* Gentleness, mildness, softness or temper.
- To Meek'-en**, 114: *v. a.* To make meek, to soften.
- MEER**, &c.—See *Mere*, (unmixed,) and *Mere*, (a lake.)
- MEET**, *adj.*—See in the ensuing class.
- To MEET**=mēt, *v. a. and n.* To come together from an approach in opposite or in different directions: to come face to face; to encounter in hostility; to encounter unexpectedly; to join in the same place; to come to; to find:—*new.* To come together; to encounter; to advance half way: *To meet with*, to light on, to find; to join; to suffer unexpectedly; to encounter: from this is derived the phrase *meet with* used adjectively; as, "He'll be *meet with* you." that is, "He'll be even with you."
- Meet'-er**, *s.* One that accosts another. [Shaks.]
- Meet'-ing**, *s.* A conflux, especially of people; an interview; an assembly; particularly, a conventicle.
- Meet'-ing-house**, *s.* Place of worship among dissenters.
- MEEU**, *a.* (Compare *Convenient*.) Fit, proper, convenient, suitable, qualified. [Rarely used in modern style.]
- Meet'-ly**, *ad.* Fitly, properly.
- Meet'-ness**, *s.* Fitness, propriety.
- MEGACOSM**, mēg'-d-cōzm, 158: *s.* A great world as opposed to a *microcosm* or less: the universe as distinguished from the epitome of the world included in man is named the *macrocosm*.
- Mēd'-A-LOP'-O-LIS**, *s.* A great city, a metropolis.
- Mēd'-AL-O'-NYX**, *s.* That has great nails,—a name applied to an extinct animal whose bones have been found in Virginia.
- Mēd'-A-THE'-RI-UM**, *s.* A great wild beast,—a name applied to an extinct quadruped, greater than the megalonyx, whose bones have been found in South America.
- MEGRIM**=mē'-grīm, *s.* A disorder in the head, vertigo: properly, a pain in the side of the head.
- To MEINE**, mēn, 189: *v. a.* To mingle. [Obs.]
- Mēnt**, (mēnt, 135, 120) *part.* Mingled. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
- MELNY**, mēn'-lēy, 120, 105: *s.* The many or multitude of a household, the retinue, or domestic servants. [Shaks.]
- MEIONITE**, mē'-ō-nīte, *s.* (This word and its relations must be added to *height*, &c. Prin. 106.) A felspar whose pyramids are less than commonly found in crystallized bodies.
- Mēl'-O'-SIS**, *s.* A rhetorical figure in which a thing is hyperbolically lessened.
- MELAMPODE**, mēl'-ām-pōdē, *s.* The black hellebore.
- MEL-AN'-A-GOGUE**, (-gōg, 107) *s.* A medicine for expelling black bile or choler.
- MEL'-AN-CHOI'-Y**, (-cōl'-ēy, 161, 105) *s. and a.* A disease formerly supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness in which the mind is always fixed on one object; more commonly, depression of spirits, gloominess; sometimes, a pensive state of mind accompanied by its peculiar delight;—*adj.* Diseased with melancholy; gloomy, dismal; habitually dejected; pensive.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Mel'-an-cho'l'-ic, 88: *a.* Melancholy. Old authors also use it as a substantive, to signify either one diseased with melancholy, or the disease itself: *Melancholia* in the former sense may also be met with. *Melancholious* as an adj. occurs in Milton's prose works.

Mel'-an-cho'l'-ily, *ad.* In a melancholy manner.

Mel'-an-cho'l'-iness, *s.* Disposition to gloominess.

Mel'-an-cho'l'-ist, *s.* A hypochondriac.

To Mel'-an-cho-lize, *v. n.* and *a.* To become melancholy:—*act.* To make melancholy. [Obs.]

MEL'-A-NITE, *s.* A variety of garnet of a velvet or a grayish black.

Mel'-a-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MELANGE, mǎy-lǒngzh, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A mixture.

MEL=mǎll, 155: } *s.* Honey: "Neither *mell*

MELL=mǎl, 155: } nor gall." [Old Poet.]

MEL'-AS'-SES, *s.* The sirup that drains off in preparing sugar; treacle: it is commonly called *molasses*.

MEL'-l'-ER-ous, (-lǎs'-ér-ūs, 120) *a.* Having matter like honey.

MEL'-L-LOT, *s.* The honey-lotus, a sort of trefoil.

→ See *Meliorate* and other words not of this class hereafter.

MEL'-LATE.—See lower in the class.

MEL'-LIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing honey.

MEL'-LIF-CA'-TION, 89: *s.* The making of honey.

MEL'-LIF-LU-ENT, 87, 109: *a.* Flowing as with honey, flowing with sweetness.

Mel-lif'-lu-ence, *s.* A flow of sweetness.

Mel-lif'-lu-ous, 120: *a.* Mellifluent.

MEL'-LITE, *s.* Honey-stone, so called from its colour.

Mel-lit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to honey-stone.

Mel'-late, *s.* Mellitic acid with a base.

→ See *Mellow* and other words not of this class hereafter.

MEL'-ROSE, (-rǒz, 151) *s.* Honey of roses.

To MELIORATE, mǎl'-yǒ-rǎt, 146: *v. a.* To better, to improve.

Mel'-io-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement.

Mel'-i-or'-ity, (mǎl'-yǒr'-ē-tēy, 105) *s.* State of being better. [Bentley.]

MELL, MELLIFLUENT, &c., MELLITE, &c.—See under *Mel*.

To MELL=mǎll, *v. n.* To meddle. [Obs.]

MELLOW=mǎl'-lǒw, 8: *a.* Soft with ripeness; soft in sound; soft to the taste; soft to the touch or tread; soft to the eye; soft with liquor, saturated.

To Mel'-low, *v. a.* and *n.* To ripen; to ripen by age; to soften:—*neu.* To be matured, to ripen.

Mel'-low-ness, *s.* The quality of being mellow.

Mel'-low-y, 105: *a.* Soft, unctuous.

MELOCOTON=mǎl'-ō-cō'-tōn, *s.* Literally, quince-apple; a quince. [Bacon.]

MELODY, mǎl'-ō-dēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a song having divisions,—an arrangement according to certain principles of musical sounds in succession, as distinguished from harmony or the concord of musical sounds; music; sweetness of sound.

Mel'-o-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Containing melody; sweet to the ear; musical.

Mel'-o-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Sweetly to the ear.

Mel'-o-di-ous-ness, *s.* Sweetness to the ear.

To Mel'-o-dize, *v. a.* To make melodious; to reduce to the laws of melody.

Mel'-LO-DRAME, *s.* A dramatic performance regulated by melody or music; it is generally a sort of pantomime.

MELON=mǎl'-ōn, 18: *s.* The name of certain plants, and their fruit; a gourd much valued for its sweetness.

MEL'-ON-THIS'-TLE, (-thīs'-sl, 156, 101) *s.* A plant.

The sign = is used after: modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǎsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thǎn, 166: thēn, 166.

MELROSE.—See under *Mel*.

To MELT=mǎlt, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the obs. *pref.* and *part. lower*.) To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away:—*neu.* To become liquid; to be softened to pity; to lose substance; to be subdued by affliction.

Melt'-er, *s.* One whose business is to melt any thing.

Melt'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Softening, dissolving:—*s.* Act of softening; intemperance.

Melt'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a melting manner.

Melt'-ing-ness, *s.* Disposition to melt.

MOLT, (mǒlt, 116) *pref.* Melted. [Obs.]

Molt'-en, 114: *part.* Melted. [Obs.]

MELWEL=mǎl'-wēl, *s.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER=mēm'-bēr, 36: *s.* The parts of any thing, but particularly the appendant parts of the human body, and figuratively, of the soul; any part of an integral; a part of a discourse or period; one of a community.

Mem'-bered, (-bēr, 114) *a.* Having limbs; in heraldry, it is applied to the beak and legs of a bird when of a different tincture from the body.

Mem'-ber-ship, *s.* Community, union.

MEMBRANE=mēm'-brān, *s.* A web of several sorts of fibres interwoven for the covering and wrapping up some parts of the body.

Mem'-bra-nous, 92, 120: *a.* Existing as a membrane.

Mem'-bra-na'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Constructed as a membrane.

Mem'-bra'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Consisting of membranes.

Mem'-bra'-ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or parchment.

MEMENTO=mē-mēn'-tō, *s.* Literally, "be mindful,"—a memorial; notice or hint to awaken the memory. [Lat.]

MEM'-OIR, (mēm'-wāw, 132) *s.* A notice of something remembered; in the plural, transactions written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator.

MEM'-O-RAN'-DUM, *s.* (The plural is *Memorandums* or *Memoranda*.) A note to help the memory, a memorial notice.

To MEM'-ORATE, *v. a.* To make mention of. [Obs.]

Mem'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of memory. [Dryden.]

Mem'-o-ra-bly, *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

Mem'-o-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of something. [Hammond.]

ME'-MO'-RI-AL, 90, 47: *a.* and *s.* Preservative of memory:—*s.* Something to preserve memory; a monument; old authors use it for what we now call a memorandum; in modern use, it often signifies an address of solicitation reminding of services; the person who writes such an address is called a *Memorialist*, and he is said to *Memorialize*.

Me-mo'-ri-a-list, *s.*

To Me-mo'-ri-a-lize, *v. a.* } See Memorial above.

To MEM'-O-RIZE.—See lower in the class.

MEM'-O-RY, 105: *s.* The power or capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness of past existence; the power of going through a series of mental acts in the order in which they have already been performed; exemption from oblivion; time of knowledge; in style not modern, memorial, record; reflection, attention.

To Mem'-o-ry, *v. a.* To lay up in memory. [Obs.]

To Mem'-o-rize, *v. a.* To record; to cause to be remembered. [Shaks.]

Mem'-o-rist, *s.* One that memorizes. [Obs.]

MEMPHIAN, mēm'-fē-ān, 163: *a.* Egyptian.

MEN.—See *Man*.

Men'-pleas-er, 151: *s.* One more solicitous to please man than his Maker.

To MENACE=mĕn'-ăc, 99: *v. a.* To threaten.
Men'-ace, *s.* A threat.
Men'-a-cer, *s.* One that utters threats.
Men'-a-cing, *s.* A threatening.
MENAGERIE, mĕn-ăzh'-ăr-ĕt, [Fr.] 170: *s.*
 A collection of foreign animals; the place for keeping them.
Men-ager'-e, *s.* Menagerie. [Addison.]
MENAGOGUE, mĕn'-ă-gŏg, 107: *s.* A medicine to promote the flux of the menses.
To MEND=mĕnd, *v. a.* and *n.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to help; to improve:—*n. v.* To grow better; to advance in any good.
Mend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being mended. [A low but old word.]
Mend'-er, 36: *s.* One that mends.
Mend'-ment, *s.* Amendment.
Mends, 143: *s. pl.* Amends. [Shaks.]
MENDACIOUS, mĕn-dă'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* False, lying.
Men-dac'-i-ty, (-dăss'-ĕ-tĕy) *s.* Falshood.
To MENDICATE, mĕn'-dĕ-căte, *v. n.* To beg, to ask alms. [Cockeram.]
Men'-di-cant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Begging; belonging to a begging fraternity, as mendicant friars:—*s.* A beggar.
Men'-di-can-cy, *s.* The practice of begging.
Men-dic'-i-ty, (-dĭss'-ĕ-tĕy, 84) *s.* The state of being a beggar.
MENIAL, mĕ-nĕ-ăl, 146: *a.* and *s.* (Compare Melay.) Pertaining to the train of a household; low with regard to office or employment:—*s.* One of a train of servants; a servant who does household work.
MENINGES, mĕ-nĭŭ'-gĕz, *s. pl.* The two membranes of the brain, the *dura* and *pia mater*.
MENISCUS=mĕ-nĭs'-cūs, *s.* A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other.
MENIVER=mĕ-nĕ-ver, *s.* A small Russian animal with white fur; the fur itself. [Chaucer.]
MENOLOGY, mĕn-ŏl'-ŏ-gĕy, 87, 105: *s.* A register of months.
See Mensal, which has no relation to this class, hereafter.
MEN'-SES, (-cĕz, 101) *s. pl.* Literally *months*; appropriately, catamenial or *monthly* discharges.
MEN'-STRU-AL, 109: *a.* *Monthly*; pertaining to a menstruum.
Men'-stru-ous, 120: *a.* Menstrual.
MEN'-STRU-UM, *s.* That which, according to the notions of the old chemists, could not be prepared, or would not act effectually, but at a particular time of the moon or *month*; the name without its superstition being retained by modern chemists for any solvent or fluid substance which dissolves a solid body.
MENSAL=mĕn'-săl, *a.* Belonging to the table.
MENSE=mĕncĕ, *s.* Grace of manners. [Local.]
To MENSURATE, mĕn'-sh'oo-răte, 147: *v. a.* To measure. [Little used.]
Men'-su-ra-ble, *a.* Measurable.
Men'-su-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Capacity of being measured.
Men'-su-ral, *a.* Relating to measure.
Men'-su-ra-tion, 89, 150: *s.* The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.
MENTAL=mĕn'-tăl, *a.* Relating to the mind, intellectual.
Men'-tal-ly, *ad.* Intellectually, not practically, not outwardly, but in thought or meditation.
MENTION, mĕn'-shĭn, 147: *s.* Notice or remark signified by word, oral or written.
To Men'-tion, *v. a.* To notice or signify in words.

MENTORIAL, mĕn-tŏr'-ĕ-ăl, 90, 47: *a.* Containing advice.
MEPHITIS, mĕf'-ĕ-tĭss, 163: *s.* Noxious exhalation; it is particularly applied to carbonic acid gas.
Me-phit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Offensive to smell; poisonous
Me-phit'-i-cal, } by tainting the air.
MERACIOUS, mĕ-ră'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Racy.
MERCABLE, mer'-că-bl, 101: *a.* To be sold or bought. [Out of use.]
Mer'-can-tile, 6: *a.* Trading, commercial.
Mer'-cat, *s.* A market. [Sprat.]
Mer'-ca-ture, (-tŭr, 147) *s.* The practice of buying and selling. [Out of use.]
MER'-CAN-TAN'-TE, (-tăn'-tĕy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A foreign trader or merchant. [Shaks.]
MER'-CE-NAR-Y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Venal, hired, sold for money; too studious of profit:—*s.* A hireling, one retained only by pay, particularly a soldier by foreign pay.
Mer'-ce-nar-i-ly, *ad.* In a mercenary manner.
Mer'-ce-nar-i-ness, *s.* Vengality; eagerness of profit.
MER'-CER, *s.* Originally, "a tradesman that retails all manner of small wares, and hath no better than a shed or booth for his shop;" [Cotgrave.] Subsequently, the word seems to have been confined to dealers in silk; at present, mercers deal in woollen cloths also.
Mer'-cer-y, *s.* Any ware to sell; [Obs.] silks and woollen cloths in material.
To MER'-CHAND, *v. a.* To traffic. [Bacon.]
Mer'-chm-dise, (-dĭz, 151) *s.* Traffic, commerce, trade; wares, goods.
To Mer'-chan-dise, *v. n.* To trade, to traffic.
Mer'-chand-ry, *s.* Traffic, commerce. [Obs.]
Mer'-chant, *s.* One who traffics to remote countries; a wholesale trader in certain branches of inland commerce:—Some old authors use it as a verb.
Mer'-chant-ly, 105: *a.* Like a merchant.
Mer'-chant-man, *s.* In old authors, a man who is a merchant; at present, a trading ship.
Mer'-chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.
MERCIBLE, MERCIFUL, &c.—See under Mercy.
MERCURY, mer'-cŭ-rĕy, 105: *s.* One of the planets; quicksilver, so named by the old chemists; hence, sprightliness, sprightly qualities; the name of the messenger of the gods; hence, a messenger; an intelligence; it is also the name of a plant; *Mercury's finger* is the name of the plant wild saffron: *To Mercury* [B. Jon.] is to wash with a preparation of mercury.
Mer'-cŭ-ri-al, 90: *a.* and *s.* Active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver; giving intelligence:—*s.* A sprightly person.
Mer'-cŭ-ri-a-list, 90: *s.* One resembling mercury in variety of character.
To Mer'-cŭ-ri-fy, 6: *v. a.* To obtain mercury from, which it is said may be done from metallic substances by a large lens that collects heat sufficient to expel the mercury in fumes.
Mer'-cŭ-ri-fi-ca-tion, *s.* Act of mercurifying; act of mixing anything with quicksilver.
MERCY, mer'-cey, 105: *s.* Tenderness toward an offender, willingness to spare and save, clemency, grace; pardon; power of being merciful.
Mer'-cy-seat, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant between the cherubim, which was deemed the especial throne of God; the throne of God.
Mer'-ci-a-ble, 101: *a.* Merciful. [Spenser.]
Mer'-ci-ful, 117: *a.* Willing to pity and spare.
Mer'-ci-ful-ly, *ad.* With pity.
Mer'-ci-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being merciful.
To Mer'-ci-fy, *v. a.* To pity. [Spenser.]
Mer'-ci-less, *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâtĕ-wăy; chăp'-măn; pă-pă; lăw; gŏod; j'œ, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

Mer-ci-less-ly, *ad.* In a manner void of pity.

Mer-ci-less-ness, *s.* Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, &c.—See above, under Mercury.

MERD, *merd*, 33: *s.* Ordure, dung.

MERE=*mère*, 43: *a.* That or this only, such and nothing else; absolute, entire.

Mere-ly, *ad.* Simply, only; absolutely.

MERE=*mère*, *s.* A pool, a lake.

MERE=*mère*, *s.* A boundary, a ridge.

To Mere, *v. a.* To divide, to limit. [Spenser.]

MERETRICIOUS, *mër-ê-trish'-u-s*, 90: *a.* Alluring by false show, as the finery and complexion of a harlot; gaudy to catch the eye.

Mer-e-tric'-ious-ly, *ad.* As a harlot; in a meretricious manner.

Mer-e-tric'-ious-ness, *s.* The arts of a harlot; allurements by gaudy show.

To MERGE=*merge*, 33: *v. a.* and *n.* To immerse, to plunge;—*æu.* To be sunk; to be swallowed up.

MER'-SION, (-shûn, 147) *s.* The act of sinking or dipping.

MERIDIAN, *mê-rid'-ê-ân*, 90: *s.* and *a.* Noon, mid-day; the line, being part of a great circle supposed to be drawn through the poles, which the sun passes at noon; the high place or point of anything; place relatively to other situations:—*adj.* Being at the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

Me-rid'-ion-al, (-yôn-âl, 146) *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southerly; having a southern aspect.

Me-rid'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* In a southern direction.

Me-rid'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being in the meridian; aspect toward the south.

MERIT=*mër'-it*, *s.* Desert, excellence that deserves honour or reward; reward deserved; character with respect to desert, whether good or evil.

To Mer'-it, *v. a.* To deserve; to earn.

Mer'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Meritorious. [B. Jon.]

Mer'-i-to'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* High in desert: some old authors use *Mer'itory*.

Mer'-i-to'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to deserve reward.

MERITOT, *mër'-ê-tôt*, *s.* A child's play in which they swing on something till giddy, alluded to by old writers.

MERLE=*merl*, 189: *s.* A blackbird. [Drayton.]

MERLIN=*mer'-lin*, *s.* A kind of hawk.

MERMAID=*mer'-maid*, *s.* A marine animal said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, the male of which is called the *Mer'man*; the sea-woman of fable and poetry: there is also a fish called the *Mer'maid's-Tail*.

MERRY, *mër-ré*, 129, 105: *a.* In our oldest authors, pleasant, sweet, agreeable; something of this sense still remains in a few expressions, but the present has long been the usual meaning, namely, gay, mirthful, loudly cheerful; gay of heart, jovial; causing mirth or laughter; sometimes it simply means brisk: *To make merry*, to be jovial, to feast and indulge in mirth.

Mer'-ri-ly, *ad.* Mirthfully, gaily, briskly.

Mer'-ri-ness, *s.* Merry disposition.

Mer'-ri-ment, *s.* Mirth, hilarity, frolic.

To Mer'-ry-make, *v. n.* To feast jovially.

Mer'-ry-make, *s.* A jovial festival.

MER-RY-MEET-ING, *s.* A meeting for mirth, a festival.

MER-RY-ÂN'-DREW, 109: *s.* A zany, a buffoon; particularly one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor: the word originated in one Andrew Bordo, physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.

MER'-RY-THOUGHT, (-thâwt, 126) *s.* A forked

bone at the neck of a fowl, which two persons pull at in play, when the one who breaks off the longer part has the omen of being first married.

MERSION.—See under *To Merge*.

MESEEMS.—See under *Me*.

MESENTERY, *mëz'-ên-tër-êy*, 151: *s.* A membrane in the middle of the intestines round which they are convolved.

Mes'-en-ter'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to the mesentery: Arbutnot uses *Mesera'ic*, which is the same word derived through the French language, and which he ought to have written *Mesaraic*.

See *Mesha*, &c., which has no relationship to this class, hereafter; and *Meslin*, *Mesne*, lower.

Mes'-o-co'-lon, *s.* The part of the mesentery in the middle of the involution of the colon.

Mes'-o-LEU'-cys, (-l'oo-cis) *s.* A precious stone named from a streak of white in the middle.

Mes'-o-LOG'-A-RITHM, *s.* A middle logarithm, namely, a logarithm of the cosine, or anti-logarithm; or a logarithm of the co-tangent, or differential logarithm. [Kepler.]

Mes-OM'-e-LAS, 81: *s.* A precious stone named from a black vein which runs in the middle of every colour.

Mes'-lin, *s.* A middle substance between two others, that is, a mixture: the word comes to us through old French: see *Meslin* for its appropriated sense.

Mesne, (*mêne*, 157, 139) *a.* Middle, intervening. [Law.]

MESH=*mësh*, *s.* The interstice of a net.

To Mesh, *v. a.* To catch in a net.

Mesh'-y, 105: *a.* Of net-work.

MESLÎN, MESNE, MESOCOLON, &c.—See in the class preceding the last.

MESPRISE, *mës-priz'*, 151: *s.* Contempt. [Spens.]

MESS=*mëss*, *s.* A mass or portion of food; the whole quantity of food provided for a certain number; the number of persons who regularly eat together at the same table, and for whom a daily quantity is provided (this use of the word scarcely prevails beyond the army and navy); in familiar speech, a mixture of ingredients, a hutch-potch; a medley or mass of grime; and hence, figuratively, a situation of distress and difficulty. The latter two applications are low.

To Mess, *v. n.* To contribute toward the mass or provision of food necessary for meals taken in common; to take meals in common with others, particularly at the table of naval and military men.

Mess-mate, *s.* One who eats at the same table.

MESSAGE=*mës-sâge*, 99: *s.* Anything committed in words or writing to some one, in order to be delivered to a third; an errand.

Mes'-sen-ger, *s.* The bearer of a message; one who brings an account or foretold of something.

MESSIAH=*mës-si'-âh*, *s.* The Hebrew answering to the Greek word Christ, i. e. the Anointed.

MESSIEURS, *mës-yêrs*, 146, 147, 120, 143: *s. pl.* Sirs, gentlemen. [Fr.]

MESSAGE, *mës-swâge*, 145, 90: *s.* The dwelling house, adjoining land, and offices, appropriated to the use of the household.

MET.—See *To Meet*.

META-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between; frequently answering to the Latin *trans*.

ME-TAB'-A-sis, *s.* A passing over to another part of the discourse; a transition. [Rhetor.]

ME-TAB'-O-LA, *s.* A change or transition, generally with reference to the symptoms of a disease, or the means of cure.

MET'-A-CAR'-PUS, *s.* A bone beyond the wrist being a bone made up of four bones that are joined to the fingers.

MET'-a-car'-pal, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants · mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

ME-TACH'-RO-NISM, (mē-täck'-rō-nizm, 87, 161, 158) *s.* An error in chronology by placing an event after its proper time.

☞ See *Metage*, which belongs not to this class, under *To Mete*, hereafter.

MET'-A-GRAM'-MA-TISM, 158: *s.* The art or practice of transposing letters so as to form new words,—the same as anagrammatism.

☞ See *Metal* and all its relations, which belong not to this class, hereafter.

MET'-A-LEP'-SIS, *s.* A taking of one thing with another,—the name of a figure of speech involving two or more figures; as in saying the Rhine is in arms, we mean the country, and by the country we mean the people.

Met'-a-lep'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a metalepsis;

Met'-a-lep'-ti-cal, *also transverse; transposed.*

Met'-a-lep'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By transposition.

MET'-A-MOR'-PHO-SIS, (-mor'-fō-clis, 163, 152) 86: *s.* Transformation, a passing over to another shape.

Met'-a-mor'-pho-sic, *a.* Transforming; Webster also gives *Metamorphic*.

To Met'-a-mor'-phose, (-fōce, 99) *v. a.* To change the shape of, to transform.

Met'-a-mor'-pho-ser, *s.* A transformer.

MET'-A-PHOR, (mēt'-ā-for, 163) *s.* The transfer of a word to another than its literal application, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; as a *smiling* land, in which the epithet is transferred from its strict use, and a comparison is implied between the land and a person that smiles; thus also a *tide* of passion; he *bridles* his anger: *Metaphor* is often used as a generic term for all the tropes.

Met'-a-phor'-ic, 88: *a.* Containing a metaphor;

Met'-a-phor'-i-cal, *not literal; figurative.*

Met'-a-phor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Figuratively.

Met'-a-phor'-ist, *s.* A maker of metaphors.

MET'-A-PHRASE, (-frāze, 163, 151) *s.* The transfer of phrases or idioms into another language without alteration,—a close or literal translation or interpretation: it stands opposed to *paraphrase*.

Met'-a-phrast, *s.* One who translates word for word.

Met'-a-phrast'-ic, 88: *a.* Literal.

MET'-A-PHYS'-IC, 88: } 163, 151: *a.* Going beyond

MET'-A-PHYS'-I-CAL, } nature; pertaining to metaphysics; abstract, general, existing only in thought and not in reality; in another but not a usual sense, though strictly consonant to etymology, transcending the bounds of ordinary nature, supernatural; thus in Shakespeare, "metaphysical aid."

Met'-a-phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a metaphysical manner.

MET'-A-PHYS'-ICS, *s. pl.* The learning which transcends physics, or, according to some, those sublimer subjects which Aristotle in the order of study placed after physics. These definitions are merely verbal. Another definition is, the science of the nature and causes of all things; but physical causes, namely, such as we obtain inductively, or by experience in particulars, are not contemplated in this definition, and causes of any other kind, it is now conceded, can have no proof which does not proceed on an assumption of the very thing to be proved. Other definitions which consider being in the abstract, or the general affections of substances existing as the proper subjects of metaphysical science, lay down, among the subjects, beings of a spiritual nature, as if spiritual were equivalent to abstract, and did not mean something existing, though not perceptible to sense. The Scotch philosophers, who justly claim the merit of having dispersed the splendid and imposing clouds which concealed the nothingness of school metaphysics, have endeavoured to establish the science on a new foundation. Assuming the province of physics as extending only to a certain range of real beings, namely, the inorganic parts of matter, and such of the organised beings as do not seem to think or reason, they propose

that man who does not come within this division shall, not as a whole but in part only, be the subject of a distinct inductive science,—that the material man shall belong to physics, and the intellectual man to *meta*-physics. The little effect hitherto produced by the study as thus proposed, and the growing neglect of it as a system, appear to indicate a fundamental error. If it should appear that the subjects thus proposed to be separated are, to any useful purposes of study, inseparable; if the living sentient rational man, distinct as he is from inorganic matter, and from irrational animals, is nevertheless properly included among the subjects of physical inquiry; if, moreover, the existence of a God be another branch of inductive philosophy, properly belonging also to physics, (a distribution now generally recognised;) it follows, either that metaphysics have no claim to be considered a science distinct from physics, or that the ground on which it rests must be ascertained by some clearer marks than the preceding definitions furnish. Now, among the subjects of our thoughts there is this clear distinction; either we think of things themselves in their real individual existence, including things *imagined* to have a *real existence*; or that which is present to the mind is not a real existence, and cannot even be imagined to have a real existence; as the notion of a circle of no dimensions, that is neither great, nor small, nor between the two; the notion of a man who has no individual characteristics, that is, who is neither black, nor white, nor old, nor young, &c.; the notion of good which keeps out of view all things that are good, although it is certain that distinct from individual things and deeds, there can be no good or goodness. Physics, then, propose for examination and inquiry the former subjects; metaphysics propose the latter. It is true that this distinction does not separate the sciences in the practical pursuit of knowledge; for the study of physics must be pursued by means of those notions which belong to metaphysics, and in all the sciences the deductive part of the procedure is metaphysical. (See *Induction*.) What then, after all, does the metaphysician propose properly and exclusively? Even that which John Locke proposed in his *Essay on the Human Understanding*; to examine the grounds of human knowledge; to trace the *inductive* process in the formation of those notions, on which rest all the *deductions* we obtain in science, and all the conclusions we act upon in life. Locke's *Essay* is defective in its detail, in parts of its doctrine, and very commonly in mode of explanation; but in purpose it is distinct, entire, complete.

Met'-a-phy-sic'-ian, (-fē-zish'-ān, 90) *s.* One versed in metaphysics.

MET'-A-PLASM, 158: *s.* The transfiguring of a word, by altering certain letters, or retrenching some of them.

ME-TAP'-TA-SIS, 87: *s.* A passing of the seat of a disease from one place over to another.

MET'-A-TAR'-SUS, *s.* That which is taken *sub* the sole,—the middle of the sole between the toes and the ankle.

Met'-a-tar'-sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

ME-TATH'-E-SIS, *s.* A transposition,—grammatical, as of the *r* in iron, (iorn,) or the *w* in whim, (hwim;) medical, as of some cause of disease when it is not expelled from the system.

☞ The other compounds of *meta*-, which will be found in their alphabetical places hereafter, are *Metempsychosis*, &c., *Metempsychosis*, *Metic*, *Metonymy*, &c., *Metoposcopy*, &c., to which might be added *Meteor*, &c., and *Method*, &c., if through long use of the compounded forms they had not taken even in Greek the footing of original words.

METAGE.—See under *Mete*.

METAL=mēt'-āl, 12: *s.* An undecomposed body, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and capable in the state of an oxide of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts: gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, were the metals commonly acknowledged; but chemical science in its improved state now reckons thirty-eight metals, though some of them have never yet been exhibited in a separate

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Vowels: gāk'-wáy: cháp-mán: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*; 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

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firm: in our older authors, it is sometimes used for what is now signified by a distinct word, *mettle*.

Me-tal'-lic, 88: *a.* Consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of a metal.

→ This and the following double the *l* on account of the original Latin, *Metallum*: in an English compound the *l* remains single, as in *Met'al-mas*, (a worker in metals.)

Met'al-line, 105: *a.* Metallic; like metal.

Met'al-list, *s.* A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

To Met'al-lize, *v. a.* To give a substance its metallic qualities.

Met'al-loid, *s.* That which is like a metal, a name which some persons choose to apply to the metallic bases of the earths and alkalies.

Met'al-lif'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing metals.

Me-tal'-li-form, *a.* Like metal.

Met'al-log'-i-ra-phy, (-fèy, 163) 87: *s.* A treatise on metals; the science of describing metals.

Met'-al-lur'-gy, 105: *s.* The art of working metals, comprehending every process in which metals are the material; in a more limited sense, the operation of separating metals from their ores.

Met'-al-lur'-gist, *s.* A worker in metals.

Met'-al-lur'-gic, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

To MÈTE=mēt, *v. a.* To measure; to reduce to measure.

Me'-tage, *s.* Measurement, seldom used but for the measurement of coals.

Me'-ter, *s.* One who metes or measures, as a coal-measure; also the unity of the French measure of length equal to $39\frac{1}{100}$ English inches.

Me'-tre, (-ter, 159) *s.* Measure, as applied to verse; verse.

Me-tric'-ian, (-trish'-ān) *s.* A poet. [Chaucer.]

Me-trist, *s.* A versifier. [Bale, 1550.]

Met'-ri-cal, *a.* Measured, having rhythm.

Met'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to poetic measure.

Me-trol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of measures.

Me-te'-yard, *s.* An ancient word for a measuring rod, also called a *Me'te'-wand* or *Me'te'-wand*.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tēmp'-sē-cō'-cīs, 161: *s.* The transmigration of the soul into the bodies of other animals, as taught by Pythagoras, and still believed in some parts of the East.—See *Meta-*.

To Me-temp'-sy-chōse, *v. a.* To translate into another body. [Fecham.]

METEMPTOSIS=mēt'-ēmp-tō'-cīs, *s.* A falling or happening a day after the time, (see *Meta-*), an event which would take place with respect to the new moon if the bissextile were not suppressed once in every 134 years; hence the suppression of the day for this purpose, or the reducing of a leap to a common year: the opposite to this is the *pro'empto'is*, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 9400.

METEOR=mē'-tē-or, 38, 147: *s.* Any natural phenomenon in the air or clouds; more particularly a fiery or luminous body occasionally seen rapidly moving through the atmosphere, and throwing off with loud explosions fragments that reach the earth called fire-stones; also the fire-balls called falling stars, supposed to be gelatinous matter inflated by phosphuretted hydrogen gas; and the lights called *ignis fatui* ascribed to the same cause; figuratively, any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

To Me'-te-or-ize, *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation. [Evelyn.]

Me'-te-or'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to meteors; bright, transient, dazzling.

Me'-te'-o-rous, 81, 120: *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. [Milton.]

Me'-te-or'-o-lite, *s.* A meteoric stone.

Me'-te-or'-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of me-

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teors; generally, the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Me'-te-or-ol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in meteorology.

Me'-te-or'-o-log'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the at-
Me'-te-or'-o-log'-i-cal, } mosphere and its phe-
 nomena: a meteorological table or register is an account of the state of the air from time to time, its various density, dryness or moisture, the state of the winds, rain fallen, &c.

Me'-te-or'-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning.

Me'-te-or'-os-cope, *s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of the heavenly bodies.

Me'-te-or-os'-co-py, 87: *s.* That part of astronomy which treats of the difference of the remote heavenly bodies, their distances, &c.

METER, METRE, METEYARD, &c.—See under *To Mete*.

METHEGLIN=me-thēg'-līn, *s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS.—See under *Me*.

METHOD, mēth'-ōd, 18: *s.* A suitable or convenient arrangement, with a view to some end; way, manner; classification.

Me-thod'-ic, 88: } *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due
Me-thod'-i-cal, } or just order.

Me-thod'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to method.

To Meth'-o-dize, *v. a.* To regulate, to dispose in order.

Meth'-o-dist, *s.* An observer of method; with special application, a physician of an ancient school remarkable for adherence to theory; with a reference to this special meaning, applied at the beginning of the last century to some young men at Oxford, of strong religious feelings and methodical conduct, whose followers now constitute a large sect, some of them adhering to the Arminian doctrines of Wesley, some to the Calvinistic bias of Whitfield; a puritan.

Meth'-o-dist'-i-cal, *a.* Agreeing with the practice, principles, or manners of the Methodists; puritanical.

Meth'-o-dist'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* As a Methodist.

Meth'-od-ism, 158: *s.* The principles and practice of the Methodists.

METHOUGHT.—See under *Me*.

METIC=mē'-ick, *s.* One living with others in their dwelling or city; (see *Meta-*): applied to a sojourner in a city of ancient Greece. [Miford.]

METICULOUS, mē-tick'-h-lūs, 120: *a.* Fearful. [Unusual.]

METONIC=mē-tōn'-ick, *a.* An epithet applied to the cycle of nineteen years, or to the year when the lunations of the moon return to the same day of the month: so called from the discoverer, Meton, the Athenian.

METONYMY, mēt'-ō-nīm'-ēy, *s.* The transfer of a name, (see *Meta-*) as that of the effect for the cause, (cold death, *i. e.* death that makes cold,) the author for his works, the inventor for the thing invented, &c.: *Metaphor* is used for the generic name both of this figure, of metaphor strictly, and of synecdoche.

Met'-o-nym'-i-cal, *a.* Put by metonymy.

Met'-o-nym'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By metonymy.

METOPE=mēt'-ō-pēy, 101: *s.* That which is made with an opening, (see *Meta-*) applied to the square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

METOPOSCOPY, mēt'-ō-pōē'-cō-pēy, *s.* Strictly, an examination or view of that which is between the eyes, that is, of the forehead; (see *Meta-*) the study of physiognomy.

METRE, METRIST, METRICAL, &c.—See under *To Mete*.

METROPOLIS=mē-trōp'-ō-līs, *s.* The mother-city: see *Mater*, which is the Latin form of the prefix in this word.

Me'-tro-pol'-i-tan, 81: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

metropolis:—*s.* A bishop of the *mother* church of other churches,—an archbishop.
Me-trop'-o-lite, *s.* A metropolitan.
Me-tro-po-lit'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Having the rank of a metropolis; also, archiepiscopal.
METTLE, mēt'-tl, *s.* (Said to be a deflection from Metal.) Temperament easily warmed or excited, spirit, ardour: it sometimes signifies substance, where *metal*, figuratively applied, would be the better word.
Met'-tled, 114: *a.* Ardent, full of fire.
Met'-tle-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Ardent, brisk, gay.
Met'-tle-some-ly, *ad.* With high spirit.
Met'-tle-some-ness, *s.* High spiritedness.
METWAND, mēt'-wōnd, *s.* A meteyard, which see. [Burke.]
To MEW=mū, 110: *v. n.* Originally, to change, to put on a new appearance; thence, to change or moult, as a hawk her feathers; thence, to confine in a cage till she moults, or while moulting: see lower in the class: see also the following classes.
Mew'-ing, *s.* The act of moulting.
Mew, *s.* A cage for hawks while mewing; thence, an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined.
Mews, 153: *s. pl.* Places for enclosing horses; stables: originally, they were places for hawks.
To Mew, *v. a.* To shut up, to confine, to enclose, to imprison.—See the head word.
MEW=mū, *s.* A sea-fowl, so named.
To MEW=mū, *v. n.* To make a noise like the cry of a cat, to mewl.
Mew'-ing, *s.* A crying as of a cat.
To Mewl, (mūl) *v. n.* To cry from uneasiness, as an infant: *To Squall* is to cry from pain or passion.
Mewl'-er, 36: *s.* One that mowls: an infant.
MEYNT.—See *Meint* under *To Meine*.
MEZEREON=mē-zēr'-ē-ōn, 43: *s.* The spurge-olive or laurel.
MEZZO, mē'-zō, [Ital.] 170: *a.* Middle, mean.
Mez'-zo-re-liē'-vo, (-lē'-vō) *s.* Demi-relief. Compare *Bass-relief*.
Mez'-zo-tin'-to, *s.* Literally, a half-painted representation, applied to engravings which resemble drawings in Indian-ink.
MIASM, mī'-āzm, 158: *s.* An infecting particle or substance floating in the air.
Mi-as'-ma, *s.* The Greek form of the previous word; in the plural *Mi-as'-ma-ta*.
Mi-as-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Infectious by miasmata.
MICA=mī'-cd, *s.* A mineral of a foliated structure, tale, glimmer, glint.
Mi-ca'-crous, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Of the nature of mica.
MICE.—See *Mouse*.
MICHAELMAS, mīč'-kēl-mās, 120, 12: *s.* The feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29.
To MICHE=mitch, 189: *v. n.* To pilfer, to commit secret theft; thence, to lurk, to lie hid: *Miching Malicho*, or *Mal'icho*, is mischief concealing itself.—See *Malicho*. [Obs.]
Mich'-er, *s.* A pilferer; a sculker. [Shaks.]
Mich'-er-y, *s.* Theft, cheating. [Obs.]
MICKLE, mīč'-kl, 101: *a.* Much. [Mil. Shaks.]
MICROCOSM, mī'-crō-cōzm, 158: *s.* A little world, particularly man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm.
Mī'-cro-cos'-mī-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the little world: pertaining to man. *Microcosmic* is the same.
Mī'-cro-cos'-mī-tic, *s.* An instrument by which to hear small sounds, also called a *Mī'-cro-phone*.
Mi-crosc'-o-py, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* The description of such small objects as can be seen only by a microscope.
Mi-crosc'-o-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure small spaces.

Mi'-cro-scope, *s.* An optical instrument for viewing small objects.
Mī'-cro-scop'-ic, 88: } *a.* Obtained or assisted by
Mī'-cro-scop'-i-cal, } a microscope; visible by a
microscope; having the powers of a microscope.
Mī'-cro-scop'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By a microscope.
MICTURITION, mīck'-tū-rish'-ūn, 89: *s.* The voiding of urine.
MIDA=mī'-dd, *s.* The worm producing the bean-fly.
MID=mīd, *a.* (*Super.* *Midst* and *Mid'most*.) Middle.
Midst, *prep.* Amidst. [Poet.]
Mid'-dle.—See lower in the class: and words which belong not to the class, as *MIDEX*, see hereafter.
Mid'-land, *a.* Remote from the land; also, surrounded by land, mediterranean.
Mid'-leg, *s.* Middle of the leg.
Mid'-lent, *s.* The middle of Lent.
Mid'-night, (-nīte, 115) *s.* and *a.* The depth or noon of night:—*ad.* Being in the middle of the night. Old authors accent the last syllable.
Mid'-riff, *s.* That which is in the middle of the belly or trunk,—a skin or membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.
Mid'-ship, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of the ship: hence the *adv.* *Midships*.
Mid'-ship-man, *s.* A kind of naval cadet.
Mid'-sum-mer, *s.* The summer solstice, June 21; and the time about it.
Mid'-ward, 140: *a.* Being in the midst.
Mid'-way, *s.* *a.* and *ad.* The part of the way lying equally between the beginning and the end:—*ad.* Being in the midway:—*adv.* In the midway.
MID'-WIFE, *s.* A wife, *i. e.* a woman who is the means or help of another,—she who assists women in childbirth: some etymologists make it a compound of *meed* and *wife*.
To Mid'-wife, *v. a.* and *n.* To assist in childbirth:—*new*. To act as a midwife.
Mid'-wif-er-y, (-wīf-ēr-ēy=wīf-rēy, 134) *s.* Assistance in childbirth; profession of a midwife.
Other compounds which are scarcely single words, or on which at least the accent is variable, are: *Mid-age*; *Mid-coarse*; *Mid-dart*; *Mid-heaven*; *Mid-sea*; *Mid-wood*; *Mid-stream*; *Mid-winter*, &c.
MID'-DL-ē, 101: *a.* and *s.* (*Super.* *Middlemost*.) Equally distant from two extremes; intermediate:—*s.* The part equally distant from the extremities or from the verge.
Mid'-dling, *a.* Of middle rank or degree; of moderate extent or capacity.
Mid'-dling-ly, *ad.* Passably, indifferently.
Among the compounds are *Mid'-dle-aged*; *Mid'-dle-earth*, (the earth considered as between heaven and hell); *Mid'-dle-witted*, &c.
MIDGE=mīdg, *s.* A gnat. [Obs.]
MIEN, mēn, 103: *s.* Air, look, manner.
MIFF=mīff, *s.* Displeasure, ill-humour. [Colloq.]
Miffed, (mīft, 114, 143) *a.* Slightly offended.
MIGHT.—See *May*, (the verb.)
MIGHT, mīt, 115: *s.* Power, strength, force: *With might and main*, utmost force. [A pleonasm.]
Might'-y, *a.* and *ad.* Strong, powerful; valiant; powerful by command,—by influence,—by number; strong in any respect; vast; momentous:—*ade.* [Colloq.] In a great degree, as *mighty* fine.
Might'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* In a mighty manner; in a great degree, a sense occurring but in familiar or in ironical language.
Might'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being mighty; height of dignity; a title of dignity.
MIGNIARD, mīn'-yard, 157, 146: *a.* Soft, dainty, pretty. [B. Jon.] Hence, *To Min'-in-dize*.

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Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MIGN'-ON-ETTS', (mīn'-yōn-ēt', [Fr.] 170) *s.*
An annual flower much liked for its sweet scent.
To MIGRATE=mī'-grāt, *v. n.* To pass to a place of residence in another country or district.
Mī'-gra-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Habitually migrating; disposed to migrate.
Mi-gra-tion, 89: *s.* Act of migrating; change of place, removal.
MILCH=mīltch, *a.* (Compare Milk, &c.) Giving milk; in an obsolete figurative sense, soft, tender.
MILD, mīld, 115: *a.* Soft, smooth, gentle; hence, soft or kind in disposition, tender, clement, indulgent; not acrid, not corrosive; demulgent, assuasive, mollifying; mellow, sweet, having no acidity; hence, soft or gentle in expression, not severe, not violent.
Mild-ly, *ad.* Gently; with mildness.
Mild-ness, *s.* Quality of being mild; gentleness.
MILDEW=mīl'-dē, 110: *s.* (Compare Mel.) Honey-dew, a clammy sweet juice found on the leaves of plants, which corrodes and otherwise injures them; hence applied to spots caused by moisture on cloth and paper.
To Mil'-dew, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.
MILE=mīl, *s.* The usual measure of roads in England, 1760 yards: the Roman mile (mīl'-pa-s'uum, from which our word is derived) was a thousand paces, or 1600 yards.
Mile-age, *s.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.
Mile-stone, *s.* A post marking the miles: it is not always of stone.
Mīl'-li-AR-y, 105, 146: *a.* Denoting a mile.
MIL-FOIL=mīl'-fōil, 30: *s.* (Compare Millenary, &c.) The thousand leaved plant,—the yarrow.
MILIARY, mīl'-yār-ēy, 90: *a.* Small, resembling millet-seed: a military fever is a fever that produces small eruptions like millet seeds.
MILICE.—See in the next class.
MILITANT, mīl'-ē-tānt, *a.* Fighting, engaged in warfare as a soldier; the church militant is the church on earth engaged in warfare with hell and the world, distinct from the church triumphant in heaven.
Mīl'-i-tan-cy, *s.* Warfare. [Mountague, 1648.]
Mīl'-i-tar-y, *a.* and *s.* Professing arms; soldierly; warlike; constituted by soldiers: (Bacon uses *Militar*.)—*s. pl.* The soldiery.
Mīl'-i-tar-i-ly, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.
To MIL'-i-TATE, *v. n.* To war in a figurative sense, followed by *against*, less frequently by *with*,—to oppose, to operate unfavourably.
Mīl'-lī'-i-s, (mē'-līh'-ē, 90) *s.* The standing force of a nation.
Mīl'-ice, (-lēce) *s.* Militia. [Temple.]
MILK=mīlk, *s.* The natural liquor with which mammiferous animals feed their young; an artificial emulsion.
To Milk, *v. a.* To draw milk from by the hand; to suck: the latter sense occurs in Shakspeare, but is unusual.
Milk-en, 114: *a.* Consisting of milk. [Temple.]
Milk-er, 36: *s.* One that milks; in some places, a cow that gives milk.
Milk-y, *a.* Made of milk; yielding milk; having the qualities of milk, soft, gentle; tender, timorous; resembling milk.
Mīl'-ky-way, (in Greek called, correspondently, the *Galaxy*, in Latin the *Via Lactea*,) is a broad white way in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars.
Milk-i-ness, *s.* State of being milky; state ap-proaching to that of milk; softness.
The compounds are *Milk-fever*, (fever which accom-pa-nies the first flowing of milk after childbirth); *Milk-hedge*, (an eastern shrub containing a milky juice); *Milk-trerred*, (cowardly); *Milk-maid*, (a dairy-maid that milks the cows; sometimes used for a milk-

woman); *Milk-man*, (a man who sells milk); *Milk-pail*, *Milk-pa*, (vessels for holding milk); *Milk-pot-tage*, (made with milk, water, and oatmeal); *Milk-score*, (the reckoning of milk supplied); *Milk-sop*, (a piece of bread sopped in milk; more commonly, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man); *Milk-thistle*, (a herb); *Milk-tooth*, (one of those small fore teeth which a foal cuts at about three months, and casts before he is three years old); *Milk-tree-foli*, (a herb); *Milk-velch*, *Milk-weed*, *Milk-wort*, (plants); *Milk-white*, (white as milk); *Milk-woman*, (a woman who sells milk) &c.
MILL=mīll, *s.* An engine or machine for grinding or reducing any substance to fine particles; or for pressure of any material requiring such operation in the arts or manufactures; specially a machine for grinding corn; the building that contains the mill:—See also under Millesimal subjected to Millenary.
To Mill, *v. a.* To grind; to stamp by a mill; to prepare by fulling with a mill; in cant language, to beat with the fist.
Mil'-ler, *s.* He who grinds; he who keeps or attends a mill; it is also the name of a fly. *Mil'-ler's-thumb* is a small fish, also called a bull head.
Milled, 114: *s.* Having undergone the operation of a mill: A *milled* or *Mil-sicence*, was so called as being one of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561.
Other compounds are *Mil'-cog*, (the cog of a mill-wheel); *Mil'-dam*, (the mould by which the water is kept up for turning a water-mill); *Mil'-horse*, (a horse that turns a mill); *Mil'-mountains*, (a herb); *Mil'-pond*, (a pond for driving a mill-wheel); *Mil'-race*, (the water that drives a mill); *Mil'-stone*, (the stone in a mill that crushes the substance to be ground); *Mil'-tooth*, (one of the mill-teeth or grinders); *Mil'-wheel*, (a wheel that turns other works of a mill) &c.
MILLENARY, mīl'-lēn-ār-ēy, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Consisting of a thousand.—*s.* The space of a thousand years.
Mīl'-len-a'-ri-an, 90, 41: *s.* One who expects the Millennium.
Mīl'-LEN-NI-UM, 90: *s.* A thousand years; specially, the thousand years during which it is believed by many that Christ shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection before the final completion of beatitude.
Mil-len'-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Millennium.
Mil'-len-nist, *a.* A millenarian.
Mīl'-LE-PEDER, *s.* An insect with a thousand, that is, with many feet, applied as a name to the woodlouse.
Mīl'-LE-PORER, *s.* A genus of lithophytes that have their surface perforated with a thousand, that is, with numerous little holes or pores.
Mīl'-le-po-rite, *s.* Fossil millepores.
Mīl'-LES-I-MAL, *a.* Thousandth; broken into thousandths.
Mill, *s.* An American money of account, the thousandth part of a dollar:—See also in its place.
Mīl'-li-gram, *s.* } The thousandth part of a gram,
Mīl'-li-li-ter, *s.* } of a liter, of a meter, in the
Mīl'-li-me-ter, *s.* } new system of French weights and measures.
Mil'-ree, *s.* (Also spelled Millrea.) A thousand rees, or about 3s. 6d. sterling; it is a Portuguese money.
MILLER, **MILLER'S-THUMB**.—See under Mill.
MILLET=mīl'-lēt, *s.* A plant furnishing a grain used for food, and in medicine; the grain of the plant. As the name of a fish, the Mullet is probably meant.
MILLIARY.—See under Mile.
MILLINER, mīl'-lē-ner, 105: *s.* One who makes or sells head-dresses for women.
Mil'-li-ner-y, *s.* Head dresses for females and the materials for making them.
MILLION, mīl'-yōn, 146: *s.* Ten hundred thousand,—a thousand times a thousand, or a hundred myriads; any very great indefinite number.
Mil'-ion-ar-y, *a.* Consisting of millions.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn. 166.

MILL-ioned, (-yünd, 114) *a.* Multiplied by millions.

MILL-ionth, *a.* The ordinal of a million, the ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-MOUNTAINS, MILL-POND, MILL-RACE, MILL-SIXPENCE, &c.—See among the compounds of **MILL**.

MILLREE.—See under **Millenary**.

MILT, *milt*, *s.* The spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypocondrium under the diaphragm; the soft roe of fishes, being the spermatic part of the male.

To MILT, *v. a.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Milt'er, *s.* A male fish.

MILT'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

MIME=*mimē*, *s.* One who mimics; one who amuses by gesticulations; a buffoon.

To MIMe, *v. n.* To play the mime; hence *Mi'mer*, which does not seem however to have been used.

Mi-me'-sis, [Gr.] *s.* Mimicry. [Rhet.]

Mi-met'-ic, 88; } *a.* Prone to imitate or mimic;
Mi-met'-i-cal, } imitative.

Mim'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Imitative:—*s.* An imitator of manners; a gesticulator; a buffoon.

Mim'-i-cal, *a.* Imitative; befitting a mimic; acting the mimic.

Mim' i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a mimical manner.

Mim'-ic-ry, *s.* Burlesque imitation.

Mim-og'-ra-pher, 87, 163: *s.* A writer of farces.

MINA=*mi'-nd*, *s.* A weight or denomination of money: that of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels; the Greek mina was equivalent to a weight of gold now equal to £3 17s.

MINACIOUS, *mē-nā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Full of threats.

Mi-nac'-i-ty, (-nāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Disposition to use threats.

Min'-a-tor-y, 129: *a.* Threatening.

MINARET=*mīn'-d-rēt*, *s.* A small spire or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.

To MINCE=*mīnce*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut into very small parts, to clip or half pronounce:—*new*. To walk by half steps; to speak imperfectly or affectedly.

Min'-cing-ly, *ad.* In small parts; with a mincing manner, affectedly.

Mince'-meat, **Minc'd'-meat**, *s.* Meat chopped small.

Mince'-pie, *s.* A pie made of mince-meat.

MIND, *mīnd*, 115: *s.* The power or capacity to receive sensations, to understand, and to be affected with emotion or passion,—the soul; the power to understand exclusively,—the intellect distinct from the sensory and from the heart or soul; (this last word, *soul*, in its limited meaning is equivalent to heart:) liking, choice, affection; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, generally preceded by *in*, *to*, *out of*, &c.: Dryden uses it to signify the quality or disposition of things inanimate.

To MIND, *v. a.* and *n.* To mark, to attend to; to put in mind, to remind; in our older authors, to intend, to mean:—*new*. To incline, to be disposed.

Mind'-ed, *a.* Disposed, inclined, affected; in compounds, having a mind; as *high-minded*.

Mind'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being minded, in some way defined by the context.

Mind'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, heedful.

Mind'-ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively, heedfully.

Mind'-ful-ness, *s.* State of being mindful.

Mind'-less, *a.* Destitute of mind, inattentive, unthinking.

Mind'-at-ric-ken, 114: *a.* Moved, affected in the mind.

MINE=*mīne*, *pron.* (See I.) Of or belonging to me. **67** When this word is used adjectively before a word

beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as in saying, "On mine honour," the complete absence of accentual force, (Prin. 176, 105,) and a style quite colloquial, will permit the shortening of the sound into *min*.

MINE=*mīne*, *s.* A pit or excavation in the earth; an excavation for obtaining metals; (that for obtaining stone only is a *quarry*); an excavation for lodging gunpowder in order to blow up something above it.

To MINE, *v. n.* and *a.* To dig mines or burrows; to practise secret means of injury:—*act*. To sap; to ruin by mines; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow and secret means, in which figurative sense **To Undermine** is more frequently used.

Mi'-ner, *s.* A mine-digger; one who digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

Mi'-ny, *a.* Abounding in mines; subterraneous. [Thomson.]

MiN'-ER-AL, *s.* and *a.* A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface,—a fossil: minerals were formerly divided into salts, earths, inflammables, and ores; but more accurate distributions are now generally followed:—*adj*. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; impregnated with minerals.

Min'-er-al-ist, *s.* One practically skilled in minerals.

To Min'-er-al-ize, *v. a.* To convert by natural process into a mineral, to impregnate with a mineral; to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral.

Min'-er-al-i'-zer, *s.* A substance that mineralizes another, as sulphur.

Min'-er-al-i'-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or natural process of mineralizing.

Min'-er-al'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface.

Min'-er-al'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in mineralogy.

Min'-er-al-og'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

MINEVER.—See **Miniver**.

To MINGLE, *mīng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* and *n.*

To mix, to join, to compound; to confuse; to commingle:—*new*. To be mixed.

MiN'-gle, *s.* Mixture, medley, confused mass.

MiN'-gler, 36: *s.* He who mingles.

MiN'-gled-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Confusedly.

MiN'-gle-man'-gle, *s.* A hotch-potch. [Hooker]

MINIARD, &c.—See **Migniard**.

To MINIATE, *mīn'-ē-āte*, *v. a.* (Compare **Minium**.) To paint or tinge with vermillion.

MIN'-IA-TURE, (*mīn'-ē-tūre*, 103, 147) *s.* Red letter, rubric distinction; a painting in vermillion, and hence, a painting in whatever colours mixed with gum and water, which being a mode almost exclusively appropriated to small figures, the word has hence acquired its present usual signification, namely, a representation in a small compass, generally on ivory, vellum, or paper: it is often used adjectively, to signify little, an application much promoted by the accidental relationship in sound to the following two classes of words.

MINIKIN, *mīn'-ē-kīn*, *a.* and *s.* Small, diminutive:—*s.* A little darling; a darling, a favourite; a small sort of pin.

Min'-ion, (*mīn'-yōn*, 146, 18) *a.* and *s.* (See also under **Minium**.) Small, delicate; hence, trim, dainty, fine, elegant; pleasing, gentle: [Obs.]—*s.* A favourite, a darling; a low dependent; a small size printing type next below *brevier*, sometimes called *minim*.

Min'-ion-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a minion; finely, affectedly; *Minion-like* is the same. [Obs.]

Min'-ion-ship, *s.* State of a favourite.

MINIM.—See in the ensuing class.

MINIMUM, *mīn'-ē-mūm*, 105: *s.* The least; the least quantity assignable in a given case as opposed to *maximum*.

Min'-i-mus, *s.* A being of the least size. [Shaks.]

Min'-im, *s.* A small being, a dwarf; one of an order

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wō, *i.* *e.* jew, 55: *a.* *u.* *y.* &c. *mute*, 171.

MIN

of friars who called themselves *Min'i*, or the least of all; aciently, the shortest note in music. (See *Semibreve*;) a small printing type. (See *Minion* under *Minkin*;) Spenser uses it to signify a little song or poem.

☞ For *Min'i-ment*, which is unconnected with this class, see *Miniment*.

MINION, MINIONLY, &c.—See under *Minikin*. **MINION, MINIOUS.**—See under *Minium*.

To **MINISH**=*mīn'-ish*, *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish. [Bible.]

MINISTER=*mīn'-is-ter*, 36: *s.* One who acts by delegated authority; in special senses, one who is employed in the administration of government; one who administers the rites of religion; one who is accredited to a foreign court without the dignity of an ambassador.

To **Min'-is-ter**, *v. a. and n.* To give, to supply, to afford;—*new.* To attend; to serve in some office; to serve in a religious office; to give supplies of things needful; to administer as to the sick.

Min'-is-ter'-ri-al, 90, 43: *a.* Attendant, acting at command, or under authority; pertaining to ministers of state; pertaining to a sacerdotal office.

Min'-is-ter'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.

Min'-is-ter-y, *s.* Ministry, which is the same word contracted.

Min'-is-tral, *a.* Pertaining to a minister.

Min'-is-trant, *a.* Ministering.

Min'-is-tress, *s.* She who ministers.

Min'-is-try, *s.* Agency; office, service; the persons who immediately under the king administer the government; office of one delegated to preach; ecclesiastical function; business.

Min'-is-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Agency; office; service; ecclesiastical function.

To **Min'-ter**, *v. n.* To serve, to be of use. [Spenser, *F. Q.* III. vii. 51.]

MINIUM, *mīn'-ē-ūm*, 90: *s.* The red oxide of lead produced by calcination.

Min'-ion, 146: *s.* Vermilion. [Burton.]

Min'-ions, 120: *a.* Of the colour of red lead. [Brown.]

MINK, *mīngk*, 158: *s.* A sort of water-rat in America.

MINNOCK, *s.* A misprint in Shakspeare for *Mimic*.

MINNOW, *mīn'-nō*, 8: *s.* (Compare *Miniken* and *Minium*.) A very small fish,—the pink.

MINOR=*mī'-nor*, 38: *a. and s.* Less, smaller; inferior; petty, inconsiderable.—*a.* One under age; the second or particular proposition of a syllogism, or, according to Aristotelian logic, that proposition of the two premises which contains the minor term; (see *Major*); a title assumed in token of humility by a Franciscan friar, who was also called a *Min'-or-ite*.

Min'-or-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being less; the smaller number; the state of being under age.

To **Min'-o-rate**, 92: *v. a.* To lessen. [Glanvill.]

Min'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of lessening; decrease. [Brown.]

MINOTAUR=*mīn'-ō-tor*, 131: *s.* A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MINSTER=*mīn'-ster*, 36: *s.* A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL=*mīn'-strēl*, *s.* A musician of the middle ages who was also a poet and a singer; hence, a musician; a bard or poet; a singer.

Min'-strel-ry, 152: *s.* The occupation or art of a minstrel; music, instrumental harmony; a company of musicians.

MINT=*mīnt*, *s.* A plant.

MINT=*mīnt*, *s.* The place where money is coined; figuratively, any place in which something is coined or invented.

To **Mint**, *v. a.* To coin, to stamp money; to invent; to forge. [Bacon.]

MIR

Mint'-age, 99: *s.* That which is coined or stamped the duty paid for coining.

Mint'-er, *s.* A coiner; an inventor.

Mint'-man, *s.* One skilled in coinage. [Bacon.]

Mint'-mas-ter, *s.* One who presides in coining; one who invents.

MINUET=*mīn'-d-ēt*, *s.* A slow, stately dance; a tune to which a minuet is danced, and which is always in triple time.

MINUM.—See *Minim*.

MINUTE, *mē-nūte*, 105: *a.* Small, little, slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Min'-ute-ly, *ad.* To a small point; exactly; to the least part, nicely.—See also lower under *Minute*, *s.*

Min'-ute-ness, *s.* Smallness, inconsiderableness.

Min'-ute, (*colloq.* *mīn'-it*), 81: *s.* Something minute; hence, a short note of any thing done or to be done; hence, also, the sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time.

To **Min'-ute**, *v. a.* To set down in short hints.

Min'-ute-ly, *a. and ad.* Happening every minute; [Shaks.]—*adv.* Every minute, with very little time intervening.

☞ The compounds are *Min'-ute-book*, (book of short hints); *Min'-ute-glass*, (glass of which the sand measures a minute); *Min'-ute-guns*, (guns fired every minute); *Min'-ute-hand*, (the hand of a clock or watch that points out the minutes); *Min'-ute-jack*, (a jack of the clock-house); &c.

Min'-u-trā, (*-shē-ēt*, 147, 103) *s. pl.* The smallest particulars. [Lat.]

MINK, *mīngk*, 158, 188: *s.* A young pert girl.

MINY.—See under *Mine*, *s.*

MIRABLE, *mīr'-d-bl*, *a.* Wonderful, attracting admiration. [Shaks.]

MIR'-A-CLE, (*mīr'-d-cl*, 92, 129, 101) *s.* A wonder; an effect of which the antecedent cannot be referred to any class of secondary causes, and being performed in attestation of divine authority is ascribed to immediate divine power; compare *Cause*; a theatrical representation of miracles given at holiday seasons in the middle ages.

To **Mir'-a-ble**, *v. a. and n.* To make wonderful; [Shaks.]—*new.* To work a miracle. [Obs.]

Mi-rac'-u-lous, 92, 120: *a.* Done by miracle; wonderful.

Mi-rac'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* By miracle; wonderfully.

Mi-rac'-u-lous-ness, *s.* The state of being effected by miracle; wonderfulness.

MIRADOR, *mīr'-d-dōr*, 170: *s.* A balcony commanding a view, whence ladies in Spain see shows. [Dryden.]

MIR'-AGE, (*mē-rāzh*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A spectacle or view of an uncommon description, applied as the name of an optical delusion by which objects on the earth or sea appear to be raised into the air.

MIR'-ROR, (*mīr'-ror*, 129, 38) *s.* That in which objects are viewed,—a looking glass, or any polished substance that reflects the images of things; figuratively, a pattern, an exemplar.

Mir'-ror-stone, *s.* A bright stone. [Obs.]

MIRE=*mīrē*, 45: *s.* A pismire.

MIRE=*mīrē*, *s.* Mud, dirt.

To **Mire**, *v. a.* To whelm in mud; to soil.

Mi'-ri-ness, *s.* State of being muddy; dirtiness.

MIRK=*merk*, 35: *a.* Dark; obscure. [Obs.]

Mirk'-y, *a.* Dark, wanting light.

Mirk'-some, (*-sūm*, 107) *a.* Dark, obscure.

Mirk'-some-ness, *s.* Obscurity.

MIRROR, &c.—See above along with *Mirador*, &c.

MIRTH=*merth*, 35: *a.* (Compare *Merry*, &c.) Merriment, gaiety; jollity, laughter.

Mirth'-ful, 117: *a.* Merry, gay.

Mirth'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a merry manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consomants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

☞ See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis-* under *Miss* hereafter.

Mirtk'-ful-ness, *s.* Mirth; merriment.

Mirtk'-less, *a.* Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY.—See under *Mire*, (*dirt*.)

MISACCEPTATION, MISADVENTURE, and all words formed with the Saxon prefix *Mis-*.—See under the verb *To Miss*.

MISANTHROPE = *mīs'-ān-thrōpē*, *s.* A hater of mankind: Shakespeare uses the Greek word *Mis-an-thropos*.

Mis-an'-thro-py, 105: *s.* Hatred of mankind.

Mis-an'-thro-pist, *s.* A hater of mankind.

Mis-an'-throp'-ic, 88: } *a.* Hating or disliking

Mis-an'-throp'-i-cal, } mankind.

Mis-og'-a-mist, 87: *s.* A hater of marriage.

Mis-og'-y-n-y, (*mīs-ōd'-gē-nēy*, 169, 77) *s.* Hatred of women.

Mis-og'-y-nist, *s.* A woman-hater.

MISCELLANY, *mīs'-cēl-lā-nēy*, 105: *a.* and *s.* Mixed; of various kinds:—*s.* A mass formed out of various kinds, particularly a collection of short literary works or extracts: old authors use *Miscellane* in the same sense as an adjective, and apply it substantively as the name of mixed corn, otherwise called *Meslin* or *Maslin*.

Mis'-cel-la-na'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A writer of miscellanies. [Shaftesbury.]

Mis'-cel-la'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Mingled.

Mis'-cel-la'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* State of being mingled.

Mis'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Possible to be mingled.

MISCHIEF, *mīs'-chīf*, 103, 119: *s.* (This word is not one of the immediate compounds of the Saxon *Mis*, though allied to them through the French and Teutonic languages.) Harm, hurt,—whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill-consequence, vexatious affair.

To Mis'-chief, *v. a.* To hurt, to harm, to injure.

☞ The compounds are *Mis'-chief-ma'ker*; *Mis'-chief-mak'ing*, (*adj.*) &c.

Mis'-chief-ous, 120: *a.* (Some old authors, and the vulgar still, accent the second syllable.) Harmful, hurtful; noxious; spiteful, malicious; wicked.

Mis'-chiev-ous-ness, *s.* Hurtfulness; periciousness; wickedness.

Mis'-chiev-ous-ly, *ad.* Noxiously; maliciously.

MISCHNA.—See *Mishna*, lower.

MISCIBLE.—See above, under *Miscellany*.

MISE, *mēz*, 104, 151: *s.* (Compare *Mission*, &c.)

A Norman law term originally signifying a commission to levy money for the expenses of administering justice; thence, cost, disbursement; and also, a point or issue in a court of law.

MISER, *mī'-zer*, 36: *s.* One overwhelmed with calamity, [Spenser:] a wretch, a mean fellow, [Shaks.] in modern use, it is limited to one who is a wretch through covetousness.—See lower.

Mis'-er-a-ble, (*mīz'-ēr-d-bl*, 101) *a.* Unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless.

Mis'-er-a-ble-ly, *ad.* Unhappily; wretchedly.

Mis'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being miserable.

Mis'-er-y, *s.* Wretchedness; calamity; cause of wretchedness.

Mī'-ser, *s.* One who lives miserably through fear of poverty, and hoards beyond a prudent economy.

Mī'-ser-ly, *a.* Avaricious in extreme.

Mis'-er-a-ble, *a.* Stingy. [South.] See also above.

Mis'-er-y, *s.* Avarice. [Obs.] See also above.

MISHMASH = *mīsh'-māsh*, *s.* A hotch-potch. [Obs.]

MISHNA = *mīsh'-nā*, *s.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.—Also spelled *Mischna*.

MISKIN = *mīs'-kīn*, *s.* A little bagpipe. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mōn; pā-pā; lāu; gūod; j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis-* under *Miss* hereafter.

To MISLE, *mīz'-zl*, 151, 101: *v. n.* To rain in imperceptible drops.—See this word and the noun under *Mist*.

MISLEN or **MISLIN**.—See *Maalin*.

MISLETOE.—See *Mistletoe*.

MISOGAMIST, MISOGYNY, &c.—See above along with *Misanthrope*, &c.

MISS = *mīs*, 155: *s.* The term of honour to unmarried females; in polished society always with the name of the party, as *Miss Howard*, *Miss Julia*; to address by the term "*Miss*" as in French "*Mademoiselle*," is old fashioned or vulgar, except towards children, or in contempt or anger; adult ladies, unmarried as well as married, being addressed by the term "*Madam*." It was not till the beginning of the last century that *Miss* (supposed to be a contraction of *Mistress*) was applied to any but children under ten years of age, the term *Mistress* being then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living:—(Compare *Madam* and *Mistress*.) In a special sense, an unmarried female who lives with a man in concubinage.

To MISS = *mīs*, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To commit an error, or to fail in some aim, act, or purpose; to omit accidentally: *To miss of for To miss* is now seldom used.—*act.* To fail of hitting, reaching, obtaining, or fluding; to find wanting; to omit: *To miss a thing*, in the sense of to be without it, is obsolete.

Miss, *s.* Error; failure; [Chaucer, Ascham.] hurt, harm, [Spenser:] in the usual sense, loss, want.

Mis'-ac-cep-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

Mis'-ad-ven'-ture, (-tūrt, 147) *s.* Ill fortune.

Mis'-ad-ven'-tured, 114: *a.* Unfortunate. [Shaks.]

Mis'-ad-vised, (-vīzd, 151) *a.* Ill directed.

To Mis'-ad-vec't, *v. a.* To dialike. [Milton: prose.]

Mis'-af-fect'-ed, *a.* Ill disposed.

To Mis'-af-firm, *v. a.* To affirm falsely. [Milton.]

Mis'-aimed, 114: *a.* Not aimed rightly. [Spenser.]

To Mis'-al-lege, (-lēdgt, 102) *v. a.* To cite falsely.

Mis'-al-le-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous statement.

Mis'-al-lied, 114, 106: *a.* Ill associated.

Mis'-al-li'-ance, 12: *s.* Improper association.

☞ For *Misanthrope* and its relations, which are not formed with the Saxon *Mis*, see previously to *MISS*.

To Mis'-ap-ply, *v. a.* To apply to a wrong purpose.

Mis'-ap-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong application.

To Mis'-ap-pre-hend, *v. a.* Not to understand rightly.

Mis'-ap-pre-hen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Wrong apprehension of a meaning or fact; a mistake.

To Mis'-ar-range, (-rāngt, 111) *v. a.* To arrange wrongly.

To Mis'-a-scribe, *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

To Mis'-as-sign, (-sīn, 115) *v. a.* To assign erroneously.

To Mis'-at-tend, *v. a.* To disregard. [Milton: prose.]

To Mis'-be-come, (-cūm, 107) *v. a.* Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

Mis'-be-com'-ing, *a.* Unseemly.

Mis'-be-com'-ing-ness, *s.* Unbecomingness.

Mis'-be-got, } *a.* Unlawfully or irre-

Mis'-be-got'-ten, 114: } gularly begotten.

To Mis'-be-have, *v. n.* To act ill or improperly: it is often used actively with a reciprocal pronoun.

Mis'-be-haved, 114: *a.* Untaught, untried.

Mis'-be-ha'-viour, (-hāve'-yur, 146, 120) *s.* Ill behaviour; ill conduct.

To Mis'-be-lieve, 103: *v. n.* To believe wrongly.

Mis'-be-liev''-er, *s.* Believer in a false religion.
 Mis'-be-lief'', *s.* Wrong belief; false religion.
 To Mis'-be-seem'', *v. a.* To suit ill, not to become.
 To Mis'-be-stow'', *v.* 108: *v. a.* To bestow amiss.
 Mis'-born, *a.* Unluckily born. [Spenser.]
 To Mis CAL', (-cāl, 112) 195: *v. a.* To name improperly.
 Mis-called', 114: *part. a.* Mismamed.
 To Mis-CAL'-CU-LATE, *v. a.* To reckon wrong.
 Mis-cal'-cu-la''-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong computation.
 To Mis-CAR'-RY, 129, 105: *v. n.* To fail, not to have the intended event; with special application, to have an abortion.
 Mis-car'-riage, (-ridgt, 120) *s.* Ill conduct; unfortunate issue, failure; abortion.
 To Mis-CAST', 11: *v. a.* To reckon erroneously.
 For MISCELLANY and its relations, MISCELLANEOUS, &c., which are not formed with the Saxon MIS-, see previously to MISS.
 To Mis-CEN'-TRE, (-ter, 159) *v. a.* To collect to a wrong point, to place amiss. [Donna.]
 Mis-CHANCE', *s.* Ill-luck, mishap.
 To Mis-CHAR'-AC-TER-IZE, (-chār'-äck-tēr-izē, 161) *v. a.* To characterize falsely.
 To Mis-CHARGE', *v. a.* To charge amiss, as in an account.
 Mis-charge', *s.* A wrong item in a bill.
 MIS'-CHIEF, 103, 119: (This word, though it belongs indirectly, is not immediately allied to the class of words in progress: see it therefore with its relations, MISCHIEVOUS, &c., previously to MISS.)
 To Mis-CHOOSE', (-chōōz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To choose wrong.
 For MISCRIBLE, which is not formed with the Saxon MIS-, see previously to MISS.
 To Mis-CITE', *v. a.* To cite erroneously.
 Mis'-ci-ta''-tion, 6, 89: *s.* A wrong citation.
 To Mis'-COM-PUTE', *v. a.* To compute erroneously.
 Mis'-com-pu-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous reckoning.
 To Mis'-CON-CERVE', 103: *v. a.* and *n.* To have a false notion of; to misjudge;—*acc.* To have a mistaken notion.
 Mis'-con-ceive', 82: } *s.* Erroneous conception, false
 Mis'-con-cep''-tion, } opinion.
 Mis'-CON-DUCT', *s.* Wrong conduct; ill-behaviour.
 To Mis'-con-duct'', 83: *v. a.* To manage amiss; to demean.
 Mis'-CON-JECT''-URE, (-ject'-ur, 147) *s.* A wrong guess.
 To Mis'-con-ject''-ure, *v. a.* and *n.* To guess wrong.
 To Mis'-CON-STRUE, (-stroo, 109) *v. a.* To interpret erroneously, whether the object be words or things.
 Mis'-con-strue', 36: *s.* He who misconstrues.
 Mis'-con-struc''-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong interpretation; wrong view; erroneous opinion derived from something.
 Mis'-CON-TIN''-U-ANCE, *s.* Cessation.
 To Mis'-CON-RECT'', *v. a.* To mistake in attempting to correct.
 To Mis-COUN'-SEL, *v. a.* To advise wrong.
 To Mis-COUNT', *v. a.* and *n.* To count erroneously;—*acc.* To make a wrong reckoning.
 Mis-count', *s.* An erroneous reckoning.
 Mis'-CRE-ANCE, } *s.* Faith placed amiss; false faith;
 Mis'-CRE-AN-CR, } unbelief of truth.
 Mis'-cre-ant, *s.* One that holds a false faith. [Lord Rivers, 1477:] hence the modern sense, a vile wretch.
 Mis'-CRE-ATE, 99: } *a.* Formed unnaturally or ille-
 Mis'-CRE-A'-TED, } gitimately; deformed.
 To Mis-DATE', *v. a.* To date erroneously.
 Mis-date', 82: *s.* A wrong date.
 Mis-DEED', *s.* Evil deed, wicked action.

To Mis-DEEM', *v. a.* To judge wrong, to deem amiss.
 To Mis'-DE-MEAN'', 3: *v. a.* To behave ill.
 Mis'-de-mean''-our, (-ur, 120) *s.* Ill behaviour; in law, an offence less atrocious than a crime.
 To Mis'-DE-RIVE', *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly.
 Mis'-DE-SEET'', (-zert, 157) *s.* Ill desert.
 Mis'-DE-VO''-TION, 89: *s.* Mistaken piety. [Milton.]
 Mis'-di'-ET, *s.* Improper food. [Spenser.]
 To Mis'-DI-RECT'', *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss.
 Mis'-DIS-PO-SIT''-ION, 151, 89: *s.* Disposition to ill. [Bp. Hall.]
 To Mis'-dis-tin''-guish, 158, 145: *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions.
 To Mis-do', (-dōō, 107) *v. a.* and *n.* To do in a wrong or evil manner;—*acc.* To commit fault.
 Mis-do'er, *s.* One who does wrong.
 Mis-do'-ing, *s.* A wrong done, an offence.
 To Mis-DOUBT', (-dowt, 31, 157) *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or danger. [Shaks. Dryden.]
 Mis-doubt', *s.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation. [Shaks.]
 Mis-doubt'-ful, 117: *a.* Misgiving. [Spenser.]
 See MISX previously to MISS.
 To Mis'-EM-PLOY', *v. a.* To employ amiss.
 Mis'-em-ploy''-ment, *s.* Improper application.
 Mis-EASE', (-ēzē, 151) *s.* Uneasiness. [Chaucer.]
 MIS-ENTRY, *s.* A wrong entry, as in a book.
 See MISER and its relations, MISERABLE, MISERY &c., previously to MISS.
 MIS'-ES-TEEM'', *s.* Disregard, slight.
 To Mis-es'-ti-mate, 105: *v. a.* To estimate amiss.
 To Mis-FAL', (-fāl, 112) 195: *v. a.* To befall amiss.
 Mis-FARE', *s.* Ill state; misfortune.
 To Mis-FASH''-ION, 121: *v. a.* To form amiss.
 Mis-FEA''-SANCE, (-fā'-zāncē, 100, 151) *s.* Wrong [Law.]
 To Mis-FEIGN', (-fēin, 100, 157) *v. n.* To feign with ill design. [Spenser.]
 To Mis-FORM', *v. a.* To form amiss.
 MIS-FOR''-TUNE, (-tūnc, *Collog.* ch'ood, 147) *s.* Ill-fortune; calamity; unlucky event.
 Mis-for''-tuned, *a.* Unfortunate. [Milton: prose.]
 To Mis-GIVE', (-givv, 77, 104) *v. a.* In a literal but unusual sense, to give amiss; in its usual sense, followed by a pronoun used reciprocally, to fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.
 Mis-giv'-ing, *s.* A falling of confidence, distrust.
 MIS-GOT''-TEN, 114: *a.* Unjustly obtained.
 To Mis-gov''-ERN, (-gūv'-erū, 116) *v. a.* To govern ill, to administer unfaithfully.
 Mis-gov''-erned, 114: *a.* Ill-taught, unrestrained.
 Mis-gov''-er-nance, *s.* Irregularity.
 Mis-gov''-ern-ment, *s.* Ill management; ill administration of public affairs; irregularity.
 To MIS-GRAYV', 11: *v. a.* To graft amiss.
 To MIS-GROUND', *v. a.* To found erroneously.
 To Mis-GUIDE', 106: *v. a.* To lead into error, to direct amiss.
 Mis-gui''-dance, *s.* False direction.
 Mis-HAP', *s.* Ill luck, calamity.
 To Mis-hap''-pen, 114: *v. n.* To happen ill.
 To Mis-HEAR', 103: *v. n.* To hear imperfectly.
 Mis-heard', (-herd, 135) *part.* Wrongly heard.
 See MISMAKER and MISKNA previously to MISS.
 To Mis'-IM-PROVE'', (-prōv, 107, 189) *v. a.* To improve to a bad purpose.
 Mis-im-prove''-ment, *s.* Ill use or employment.
 To Mis'-IN-FER'', *v. a.* To infer incorrectly
 To Mis'-IN-FORM'', *v. a.* To give erroneous information to.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

Mis'-in-form''-er, *s.* One that misinforms.
Mis'-in-for-ma''-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong information.
To Mis'-in-struct'', *v. a.* To instruct amiss.
Mis'-in-struc''-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong instruction.
Mis'-in-tel''-li-gence, *s.* Wrong information.
To Mis'-in-ter''-pret, *v. a.* To interpret erroneously.
Mis'-in-ter''-pret-er, *s.* One who misinterprets.
Mis'-in-ter''-pret-a''-tion, *s.* Wrong interpretation.
To Mis-join'', *v. a.* To join unfitly.
To Mis-judge'', *v. a. and n.* To judge ill of; to mistake;—*adv.* To form false opinions, to judge ill.
Mis-judge''-ment, 196: *s.* Wrong or unjust judgment.
To Mis-ken'', *v. a.* To be ignorant of.
See MISKIN, which is not a compound of the Saxon *Mis*, previously to *MISS*.
To Mis-kin''-dle, *v. a.* To kindle to an ill purpose.
To Mis-know'', (-nō, 157, 7) *v. a.* Not to know.
To Mis-lay'', } *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place; to
I Mis-laid'', } lay in a place not recollected; to
Mis-laid'', } lose.
Mis-lay''-er, *s.* He that mislays.
Mis-laid'', *part. a.* Placed amiss, lost.
See To MISLE and its noun hereafter under *Mist*.
To Mis-lead'', } *v. a.* To lead into a wrong way
I Mis-led'', 135: } or path; to lead astray.
Mis-led'', }
Mis-lead''-er, *s.* One who leads into error.
Mis-learn''-ed, (-lern''-ēd, 131) *a.* Learned in what is useless or wrong. [Bp. Hall.]
To Mis-like'', *v. a. and n.* To disapprove, to dislike;—*adv.* [Milton.] To feel displeasure.
Mis-like'', *s.* Dislike. [Shaks.]
Mis-li''-ker, *s.* One that disapproves.
To Mis-live'', (-liv, 104) *v. n.* To live amiss. [Spenser.]
Mis-luck'', *s.* Ill luck, misfortune.
To Mis-man''-age, 99: *v. a.* To manage ill.
Mis-man''-age-ment, *s.* Ill management.
To Mis-mark'', *v. a.* To mark erroneously.
To Mis-match'', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.
To Mis-name'', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.
Mis-no''-mer, *s.* A wrong name; particularly a wrong name to a party in the proceedings of a court of law.
Mis'-o-be''-di-ence, 90: *s.* Wrong obedience. [Milton.]
To Mis'-ob-serve'', (-zerv, 151) *v. a.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.
See MISOGYNIST, MISOGYNY, MISOGYNIST, which are not formed with the Saxon *Mis*, along with *Misanthrope*, &c., in the words previously to *MISS*.
Mis'-o-pin''-ion, (-yūn, 146) *s.* Erroneous opinion.
To Mis-or''-der, *v. a.* To order ill; to conduct badly.
Mis-or''-der, *s.* Irregularity, disorder.
Mis-or''-der-ly, *a.* Irregular, unlawful.
To MISPEL, **To MISPEND**, &c.—*See* *Mis-spel*, *Mis-spend*, &c.
To Mis'-per-suade'', (-swāde, 145) *v. a.* To bring to a wrong notion.
Mis'-per-sua''-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Wrong notion.
To Mis-place'', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place.
To Mis-plead'', *v. n.* To err in pleading.
To Mis-point'', *v. a.* To put wrong stops to.
To Mis-print'', *v. a.* To print incorrectly.
Mis-print'', 82: *s.* An error of the press.
To Mis-prise'', (-prīz, 151) *v. a.* Literally, to take in a wrong manner; which is capable of two special senses,—to take or esteem below desert, to despise; to misconceive, to mistake.

Mis-pris''-ion, (-prīzh''-ūn, 147) *s.* Scorn, contempt, mistake; [Shaks.] in law, neglect, negligence, or oversight: *Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it, which is negative misprision; while a positive misprision consists in the commission of something which ought not to have been done.

Mis'-pro-ceed''-ing, *s.* Irregular proceeding.

To Mis'-pro-fer'', *v. a.* To profess with falsehood.

To Mis'-pro-nounce'', *v. a. and n.* To pronounce amiss.

To Mis'-pro-por''-tion, (-pōr''-shūn, 130, 89) *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

Mis'-proud, *a.* Viciously proud. [Shaks.]

To Mis-quotes'', 188: *v. a.* To quote falsely.

Mis'-quo-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous quotation.

To Mis-rate'', *v. a.* To estimate erroneously.

To Mis-re-cite'', *v. a.* To recite incorrectly.

Mis-re-ci''-tal, *s.* A wrong recital.

To Mis-rec''-kon, 114: *v. a.* To reckon erroneously.

To Mis-re-late'', *v. a.* To relate inaccurately or falsely.

Mis-re-la''-tion, *s.* False or inaccurate narration.

To Mis-re-mem''-ber, *v. a.* To mistake by trusting to memory.

To Mis-re-port'', (-pōr''urt, 130) *v. a.* To give a false account of.

Mis-re-port'', *s.* False report or representation.

To Mis-rep-re-sent'', (-zēnt, 151) *v. a.* To represent not according to reality or truth.

Mis-rep-re-sent''-er, *s.* He who misrepresents.

Mis-rep-re-sen-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* The act of misrepresenting; a wrong account, either wilful or through error.

To Mis-rē-pute'', *v. a.* To have in wrong estimation.

Mis-rule'', 109: *s.* Tumult, confusion; revel.

Mis-rū''-ly, 105: *a.* Unruly. [Bp. Hall.]

See MISS, (the compellation,) previously to *MISS*.

See To MISS, and its correspondent noun, at the head of the class of words now in progress.

See MISAL, which is not a compound of the Saxon *Mis*, after all the words under *MISS*.

To Mis-say'', } *v. a. and n.* To speak
I Mis-said'', (-sēd, 135) } ill of, to censure;
Mis-said'', (-sēd, 135) } [Obs.] to utter amiss:
 —*adv.* To censure; to say wrong.

To Mis-seem'', *v. n.* To make a false appearance; to misbecome. [Obs.]

See MISSEBIRD and *Misseldine*, which are not compounds of the Saxon *Mis*, after all the words under *MISS*.

Mis-sem''-blance, *s.* False resemblance. [Spelman.]

To Mis-serve'', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

To Mis-shape'', *v. a.* To shape ill.

Mis-sha''-pen, 114: *a.* Ill-shaped. *Mis-shaped*, (143) is also correct.

See MISLE, *MISTOWN*, &c., *MISERVE*, which are not compounds of the Saxon *Mis*, after all the words under *MISS*.

To Mis-speak'', 103: } *v. n. and a.* To blunder
I Mis-spoke'', } in speaking:—*act.* To
Mis-spo''-ken, 114: } speak incorrectly.

See MIS after all the words under *MISS*.

To Mis-spel'', *v. a.* To spell amiss; to utter as with wrong letters.

Mis-spelt'', *a.* Spelt amiss. [The regularly formed word is also correct.]

Mis-spel''-ling, *s.* False orthography.

To Mis-spend'', *v. n.* To spend ill, to waste; to
I Mis-spent'', } waste, (with a reciprocal pronoun,)
Mis-spent'', } as "It mispende itself."

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gūte'-wāy; chāp' māu; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ō; i. e. jew, 55: a, t, i, &c. mute, 171.

Mis-spend'-er, *s.* One who spends ill or prodigally.
Mis-spense, *s.* Waste; ill employment.

Mis-sPOKE. } —See To Misspeak, above.
Mis-spo'-ken.

To Mis-state, *v. a.* To state erroneously.

Mis-state'-ment, *s.* A wrong statement.

☞ See **MISST**, (a term in chemistry,) and **MIST**, after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-swear, (-swāre, 100) *v. a.* To swear falsely.

To Mis-take, } *v. a.* and *n.* To take wrong
I Mis-took, 118: } in a figurative sense,—
Mis-ta'-ken, 114: } conceive or understand erroneously:—*acc.* To err in judgement or opinion.

Mis-take, *s.* Misconception; error.

Mis-ta'-ka-ble, *a.* That may be mistaken. [Colloq.]

Mis-ta'-ken, *a.* Wrong,—erroneous in judgement, view, or opinion; as "I am mistaken;" "Your friend was mistaken;" as an adjective in this sense it must be distinguished from the participle passive or past, as in the following examples; "My opinion is mistaken," or "I am mistaken by my hearers;" "Your friend has mistaken my meaning;" where the sense is different from that of the adjective.

Mis-ta'en, (-tāin) *part.* and *a.* Mistaken. [Poet.]

Mis-ta'-ken-ly, *ad.* In a mistaken sense.

Mis-ta'-ker, *s.* One who conceives erroneously

Mis-ta'-king, *a.* and *s.* Conceiving erroneously:—*a.* An error, a mistake.

Mis-ta'-king-ly, *ad.* Erroneously.

To Mis-teach, (-tetch, 63) } *v. a.* To teach er-
I Mis-taught, (-tāt, 162) } roneously: to in-
Mis-taught, (-tāt, 162) } struct in wrong
 principles or habits.

To Mis-tell, 195:

I Mis-told, (-tōld, 116) } *v. a.* To tell un-
Mis-told, (-tōld, 116) } faithfully or inaccurately.

To Mis-tem'-per, *v. a.* To temper ill.

☞ See **To Mister** under **Minister**: for **Mister**, (the compellation,) see **Master**, and also under **Mistress**. see **MISTER**, (*adj.*) in its place after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-terr', *v. a.* To terrer erroneously.

☞ See **MISTFUL**, **MISTILY**, **MISTINESS**, under **Mist**, after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-think, (-thīnk, 158) } *v. a.* To think
I Mis-thought, (-thāt, 126) } ill: to think er-
Mis-thought, (-thāt, 162) } roneously.

Mis-thought, 82: *s.* Wrong opinion. [Spenser.]

To Mis-time, *v. a.* and *n.* Not to time aright:—*acc.* To neglect proper time.

☞ See **Mistion** under **To Mix**.

To Mis-ti'-tle, 101: *v. a.* To call by a wrong title.

☞ See **MISTLETOX** after all the words under **MISS**.

Mis-TOLD, *part.*—See **To Mistell**, above.

Mis-TOOK, *pret. tense*.—See **To Mistake**.

To Mis-train, *v. a.* To educate amiss.

To Mis'-trans-late, *v. a.* To translate erroneously.

Mis'-trans-la'-tion, *s.* An incorrect translation.

☞ See **MISTRESS**, &c. after all the words under **MISS**.

Mis-trust, *s.* Want of confidence; suspicion.

To Mis-trust, *v. a.* To suspect, to doubt.

Mis-trust'-ful, 117: *a.* Diffident, doubtful.

Mis-trust'-ful-ly, *ad.* Doubtingly.

Mis-trust'-ful-ness, *s.* Diffidence, doubt.

Mis-trust'-ing-ly, *ad.* With mistrust.

Mis-trust'-less, *a.* Unsuspecting.

To Mis-tune, *v. a.* To tune wrong; to untune.

To Mis-turn, *v. a.* To pervert. [Obs.]

To Mis-tu'-tor, *v. a.* To instruct amiss.

☞ See **MISTY** under **Mist**, after all the words under **MISS**.

☞ See the compounds of the Saxon **Mis-** under **Mis** above.

To Mis'-un-der-stand, 36:

I Mis'-un-der-stood, 118: } *v. a.* To miscon-
Mis'-un-der-stood, 118: } ceive, to mistake.

Mis'-un-der-stand'-ing, *s.* Error, misconception; dissension, difference, disagreement

To Mis-use, (-ūze, 151) *v. a.* To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

Mis-u'-sage, (-zāg, 99) *s.* Ill use; bad treatment

Mis-use, (-ūce, 137) 82: *s.* Bad use.

To Mis-vouch, (-vowtch) *v. a.* To vouch falsely.

To Mis-wed, *v. a.* To wed improperly.

To Mis-wren, *v. n.* To misjuggle. [Spenser.]

To Mis-wend, *v. n.* To go wrong. [Spenser.]

To Mis-write, (-ritē) } 157: *v. a.* To write in-

I Mis-wrote, (-rōtē) } correctly.
Mis-writ'-ten, 114,

Mis-wrought, (-tāt, 157, 126, 162) *a.* Wrought or worked amiss.

To Mis-yoke, *v. n.* To be joined amiss. [Milton: pr.]

Mis-zEAL'-ous, (-zēl'-ūs, 120) *a.* Mistakenly zealous.

MISSAL=**mis'-al**, 12: *s.* The mass-book, or, as it would be analogically called, *mass'-al*: see **Mass** compare also **Missive**, &c.

MISSELBIRD, **MISSELDINE**, **MISSEL-TOE**.—See under **Mistletoe**.

MISSILE, **MISSION**, &c.—See in the next class.

MISSIVE, **mis'-iv**, 105, 189: *a.* and *s.* Such as is sent, as a letter, a weapon from the hand, &c.:—*s.* [Obs.] A letter; a messenger.

Mis'-sile, 105: *a.* and *s.* Sent from the hand; striking from a distance:—*a.* A missile weapon.

Mis'-sion, (mīsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account, very frequently to propagate religion; in old senses now disused, dismission, discharge; faction, party.

Mis'-sion-a-ry, 129, 105: *s.* and *a.* One sent to propagate religion; (the original word was **Mis'-sion-er**, now disused:—*a.* Pertaining to missions for propagating religion.

Mis'-tent, *a.* Sending forth; emitting.

Mis'-ti-mus, *s.* ("We send.") A warrant by which a justice sends or commits to prison. [Lat.]

MISSY, **mis'-sē**, 105: *s.* Sulphate of iron when it has lost its water of crystallization, and is subsequently calcined so as to have become yellow: it used to be written *Misy*.

MIST=**mist**, *s.* A cloud that comes close to the ground; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To Mist, *v. a.* To cloud, to cover with vapour.

Mist'-y, 105: *a.* Clouded with mist.

Mist'-ily, *ad.* With mist; darkly, obscurely.

Mist'-i-ness, *s.* State of being misty; obscurity.

Mist'-en-cum'-bered, 114: *a.* Loaded with mist.

Mist'-ful, 117: *a.* Clouded as with mist. [Shaks.]

To Mis'-le, (miz'-zl, 151, 101) *v. n.* To rain
To Mis'-le, (miz'-zl, 151, 156) } in imperceptible
 drops like a thin mist.

☞ The former spelling is sanctioned by etymology; the latter is more analogical; the most usual spelling is however that which conforms to the pronunciation, namely, **To Mix'-le**.

MISTER.—See **Master**, and also under **Mistress**.

MISTER=**mis'-ter**, *a.* Literally, *trade* or *trade of*; hence, sort of; as "**Mister** arts," sort of arts; "What **mister** wight," what sort of wight. [Obs.]

TO MISTER.—See under **Minister**.

MISTION.—See **Mixtion** under **To Mix**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis*-under *Miss* above.

MISTLETOE, *miz'-zl-tō*, 151, 156, 101, 189: *s.* A plant or shrub that grows on trees, frequently on the apple-tree and the oak: it was held in great veneration by the Druids.

MIS'-SEL-DINE, (*miz'-zl-dīn*, 151, 114, 105) *s.* Another name of the mistletoe.

MIS'-sel-bird, *s.* The misseldine thrush.

MISTRESS=*mis'-trēss*, [*Colloq.* in connection with a proper name, *mis'-sēss.*] *s.* A woman who governs, correlative to *subject* or *servant*, and the feminine of *master*; she that has something in possession; she that has skill in something; a female teacher; she that is beloved and courted, of which the correlative in the days of chivalry was *servant*; in a special sense, a woman kept in concubinage; sometimes, in its general sense, it is used contemptuously: it is the proper style of every lady who is mistress over a family, or married, and not entitled by birth or in right of her husband to a higher style.

To Mis'-tress, *v. n.* To court. [Obs.]

Mis'-tress-ship, *s.* Female dominion

Mis'-ter, *s.* This form of the word *master* seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the sake of analogy with *mistress*; for *mistress* among our old writers often had the form *mastriss* [Chaucer. Doct. Tale:—Bale, 1549] in order to suit with *master*, which was then used where we now find *master*.

MISY.—See *Misay*.

Words compounded with the Saxon *Mis* will not be found in their alphabetical place above, but must be sought for under *MISS*.

MITE=*mit*, *s.* Something very small; hence, appropriately, a very small insect; a small piece of money in Scripture history; the twentieth part of a grain.

Mit'-ty, *a.* Having insect mites; as *mitty* cheese.

MITELLA=*mē-ūl-lā*, *s.* A plant.

MITER=*mit'-ter*, *s.* A junction of boards at an angle of 45°.

MITHRIDATE, *mīth'-rē-dātē*, *s.* An old form of medicine named from Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Mithridate mustard* is a plant.

To MITIGATE, *mīt'-ē-gātē*, *v. a.* To temper, to mollify; to render less intense.

Mit'-i-ga-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of mitigation.

Mit'-i-gant, *a.* Lenient, lenitive.

Mit'-i-ga-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to alleviate.

Mit'-i-ga-tor, 38: *s.* An appeaser.

Mit'-i-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, *mī'-tur*, 159: *s.* An ornament for the head; an episcopal crown; figuratively, the rank and revenues of a bishop or abbot.—See also *Miter*.

Mit'-tred, (*mī'-turd'* *a.* Wearing or privileged to wear a mitre.

MITTENS, *mīt'-tēnz*, 143: *s. pl.* Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves reaching up the arm, but not covering the fingers.

MITTENT, **MITTIMUS**.—See under *Missive*.

MITY.—See under *Mite*.

To MIX, *micks*, 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle with something else; to mingle, to blend, to join.—*See*. To become blended or united into one mass.

Mixed, (*mickst*, 114, 143) *pret.* and *part.* [This being necessarily pronounced, if in one syllable, as if written *Mist*, is quite unnecessarily made irregular by being so written.]

Mixed-ly, *ad.* In a mixed manner, wrongly written though pronounced *Mistly*; it may properly be pronounced in three syllables.

Mix'-en, (*mick'-an*, 114) *s.* That which is mixed together, formerly applied as a name for a dunghill.

Mix'-er, *s.* One who mixes, a mingler.

Mix'-tion, (*mickst'-yūn*, *Colloq.* *mickst'-shūn*, 147) *s.* Mixture.

Some old writers use *Mis'-ion*, (*mīst'-ahūn*.)

Mix'-ture, (*micks'-tūre*, *Colloq.* *mickst'-sh'oor*, 147) *s.* The act of mixing; state of being mixed; the compound formed by mixing; an ingredient added and mixed; in chemistry, a mixture understood in the sense of a compound, is one in which only mechanical changes have been effected, and so differs from combination.—See *Mechanical*.

MIX'-TI-LIN'-E-AR, *a.* Containing a mixture of different lines; as right lines, curves, &c.

MIZMAZE=*miz'-māz*, *s.* A word formed from *maze* by reduplication, and having the same meaning. [Locke.]

MIZZEN=*miz'-zn*, 114: *s.* The aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

Miz'-zen-mast, *s.* The mast which supports the after sails, and is nearest the stern.

To MIZZLE, *miz'-zl*, 101: *v. n.* (See *To Miale* under *Mist*.) To rain small rain, to mizzle.

MIZZY, *miz'-zēy*, *s.* (Compare *Mizmaze*.) A bog.

MNEMONIC, *nē-mōn'-ick*, 88: } 157: *a.* **AS-**
MNEMONICAL, *nē-mōn'-ē-cāl*, } sisting the memory.

Mne-mon'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of the means by which the memory may be assisted; the art of memory.

MO=*mō*, *a.* and *ad.* More, originally used in connection with nouns plural; as *more music*; Calliope and muses *mo*: (compare *Enow*.)—*adv.* More. [Obs.]

To MOAN=*mōan*=*mōne*, *v. a.* and *n.* To lament, to deplore:—*See*. To make lamentation, to utter moans.

Moan, *s.* Cry of sorrow, lamentation.

Moan'-ing, *s.* An audible lamenting.

Moan'-ful, 117: *a.* Lamentable.

Moan'-ful-ly, *ad.* With lamentation.

MOAT=*mōt*, *s.* (Mote, so spelled, is a different word.) Originally, a mound, thence the adjoining canal or ditch formed round the castle or house for defence; a deep trench.

To Moat, *v. a.* To surround with moats.

MOB, *To MOB*, **MOBBISH**, &c.—See under *Moble*.

To MOB, **MOB**, **MOBCAP**.—See under *To Moble*.

MOBBY, *mōb'-bēy*, 105: *s.* An American drink made of potatoes. [Yet it is not in Webster's Dict.]

MOBILE, *mōb'-il*, 94, 105: *a.* and *s.* Movable. [Skelton].—*s.* The multitude, as being restless and fickle. [South. L'Estrange.]

Mob-il'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of being moved; activity; in cant language, the populace.

Mob, *s.* The crowd; a tumultuous multitude of people.

This contraction of the head word began to take its place about the year 1690, and soon after, in spite of Addison's humorous protest against it, [Spect. 135] settled into proper English.

To Mob, *v. a.* To harass or overbear by tumult; in vulgar phrase, to scold.

Mob'-bish, *a.* Done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, *mōb'-bl*, 101: *v. a.* To wrap up as in a hood. [Shaks. Ham. a. ii. s. 2: Shirley, a dramatist of the same school, but of later date, writes it *Mobbie*.]

To Mob, *v. a.* To wrap up as in a veil or cowl. [More, 1669.]

Mob, } *s.* A kind of female undress for the
Mob'-cap, } head.

MOCCASON=*mōc'-kā-sōn*, 18: *s.* A cover for the feet made of deer-skin without a sole.

MOCHA-STONE, *mō'-cā-stōn'*, 161: *s.* A dendrite related to the agate.

To MOCK=*mōck*, *v. a.* and *n.* Strictly, to imitate

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāt'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōd*: *j'ō*, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, t, i, &c. mule*, 171.

deridingly, to mimic in contempt; to deride, to ridicule; to fool, to tantalize; to defeat, to elude;—*new*. To make contemptuous sport.

Mock, *a.* and *s.* False, counterfeit, not real;—*s.* Mimicry; ridicule; sneer, gibe; any act of contempt.

Mock'-a-ble, *a.* Exposed to derision. [Shaks.]

Mock'-age, *s.* Mockery. [Burton.]

Mock'-er, *s.* One that mocks.

Mock'-er-y, *s.* Imitation, counterfeit appearance; derision, scorn; ridicule; subject of laughter; vanity of attempt.

Mock'-ing, *s.* Derision, insult.

Mock'-ing-ly, *ad.* In contempt; with insult.

➤ Among the compounds are *Mock-or'-ange*, *Mock'-privet*, *Mock'-willow*, (plants); *Mock'-lead*, or *Mock'-ore*, (a sulphuret of zinc) *Mock'-ing-stock*, (a butt for merriment); *Mock'-ing-birds*, (an American thrush that imitates the notes of other birds.) &c.

MOCKEL, möc'-kl, 114: *a.* Mickle. [Obs.]

MODAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

MODE=mōd, *s.* Manner; also, degree, state, or any thing that constitutes manner: in special senses, that which has existence only as a manner or affection of something else; as *Twelve*, *Beauty*, which cannot exist independently of things twelve in number, and of things beautiful in quality: the manner of conjugating a verb, namely, of an active verb as distinguished from a passive one, &c.; (this is more commonly called *mood*); the manner of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of its constituent propositions; the manner of an air in music, which among the ancients always had its peculiar sentiment, Dorian, Ionian, Phrygian, &c.; and among the moderns has a certain relationship of the fundamental chord to its third, which third, being the third major or the third minor, determines the mode; the manner or fashion of dress, &c., prevalent at any time; in which application see the word *lower*.

Mo'-dal, *a.* Having existence only in other things, not having independent existence.

Mo'-dal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being modal.

MODE, *s.* Fashion: in a special sense, it was a sort of thin silk worn by ladies;—See the other senses above.

Mo'-dish, *a.* Fashionable.

Mo'-dish-ly, *ad.* Fashionably.

Mo'-dish-ness, *s.* Affection of the fashions.

MODEL=mōd'-ēl, *s.* (Compare *Mode*.) A pattern of something to be made; a mould; a mould or representation taken from something; a pattern, standard, or example generally; something representative; something small or diminutive. [The last two senses may be found in Shakspeare.]

To Mod'-el, *v. a.* To plan, to shape.

Mod'-el-ler, *s.* One that forms models.

Mod'-el-ling, 194: *s.* The art of forming models, one of the branches of sculpture.

Mod'-ule, 147: *s.* An external form; [Shaks.:] a measure or size or some one part in architecture for regulating the proportions of the whole building.

To Mod'-ule, *v. a.* To model, to shape; to modulate. [Obs.]

Moderate=mōd'-ēr-āt, *a.* Literally, limited, restrained; hence, observing reasonable bounds in the gratification of appetite,—temperate; not luxurious; not hot in temper; not excessive in any respect; of the middle rate.

To Mod'-er-ate, *v. a.* and *n.* To regulate, to restrain, to repress; to make temperate; in a special sense, to decide as a moderator; (See *Moderator*.)—*new*. To become less violent or intense; in a special sense, to preside as a moderator.

Mod'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* With moderation.

Mod'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Quality of being moderate.

Mod'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Restraint within due bounds; temperance, forbearance; calmness; frugality.

Mod'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* A calmer or restrainer; specially, one who presides in a disputation to restrain the contending parties.

MODERN=mōd'-ern, 36: *a.* and *s.* Late, recent, not antique; in Shakspeare, vulgar, common;—*s.* A person of modern times, not an ancient: *The Moderns* are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called *The Ancients*.

To Mod'-er-nize, *v. a.* To render modern; to adapt to modern habits or taste; to change from an ancient to a modern idiom.

Mod'-er-ni'-zer, *s.* One who adapts by modernizing.

Mod'-ern-ism, 158: *s.* Deviation from ancient or classical idiom. [Swift.]

Mod'-ern-ist, *s.* An admirer of the moderns.

Mod'-ern-ness, *s.* State of being modern; novelty.

MODEST=mōd'-ēst, *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward, not bold, not presumptuous; not loose or unchaste.

Mod'-est-ly, *ad.* Not arrogantly, not impudently; decently, not loosely or wantonly.

Mod'-est-y, 105: *s.* The virtue which arises out of a strong sense of propriety, decency, and decorum, accompanied by a restrained opinion of one's own merits, and a fear of not attaining or of forfeiting the respect of others; moderation; unobtrusiveness; chastity, purity: *A modesty piece* is a part of female dress, spoken of by Addison, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, when it is the fashion to wear them low.

MODICUM, mōd'-ē-cūm, [Lat.] *s.* Small portion.

To MODIFICATE, &c.—See in the next class.

To MODIFY, mōd'-ē-fy, 103, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *Mode*, &c.) To change the qualities or accidents of, to vary the shape of; to qualify;—*new*. To extenuate.

Mod'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be modified.

To Mod'-i-fi-y, *v. a.* To qualify. [Pearson.]

Mod'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of modifying; the change made by modifying.

MODILLION, mō-dīl'-yōn, 146, 12: *s.* An ornament in the cornice of the three higher orders of architecture, serving as a bracket to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, &c.—See under *Mode*.

To MODULATE=mōd'-ū-lāte, *v. a.* (Compare *Mode* and *Model*.) Generally, to adapt to certain limits, to proportion parts to each other; specially, to form sounds with relation to a certain key; to inflect the voice so that its accents shall have a relation to each other.

Mod'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which modulates.

Mod'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of modulating; any thing modulated, particularly sound.

Mod'-ule, } See under *Model*.

MODUS=mō'-dūs, *s.* (See *Mode*, of which this is the original Latin.) A word applied to the *mode* of tithing (*modus decimandi*) when a compensation is made in lieu of tithes; hence a compensation.

MODWALL=mōd'-wāl, 112, 26: *s.* A bird that destroys bees.

MOE.—See *Mo*, (more.)

MOE, *To MOE*.—See *Mow*, (mouth.)

MOGUL=mō-gūl', *s.* The title of the emperor of Hindoostan.

MOHAIR=mō'-hārt, *s.* The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey of which camlets were made; cloth made of hair.

MOHAMMED, &c.—See *Mahomet*.

MOHOCK=mō'-hōck, *s.* A name given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London, so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America: *Mo'hawk* has the same meaning.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MOL

MOIDORE=môw'-ê-dôre, 29: *s.* A gold coin of Portugal rated at £1. 7s.

MOIETY, môw'-ê-tây, 29, 105: *s.* Half; one of two equal shares.

To MOIL=moil, 29: *v. a.* To daub with dirt.

To MOIL=moil, *v. n.* and *a.* To toil, to drudge:—*act.* To weary. [Obs.]

MOIST=moist, 29: *a.* Wet in a small degree; not dry.

To Moist, *v. a.* To make wet in a small degree,—to damp, to moisten.

Moist-y, 105: *a.* Drizzling. [Obs.]

Moist-ness, *s.* Dampness, state of being a little wet.

Moist-ful, 117: *a.* Full of moisture. [Obs.]

Moist-ure, (moist'-ûre, 147) *s.* State of being moist; moderate wetness; small quantity of liquid.

To Mois-TEN, (mois'-sn, 156, 114) *v. a.* To damp, to moist.

Mois-ten-er, *s.* He or that which moistens.

MOKE=môke, *s.* Mesh of a net. [Ainsworth.]

MOKY, mô'-kêy, *a.* Dark, murky, muggy. [Ainsw.]

MOLAR=mô'-lar, *a.* Used for grinding. [Bacon.]

MOLASSES=mô-lâs'-sês, *s.* Treacle; properly Melasses, which see.

MOLE=môle, *s.* A natural spot or discoloration of the body; a spot, whence *iron-mole*, improperly *iron-mould*.

MOLE=môle, *s.* A mass; specially, a mound; a massy work of large stones laid in the sea for protecting ships in harbour; sometimes it means the harbour itself; among the Romans a mausoleum of massy structure:—See also lower.

MO-li'-mi-nous, 120: *a.* Very important. [More.]

MOI-x-CULE, 92: *s.* A very minute particle of matter.

MOLE, *s.* A mass of fleshy matter growing in the uterus.

MOLE=môle, *s.* A little animal that works up the ground, properly called a mould-warp.

To Mole, *v. a.* To clear from mole-hills. [Local.]

MOLE'-EYED, (-ide, 106) *a.* Having very small eyes; blind, according to the common notion of the mole.

MOLN'-HILL, *s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole; it is used proverbially as something small.

MOLN'-WARP, 140: *s.* Mould-warp.

☞ Other compounds are *Mole'-bat*, (*a fish*;) *Mole'-cast*, (*dirty cast up by a mole*;) *Mole'-catcher*; *Mole'-cricket*, (*an insect*;) *Mole'-track*, (*course of the mole under ground*;) &c.

MOLECULE.—See under Mole, (*a mass*.)

MOLE-EYED, &c.—See under Mole, (*an animal*.)

To MOLEST=mô-lêst', *v. a.* To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

Mo-lest'-er, 36: *s.* One who molests.

Mo-lest'-ful, 117: *a.* Vexatious. [Barrow.]

Mol'-es-ta'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Annoyance; disturbance given; uneasiness.

MOLIMINOUS.—See under Mole, (*a mass*.)

MOLINIST, mô'-lê-nist, 105: *s.* A follower of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit who opposed the Jansenists.

MOLLIENT, môl'-yênt, 146: *a.* Softening.

To MOL-LI-FY, 105, 6: *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify.

Mol'-li-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be softened.

Mol'-li-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of softening.

MOL-LUS'-CA, *s. pl.* Literally, soft creatures, a name applied to animals of soft bodies and no internal skeletons.

Mol-lus'-can, *a.* Pertaining to mollusca.

MOLOSSES.—See Molasses and Melasses.

MOLOSSUS=mô-lôs'-sûs, *s.* A foot of three long syllables in classical poetry: it is also written *Molossa*.

MON

MOLTEN, môl'-tn, 116, 114: *a.* (See To Melt.) Melted; made of melted metal. [As an adj. not obs.]

MOLY, mô'-lây, 105: *s.* The wild garlic.

MOLYBDENA=môl'-yb-dê'-nd, *s.* A mineral ore which is a common sulphuret: it was once confounded with substances containing lead.

Mol'-yb-dê'-num, *s.* A metal which exists mineralized by sulphur, from which state it has been obtained in small separate globules of a gray colour, excessively difficult of fusion.

MO-LYB'-DEN, *s.* The same as molybdena.

Mo-lyb'-den-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, molybden.

MOME=môme, *s.* (Compare Mum.) A dull, stupid, silent fellow, a mum-chance. [Spenser.]

MOMENT=mô'-mênt, *s.* Primarily, force, impulsive weight; hence, consequence, importance, weight, value; hence also, that which rushes by with a force derived as from eternity:—See it in this sense lower.

Mo-mênt'-al, *a.* Important. [Unusual.]

Mo-mênt'-ous, 120: *a.* Important, weighty, of consequence.

Mo-mênt'-um, *s.* Impetus, the quantity of motion in a moving body.

☞ This is the Latin of the leading word.

MO'-MENT, *s.* The most minute part of time; an instant:—See the head word.

MO'-men-tar-y, *a.* Lasting but a moment, done in a moment.

☞ Old authors use *Momen'tal* and *Mo'mentary* in the same sense, to which Johnson adds *Mo'men'taneous*.

MO'-men-tar-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Every moment.

☞ Old authors use *Momentally*.

MOMMERY, mûm'-mêr-êy, 116: *s.* Mummery, which see.

MONACHAL, **MONACHISM**.—See in the ensuing class.

MONAD=môn'-âd, *s.* That which is *one*, or by itself; an indivisible thing; an ultimate atom.

Mo-nad'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Having the nature of a monad.

MON'-A-DELPH, (-dêlf, 163) *s.* That which, though single, is as a brother to itself; the name of a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MO-NAN'-DER, *s.* A plant which is simply masculine, or has but *one* stamen.

MON'-ARCH, (-ark, 161) *s.* He who rules *solely*, or without an associate,—a king; one that presides; that which is highest of its kind.

Mon'-ar'-chess, *s.* A female monarch. [Unusual.]

Mo-nar'-chal, *a.* Saluting a monarch, regal. [Milton.]

Mo-nar'-chic, 88, } *a.* Vested in a single ruler:
Mo-nar'-chi-cal, } *Monar'chial* is less in use.

Mon'-ar'-chy, (-kêy) *s.* The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

Mon'-ar'-chist, *s.* An advocate for monarchy.

To Mon'-ar-chize, *v. n.* and *a.* To play the king:—*act.* To rule over as a king.

MON'-A-CHAL, (môn'-â-kâl, 161) *a.* Solitary, living alone as a monk in his cell; monastic.

Mon'-a-chism, 158: *s.* The state of monks.

Mon'-as-ter-y, (*colloq.* môn'-âs-trêy, 105) *s.* House of religious retirement, abbey, cloister, convent.

Mo-nas'-tic, 88, } *a.* Religiously recluse; pertain-
Mo-nas'-ti-cal, } ing to a monk or a monastery;
the former word is often used substantively to signify a monk.

Mo-nas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Reclusely.

Mo-nas'-ti-cism, 59, 158: *s.* Monastic life.

☞ See the remainder of this class of words hereafter along with Monoceros.

MONDAY, mûn'-dây, 116: *s.* Literally, the moon-day, or that dedicated to the moon,—the second day of the week.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wây: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lîâ: göôd: j'wî, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, t, y* &c. *mule*, 171.

MONDE, moand, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The world; a circle of people who know and visit each other; a globe as an ensign of royalty.

MONETARY, mün'-e-tär-ē, 116: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.

→ This word is of recent use in the language: etymologically it cannot claim immediate relationship to *Money*, because the latter has passed through the Saxon from the original Latin, while Monetary comes directly from the Latin, and hence, a speaker might choose to say *Mo-nē-tar-y*: but this pronunciation, if it ever has been used, will inevitably yield to that which connects the word in sound as in sense with the established word *money*.

Mon'-ny, (mün'-ē, 116) *s.* Stamped metal, generally gold, silver, or copper, or any thing else used as the measure of price; coin; (a single piece is not now called a money, but a piece of money, and consequently the word does not at present often occur in the plural, unless in the sense of payments or receipts of money); bank notes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms; (these are called money, but such application of the word must be understood as a licence of speech, and the things themselves distinguished; for though, when immediately convertible, a bank note, &c. may be equal to money, perhaps more desirable as more convenient, yet it is liable to a discount, and to the bankruptcy or rogery of the subscribers or accepters, and therefore is not the same thing; uncoloured gold or silver; (this may be deemed money without any or much danger from the extended use of the word, because the difference between stamped and unstamped metal, allowing the weight and purity in the latter case to be ascertained, is never so great as to leave much room for difference in any calculation; as an axiom in political economy, it should indeed always be deemed that while gold and silver remain the measure of price, the metal itself can never have a price.)

Mon'-ied, (mün'-id, 114) *a.* Rich in money; able to command money: it is often used in distinction to wealth in real estate; the old orthography was *mon'-eyed*.

Mon'-ey-er, 36: *s.* A banker, or one who deals in money; a minter. [Obs.]

Mon'-ey-less, *a.* Having no money, penniless.

Mon'-ey-mat'-ter, *s.* Something in which money is concerned; account of debtor and creditor.

Mon'-ey's-worth, (-wūth, 141) *s.* Something that will bring money; the full value of what is paid.
→ Other compounds are *Mon'-ey-bag*; *Mon'-ey-box*; *Mon'-ey-bro'-ker*; *Mon'-ey-chan'-ger*; *Mon'-ey-len'-der*; *Mon'-ey-scri'-ber*; the meanings of which require no explanation; and *Mon'-ey-spi'-ner*, (a small spider held to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on; *Mon'-ey-wort*, (a plant;) &c.

MONGCORN, mung'-corn, 116: *s.* Mixed corn. [Obs.]

MONGER, mung'-guer, 116, 158, 77, 36: *s.* A trader, a dealer; at present scarcely used but in composition.

MONGREL, mung'-grēl, 116, 158: *a.* and *s.* Of a mixed breed;—*s.* Any thing of mixed breed; particularly a dog.

MONIED.—See under *Money*.

MONILIFORM, mō-nīl'-ē-form, *a.* Like a necklace.

MONIMENT, mōn'-ē-mēnt, *s.* (Compare the next class.) Something to preserve memory; a super-scription, an image. [Obs.]

To **MONISH**=mōn'-ish, *v. a.* To admonish. [Obs.]

Mon'-ish-er, 36: *s.* Admonisher.

Mon'-ish-ment, *s.* Admonishment.

Mo-ni'-ion, (-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Instruction; warning.

Mon'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Admonitory.

Mon'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An adviser; the upper boy in a

school-class appointed to look to the others, or instruct them.

Mon'-i-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Conveying useful instruction, containing warning;—*s.* Admonition; warning.

Mon'-i-to'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Containing admonition; teaching by monitors; taught by monitors.

Mon'-i-tress, *s.* A female monitor.

MONK, mungk, 158: *s.* (See Monachal, &c. under Monad.) One who lives as a recluse or in solitude: this is the etymological sense, but it does not describe the life which the monks always led.

Monk'-er-y, *s.* The life of monks: a term seldom used but in scorn.

Monk'-hood, 118: *s.* The character of a monk.

Monk'-ish, *a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks.

→ Among the compounds are *Monk'-hood* and *Monk's'-rhubarb*, which are names of plants.

MONKEY, mung'-kē, 116, 158: *s.* An ape, a baboon.

MONOSCEROS=mō-nōs'-sēr-ōs, *s.* (See Monad and the words under it.) The one-horned animal or unicorn: some old authors spell it *Monos'cerot*.

Mon'-o-don, 18: *s.* The sea-unicorn.

Mon'-o-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* An instrument of one string.

Mon'-o-CHRO-mat'-ic, 161, 88: *a.* Consisting of one colour; presenting rays of only one colour.

Mon'-o-co-tyl'-e-don, *s.* A plant with only one cotyledon or seed lobe.

Mon'-o-co-tyl'-e-don, 81, 92, 120: *a.* Having but one seed lobe.

Mo-noc'-u-lar, *a.* One-eyed: *Monoc'ulous* is the same.

Mon'-o-cule, *s.* An insect with one eye.

Mon'-o-dact'-yl-ous, 120: *a.* Having but one finger or toe.

Mon'-o-drame, *s.* A dramatic performance by only one person.

Mon'-o-dra-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Dramatic in quality, but having only one performer.

Mon'-o-dy, 105: *s.* A song or poem in which one person throughout is supposed to utter feelings affecting himself in particular.

Mon'-o-dist, *s.* One who utters a monody.

Mon'-o-clan, (-ē-sh'ān, 103, 147) *s.* That which dwells in one house,—a name in botany to the class of plants whose structure is both male and female.

Mo-nog'-a-my, 87: *s.* The condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife on the death of the first.

Mon'-og-a-mist, *s.* A professor of monogamy.

Mon'-o-gam, *s.* That which admits not double nuptials,—a plant which has but a single flower.

Mon'-o-gram, *s.* One character in writing; particularly a cipher, or intertexture of letters in one figure.

Mon'-o-gram-mal, *a.* Having the manner of a monogram.

Mon'-o-graph, 163: *s.* A description confined to one class of things; also a monogram, particularly a single letter standing for two or more sounds.

Mo-nog'-ra-phy, (-fē, 163) 87: *s.* That which describes by one means, namely, by lines without colours; a representation simply by lines.

Mon'-o-graph, *s.* A description by one means; or more commonly, a description of only one thing or one class of things.

Mon'-o-gyn, (-jīn, 107) *s.* That which is simply feminine,—a plant with only one style or stigma.

Mon'-o-logue, (-lōg, 107) *s.* That which is spoken by one person,—a soliloquy.

Mo-nol'-o-gist, *s.* One who soliloquizes.

Mo-nom'-a-chy, (-kē, 163) *s.* A single combat

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūr, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MON'-OME, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but *one* name.

MO-NO'-MI-AL, 90: *s.* A quantity expressed by one name or letter.

MO-NOP'-A-THY, 87, 98, 67, 105: *s.* *Solitary* suffering or sensibility.

MON'-O-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having but *one* petal. [Bot.]

MO-NOPH'-THONG, (mō-nōp'-thōng, 143) *s.* A simple vowel sound, as distinguished from a diphthong, a triphthong, &c.

MO-NOPH'-YL-LOUS, 120: *a.* *One-leaved.* [Bot.]

MO-NOPH'-Y-SITE, *s.* One who maintains that Christ had but *one* nature.

To MO-NOP'-O-LIZE, *v. a.* To buy up so as to be the *only* purchaser, to obtain sole possession of a commodity or of a market; to engross, to obtain the whole of.

MO-nop'-o-list, *s.* One who monopolizes.

☞ There are two words older than this, *Monop'oler*, (quite obs.) and *Monopolizer*.

MO-nop'-o-ly, *s.* The sole power of trading in some article or at some place.

MON'-O-POI'-Y-LOGUE, 107: *s.* A performance in which *one* person sustains the dialogue of many.

MO-NOPH'-TER-AL, *a.* Having but one wing, applied in general to a circular building with one wing and a roof supported only by pillars.

MON'-OP-TOTE, *s.* A noun used only in *one* case.

MON'-O-SPERM'-MOTS, 120: *a.* Having a *single* seed to each flower.

MON'-O-SPERM'-I-CAL, (-sēr'-ē-cāl, 163) *a.* Consisting of one sphere.

MON'-O-STICH, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A *single* verse containing complete meaning.

MON'-O-STROPH'-IC, (-strōf'-ic, 163, 88) *a.* Having but *one* sort of stanza; free from restraint so as to form but *one* great stanza.

MON'-O-SYL'-I-A-BLE, *s.* A word of *one* syllable.

MON'-O-syl-lab'-ic, 88, } *a.* Consisting of a mono-

MON'-O-syl-lab'-i-cal, } syllable, or of monosyl-
lables.

MON'-O-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The doctrine or belief of the existence of *only one* God.

MO-NOTH'-E-LITE, *s.* One who holds that Christ had but *one* will.

MON'-O-TONE, *s.* A *single* key or musical sound; a tone in speech which varies but little from one musical key.

MON'-O-ton'-i-cal, *a.* Monotonous. [Chesterfield.]

MO-not'-o-nous, 120: *a.* Unvaried in tone; having no variety of key or cadence; unvaried.

MO-not'-o-ny, *s.* Uniformity of tone or sound; by catachresis, uniformity or sameness to the eye.

MONSIEUR, mōang'-yōōr', or nearly mōc'-yur, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The compellation to a French gentleman; sometimes used in the third person, to signify a Frenchman.

MONSOON=mōn-sōōn', *s.* A periodical wind in the East Indies, blowing for a certain number of months, generally six, from the same point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter: there are winds within the tropics on the Atlantic which blow throughout the year from the same quarter: all these winds are called trade-winds, but especially the latter.

MONSTER=mōn'-ster, *s.* Something which for its deformity is a sight or object fit to be *shown*,—something out of the common order of nature; something excessive in mischief or wickedness; in a special sense, a man who, instead of the natural sexual propensity, has a desire to wound or stab females.

To Mon'-ster, *v. a.* To make monstrous. [Shaks.]

Mon'-strous, 120: *a.* and *ad.* Deviating from the common order of nature; strange, wonderful; enormous; shocking, hateful:—*adv.* [Collog.] Exceedingly.

Mon'-strous-ly, *ad.* In a monstrous manner or degree.

Mou'-strous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being monstrous.

Mon-atos'-i-ty, *s.* The state of being monstrous; an unnatural production: Shakespeare and other old writers sometimes use *Mon'-stru-ous'-i-ty*.

MONTANIC=mōn-tān'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to mountains.

MONTANIST, mōn'-tā-nist, 158: *s.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian, who, in the second century of Christianity, pretended to new revelations.

MONTANT=mōn-tānt', *s.* An old term in fencing.

MONTERO=mōn-tēr'-ō, *s.* A horseman's cap.

MONTETH=mōn'-tēth, *s.* A vessel for washing glasses conveniently, so named from the inventor.

MONTH, mūnth, 116: *s.* One of the portions of the year named from the revolutions of the moon; a calendar month is 30 or 31 days, except February, which is 28 or 29; the solar month is nearly 30½ days, or the time during which the sun passes through 360° of the ecliptic; the lunar month is 29 days, nearly; in correspondence with which, four weeks are also called a month: *A month's mind* signifies a longing desire; a phrase which originated in the remembrance days of monkish times, when, at periodical seasons, the *mind* or memory of a bountiful testator was to be kept alive by masses and prayers.

Month'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Continuing or happening once a month:—*adv.* Once a month.

MONTOIR, mōang'-twāōr', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MONTROSS=mōn-trōss', *s.* An under gunner.

MONUMENT=mōn'-ū-mēnt, *s.* A structure or device placed as a *memorial* of a remarkable event, or of a person deceased.

Mon'-u-men'-tal, *a.* Serving as a monument; preserving memory; belonging to a tomb.

Mon'-u-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* By way of memorial.

To MOO=mōō, *v. n.* To make the noise of a cow, imitated from the sound. [A child's word.]

MOOD=mōōd, *s.* Mode, of which word it is another form, and often used instead of it in the special senses of the manner of conjugating a verb; the manner of a syllogism; and the manner or style of music.—See *Mode*.

MOOD=mōōd, *s.* Temper of mind, temporary state of the mind in regard to any passion or feeling.—humour; sometimes it signifies the particular mood anger, in the same way that passion often signifies anger; and in the derivatives, it generally signifies gloom with anger.

Mood'-y, *a.* Angry, raging; sad, gloomy.

Mood'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Angriily; gloomily.

Mood'-i-ness, *s.* Anger; gloom; sadness.

MOON=mōōn, *s.* The changing luminary of the night; a lunation, a month: a *half-moon* often means the figure of a crescent, or a structure like it.

Moon'-ed, *a.* Moon-like; bearing titles of the moon. [Milton.]

Moon'-et, *s.* A little moon. [Bp. Hall.]

Moon'-y, *a.* Pertaining to the moon; lunate; [Un-usual:] in cant language, tipsy.

Moon'-ish, *a.* Variable as the moon; flighty; verging toward lunny.

Moon'-ling, *s.* A simpleton.

Moon'-less, *a.* Destitute of moonlight.

Moon'-light, (-līt, 115) *s.* and *a.* The light afforded by the moon:—*adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

Moon'-shine, *s.* and *a.* The bright light of the moon; figuratively, show without substance, pretence; in burlesque, a month:—*ad.* Bright with light from the moon.

Moon'-shi-ny, *a.* Bright with light from the moon.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāū'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Moon'-struck, *a.* Lunatic.

MOON—Other compounds are *Moon'-beam*, *Moon'-calf*, (*a* dolt; *a* false conception or mole in the womb, supposed anciently to arise from the influence of the moon); *Moon'-eyed*, (*dim-eyed*); *Moon'-fish*, (*a* fish of which the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon); *Moon'-loved*, (*loved* when the moon shines); *Moon'-stone*, (*a* stone of white colour, &c.); to which are to be added *Moon'-fern*, *Moon'-sail*, *Moon'-seed*, *Moon'-trefoil*, *Moon'-wort*, &c., as names of plants.

MOOR=mōōr, 41: *s.* *a* marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground.

Moor'-y, *a.* Marshy, fenny.

Moor'-ish, *a.* Fenmy, marshy, watery.

Moor'-land, *s.* Watery ground.

Moor'-cock, *s.* *A* fowl not web-footed that feeds in the fens.

Moor'-hen, *s.* The hen of the moor-cock.

Moor'-game, *s.* Grouse.

Moor'-stone, *s.* *A* species of granite.

MOOR=mōōr, *s.* *A* native of Mauritania or that part of Africa now called Morocco, Tunisia, Algiers, &c.

To MOOR=mōōr, *v. a.* To confine or secure [*a* ship] in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains:—*new*. To be confined by cables or chains.

Moor'-age, *s.* Station where to moor.

Moor'-ing, *s.* Anchors and chains laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour to confine a ship.

MOOSE=mōōce, 189: *s.* The American elk.

To MOOT=mōōt, *v. a.* and *n.* To debate, to discuss, to argue for and against:—*new*. To argue or plead on a supposed cause by way of exercise, as in studying for the bar.

Moot, *s.* Dispute, debate: *Moot case* or *Moot point* is a case *de jure* to be mooted, a disputable case.

Moot'-er, *s.* A disputant, a debater.

Moot'-ing, *s.* The exercise of disputing supposed cases.

Moor'-hall, 112: *s.* The town-hall, or Mote-hall: To Mote is to meet, which is the original sense of To Moot; whence its derivative, which is now its only sense.

MOP=mōp, *s.* Pieces of cloth or locks of wool fixed to a long handle, with which floors are cleaned.

To Mop, *v. a.* To rub or clean with a mop.

Mop'-pet, 14: *s.* *A* puppet made up as a mop is made; a fondling name for a little girl.

Mop'-sey, *s.* *A* moppet, but more especially in its latter sense.

To MOP=mōp, *v. n.* To mock by making mouths. [Obs.]

Mop, *s.* *A* wry mouth made in mockery. [Shaks.]

To MOPE=mōpe, *v. n.* and *a.* To drowse and gloom; to be in a state of inattention, stupidity, and gloom:—*act*. To make spiritless, gloomy, and stupid.

Mope, *s.* One dull in spirits and mind.

Mop'-pus, *s.* *A* mope. *A* cant word. [Swift.]

Mop'-pish, *a.* Dull, spiritless, gloomy.

Mop'-pish-ness, *s.* State of being mopish.

Mope'-eyed, (-ide, 106) *a.* Purlblind.

MORAL=mōr-āl, 129, 12: *s.* and *a.* In an etymological and general sense, practice, custom, the ordinary course of action, which meaning is retained in some of its applications; (see the last two words of the class): distinctively, it means good practice founded on views of right and wrong, more commonly called morality; hence, it also means the doctrine of good practice, commonly expressed by the plural word *Morals*, which sense however is signified by the noun singular when the doctrine or practical application of a fable is meant:—*adj.* Good, as estimated by a tacit standard of right and wrong, such as men acquire by the light of reason in their dealings with each other, and thus distinguished from good, meaning pious, as estimated by a law of religion; virtuous; just; drawn from the principles of morality; founded on morals;

prescribing men's conduct; Shakspeare in one place uses it to signify moralizing, as "*a moral fool*." The *moral law*, is the law of the tables delivered by Moses, in distinction from the ceremonial law; with regard to that or any other law that prescribes our duty as by divine authority, it may be observed that obedience to it simply on the principle that it is a law of God is religious goodness; conformity to it simply from rational motives is moral goodness; a conformity to it on both accounts identifies moral and religious goodness: the *moral sense* is a supposed innate or natural sense of right and wrong, concerning the existence of which much disputation has been expended, which might perhaps have been spared by a previous acknowledgement on both sides that our powers of judgement, whatever be their origin, can come into operation only with occasions for them, and be strengthened only by opportunities for exercise; that to feel an injury done to himself is a capacity in which man only shares with other animals; that to know when an injury is done to others is an inevitable effect of the possession and the exercise of reason; and that a capacity for emotion is as much a part of our nature as a capacity to know. *Moral philosophy* is the science of the duties of life, otherwise called *Ethics* and *Morals*; it is an inductive science or one which derives its rules from experience, although, as in all the sciences, a great deal of the reasoning is deductive or abstract: Locke, indeed, had a notion that it might be entirely reduced to a system of definitions, axioms, postulates, and deductions, like pure Mathematics; it might, no doubt, but its objects would not be in the least advanced, because in the application of such a science to the actions and designs of men, the nature or quality of those their individual actions and designs would remain as much a subject of doubt and discussion as ever, and the science would be practically useless.—See *Mathesis* and *Science*.

To Mor'-al, *v. n.* To moralize. [Shaks.]

Mor'-al-er, *s.* *A* moralizer. [Shaks.]

Mor'-al-ly, *ad.* In a moral manner, virtuously, justly; according to moral doctrine:—See also lower.

Mor'-al-ist, *s.* One who inculcates moral duties; one who practises morality.

To Mor'-al-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To correct the morals of; [Unusual, but proper:] to furnish with examples; [Spenser:] commonly, to turn or apply to a moral purpose:—*new*. To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

Mor'-al-i'-zer, *s.* One who moralizes.

Mo-ral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* (See the leading word.)

The practice of goodness,—virtue; the doctrine of goodness,—ethics; the quality of an action as estimated by a standard of right and wrong tacitly acknowledged by the great majority of mankind past and present: in a special sense a kind of drama which succeeded the Miracle plays among our forefathers, of which the persons in the play were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental powers, and faculties.

Mor'-als, 143: *s. pl.* Ethics or moral philosophy; morality; (for these senses, see the leading word:) the practice or customary actions of any one as arising from habit and early impressions; in which sense the word loses its distinctive meaning, and we as properly say *bad morals* as *good morals*: *Manners* is often used as an equivalent term, but it admits nevertheless of a distinction from *Morals*.—See *Manner*.

MOR'-al, *a.* (See the leading word.) That is supported by the customary course of things, as *moral* certainty, a *moral* argument, a *moral* conclusion: *A moral universal*, is a universal customarily so taken, as in saying, All men are able to speak; which is not strictly true, though true as far as a customary meaning extends: *moral* certainty is distinguished from physical certainty, which is a certainty ascertained by the senses or obtained by a real induction and the actual examination of particulars; and also distinguished from metaphysical or mathematical certainty, which is a certainty evolved out of what is already admitted by an act of the mind which perceives it to be included in that admission.

• The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166,

Mor'-al-ly, ad. According to the course of things; not physically or metaphysically, yet upon every other ground of rational calculation.—See also above.

MORASS=mō-rās', *s.* Fen, bog, marsh.

Mo-ras'-sy, 105: a. Fenny, marshy.

MORAVIAN, mō-rā'-vā-ān, 90: a. and s.

Pertaining to Moravia in Germany; pertaining to the sect called Moravians, because the people of that country were among the first to receive its doctrines:—*s.* One of a sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren founded in the fifteenth century; at present, one of a sect called United Brethren, and Herrnhuters, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf: their religious customs much resemble those of the methodists.

MORBID=mor'-bid, *a.* Diseased.

Mor'-bid-ly, ad. In a diseased manner.

Mor'-bid-ness, s. State of being diseased.

Mor-bif'-ic, 88:

Mor-bif'-i-cal, } a. Causing disease.

Mor-bose, (-bōc, 152) a. Not healthy.

Mor-bose'-ity, s. Diseased state. [Brown.]

MOR-BIL'-LOUS, 120: a. Having the character or appearance of the measles.

MORDACIOUS, mor-dā'-sh ūs, 147: a. Apt to bite; biting; figuratively, sarcastic.

Mor-dā'-cious-ly, ad. Bitingly; sarcastically.

Mor-dac'-i-ty, (-dāss'-ē-tē, 92) s. The quality of biting. Evelyn uses *Mordacancy*.

Mor'-dant, a. and s. Biting:—*s.* A substance which combines with and fixes colours.

Mor'-di-cant, a. Biting, acrid.

Mor'-di-ca'-tion, s. Act of biting; corrosion.

MORE=mōre, *s.* A hill; hence Morelands or Morlands: it seems also, from another etymology, to have signified a root. [Obs.]

MORE=mōre, 47: *a. ad. and s.* The comparative of *much*, greater in quantity; the comparative of *some*, *many*, greater in number; added, additional: *The more and the less*, the greater and the smaller; [Obs.] *the more part*, the greater part; [Obs.]:—*adv.* To a greater degree; before an adjective it serves instead of the comparative termination, as *more wise*, for *wisser*, the greater number of adjectives admitting of no other comparative; it is often used with *the*, with which it forms an adverbial phrase: *No more*, no longer; not again; by ellipsis, say or do nothing further:—*s.* A greater degree; greater thing, other thing; it has become a substantive in many situations where it was originally an adjective.

To More, v. a. To make more. [Obs.]

More'-o-ver, ad. Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

MOREEN=mō-rēn', *s.* A stuff of which curtains and other hangings are made.

MOREL=mō-rēl', *s.* A plant; and also, a kind of cherry.

MORELAND.—See *More*, (a hill;) compare *Moorland*.

MOREOVER.—See under *More*.

MORESQUE, mō-rēk', 77: a. In the manner of the Moors; applied to fancy ornaments in painting or sculpture of men, beasts, birds, &c., intermingled.

MORGLAY=mor'-glāy, *s.* Literally, a deadly sword, a two-handed broadsword formerly used.

To MORIGERATE=mō-rīd'-gēr-āt, *v. n.* Literally, to bear one's self with good or yielding manners, to obey; hence *Morigeration*, obedience, and *Morigerous*, obedient: none of them in use.

MORIL=mōr'-il, *s.* A mushroom as big as a walnut.

MORION, mōr'-ē-ōn, 47, 105, 18: s. A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO=mō-ris'-cō, *a. and s.* Moorish; something Moorish or derived from the Moors: it is applied variously by old writers; to the work called *Moresque*;

to the Moorish language; to a dance after the manner of the Moors, commonly called a *morris-dance*; and to a dancer in the *morris-dance*.

MORKIN=mor'-kīn, *s.* A beast that has died by sickness or mischance. [Obs.]

MOR'-LING, s. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

MORMO=mor'-mō, *s.* A bugbear; false terror.

MORN=morn, 37: *s.* Morning. [Poet.]

Morn'-ing, s. and a. The first part of the day, astronomically beginning at twelve at night and extending till twelve at noon; popularly and poetically, the time from the first appearance of day-light till the sun has been a quarter of his time above the horizon, the half of his time being full day, the other quarter with its twilight, evening; and the rest of the 24 hours being night; by custom, the time before dinner, which custom sometimes makes the morning last all day:—*adj.* Being in the morning: *The morning-star* is the planet Venus when she rises before the sun; *A morning-gown*, is an undress gown for the morning.

MOROCCO=mō-rōc'-cō, *s.* A fine sort of leather, so called because the manner of preparing it is said to have been brought from Morocco.

MORONE=mō-rōn', *s.* A deep crimson, or the colour of the unripe mulberry: Compare *Moroxyle*.

MOROSE=mō-rōc', 152: *a.* Habitually dwelling on some thought; hence, gloomy, sullen, severe, sour in temper.

Mo-rose'-ly, ad. Sourly, with austerity.

Mo-rose'-ness, s. Sourness of temper, sullenness.

Mo-ros'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105: s. Moroseness. [Obs.]

MOROXYLIC, mō'-rōcks-īl'-īck, 88: a. The epithet of an acid procured from the white mulberry.

MORPHEW, mor'-rō, 163, 110: s. Scurf on the face.

MORPHIA, mor'-fē-d, 163, 105: s. A vegetable alkali extracted from opium.

MORRIS-DANCE=mōr'-ris-dānc', *s.* (See *Morisco*.) Originally, a morisco or Moorish dance, in which bells are jingled and staves or swords clashed: it was common among our ancestors, and in country places not yet daunted: *Nine-men's-morrice* was a play with nine holes in the ground, and nine men or pawns, which in some places were figures of black men.

Mor'-ris-dan'-cer, s. Dancer in the morris.

Mor'-ris-PIKE, s. A Moorish pike.

MORROW=mōr'-rōw, 8: *s.* (Compare *Morning*.) Originally, morning; thence, the morning to come, or the next day; and thence, any day with reference to another preceding it: *To-morrow*, (*adv. and s.*) On the day after this current day:—the day after this day.

MORSE=morce, *s.* The sea-horse or walrus of the arctic regions.

MORSEL=mor'-sēl, 14: *s.* (Compare *Mordacious*.) A bite or mouthful; a small quantity.

MOR'-SURE, 147: s. Act of biting.

MORT=mort, 37: *s.* The air or tune sounded at the death of the game in hunting. [Shaks.] With other etymologies it signifies a great quantity, a sense colloquial and rustic; a salmon in its third year.

MOR'-TAL, a. and s. Subject to death; human; causing death; belonging to death; punishable by death; extreme, as a *mortal* fright,—a vulgar use of the word.—*s.* A human being.

Mor'-tal-ly, ad. In a mortal manner.

To Mor'-tal-ize, v. a. To make human. [Unusual.]

Mor-tal'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. State of being subject to death; death; frequency of deaths; human nature; in a less usual sense, power of doomed to death.

See other relations of this class along with *Mortgage*.

MORTAR=mor'-tar, 34: *s.* A vessel, frequently of metal, like an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon for discharging bombs, named from a resemblance to a mortar for pounding.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōw, i.e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MOR'-TRESS, *s.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. [Bacon.]

MORTAR=**mor'-tar**, *s.* Cement used by builders, made of lime and sand.

MORTER, **mor'-ter**, 36: *s.* A chamber-lamp. [Obs.]

MORTGAGE, **mor'-gag**, 156: *s.* (Compare **Mort.**) Literally, a *dead pledge*, that which is granted to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt, till the debt is paid; the state of being pledged.

To Mort'-gage, *v. a.* To make over to a creditor as security for paying a debt.

Mort'-ga-gee', 2, 177: *s.* The person to whom an estate or other thing is mortgaged.

Mort'-ga-ger, 82, 36: } *s.* He that gives a
Mort'-ga-geor, (-*gor*) 177: } mortgage.

MOR-TY'-ER-OR, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing death, deadly.

To Mor'-ty-ry, 105, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make dead, to destroy vital or essential qualities; hence, to subdue or make of no power or effect, as the passions or appetites; to macerate or harass in order to subdue the body to the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex:—*nes.* To lose vital heat and action, to corrupt or gangrene; to be subdued; to practise severities.

Mor'-ti-fied, 114, 106: *a.* Humbled, vexed; subdued.

Mor'-ti-fied-ness, *s.* Humiliation.

Mor'-ti-fi-er, *s.* One who mortifies.

Mor'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of mortifying; state of being mortified; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites; disappointment, vexation.

☞ See **MORTISE** and **To MORTISE** after this class.

MORT-MAIN, *s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, or a hand that cannot shift away the property; which is the case with property held by a corporation sole or aggregate.

MORT-PAY, *s.* Dead pay, payment not made. [Bacon.]

MOR'-TU-AR-Y, (**mor'-th-är-ëy**, 147) *s. and a.* A place for the *dead*; more commonly, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner, which seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest for tithes and offerings not duly paid in the lifetime of the deceased:—*adj.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MORTISE, **mor'-tiz**, 105, 151: *s.* A hole cut in wood that another piece may be put into it.

To Mort'-tise, *v. a.* To cut a mortise in; to join by a mortise.

MORTMAIN, **MORT-PAY**, **MORTUARY**.—See under **Mortgage**.

MORTRESS.—See under **Mortar**.

MOSAIC, **mō-zä'-ick**, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to
MOSAICAL, **mō-zä'-ë-cäl**, } Moses.

MOSAIC, **mō-zä'-ick**, *a. and s.* Originally, formed with a tile of various colours called in barbarous Greek *a mosa*; hence, variegated by pebbles, shells, or other things of different colours, so as to look like painting:—*s.* Mosaic work.

MOSCHATEL, **mōs'-kät-el**, 161: *s.* A plant.

MOSQUE, **mōsk**, 189: *s.* A Mahometan temple.

MOSQUITO, **mōs-kē'-tō**, 145, 104: *s.* A stinging insect of warm climates.

MOSS=**mōss**, 17: *s.* A family of small plants with leafy stems and narrow simple leaves; it is a name also given to lichens, and some other small plants.

To Moss, *v. a.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

Mos'-sy, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.

Mos'-si-ness, *s.* State of being mossy.

☞ Among the compounds are **Moss'-clad** and **Moss'-grove**.

MOSS=**mōss**, 17: *s.* A morass.

Moss'-troop-er, *s.* One of the bandits that formerly infested the northern borders of England.

MOST, **mōst**, 116: *a. ad. and s.* The superlative of *more*, whether used as the comparative of *much* or of *many*: (see **More**); consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest:—*adv.* In the greatest degree: before an adjective it serves instead of the superlative termination in *est*:—*s.* Greatest number or part: it has become a substantive by the frequent suppression of words in connection with which it was originally an adjective.

Most'-ly, *ad.* For the greatest part.

Most'-what, (-hwōt, 56, 140) *ad.* For the most part. [Obs.]

MOSTICK=**mōs'-stick**, *s.* A maulstick used by painters.—See **Maul**.

MOT, **MOTET**.—See under **Motto**.

MOTE=**mōt**, *s.* A meeting. [Obs.]

MOTE=**mōts**: Mought, might, must. [Obs.]

MOTE=**mōts**, *s.* A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

MOTH=**mōth**, 17: *s.* An insect or worm that eats cloths, furs, &c., and afterwards becomes winged; figuratively, a silent consumer.

Moth'-y, 105: *a.* Full of moths.

Moth'-en, 114: *a.* Full of moths. [Fulke, 1580.]

To Moth'-eat, *v. a.* To eat or prey upon.

Moth'-ea-ten, 114: *a.* Eaten by moths.

☞ Among the compounds **Moth'-mullen** and **Moth'-wort** are plants.

MOTHER, **mūth'-er**, 116: *s. and a.* She that has borne offspring; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time; an appellation to a woman for her fostering qualities; a familiar term of address to a matron or old woman, except on solemn occasions always at present considered rude; in a special sense, now unfrequent, the hysterical passion as being imagined to proceed from the womb, though our old writers also often speak of it as an affection of men as well as of women:—*adj.* Native, natural; received by birth; received from parents or ancestors, vernacular.

To Moth'-er, *v. a.* To adopt as a child in quality of a mother. **To go a mothering** was to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived from visiting *mother* church on that day, and transferred afterwards to a real mother.

Moth'-er-ly, *a. and ad.* Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender, parental:—*adv.* [Donne.] In the manner of a mother.

Moth'-er-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a mother.

Moth'-er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

☞ The compounds are **Moth'-er-of-pearl**, (the shell in which pearls are generated, being a kind of coarse pearl;) **Moth'-er-of-thyme**, (a plant so called;) **Moth'-er-in-law**, (a husband's or wife's mother; also a step-mother;) **Moth'-er-wit**, (native wit;) **Moth'-er-wort**, (a herb,) &c.

MOTHER, **mūth'-er**, 116: *s.* A thick, slimy substance concentered in liquors, particularly in vinegar, different from scum or common lees.

Moth'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Having mother collected in it; having the nature of mother.

MOTH-MULLEN and **MOTHY**.—See under **Moth**.

MOTION, **mō'-shūn**, *s.* (Compare **To Move**.)

Constant change of place either of a whole body, or of the parts of a body, opposed to *rest*; animal life and action; change of posture; intestine action, particularly the peristaltic action of the bowels:—impulse communicated; impulse felt; proposal made, a sense now seldom extending beyond public assemblies, though of common occurrence formerly; a puppet, as a thing to which motion is communicated; hence, a puppet-show; which applications are also obsolete.

To Mo'-tion, 89: *v. a. and n.* To propose. [B. Jon.] —*adv.* To make proposal, to advise. [Milton.]

Mo'-tion-er, *s.* A mover. [Obs.]

Mo'-tion-less, *a.* Wanting motion, having no motion.

Mo'-tive, (**mō'-tiv**, 105, 189) *a. and s.* Causing

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

motion; tending to move:—*s.* That which determines the choice, that which incites or is of power to incite action; in a sense disused, mover.

Mo-tiv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of producing motion.

Mo'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which moves.

Mo'-tor-y, *a.* Giving motion.

MOTLEY=mōt'-lēy, *a.* Variegated in colour, dappled; hence, composed of different things, diversified.

MOTTO=mōt'-tō, *s.* A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

Mot, *s.* A motto. [Bp. Hall. B. Jon. Marston.]

Mo-ter', *s.* Literally, a little motto or strain, applied as a name to a short air in sacred music.

MOUGHT.—See **To Mow**. [Obs.]

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* (See also the following classes.) A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp, now discovered by microscope to be perfect plants: an *iron-mould* is a mistake or confusion for *iron-mole*, that is, iron spot or stain.

To Mould, *v. n.* and *a.* To contract mould:—*act.* To corrupt by mould.

Mould'-y, *a.* Overgrown with mould.

Mould'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being mouldy.

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* Earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made.

To Mould'-er, *v. n.* and *a.* To crumble into earth or dust; to wear or waste away:—*act.* To turn to dust, to crumble.

MOULD'-WARP, (-wārp, 140) *s.* A mole, so called from turning up the ground.

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form; the cast or form when received: the former sense extends to a piece of timber used in ship-building as a *pattern* for other timbers; and to the leaves between which gold is formed to their purpose by gold beaters: the texture of the skull; in Shakspeare, the body as giving shape to its garments: an *iron-mould* is a mistake.—See **Mould** in the preceding class.

To Mould, *v. a.* To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as bread.

Mould'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be moulded.

Mould'-er, *s.* One who moulds.

MOULD'-ING, *s.* An ornamental cavity in wood or stone.

To MOULT=mōult, 7, 108: *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers or hair; to lose feathers.

Moult'-ing, *s.* The act or operation by which certain animals periodically lose and change their feathers or hair.

To MOUNCH=mowntch, *v. a.* To munch, which see. [Shaks.]

MOUND=mound, *s.* Something raised; something raised to defend, usually a bank of earth and stone.

To Mound, *v. a.* To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *s.* A hill, a mountain; an artificial hill in a garden or other place; formerly, a public treasure or bank.

To MOUNT, *v. n.* and *a.* To rise on high; to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; to amount:—*act.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to get upon; to place on horseback,—hence, to furnish with a horse or horses; to raise or enhance by ornaments, as to *mount a sword*: *To mount a cannon*, to raise or set it on its wooden frame; *To mount guard*, to stand erect or in military posture for the purpose of guarding.

Mount'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascended.

Mount'-ant, *a.* Rising high. [Shaks.]

Mount'-er, *s.* One that mounts; one that keeps a mount or bank.

Mount'-ed, *a.* Raised; seated on horseback; enhanced or ornamented; furnished with guns.

Mount'-ing, *s.* Accent; enhancement or embellishment.

Mount'-ing-ly, *ad.* By ascent.

Mount'-e-nance, *s.* Amount of a thing in space. [Spenser.]

Mount'-y, 105: *s.* The rise of a hawk. [Sidney.]

MOUNT'-AIN, 99: *s.* and *a.* A large hill; any thing proverbially large:—*adj.* Found on the mountains; growing on, or pertaining to the mountains.

Mount'-a-net, *s.* A small hill. [Sidney.]

Mount'-ain-er', *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a rustic: the old word was *Mount'-ain-er*.

Mount'-ain-ess, 120: *a.* Full of mountains.

Mount'-ain-ous-ness, *s.* State of being mountainous.

~~See~~ Among the compounds are *Mount'-ain-green*, *Mount'-ain-blue*, (names of two varieties of carbonate of copper;) *Mount'-ain-soap*, (a mineral;) *Mount'-ain-parley*, *Mount'-ain-rose*, (names of plants;) &c.

MOUNT'-E-BANK, 158: *s.* A doctor that mounts on a bank in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures,—a common character of former days; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNT'-e-bank, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts and pretences. [Shaks.]

Mount'-e-bank-er-y, *s.* Quackery. [Hammond.]

~~See~~ **See MOURN**, &c. higher in the class.

To MOURN=mō'urn, 47, 134: *v. n.* and *a.* To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief:—*act.* To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

Mourn'-er, *s.* One that mourns.

Mourn'-ful, 117: *a.* Causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow.

Mourn'-ful-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

Mourn'-ful-ness, *s.* Sorrow, grief; show of grief.

Mourn'-ing, *s.* Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

Mourn'-ing-ly, *ad.* In the manner of mourning.

MOURNE=mō'urn, 189: *s.* The part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. [Sidney.]

MOUSE=mowc, } *s.* A little animal haunting

MICE=mice, *pl.* } houses and corn-fields; formerly a word of endearment.

~~See~~ The compounds are *Mouse'-ear*, (a plant;) *Mouse'-hawk*, (a hawk that devours mice;) *Mouse'-hole*, *Mouse'-hole*, (a hunt after a mouse; also a name for a kind of vessel;) *Mouse'-tail*, (besides its literal meaning, the name of a herb;) *Mouse'-trap*; &c.

To MOUSE, (mowz, 137, 189) *v. n.* and *a.* To catch mice; in an old figurative sense, to be sly and insidious:—*act.* [Shaks.] To tear in pieces as a cat tears a mouse.

Mous'-er, *s.* One that mouses, a cat.

MOUTH=mowth, *s.* The aperture in the head of an animal at which food is received, and voice emitted; hence, the opening of a vessel; the instrument of speaking; a speaker in burlesque language; cry, voice; words uttered, or what they express; distortion of the mouth, *wry face*: *Down in the mouth*, detected, mortified.

Mouth'-ful, 117: *s.* What the mouth contains at once; any small quantity.

Mouth'-less, *a.* Being without a mouth.

~~See~~ Other compounds are *Mouth'-friend*, (a mere professing friend;) *Mouth'-honour*, (honour insincerely ascribed;) *Mouth'-made*, (expressed insincerely;) *A out'-piece*, (the part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied; figuratively, one who speaks in the name of a number of persons;) &c.

To MOUTH, (mowth, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To utter with a voice affectively big or swelling; to reproach with terms of hyperbole; to grieve in the mouth; to seize in the mouth; to lick into form with the mouth, as a bear her cub:—*adv.* To speak in a big, swelling manner.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Mouthed, 114: *a.* Furnished with a mouth; seldom used but in composition, as *Four-mouthed*, (contumelious); *Mouth-mouthed*, (using soft language); *Hard-mouthed*, (not yielding to the bit, as a horse); &c.

Mouth'er, *s.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

Mouth'ing, *s.* Loud, pompous delivery.

To MOVE, *mōv*, 107, 189: *v. a. and n.* (See other relations of this class under Motion.) To put into motion, to communicate motion to; to put out of one place into another; to give impulse to; to propose, to recommend, (a sense which is not so largely applied as it used to be, having in some degree become appropriate to public assemblies;) to persuade, to prevail on; to touch pathetically; to affect in any way;—*new*. Not to be at rest; to change in place or posture; to have a certain direction of motion; to have vital action; to have motion of any kind.

Move, *s.* Act of moving, commonly used at chess.

Move'ment, *s.* Manner of moving; motion; excitement; in music, any single strain or part having the same measure.

Mo'ver, *s.* He or that which moves; specially, a proposer.

Mo'-va-ble, 101: *a. and s.* Capable of being moved; not fixed, portable; that may or does change from one time to another:—*a.* Any piece of furniture or part of a man's goods capable of being moved, in distinction from houses and lands, and fixtures of any kind: it is very commonly used in the plural.

Mo'-va-bly, *ad.* So as to be moved.

Mo'-va-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be moved.

Move'-less, *a.* That cannot be moved.

Mo'-ving, *a. and s.* Affecting; pathetic:—*s.* Motive; impulse.

Mo'-ving-ly, *ad.* Pathetically.

Mo'-ving-ness, *s.* Power to affect the passions.

Mo'-vent, (*mō'-vēnt*) *a. and s.* Moving:—*s.* That which moves. [Glanvil.]

MOW=*mow*, 31: *s.* A heap of corn or hay when housed; if not housed, it is called a *rick*.

To Mow, *v. n.* To make up a mow.

To Mow-burn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow.

To MOW=*mōw*=*mō*, 7, 108: *v. a. and n.* To cut down with a scythe; to cut sweepingly as with a scythe:—*new*. To cut grass; to gather in by cutting the produce of the earth.

Mow'er, 108, 36: *s.* One who mows down.

Mow'ing, *s.* The act of mowing.—See also the following classes.

MOW=*mow*, 31: *s.* A mouth made up, or wry mouth; distorted face.

☞ This is sometimes, but less correctly, spelled *Mos*, and as incorrectly pronounced *Mō*. [Obs.]

To Mow, *v. n.* To make mouths, to distort the face; an ape is said to *mow* and chatter.

Mow'ing, *s.* Grimace.—See also the foregoing and next classes.

To MOWE=*mow*, 31, 189, } *v. n.* To be able:
I **MOUGHT**, *mowt*, 31, 162, } it is the old form of *May* and *Must*: it is also to be met with under the forms *Mowes* and *Mown*; and is still familiar in the North, where it is sounded *Mun*. [Obs.]

Mow'ing, *s.* Ability.—See also above. [Chaucer.]

MOXA, *mōck'-sē*, 188: *s.* An Indian moss used for the goat by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE=*moil*, 189: *s.* A mule. [Carew.]

MUCH=*mutch*, *a. ad. and s.* (Comp. *More*, *superl. Most*.) Great in quantity; in the sense of great in number, as *much* people, it is obsolete:—in a great degree, by far: to a great degree; to a certain degree; about or nearly, with reference to a certain degree; often or long, with reference to a certain degree:—*s.* A great quantity, opposed to a little; more than enough; a certain quantity; an uncommon thing.

something strange: *To make much of*, to treat with great regard; to fondle; to pamper: *Much-at-one*, [Obs.] nearly of equal value: *Much* is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive; as *much'-loved*, *much'-endur'ing*.

Much'-ness, *s.* Quantity: [Obs.:] it is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, i. e. much of the same kind.

Much'-what, 56: *ad.* Nearly. [Locke.]

MUCIC.—See in the ensuing class.

MUCID=*mū'-cid*, *a.* Slimy, musty.

Mu'-cid-ness, *s.* Sliminess, mustiness.

Mu'-ci-LAGE, 105, 99: *s.* A slimy or viscous mass; one of the proximate elements of vegetables; the same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution; the liquor which moistens and lubricates certain parts of animal bodies.

Mu'-ci-lag'-i-nous, (*-lād'-gē-nūs*, 92, 120) *a.* Slimy, viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity; pertaining to the secretion of mucilage.

Mu'-ci-lag'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Sliminess, viscosity.

Mu'-cic, *a.* Obtained from gum, as *mucic acid*.

Mu'-cite, *s.* A substance in which mucic acid is combined with something else.

MUCK, *To MUCK*, &c.—See lower in the class.

☞ For *MUCKLE*, see *Mickle*.

☞ See *MUCRO*, *MUCRONATE*, hereafter.

Mu'-cus, *s.* A viscid fluid secreted by a membrane which lines all the cavities of the body that open externally; it is also used as the name of other animal fluids of a viscid quality.

Mu'-cous, *a.* Pertaining to mucus or resembling it, slimy, viscous; secreting mucus.

Mu'-cous-ness, *s.* The state of being mucous.

Mu'-cu-lent, *a.* Slimy, moist, and moderately viscous.

MUCK'-EN-DER, *s.* A linen cloth for wiping up the mucus or muck of the nose and mouth; an old word for a pocket handkerchief, also called a *Muck'-et-er*, and a *Muck'-in-ger*. [B. Jonson. Dorset.]

MUCK, *s.* Filth, particularly dung in a moist and viscous state; any mass of filth; any thing low, mean, and filthy. In the phrase, *To run a-muck*, the word has no relationship to this class, the phrase itself being derived from the Malays, in whose language *amuck* signifies to kill, and who, in cases of desperation, intoxicated themselves with opium, and, taking a dagger, run into public ways and attempt to kill all they meet, which they call *reasing a-muck'*.

To Muck, *v. a.* To manure with muck, to dung.

Muck'-y, 105: *a.* Nasty, filthy.

Muck'-i-ness, *s.* Nastiness, filth.

Muck'-heap, *Muck'-hill*, *s.* A dunghill.

Muck'-sweat, (*-swēt*, 120) *s.* Profuse sweat. [Vulgar.]

Muck'-worm, (*-wurm*, 141) *s.* A worm that lives in dung; figuratively, a miser: one of low, dirty pursuits.

To Muck'-ER, *v. a.* To hoard up, to get and save meanly. [Chaucer: still in colloq. use.]

Muck'-er-er, *s.* A miser, a niggard.

MUCRO=*mū'-crō*, [Lat.] *s.* A point. [Brown.]

Mu''-cro-na'-ted, *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point.

MUCULENT, **MUCUS**.—See with *Mucid*, &c.

MUD=*mūd*, *s.* Moist and soft earth such as is found in swamps, and lies at the bottom of still waters.

To Mud, *v. a.* To bury in mud; to make turbid; to pollute with dirt.

☞ The compounds are *Mud'-sucker*, (a sea-fowl);

Mud'-wall; *Mud'-walled*; *Mud'-wort*, (a plant); &c.

Mud'-dy, *a.* Foul with mud; turbid; impure, gross;

dark, not bright, not clear; cloudy in mind, dull.

Mud'-di-ly, *ad.* In a muddy manner.

Mud'-di-ness, *s.* State of being muddy.

To Mud'-dy, *v. a.* To make muddy.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

MUL

Mud'-died, (-dīd, 114) *a.* Turbid; soiled; cloudy; confused in mind.
 The compounds are *Mud'-dy-brained*; *Mud'-dy-headed*, &c.
 To MUD'-dle, *v. a. and n.* To make turbid; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupefy:—*new.* To contract filth; to be employed *so* as to contract dirt; to be occupied meanly and with confusion of objects.
 Mud'-dle, 101: *s.* A confused or turbid state; dirty confusion. [Colloq.]
 To MUE.—See To Mew, or To Moo.
 MUFF=mūf, *s.* A cover into which both hands are thrust for keeping them warm; it is generally made of fur.
 MUFFIN=mūf'-fin, *s.* A light round spongy cake which is usually toasted and buttered for the less substantial meals.
 To MUFFLE, mūf'-fl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To wrap, to cover, particularly the face or any part of it; to involve, to conceal; to wind something round a sonorous instrument in order to deaden its sound:—*new.* To speak as with a muffled voice.
 Muf'-fler, *s.* A part of female dress by which the face was partially or almost wholly covered: it is often alluded to by our old writers.
 MUFTI, mūf'-tēy, 105: *s.* The high priest of the Mahometans.
 MUG=mūg, *s.* An earthen or metal vessel for drinking from, or to hold liquid for drinking; a jug, a cup.
 Mug'-house, *s.* An ale-house.
 MUGGLETONIAN, mūg'-gl-tō'-nē-ān, 90: *s.* One of a sect that, about the year 1657, followed one Muggleton, a journeyman tailor who set up for a prophet.
 MUGGY, mūg'-guēy, 77, 105: *a.* Moist, damp; close or warm and unelastic, as the atmosphere at many seasons: *Mug'-gish*, less in use, has the same meaning.
 MUGIENT, mū'-gē-ēnt, 90: *a.* Bellowing.
 MUGIL=mū'-jīl, *s.* The mullet.
 MUGWORT, mūg'-wurt, 141: *s.* A plant.
 MULATIO.—See under Mule.
 MULBERRY, mūl'-bēr-tēy, *s.* The berry of a large tree; the tree itself.
 MULCH=mūltch, *s.* Half-rotten straw.
 MULCT=mūkt, *s.* A fine; a penalty.
 To Mulct, *v. a.* To punish by imposing a pecuniary or other fine.
 Mulc'-tu-ar-y, 147: *a.* Punishing with fine.
 MULE=mūle, *s.* An animal of mongrel breed, but particularly the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass.
 Mu'-lish, *a.* Obstinate as a mule.
 Mu'-let-ter', *s.* A mule driver.
 MU-LAT'-TO, *s.* A man or woman of parents the one black, the other white.
 MULEBRITY, mūl'-lē-ēb'-rē-tēy, *s.* Womanhood, the correspondent word to Virility: also, effeminacy.
 MU'-LI-ER, *s.* The Latin word for woman or wife, used as a term in law to signify one who is born of a wife in distinction from one born of a concubine: in particular, it means one born after wedlock, though begotten before.
 MULL=mūl, 155: *s.* Dust, rubbish. [Obs.]
 MULL'-lock, *s.* Rubbish. [Chaucer.]
 MULL=mūl, *s.* A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [Scottish.]
 To MULL=mūl, *v. a.* To soften and reduce the force of the spirit; hence, to heat as wine, and to make sweet by sugar and spice.
 MULLAGATAWNY, mūl'-ld-gd-tāw'-nēy, *s.*

MUL

Literally, pepper-water: it is the epithet of an East-Indian curry soup.
 MULLEN=mūl'-lēn, *s.* A plant.
 MULLER=mūl'-ler, *s.* A stone held in the hand for grinding any substance on another stone: it is often wrongly called a mullet.
 MULLET=mūl'-lēt, *s.* A sea fish that haunts the shore and roots in the sand like a hog.
 MULLIGRUBS, mūl'-lē-grūbz, 105, 143: *s. pl.* Twistings of the bowels; ill humour as from *sneak* a cause; the sullen. [An old word, but low.]
 MULLION, mūl'-yōn, 146: *s.* A division or bar in a window.
 To Mull'-ion, *v. a.* To shape, or make with mullions.
 MULLOCK.—See under Moll (rubbish.)
 MULSE=mūlce, *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
 MULTANGULAR, mūl-tāng'-ū-lar, 158: *a.* Having many angles, polygonal.
 Mul-tan'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* With many corners.
 Mul-tan'-gu-lar-ness, *s.* State of being polygonal.
 MUL'-ti-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having many capsules. [Bot.]
 MUL'-ti-CA'-YOUS, 120: *a.* Having many holes or cavities.
 MUL'-ti-VA'-RI-ous, 90, 41, 120: *a.* Having many varieties of modes or relations; having great multiplicity.
 Mul'-ti-fa'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With great multiplicity.
 Mul'-ti-fa'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being multifarious.
 MUL'-ti-VID, *a.* Having many divisions.
 Mul-tif'-i-dous, 87: *a.* Multifold.
 MUL'-ti-FLO'-ROUS, 120: *a.* Having many flowers.
 MUL'-ti-FORM, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.
 Mul'-ti-form'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Diversity of forms or shapes subsisting in the same thing.
 MUL'-ti-GEN'-ER-ous, 120: *a.* Having many kinds.
 MUL-TIJ'-T-GOUS, 87, 109, 120: *a.* Consisting of many pairs.
 MUL'-ti-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having many sides.
 MUL'-ti-LIN'-E-AL, 90: *a.* Having many lines.
 MUL'-ti-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having many cells.
 MUL-TIL'-O-QUOUS, (-kwūs, 120) *a.* Talking much or in many words; very loquacious.
 MUL'-ti-NOM'-I-NOUS, 120: *a.* Having many names: Multinomial and Multinomial have the same meaning.
 MUL-TIP'-A-ROUS, 87, 120: *a.* Producing many at a birth.
 MUL-TIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Divided into many parts.
 MUL'-ti-PEDE, *s.* An insect with many feet.
 MUL'-ti-PLEX, 188: *a.* Having many folds, applied particularly to petals lying over each other in folds.
 Mul'-ti-ple, *a. and s.* Manifold:—*s.* A number several times another number, as 12 is a multiple of 3; a common multiple is one that is a multiple of two or more numbers, as 12 is a multiple of 3 and of 4.
 Mul'-ti-pli'-a-ble, &c.—See below the next word.
 To Mul'-ti-ply, (mūl'-tē-plīy, 105, 6) *v. a. and s.* To make many, to increase in number; to make more by generation or accumulation; to involve a certain number of times:—*new.* To grow in number, to increase.
 Mul'-ti-pli'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be multiplied.
 Mul'-ti-pli'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.
 Mul'-ti-pli'-er, *s.* One who multiplies; the multiplier.
 Mul'-ti-plicand', *s.* The number to be multiplied in an arithmetical operation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. j'ow, 55: a, e, i, &c. mūle, 171.

Mul'-ti-plic-a-tē, *a.* Consisting of more than one.
Mul'-ti-plic-a-tōr, *s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

Mul'-ti-plic-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number; specially, the increasing a number by additions of itself a certain number of times.

Mul'-ti-plic-a-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to multiply.

Mul'-ti-plic'-i-ty, (-pliss'-ē-tē, 84, 92, 105) *s.* State of being many; condition of being more than one of the same kind.

Mul'-ti-plic'-ious, (-plish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Manifold. [Out of use.]

MUL-TIP'-O-TENT, 87: *a.* Having power to do many things.

MUL'-TI-PRES'-ENCE, (-prēs'-ēnce, 151) *s.* The power or act of being present in many places at once.

MUL-TIS'-CI-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Knowing many things, having variety of knowledge.

MUL'-TI-SIL'-I-QUOUS, (-kwūs, 188, 120) *a.* Having many pods or seed vessels,—corniculate.

MUL-TIS'-O-NOUS, 87, 120: *a.* Having many sounds.

MUL'-TI-SYL'-LA-BLE, 101: *s.* A word of many syllables,—a polysyllable.

MUL'-TI-TUDE, *s.* The state of being many; a number collectively; a great number indefinitely; a crowd or throng.

Mul'-ti-tu'-di-nous, 120: *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MUL-TIV'-A-GANT, 87: *a.* Wandering many times or much; *Multivagos* is the same: they are scarcely used.

MUL'-TI-VALVE, 105, 189: *s.* and *a.* An animal having a shell of many valves.—*adj.* Having many valves.

Mul'-ti-val'-vu-lar, 34: *a.* Having many valves.

MUL'-TI-VEN'-SANT, *a.* Changing many times, assuming many changes.

MUL-TIV'-I-ous, 90: *a.* Having many ways.

MUL-TOC'-U-LAR, 34: *a.* Having many eyes.

MULTURE=**mūl'-tōre**, 147: *s.* A grist or grinding; the corn ground. [Local.]

MUM=**mūm**, *s.* Ale brewed with wheat.

MUM=**mūm**, *interj.* and *a.* Silence! hush! this meaning may be expressed to the eyes by closing the lips; in which situation, if voice be uttered, a sound something like this is produced.—*adj.* Silent.

Mum'-bud-get *interj.* "Be silent and secret!" or, "I'll be silent and secret!" used on ludicrous occasions when the parties concerned meant to signify that they understood each other. [Obs.]

To MUM'-BLE, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To mutter, to speak with the lips or mouth partly closed; to chew or bite softly or partly with the lips as one who has lost his teeth.—*act.* To utter with the lips half closed; to mouth gently; to utter imperfectly, to slubber over, to suppress.

Mum'-bler, 36: *s.* One that mumbles.

Mum'-bling-ly, *ad.* With a low inarticulate utterance.

Mum'-ble-news', 151: *s.* A tale bearer. [Shaks.]

To MUMM, *v. n.* To play a masker's part by keeping silence in the midst of frolicking and antic tricks.

Mum'-mer, 36: *s.* Originally, one who gesticulated without speaking; thence, a masker, a performer in masked plays; a buffoon.

Mum'-mer-y, *s.* Masking, frolick in masks; foolery: it is sometimes written Mommery.

Mum'-ming, *a.* Pertaining to a masking.

MUMMY, **mūm'-mēy**, 105: *s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; a dead body preserved; the dried flesh of a human body embalmed with myrrh and spice; the liquor running from such mummy when newly prepared; hence, any

gum; among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting: *To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly.

To MUM'-mē-fy, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make a mummy of.

To MUMP=**mūmp**, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *To Mumble*.) *To nibble*, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; and, from the similarity of motion in the mouth, to talk low and quick; hence, in cant language, to beg; and hence, to play a beggar's trick, to deceive, to cheat:—*new*. To move the jaw quickly; to chatter like an ape; to implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth.

Mump'-er, *s.* A beggar in cant language.

Mump'-ing, *s.* Begging tricks; perhaps sometimes used for *mumming*.

MUMPS, *s. pl.* Sullenness, silent anger; (Compare *Mum*;) a disease in which the glands about the throat and jaws are swelled.

To MUNCH=**mūntch**, *v. a.* and *n.* To chew by great mouthfuls: it is an old, but low word; the other form and pronunciation, *To Mounch*, somewhat raise it:—See *Macbeth*, l. 3.

Munch'-er, 36: *s.* One that munches.

MUNDANE=**mūn'-dāne**, *a.* Belonging to the world.

Mun-dan'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Worldliness. [Unusual.]

Mun-div'-a-gant, 87: *a.* Wandering through the world.

MUNDATION, **MUNDIC**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To MUNDIFY, **mūn'-dē-fy**, 6: *v. a.* To make clean.

Mun-dif'-i-ca-tive, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing:—*s.* A medicine to cleanse.

Mun'-di-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A cleansing; a washing away of dross or inferior matter.

MUN'-DA-TOR'-Y, *a.* Having power to cleanse.

Mun-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of cleansing.

MUN'-DIC, *s.* A mineral substance found in tin mines, so called from its cleanly, shining appearance.

MUNDIVAGANT.—See under *Mundane*.

MUNDUNGUS, **mūn-dūng'-gūs**, 158: *s.* Stinking tobacco: a cant word. [Phillips.]

MUNERARY, **mū'-nēr-ār-ēy**, 129, 105: *a.* Having the nature of a gift: To Munerate, Muneration, &c., are not in use.—See *To Remunerate*, &c.

MUNGREL.—See *Mongrel*.

MUNICIPAL, **mū-niss'-ē-pāl**, 81, 92: *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city; pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation, as *municipal law*, which is that prescribed for civil conduct by the supreme power in a state.

Mu-nic'-i-pal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* In France, a certain district or division of the country and people.

MUNIFICENT, **mū-nif'-ē-cēt**, 105: *a.* Liberal, generous.

Mu-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Liberality; act of giving.—See also in the next class.

Mu-nif'-i-cent-ly, *ad.* Liberally.

To MUNITE=**mū-nī-tē**, *v. a.* To fortify, to strengthen. [Bacon.]

Mu-nif'-ion, (-nish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials of war; hence, materials for commerce.

Mu-ni-ment, *s.* That which protects or defends; fortification; support; record, evidence of a right in property, charter.

Mu-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Preparation for defence: [Spenser:] See its proper sense in the previous class.

MUNNION, **mūn'-yōn**, 146: *s.* A mullion, of which it is probably a corruption.

MUNS, **mūnz**, 143: *s. pl.* The mouth and chops; a vulgar word.

MURAL, **MURAGE**.—See under *Mure*.

MURDER=**mur'-der**, 36: *s.* The killing of a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ſhīn, 166: thēn, 166

human being with malice aforethought: it is used in-
terjectionally when life is in danger.
To Mur'-der, *v. a.* To kill unlawfully; to destroy,
to put an end to.
Mur'-der-er, *s.* One who is guilty of murder; a
small piece of ordnance called also a *Murdering-piece*.
Mur'-der-ess, *s.* A female murderer.
Mur'-der-ment, *s.* Murder. [Fairfax.]
Mur'-der-ous, 120: *a.* Guilty of murder; bloody;
producing murder; addicted to blood.
Mur'-der-ous-ly, *ad.* In a bloody or cruel manner.
MURE=mūr, 49: *s.* A wall. [Shaks.]
To Mure, *v. a.* To enclose in walls.
Mu'-ren-ger, *s.* An overseer of a wall.
Mu'-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall.
Mu'-rage, *s.* Money paid for repair of walls.
MURIATED, mūr'-ē-a'-tēd, 49, 105: *a.* Put
in brine. [Evelyn.]
Mu'-RI-A-CITE, *s.* A stone composed of salt, sand,
and gypsum.
Mu'-RI-AT'-IC, 88: *a.* Partaking of the nature of
brine or of salt: the *muratic acid* is an acid obtained
from marine salt.
Mu'-ri-ate, *s.* A salt formed by muratic acid com-
bined with a base.
Mu'-RI-A-TY'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing
muratic substances or salt.
MURICATED, mūr'-ē-ca'-tēd, 49: *a.* Formed
with sharp points; having the surface armed with
prickles.
Mu'-RI-CITE, *s.* Fossil remains of the *murex*, a genus
of shells.
MURINE, mūr'-īn, 49, 105: *a.* Pertaining to
mice.
MURK=murk, 39: *s.* Darkness, obscurity.
Mur'-ky, *a.* Dark, cloudy, wanting light.
MURMUR=mur'-mur, 39: *s.* A low continued
or frequently repeated sound; a complaint half sup-
pressed.
To Mur'-mur, *v. a.* To give a low sound, as of a
running stream, or of flame agitated by the wind; to
utter secret and sullen discontent, with *at* before
things, and *against* before persons.
Mur'-mur-er, *s.* One who murmurs
Mur'-mur-ing, *s.* Complaint half suppressed.
Mur'-mur-ing-ly, *ad.* Mutteringly.
Mur'-mur-ous, 120: *a.* Exciting murmur.
MUR'-MU-RA'-TION, *s.* A low sound. [A Latinism.]
MURNIVAL, mur'-nē-vāl, *s.* Four cards of a
suit. [Ainsworth.]
MURR=mur, 155: *s.* A catarrh. [Obs.]
MURRAIN=mur'-rāin, 99: *s.* and *a.* The plague
in cattle:—*adj.* Infected with murrain.
MURRE, mur', 189: *s.* A kind of bird.
MURREY=mūr'-rēy, *a.* Of the colour of a Moor,
darkly red.
MURRHINE, mūr'-rīn, 164: *a.* Made of a
stone which the ancients called *murra*; also applied
to a delicate porcelain brought, as Pliny says, from
Persia; and to a delicate wine.
MURRION, mūr'-rē-ōn, *s.* A morion; which see.
MUSARD.—See *Muser*, under *To Muse*.
MUSCADEL=mūs'-cā-dēl, *s.* (Compare *Musk*.)
A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear:
the grape is also called *Mus'cat*, and the wine and
pear *Mus'cadine*.
MUSCLE, mūs'-sl, 156, 101: *s.* The fleshy fibrous
part of an animal body which is the immediate instru-
ment of motion acting voluntarily or involuntarily:—
See also *Mus'el*.
Mus'-cu-lous, 120: *a.* Full of muscles; strong,
brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

Mus'-cu-lar, *a.* Relating to muscles; performed by
muscles; muscular, strong, brawny.
Mus'-cu-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being mus-
cular.
MUSCOSITY, mūs'-cōs'-ē-tēty, *s.* Mossiness
MUSCOVADO=mūs'-cō-vā'-dō, *s.* Unrefined
sugar.
MUSCULAR, &c.—See under *Muscle*.
MUSE, mūz, 151: *s.* Properly, song, but in pre-
sent usage the deity or power of song.—See also in
the ensuing class.
Muse'-less, *a.* Regardless of poetry or literature.
[Milton.]
Mu'-se-UM, (-zē'-ūm) *s.* A name first given to the
colleges of the learned at Alexandria as devoted to
the Muses or learning; it now means a repository of
learned curiosities.
To MUSE, mūz, 151: *v. n.* and *a.* To ponder,
to study in silence; to be absent of mind, to be in a
brown study or reverie; to ponder with wonder or
amazement:—*act.* [Thomson.] To meditate on.
Muse, *s.* Deep thought; absence of mind, reverie.—
See also above.
Mu'-sing, *s.* Meditation.
Mu'-ser, *s.* One who muses; a day dreamer: Chaucer
uses *Mus'ard*, with the same meaning.
Muse'-ful, 117: *a.* Silently thoughtful.
MUSER, mū'-zēr, 151: *s.* A gap in a hedge.
[Shaks.]
MUSEUM.—See under *Muse*.
MUSH=mūsh, *s.* Meal of maize boiled in water.
MUSHROOM=mūsh'-room, *s.* A fungus; a
plant of several kinds springing up suddenly on damp-
hills or in moist rich ground; it is a common name,
but it is sometimes used to distinguish the edible plant
from the toadstool: figuratively, an upstart.
Mush'-room-stone, *s.* A fossil said to produce mush-
rooms.
MUSIC, mū'-zick, 151: *s.* (Compare *Muse*.) The
science of the division, succession, and combination
of sounds with a view to delight; the art of delighting
the ear and affecting the mind by sounds; instru-
mental or vocal melody, or harmony.
Mu'-si-cal, *a.* Melodious; harmonious; belonging to
music; employed in music.
Mu'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* In a musical manner.
Mu'-si-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being musical.
Mu'-sic'-ian, (-zish'-ān, 147) *s.* One skilled in the
science of harmony; a performer on a musical instru-
ment.
☞ The former sense of this word is scarcely expressed
by it, accustomed as we are to understand it only in
the latter: some phrase, as *scientific musician*, or
musical composer, is commonly employed to mark the
difference.
☞ Among the compounds are *Mu'sic-book*, *Mu'sic-*
master, &c.
MUSING.—See under *To Muse*.
MUSK=musk, *s.* A very powerful perfume pro-
cured from a little bag near the navel of an animal
inhabiting the mountainous parts of the East Indies;
also the name of the animal.
To Musk, *v. a.* To perfume with musk.
Mus'-y, *a.* Smelling of musk; perfumed.
Musk'-i-ness, *s.* The scent of musk.
Musk'-cat, *s.* The animal called a musk.
☞ Other compounds are *Musk'-ox*, *Musk'-rat*, (animals
of America;) and, if they are not compounds rather
of the leading word following,—*Musk'-apple*, *Musk'-*
cherry, *Musk'-melon*, *Musk'-pear*, &c.
MUSK=musk, *s.* A moss, or mossy flower; the
grape flower: hence the *Musk'-rose*, (unless it is rather
a compound of the previous word;) *Musk'-seed*, (a
plant;)=*Musk'-wood*, (a plant;) &c.
MUSKET=mūs'-kēt, 14: *s.* A soldier's hand gun:
as applied to a young hawk,—see *Eyas-musket*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōō, *i. e.* *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *māde*, 171.

MUT

Mus'-ket-er', *s.* A soldier whose weapon is a musket.
Mus'-ket-ry, *s.* Muskets, or musketeers, collectively.
Mus'-ket-oon', *s.* A short gun or blunderbuss; one whose weapon is a musketoon.
MUSKITO, MUSQUITO.—See Mosquito.
MUSKY, &c.—See under Musk.
MUSLIN, müs'-lín, *s.* A sort of fine cotton cloth, originally obtained only from the East.
Mus'-li-net', *s.* A coarser muslin; coarse cloth.
MUSROL, müs'-róle, 116: *s.* The nose-band of a horse's bridle.
MUSS=müss, *s.* A scramble. [Shaks. Dryden.]
MUSSEL=müs'-sl, 114: *s.* A bivalve shell-fish, also spelled Muscle.
MUSSTATION, müs'-sē-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Murmur, grumble. [Little used.]
MUSSULMAN=müs'-sül-mān, *s.* Literally, an orthodox believer; a Mahometan.
Mus'-sul-man-ish, *a.* Mahometan.
MUST=müst, *v. n.* (An imperfect verb, always used as auxiliary to another, expressed or implied: it has no inflections.) To be obliged, to be by necessity.
MUST=müst, *s.* Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.
To MUST=müst, *v. a. and n.* To make mouldy:—*new.* To grow mouldy.
Must'-y, *a.* Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and solid, stale, spoiled with age; vapid; dull, heavy, wanting practice in life.
Must'-ly, 105: *ad.* Mouldily.
Must'-i-ness, *s.* Mould; damp foulness.
MUSTACHE, müs'-tāsh, 170: } *s.* The hair
Mustaches, müs'-tāsh-ēz, *pl.* } when suffered
to grow on the upper lip: it is a corruption of the
French word: a corruption of the Italian word is in
almost equal use, namely, *Mustachio*, which we pro-
nounce müs'-tāsh-ē.
MUSTARD=müs'-tard, 34: *s.* A plant; the seed
of the plant beaten and mixed into a soft mass for a
condiment.
MUSTEE, müs'-tee', *s.* A name in the West Indies
for a person of mixed blood.
To MUSTER=müs'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To as-
semble for military duty; to bring together:—*new.*
To assemble as soldiers; to meet in one place.
Mus'-ter, *s.* An assembling of troops for review; an
assembling; a register or roll; a collection, or the
act of collecting: *To pass muster*, to pass without cen-
sure as one among a number.
☞ The compounds are *Mus'-ter-book'*, (a book in which
forces are registered;) *Mus'-ter-mas'-ter*, (he who keeps
the account of the troops;) *Mus'-ter-roll'*, (the register
of each company, troop, or regiment;) &c.
MUSTINESS, MUSTY.—See under To Must.
MUTABLE, mü'-tā-bl, 101: *s.* Subject to
change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.
Mu'-ta-bile-ness, *s.* Changeableness, uncertainty.
Mu'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Mutableness; change of mind.
Mu'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Change, alteration. }
MUTE=müte, *a. and s.* Silent; uttering no sound;
not pronounced:—*a.* One that cannot or does not
speak; a mute character in a play; an attendant at
a funeral; a person in a law-court that stands silent
when he ought to plead; a letter whose utterance is
perceived by its effect on other sounds rather than by
its own sound; a little utensil of wood or brass to
deaden the sound of a musical instrument.
Mute'-ly, *ad.* Silently.
Mute'-ness, *s.* Silence; aversion to speak.
To MUTE=müte, *v. n.* To dung as birds.
Mute, *s.* The dung of birds.—See also above.
Mu'-ting, *s.* The dung of birds.

MYO

To MUTILATE, mü'-tē-lāte, 105: *v. a.* To
deprive of some essential part.
Mu'-ti-late, *a.* Mutilated, [Brown:] the reverse of
luculent, as applied in botany to flowers: *Mu'-ti-
lous* has also been used.
Mu'-ti-la-tor, 38: *s.* One that mutilates.
Mu'-ti-la'-tion, *s.* Deprivation of an essential
part: it is applied with this general meaning to any
kind of subject, but is very often used specially in
the sense of castration.
MUTINE, mü'-tīn, 105: *s.* A mover of insurrec-
tion; a mutineer. [Shaks.]
To Mu'-tine, *v. n.* To rise in insurrection. [Shaks.]
To Mu'-ti-ny, 105: *v. n.* To rise against authority;
to move sedition; in a more limited but at present the
usual sense, to rise against military or naval au-
thority.
Mu'-ti-ny, *s.* An insurrection, particularly against
military or naval authority.
Mu'-ti-neer', *s.* One who joins in a mutiny.
Mu'-ti-nous, 120: *a.* Seditious; disposed to mutiny.
Mu'-ti-nous-ly, *ad.* In a mutinous manner.
Mu'-ti-nous-ness, *s.* Disposition to mutiny.
To MUTTER=müt'-ter, 36: *v. n. and a.* To
grumble; to murmur:—*act.* To utter with imperfect
articulation, to grumble forth.
Müt'-ter, *s.* Murmur, obscure utterance.
Müt'-ter-er, *s.* Grumbler, murmurer.
Müt'-ter-ing, *s.* A murmuring, a grumbling.
Müt'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a muttered manner.
MUTTON=müt'-tn, 114: *s.* Originally, a sheep,
but this sense is obsolete or ludicrous; the flesh of a
sheep prepared for food.
Müt'-ton-fist, *a.* A large red brawny hand.
MUTUAL=mü'-tū-āl, 147: *a.* Reciprocal, each
acting in turn or correspondently to another.
Mu'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally, in return.
Mu'-tu-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Reciprocation.
Mu'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* Act of borrowing. [Bp. Hall.]
Mu'-tu-a-ti'-ions, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Borrowed.
[Unusual.]
MUTULE=mü'-tūle, *s.* A sort of square modil-
lion in the cornices of the Doric order.
MUZZLE, mü'-zl, 101: *s.* The mouth of any
thing; a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting.
To Muz'-zle, *v. n. and a.* To bring the mouth near,
[L'Estrange:]—*act.* To bind the mouth, as of a dog,
to prevent biting; hence, to restrain from hurting; in
a low and now unusual sense, to fondle with the
mouth close.
MUZZY, mü'-zēy, *a.* (Compare To Muz-e.) Be-
wildered as by liquor. [Vulgar.]
MY=mȳ: often mē, 176: *pron.* (See I and Mine.)
Belonging to me.
MYNCHEN=mīntch'-ēn, *s.* A nun. [Obs.]
MYNHEER=mīn-hēr', *s.* Sir, or My Lord, as a
compellation among the Dutch; in English use, a
Dutchman.
MYOGRAPHY, mī-ōg'-rā-fēy, 87: *s.* A de-
scription, or the art of describing, the muscles.
My-ōg'-raphist, *s.* One skilled in myography.
My-o-graph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to myo-
graphy.
My-o-i-o-gy, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which
teaches the nature and use of the muscles.
My-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to myology.
My-o'-o-my, 87: *s.* Anatomy or dissection of the
muscles.
MYOPY, mī-ō-pēy, 81, 105: *s.* Literally, a shut-
ting or winking of the eye, applied as a name to short-
sightedness.
My'-ope, *s.* A short-sighted person: the plural *My'-
opes* coinciding with the classical plural is often pro-
nounced in three syllables, my'-o-pees; (Prin. 101.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MYRIAD, mŷr'-rê-äd, 129: *s.* The number of ten thousand; a large number indefinitely.

Myr'-i-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* A commander of ten thousand men.

Myr'-i-a-me'-ter, *s.* Ten thousand French meters.

Myr'-i-o-li'-ter, *s.* Ten thousand French liters.

MYRICA, mŷr'-ê-cä, *s.* A tree reckoned unlucky by the ancients; it grew by stagnant waters, and was used to bind the heads of criminals; it is the modern name of a genus of plants; a wax obtained from the myrica yields a substance called Myr'-i-cin.

MYRMIDON, mer'-mê-dôn, 35, 105, 18: *s.* Primarily, one of the soldiers of Achilles; hence, one of a ruffianly number under some leadership.

MYROBALAN, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

MYRRH, mer, 35, 155, 164: *s.* A gum-resin imported chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia; it was well known to the ancients, who gave it this name because with them it was considered one of their best ointments.

☞ See **MYRRHINE**, which is not related to this word, under the more proper spelling, **Murrhine**.

MYR-OF-O-LIST, (mêr'-ôp'-ô-liät) *s.* A seller of ointments or perfumery.

MYR-ON'-A-LAN, 18: *s.* A fruit of which the name implies an ointment and a nut,—a fleshy fruit with a stone and kernel, formerly much imported in a dried state from the East Indies for use in medicine.

MYRRHINE.—See **Murrhine**.

MYRTIFORM.—See below.

MYRTLE, mer'-tl, 35, 101: *s.* A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

Myr'-ti-form, *a.* Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYSELF, mê-sëlf, 105: *pron.* I or Me with emphasis; also, the reciprocal of I.

MYSTAGOGUE, MYSTERIOUS, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

MYSTERY, mŷs'-têr-êy, 105: *s.* Literally, that which is so closed or shut up that we cannot reach it; something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; any thing artfully obscure, an enigma; a miracle-play; (the latter is the more proper name—Mystery is a name of late adoption;) a trade or calling, to which this name has been applied by a mistake or corruption of the original word *maist'ery* or *maistry*.

Mys'-te'-ri-al, 43: *a.* Mysterious. [B. Jon.]

Mys'-te'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Containing a mystery; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

Mys'-te'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a mysterious manner.

Mys'-te'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being mysterious.

To Mys'-ter-ize, *v. a.* To explain as enigmas. [Brown.]

Mys'-tic, 88: *a. and s.* Sacredly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure:—*s.* One of a religious sect who profess to have a direct intercourse with the spirit of God; a sect of this character existed of old in the Christian church.

Mys'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Mystic; emblematic.

Mys'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a mystical manner.

Mys'-ti-cal-ness, *a.* The quality of being mystical.

Mys'-ti-cism, 158: *s.* The doctrine or pretences of the Mystics.

To Mys'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a.* To render obscure; to treat in such a way as purposely to perplex; hence, the scarcely authorized word *Myst'ifica'tion*.

Mys'-ta-gogue, (-gôg, 107) *s.* One who leads the way into, or interprets mysteries; also, one who shows church relics.

Mys'-ta-gog'-i-cal, (-gôd'-gê-cäl) *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

Mys'-te'-ri-arch, (-ark, 161) 43: *s.* One who presides over mysteries.

MYTHIC=mŷth'-ick, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a
Mythical, mŷth'-ê-cäl. } fable, fabulous.

MY-THOO'-RA-PHER, (-fer, 163) 105, 87: *s.* A writer of fables.

MY-THOL'-O-GR, (mê-thol'-ô-gêy) *s.* Literally, the science of fables or a discourse on fables; appropriately, the science of those fables which constitute the religious system and the poetical machinery of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

To My-thol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

My-thol'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in mythology; one that mythologizes.

Myth'-o-log'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to mythology;

Myth'-o-log'-i-cal, } fabulous.

Myth'-o-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner suited to mythology.

MYTILITE, mŷt'-ê-lŷt, 92: *s.* A petrified shell of an order called *mytilus*.

N.

N is popularly the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the fourteenth: see J: its sound is the 71st element of the schemes prefixed. It forms, when followed by *g*, (unless this is rendered soft by *s* or *i*), a digraph, whose proper sound is the 72d element; and it often has this sound in its single capacity. See Prin. 158. It is generally silent after *m*, and sometimes after *l*. See Prin. 156. As abbreviations, N.B. stand for *Nota Bene*, note well: N.S. for *New Style*: N^o. for *Numero*, which is French and Italian for number.

To NAB=năb, *v. a.* To catch unexpectedly or without warning; a low word.

NABOB=nă'-bôb, *s.* The title of an East Indian prince; hence, a European who has enriched himself in the East.

☞ This is the proper pronunciation adopted and established by us, though *Na-bob* is said to be nearer the native mode of sounding it.

NACRE, nă'-cur, 159: *s.* Mother of pearl, or the white substance in the interior of a shell.

Na'-cre-ous, 120: *a.* Having a pearly lustre.

Na'-crite, *s.* A rare mineral consisting of scaly parts, glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel, and a greenish white colour.

NADIR=nă'-der, 36: *s.* The point under feet directly opposite the zenith.

NÆVE=nêv, 103: *s.* A spot. [Dryden.]

NAFF=năff, *s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG=năg, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language; a paramour in contempt.

NAGGY, năg'-guêy, *a.* Contentions. [Local.] **To Nag** (to scold) occurs only in low language.

NAIAD=năy'-äd, 1, 146: *s.* A water-nymph: the plural is regular, *Naiads*, but the classical plural *Nai'-a-des* (-dêz, 101) is sometimes used, with manifest impropriety if the English singular occurs in the same composition.

NAIL=năil, *s.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talon of a bird; the claw of a beast; a spike of metal by which things are fastened; the boss, stud, or head of a nail; a measure of length, 2½ inches, as being taken from the thumb-nail to the second joint: *On the nail*, into the hand.

To Nail, *v. a.* To fasten or stud with nails; to spike or stop the vent as of a cannon.

Nail'-er, *s.* One that nails; one that makes nails.

Nail'-er-y, *s.* A nail manufactory.

NAIVETE, nă'-êv-tă, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Simplicity, unconscious plainness, ingenuousness.

NAKED=nă'-kêd, 14: *a.* Having no clothes on, bare, uncovered; hence, unarmed, defenceless; unconcealed; mere, bare; not enclosed; not assisted with glasses: some old authors have *To Nake* as a verb.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gatŷ-wăy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gôd: j'ôš, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171,

Na'-ked-ly, *ad.* Barely; simply; evidently.

Na'-ked-ness, *s.* State of being naked.

NALL, *nāl*, *s.* A sawl or awl.

NAMBYPAMBY, *nām'-bēy-pām'-bēy*, *a.* Raising contempt by prettinesses. [Colloq.]

NAME=*nāme*, *s.* That by which any person or thing is called, whether spoken or written, proper or common, established or imputed; an appellation; a person; distinctively, a good name, a name held in honour; hence, reputation, character, renown; also the quality, office, or power, inherent in the person named: *To call names*, to give opprobrious names to.

To Name, *v. a.* To discriminate by giving a name to, to mention by name; to mention; to title.

Na'-mer, *s.* One that names or calls by name.

Name'-ly, *ad.* To mention by name; particularly, specially.

Name'-less, *a.* Having no name; having an unknown name, undistinguished.

Name'-sake, *s.* One that has the same name with another.

NANKEEN=*nān-kēn'*, *s.* A light cotton cloth originally brought from Nankin in China.

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* A short sleep. [Ludicrous.]

To Nap, *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsily secure.

Nap'-ta-king, *s.* Seizure on a sudden. [Carew.]

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill: in the North they call it Nab.

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* The down or villous substance on cloth; the downy or soft hairy substance on plants.

Nap'-py, *a.* Having much down on the surface: *Nappy ale* may mean frothy ale; or, so applied, the word may belong to Nap, sleep: others define it as *brining ale*.

Nap'-pi-ness, *s.* Quality of being nappy.

Nap'-less, *a.* Without nap, threadbare.

NAPE=*nāp*, *s.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY.—See under Napkin.

NAPHEW.—See Navev.

NAPHTHA, *nāp'-thā*, 143: *s.* A very inflammable bituminous substance collected from the top of the water of wells and springs in some eastern countries; it consists of carbon and hydrogen.

NAPKIN=*nāp'-kīn*, *s.* A cloth for wiping the hands; a handkerchief, which is an obsolete sense except in the North of England.

NAP'-er-r, 105: *s.* Linen for the table; linen for the person; linen in general. [Obs.]

NAPPINES, **NAPLESS**, **NAPPY**.—See under Nap.

NAR=*nar*, 33: *a.* Nearer. [Spenser.]

NARCISSUS=*nar-eis'-sūs*, *a.* A daffodil.

NARCOSIS=*nar-cō'-cīs*, [Gr.] *s.* Privation of sense.

Nar-cot'-ic, 88: } *a.* Producing torpor or stupefaction.
Nar-cot'-ic-al, } tion: as a substantive, the former is the name of an opiate or soporific.

Nar-cot'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* By producing torpor.

Nar-cot'-ic-al-ness, *s.* The quality of inducing sleep.

NAR'-co-tin, *s.* The pure narcotic principle of opium.

NARD=*nard*, 34: *a.* An aromatic plant usually called spikenard, valued by the ancients as a perfume and a medicine; an unguent prepared from it.

NARE=*nārē*, *a.* A nostril. [Hudibras.]

NAR'-whale, 56: *s.* A kind of whale. [Brown.]

To NARRATE=*nār-rātē*, *v. a.* To relate, to tell, as an event or history.

Nar-ra'-tor, 38: *s.* A teller, a relater.

Nar-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Account, relation, history; one of the divisions of an oration.

Nar'-ra-ble, *a.* Capable to be told. [Cockeram.]

Nar'-ra-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating, giving an account, prone to speak of past things:—*s.* A relation, an account, a story.

Nar'-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of narration.

Nar'-ra-tor-y, *a.* Giving an account of events.

NARROW=*nār-rōw*, *a.* and *s.* Not broad, having but a small distance from side to side; small, applied to time as well as place; contracted in mind or disposition, bigoted, ungenerous; covetous; near, close; vigilant, attentive:—*s.* A strait, a narrow passage.

To Nar'-row, *v. a.* and *n.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to confine, to limit:—*scu.* To grow narrow; not to take ground enough, as a horse in his paces.

Nar'-row-ly, *ad.* With little breadth; contractedly; closely; nearly.

Nar'-row-ness, *s.* State or quality of being narrow; meanness, poverty.

NARWHALE.—See under Nare.

NAS, *nāz*, 151: Has not. [Contraction of Ne has: Obse.]

NASAL, *nā'-zāl*, 151, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the nose:—*s.* A letter or sound uttered through the nose; a medicine to operate through the nose.

Nas'-i-form, (*nāz'-ē-form*) *a.* Shaped like a nose.

Nas''-i-cor'-nos, 92, 120: *a.* Having the horn on the nose. [Nat. hist.]

NA-sure', *a.* Critical, nice, captious. [Bray, 1707.]

NASCENT=*nās'-cēt*, *a.* Beginning to exist or grow; coming into being.

Nas'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Production.

NASTURTIUM, *nās-tur'-sh'ūm*, 147: *s.* (Compare Nasal, &c.) A plant, the bruised seed of which provokes sweating.

NASTY, *nās'-tēy*, 11: *a.* Dirty, filthy, sordid; nauseous; polluted; obscene.

Nas'-ti-ly, *ad.* Dirtily, filthily.

Nas'-ti-ness, *s.* Dirtiness, filth; obscenity.

NATAL=*nā'-tāl*, *a.* Pertaining to birth or nativity: as a *sub. pl.* *Nat'als*, signifying the time and place of nativity, it is out of use.

Na'-tal-i-ty'-ial, (*-ish'-āl*), 147: *a.* Consecrated to the nativity of a person: *Na'taliti'ous* occurs with the same meaning.

NATANT=*nā'-tānt*, *a.* Swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

Na'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Enabling to swim.

Na-ta'-tion, *s.* Act or practice of swimming. [Brown.]

NATCH=*nāch*, *s.* Part of an ox between the loins near the rump; corrupted perhaps from notch.

NATHLESS=*nāth'-lēss*, *ad.* Not the less, nevertheless. [Spenser; Milton.]

NATH'-more, *ad.* Not the more. [Obs.]

NATION, *nā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (Compare Natal.) A people born under the same government, and generally distinguished from other people by difference of language; a great number, emphatically.

NAT'-ion-al, (*nāsh'-ūn-āl*), 92, 96: *a.* Pertaining to a nation; not private, not particular; bigoted to one's country.

Nar'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* With regard to the nation.

Nat'-ion-al-ness, *s.* Quality of being national.

To Nar'-ion-al-ize, *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.

Nat'-ion-al-ity, 84: *s.* National character.

NATIVE, *nā'-tiv*, 105: *a.* and *s.* (Compare Natal and Nation.) Annexed to existence or birth, not acquired, not artificial, natural; belonging to the place or country; relating to the time and place of birth; that which gave birth: Shakespeare sometimes uses it for born with, congenial:—*s.* An original inhabitant; that which grows in the country, not foreign: Shakespeare sometimes uses it for offspring.

Na'-tive-ly, *ad.* Naturally, not artificially; originally.

Na'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being native.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: yīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Na-tiv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Birth; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced: *To cast a nativity* is to draw out a picture of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of the predominant stars.

NATRON=**nā'-trōn**, *s.* A substance now more commonly called soda, which took its name from Lake Natrum in Egypt, where it is found in abundance.

Na'-TRO-LITE, *s.* A variety of zeolite, so called from the quantity of soda it contains.

NATURAL, &c.—See in the next class.

NATURE=**nā'-tūre**, *collog*, **nā'-ch'oor**, 147: *s.* (Compare Natal, Nation, and Native.) The system of things of which ourselves are a part, and which, like ourselves, we conceive to be *born* or brought into existence, and not to exist as of itself; the constitution of this system or of any part of it, as we learn it by experience, or in other words the law of the system according to which every being has its existence and the manner of its existence; this notion is very often personified—in poetry avowedly, when Nature becomes a goddess; in prose tacitly, when, very often without being aware of the procedure, we conceive a power or a cause distinct from the effects, and call that power *Nature* which at other times we call *God*: the state or properties of any thing by which it is discriminated from others; disposition, temper; course of things; original or pure affections of the heart; sort, species; adaptation to reality.

To Na-ture, *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. [Gower.] Though this verb is obsolete, we retain its meaning in *Good-natured*, *ill-natured*, &c. Boyle uses *Naturist* to signify one who ascribes every thing to nature; and Brown uses *Naturity* to signify the quality or state of being produced by nature: these words are also obsolete.

NAT'-URAL, (**nā'-ch'oo-rāl**, 92, 96, 147) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to nature; coming pure from nature, not effected by art; not acquired; not far-fetched; following the course of things; consonant to natural notions; affectionate by nature; discoverable by reason alone; existing by natural cause out of the bounds of human law; occurring from an ordinary cause, not from violence.—*s.* An original inhabitant or native; a gift of nature; (in these senses no longer used substantively); one who cannot be but as nature made him without change or improvement, a simpleton, an idiot; in the plural number physicians use the word to signify whatever is inherent in the animal frame, in distinction to *Non-naturals*, which see.

Na'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* According to nature; in a natural manner; spontaneously.

Na'-u-ral-ness, *s.* State or quality of being natural.

Na'-u-ral-ism, 158: *s.* Mere state of nature.

Na'-u-ral-ist, *s.* A student in physics; one skilled in the knowledge of nature.

Na'-u-ral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Naturalness. [Not in use.]

To Na'-u-ral-ize, *v. a.* To make natural or easy as things natural; in a special sense, to invest with the privileges of native citizens.

Na'-u-ral'-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of investing an alien with the privileges of a native subject.

NAUFRAGE, &c.—See under Nautic.

NAUGHT, **nāwt**, 162: (*Ne* and *Aught*.) *s.* Not any thing; in which sense it is become usual to write it *Naught*, as a distinction from the following word; though we still write *Aught*, (any thing) as a distinction from the verb *Ought*.

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, worthless; now scarcely used but in ludicrous language: the correspondent adverb, *Naughtly*, scarcely occurs.

Naught'-y, 105: *a.* Naught; bad; wicked, corrupt; most commonly, mischievous, perverse; it is now seldom used but in the latter sense in speaking to children, or in ludicrous censure.

Naught'-i-ly, *ad.* Badly; perversely.

Naught'-i-ness, *s.* Badness; perverseness.

NAULAGE, **NAUMACHY**.—See under Nautic.

NAUSEA, **nāw'-shē-d**, 147: *s.* (Compare the following class.) Literally, sickness on board a ship; thence, any sickness; qualm, loathing.

To Nau'-se-ate, *v. n.* and *a.* To become seasick, to be inclined to reject from the stomach: to turn away with disgust.—*act.* To loathe; to affect with disgust.

Nau'-seous, (**-sh'ūs**) *a.* Loathsome; disgusting; disgusting.

Nau'-seous-ly, *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

Nau'-seous-ness, *s.* Quality of exciting disgust.

NAUTIC=**nāw'-tick**, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a
NAUTICAL, **nāw'-tē-cāl**, } *ship*, to seamen, or navigation.

NAU'-FRAGE, 99: *s.* Shipwreck. [Bacon.]

Nau'-fra-gous, 120: *a.* Causing shipwreck. [Unusual.]

NAU'-LAGE, *s.* Ship freight for passengers. [Little used.]

NAU'-MA-CHY, (**-kēy**, 161) *s.* A combat of ships, applied to a mock combat.

NAU'-TI-LUS, *s.* A fish whose shell is said to have served as a model to the first ship.

Nau'-ti-lite, *s.* A fossil nautilus.

NA'-VAL, *a.* (*U* and *V* are originally the same.) Consisting of, or pertaining to ships: Clarendon has used the word substantively in the plural number to signify naval affairs.

Na'-varch, (**-ark**, 161) *s.* The commander of a fleet in ancient Greece. [Mittford.]

Na'-var-chy, *s.* The science of a naval commander.

Na'-vic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Literally, relating to little ships or boats; shaped like a boat, cymbiform.

To NAV'-i-GATE, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass on the water in ships; to sail.—*act.* To sail over or on; to steer or direct.

Nav'-i-ga'-tor, *s.* A sailor, a seaman, a traveller by water; it is sometimes used for a labourer employed on works of inland navigation.

Nav'-i-ga-ble, *a.* Deep enough for ships or boats.

Nav'-i-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Capacity to be navigated.

Nav'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The art of conducting ships over the ocean; the act of navigating; the state of being navigable; ships collectively.

NA'-vy, 105: *s.* A fleet of ships; more commonly, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; hence, the officers and men belonging to the ships.

NAVE=**nāve**, *s.* (Compare Navel.) Middle or centre, applied to the middle or centre of a wheel from which the spokes radiate; and to the middle or centre of a church from which, in large ancient edifices, the aisles and transepts extend; hence, the middle or body of a church extending from the inner door to the chief choir.

NAVEL, **nā'-vl**, 114: *s.* The centre of the lower abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passed out of the fetus.

~~Na'-vel~~ Among the compounds are *Na'-vel-string*; *Na'-vel-wort*, (a herb); *Na'-vel-gall*, (a gall on a horse's back over against the navel); &c.

NAVEW=**nā'-vū**, *s.* A plant in some respects like a turnip, but smaller.

NAVICULAR, **To NAVIGATE**, &c., **NAVY**.—See under Nautic and Naval.

NAWL=**nāwl**, *s.* An awl.

NAY=**nāy**, *ad.* and *s.* (*Ne* and *aye*.) No, an adverb of negation or refusal; (in this sense little used in modern style; not only so, but more, a word of amplification.—*s.* [Obs.] Denial, refusal: it was also sometimes used as a verb signifying to deny, in which use it is also obsolete.

Nay'-ward, 140: *s.* Tendency to denial. [Shaks.]

Nay'-word, 141: *s.* (This word has scarcely a difference of sound from the preceding.) A proverbial reproach, a by-word; in Shakspeare it is also used to signify a watchword.

NAZARENE=**nāz'-d-rēn'**, *s.* An inhabitant of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw: good: j'wā, *i. e.* jaw, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* mule, 171.

Nazareth; a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, applied in contempt to the early Christians; it must be distinguished from *Nas'-a-mite*, which signifies a separated person, and was applied to a sect among the Jews distinguished from the rest by the observance of extraordinary ceremonies.

NAZE=*naze*, *s.* A cliff or headland.

NE=*nē* or *ně*, 176: *ad.* Not; neither. [Obs.]

NEAF=*nēaf*, *s.* The fist. [Obs. or Loc.]

To NEAL=*nēal*, *v. a.* and *n.* To temper as glass or metals by heat, to anneal:—*new.* To be tempered by heat.

NEAP=*nēap*, *a.* and *s.* Low, as applied to the tide, and opposed to a spring-tide at the new and full of the moon:—*s.* A neap-tide, or the time of one.

Neaped, (*nēpt*, 114, 143) *a.* Kept from floating by the neap; benched.

NEAPOLITAN, *nē'-d-pōl'-ē-tān*, 105: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Naples:—*s.* A native of Naples.

NEAR=*nēr*, 43: *a.* and *prep.* Nigh, not far distant, in time, place, or degree; advanced towards an end or purpose; close; intimate; affecting; dear; coming to the closest point in a bargain, and, hence, parsimonious; close to the rider about to mount his horse, in distinction to the other or off side; hence, with respect to horses, left:—*adv.* Almost at hand; within a little; by relation or alliance:—*prep.* [It becomes a preposition by the ellipsis of *to*.] At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

To Near, *v. a.* and *n.* To approach, to come near:—*new.* To be in the state of approach.

Near-ly, *ad.* At no great distance; almost closely; parsimoniously.

Near-ness, *s.* The state of being near; parsimoniousness.

Near-sight'-ed, (*-sī-tēd*, 162) *a.* Short-sighted.

NEAT=*nēt*, *s.* An animal of the bovine kind, yet seldom used for an ox, cow, or calf, taken singly, except in such phrases as a neat's tongue, a neat's foot, &c.; cattle of the bovine kind.

Neat'-herd, *s.* A person who tends cattle.

Neat'-ress, *s.* A she neather. [Obs.]

NEAT=*nēt*, *a.* Elegant, but without dignity; spruce and cleanly; pure, undiluted, unmingled with regard to articles of trade, a sense formerly applied more extensively; it is sometimes used for *set*, which is etymologically the same word.

Neat-ly, 105: *ad.* Sprucely, cleanly.

Neat'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being neat.

NEB=*nēb*, *s.* Nose, beak, mouth. [Shaks.]

NEBULA=*nēb'-ū-lā*, 92: *s.* (*pl.* *Nebulae*.)

Literally, a little cloud, a dark spot as in the eye or on the body; a cluster of stars not separately distinguishable; a wavy line in heraldry.

Neb'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Cloudy, hazy.

Neb'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Mist, cloudiness.

NECESSARY, *nēs'-sā-sār-ēy*, *a.* and *s.* That must be, that cannot but be; acting from necessity or compulsion as opposed to free; in a more frequent sense, needful, indispensably requisite:—*s.* Any thing necessary; a necessary house or place; in the plural, things not only convenient but needful, things not to be left out of daily use.

Nec'-es-sar-i-ly, *ad.* By necessity; indispensably.

Nec'-es-sar-i-ness, *s.* State of being necessary.

NECES'-si-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being necessary; cogency, fatality; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence; compulsion; that which makes something necessary.

Ne-ces'-si-tied, (*-tīd*, 114) *a.* In a state of want. [Shaks.]

Ne-ces'-si-tous, *a.* In want of necessities, poor.

Ne-ces'-si-tous-ness, *s.* Extreme poverty.

Ne-ces'-si-tude, *s.* Want, need.

To Ne-ces'-si-tate, *v. a.* To make necessary, to compel; not to leave free.

Ne-ces'-si-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making necessary; the compulsion of fatality.

Ne-ces'-si-ta'-ri-an, 41: *s.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of this world: Priestly uses *Necessarian* in this sense.

NECK=*nēck*, *s.* That part of an animal body which connects the head with the trunk; any correspondent part in things inanimate: *On the neck*, immediately after, which is now more commonly expressed by *on the heels*.

Necked, (*nēckt*, 114, 143) *a.* Having a neck; used in composition, as *Long-necked*, *Stiff-necked*.

Neck'-a-tee, *s.* A neckerchief. [Obs.]

Neck'-er-chief, 103, 119: *s.* A kerchief for the neck: it was formerly said only of female attire.

Neck'-cloth, *s.* That which men wear on their necks.

Neck'-lace, *s.* An ornamental chain or string worn round the neck.

Neck'-laced, 114, 143: *a.* Having a necklace.

Other compounds are, *Neck'-beef*, (which, being the coarser part of beef, is sold cheap;) *Neck'-lead*, (a long narrow part of lead;) *Neck'-verse*, (the verse in Scripture which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c.); *Neck'-weed*, (hemp, in ridicule;) &c.

NECROLOGY, *nē-crōl'-ō-gēy*, 87: *s.* An account or register of the dead or of deaths.

Ne-crol'-o-gist, *s.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Nec'-ro-MAN'-cy, 87: *s.* Properly, the art of revealing future events by communication with the dead; enchantment generally: the latter is the usual sense.

Nec'-ro-man'-cer, *s.* An enchanter, a conjuror.

Nec'-ro-man'-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to necromancy:—*s.* Trick, conjuration.

Nec'-ro-man'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By charms, by conjuration.

Nec'-ro-NITE, *s.* A mineral; fetid felspar, which, when struck or pounded, smells like a dead body.

NE-CRO'-sis, *s.* Mortification or deadness in the bones.

NECTAR=*nēck'-tar*, *s.* The supposed drink of the gods; hence, any very pleasant liquor.

Nec'-tared, (*-tard*, 114) *a.* Imbued with nectar.

Nec'-tar-ine, 105: *a.* and *s.* Sweet as nectar:—*s.* A sweet fruit, a variety of the peach.

Nec'-tar-ous, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

Nec'-tar-y, *s.* The mellifluous part of a vegetable peculiar to the flower.

Nec'-ta'-re-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nec'-ta'-re-an, 12: } *a.* Resembling nectar; de-

Nec'-ta'-re-ous, 120: } licious.

NEDDER=*nēd'-der*, *s.* An adder. [Chaucer.]

NEED=*nēd*, *s.* Want; necessity, indigence: *Needs*, *adv.*, arises from a contraction of the phrase *need is*, used parenthetically; as *I must needs* (*i. e.* *need is*) *do it*.

To Need, *v. a.* and *n.* To want, to lack:—*new.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Need'-er, *s.* One that wants.

Need'-y, *a.* Necessitous, indigent.

Need'-i-ly, *ad.* In a needy manner.

Need'-i-ness, *s.* State of being needy.

Need'-ful, 117: *a.* Necessary, requisite.

Need'-ful-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.

Need'-ful-ness, *s.* Necessity.

Need'-less, *a.* Not wanted, unnecessary.

Need'-less-ly, *ad.* Without necessity.

Need'-less-ness, *s.* Unnecessariness.

Need'-ment, *s.* Something needed. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; thīn, 166: thēn, 166, 405

NEEDLE, nē'-dl, 101: *s.* A small pointed instrument with an eye to receive the thread, used in sewing; any thing in the form of a needle; a small steel bar used in the mariner's compass, being the pointer that stands north and south.

To Need'-dle, v. a. and n. To form crystals in the shape of needles.

Need'-ler, s. A needle-maker.

Need'-dle'-ful, 117: *s.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

Other compounds are *Need'-dle-work*, (work executed with the needle;) *Need'-dle-fish*, (a fish with an hexangular body;) *Need'-dle-ma'-ker*; *Need'-dle-shell*, (the sea-urchin;) *Need'-dle-stone*, (a mineral of the zeolite family;) &c.

NE'-ER, nāre, 133: *ad.* A contraction for *Never*, used in poetry.

To NEESE, nēz, 151, 189: *v. n.* To sneeze. [Obs.]

Ne'-sing, s. A sneezing. [Job xli. 18.]

Neese'-wort, 141: *s.* A herb.

NEF=nēf, *s.* A nave, which see. [Addison.]

NEFANDOUS, nē-fān'-dūs, 120: *a.* Not to be named, abominable. [Green, 1754.] *Ne'-fand* seems to have been the earlier form of the word.

NE-FA'-RI-ous, 90, 41: *a.* Wicked, abominable.

Ne-fa'-ri-ous-ly, ad. Wickedly, abominably.

NEGATION, nē-gā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Denial, the contrary of affirmation; exclusion, exception.

NEG'-a-tive, (nēg'-d-tiv, 92, 105) *a. and s.* Implying negation, opposed to affirmative; privative, or implying only the absence of something; that withholds, though destitute of power to compel; opposite to positive.—*s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as *not*; a power of preventing an enactment.

Neg'-a-tive-ly, ad. With or by denial; by absence of any thing positive; in a state of electrical excitement opposite to positive.

Neg'-a-tor-y, a. Belonging to negation. [Cotgrave.]

To NEG'-a-tive, (nēg'-d-tiv', 81, 85) *v. a.* To dismiss by negation.

To NEGLECT=nēg'-lēct', *v. a.* To omit by carelessness or design; to slight; to postpone.

Neg-lect', 82: *s.* Omission; forbearance; slight; negligence; state of being disregarded.

Neg-lect'-er, 36: *s.* One that neglects.

Neg-lect'-ful, 117: *a.* Heedless, apt to omit; treating with neglect.

Neg-lect'-ful-ly, ad. With neglect.

Neg-lect'-ing-ly, ad. Carelessly, heedlessly.

Neg-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being negligent. [Shaks.]

Neg-lec'-tive, 105: *a.* Inattentive. [K. Charles.]

Neg'-li-gent, (nēg'-lē-zhāy', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A dress fitting easily to the shape, not used on formal occasions.

Neg'-li-gence, s. Habit of omitting by heedlessness or of acting carelessly.

Neg'-li-gent, a. Careless, heedless, regardless.

Neg'-li-gent-ly, ad. Carelessly, heedlessly.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'-shē-āte, 147: *v. n. and a.* To transact business; to hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention.—*act.* To manage by intercourse and agreement; to pass or send into commercial circulation.

Ne-gō'-ti-a-ble, (-shē-ā-ble, 101) *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

Ne-gō'-ti-a-tor, s. One employed to treat with others: the older word is *Negotiant*.

Ne-gō'-ti-a-tion, 89, 150: *s.* The act of negotiating; the matter negotiated; business; treaty.

NEGRO=nē'-grō, *s.* A native or descendant of the black woolly-headed race of men in Africa, a black-amoor.

Ne'-gress, s. A female negro.

NEGUS=nē'-gūs, *s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon, first made by a Col. Negus in Queen Anne's time.

NEIF.—See *Neaf*.

To NEIGH, nāy, 100, 162: *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse or mare; to whinny.

Neigh, s. The sound which a horse utters in pleasure or in desire.

Neigh'-ing, s. The uttering of voice as a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nāy'-bur, 100, 162, 120: *s. and a.*

One who lives near another; one who lives familiarly with another; an intimate; a term of civility; one who is near in nature and qualities, that is to say, a fellow-being.—*adj.* Near to another, adjoining, next.

To Neigh'-bour, v. a. and n. To adjoin to, to confine on; in Shakespeare it sometimes signifies to acquaint with, to make near to:—*acc.* To inhabit the vicinity.

Neigh'-bour-ing, a. Living or being near.

Neigh'-bour-ly, s. and ad. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.—*adv.* With social civility.

Neigh'-bour-li-ness, s. State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neigh'-bour-ship, s. State of being near.

Neigh'-bour-hood, 118: *s.* Place near, vicinity; state of being near; those that live near.

NEITHER=nē'-thēr, 103: *conj.* As a conjunction it is used in the first branch of a sentence instead of *nor*, when the latter branch or branches are to commence with *nor*, though in poetry *nor* is sometimes used in the first branch also: it is also often used instead of *nor* in the second branch of a negative or a prohibition; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it:—*pros.* Not one, *nor* the other.

NEM. CON., nēm' cōn', *ad.* (*Nemine contradicente*.) No one dissenting, unanimously.

NEMOROUS, nēm'-d-rūs, 92, 120: *a.* Pertaining to a wood.

To NEMPNE, nēm'-nēy, 156: *v. a.* To name. [Obs.]

NENIA, nē'-nē-d, [Gr.] *s.* A funeral song.

NENUPHAR, nēn'-ū-far, 163: *s.* Water lily.

NEODAMODE=nē-ōd'-d-mōde, *s.* In ancient Greece, one newly made a citizen. [Mitford.]

NE-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Invention or use of *new* words or phrases.

Ne-ol'-o-gist, s. An introducer of new words.

Ne-ol'-o-gism, 158: *s.* A new word or phrase.

Ne'-o-log'-i-cal, a. Pertaining to neology.

Ne'-o-no'-mi-an, s. One prone to *new* laws.

NE-OPHYTE, (-fite, 163) *s. and a.* Literally, one newly begotten; one regenerated, a convert; a beginner.—*adj.* Newly entered on some state.

Ne'-o-ter'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* *New*, recent in origin.—*s.* One of modern times.

Ne'-o-ter'-i-cal, a. Neoteric.

NEP=nēp, *s.* The herb catmint.

NEPENTHE=nē-pēn'-thēy, [Gr.] 170: *s.* A drug or medicine that drives away the grief of pain.

NEPHEW, nēv'-ū, 163, 66: *s.* The son of a brother or sister; in old authors it sometimes stands for a grandson, and sometimes for a relation, however distant.

NEP'-o-tism, (nēp'-d-tizm, 92, 158) *s.* Fondness for nephews.

NEPHRITIS, nē-frī'-tis, 163: [Gr.] *s.* Inflammation of the kidneys.

Ne-phrit'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the kidneys; diseased in the kidneys:—*s.* A medicine to relieve stone in the kidneys.

Ne-phrit'-i-cal, a. Nephritic.

Ne'-phrite, s. A mineral so called because it used

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

to be worn as a remedy for disorders of the kidneys: it is a sub-species of jade.

NE-PHROT-O-MY, 87: *s.* The operation of cutting the stone from the kidneys.

NE PLUS ULTRA, *nê-plüs-ül'-trâ*, [Lat.] *s.* That beyond which one cannot go; the utmost reach of art.

NEPOTISM.—See under Nephew.

NEPTUNIAN, *nêp-tû-nê-ân*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the ocean; formed by aqueous solution:—*s.* One who, in opposition to the Plutonic theory, adopts the opinion that the substances of the globe were formed by aqueous solution.

NEREID=*nêr'-ê-îd*, *s.* A sea-nymph.

NEREID. The plural is regular, namely, *Nêr'-e-îds*, as used by Shakespeare: the Greek plural is *Ne-rê-i-dea*. [Prin. 101.]

NERVE, *nerv*, 33, 189: *s.* One of the organs of sensation and motion which pass from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used rhetorically for sinew or tendon; figuratively, force, strength.

To Nerve, *v. a.* To strengthen.

Nerved, 114: *part.* Armed with strength: *Nerv'-ed*, *a.* In botany, having vessels simple and unbranched extending from the base toward the tip, as a nerved leaf.

Ner'-vous, *a.* Relating to the nerves; full of nerves, well strung; strong, vigorous; in a common colloquial sense, weak in the nerves, and hence, apprehensive, agitated by trifles.

Ner'-vous-ly, *ad.* In a nervous manner; vigorously; with trepidation. [The last sense is colloq.]

Ner'-vous-ness, *s.* Vigour, force; weakness of nerve, trepidation.

Ner'-vy, *a.* Strong, vigorous. [Shaks.]

Ner'-vine, 6: *a.* and *s.* Good for the nerves:—*s.* A medicine for the nerves.

Nerve-less, *a.* Without vigour, without force.

NESCIENCE, *nêsh'-ên-si*, 147, 148: *s.* Ignorance, the state of not knowing. [Bp. Hall.]

NESH=*nêsh*, *a.* Soft, tender. [Chaucer.]

NEST=*nêst*, *s.* The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird; a place where insects, and sometimes where beasts are produced; an abode or place of residence, generally in an ill sense, as a nest of rogues; a warm, close habitation; a collection of receptacles closely put together, as a nest of drawers.

To Nest, *v. n.* To build nests.

Nest'-egg, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To Nest'-tle, (*nêst'-al*, 156, 101) *v. n.* and *a.* To settle and lie close and snug:—*act.* To house as in a nest; to cherish as a bird her young.

Nes'-tling, *s.* and *a.* A young bird in the nest or just taken from it: Bacon uses it for a nest:—*adj.* Newly hatched.

NESTORIAN, *nês-tôr'-ê-ân*, *a.* Pertaining to the opinions of Nestorius, who, in the fifth century, taught that Christ was divided into two persons; it may also be found in the sense of old, experienced, from Nestor, the aged warrior in the Iliad.

NET=*nêt*, *s.* A texture of twine or thread with large meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals; any thing made as a net; a snare; a difficulty.

To Net, *v. n.* To knit a net.

Net'-ting, *s.* A piece of net-work.

Net'-work, 141: *s.* Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NET=*nêt*, *a.* (Compare Neat.) Pure, clear, [Spens.] clear of charges or obtray; clear of tare and tret, or other deductions.

To Net, *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NETHER=*nêth'-er*, *a.* (The comparative of *neath* as in *beneath*, but never used in the manner of an adjective comparative.) Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal.

Neth'-er-most, 116: *a.* Lowest.

NETTING, NET-WORK.—See under Net.

NETTLE, *nêt-tl*, 101: *s.* A stinging herb well known.

To Net'-tle, *v. a.* To sting, to irritate, to provoke.

Net'-tler, 36: *s.* One who irritates.

NEUROTIC=*nû-rôt'-îck*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the nerves:—*s.* A medicine for the nerves.

NEU-ROI'-O-GR, 87, 64, 105: *s.* That part of animal physiology which treats of the nerves.

Neu-ro-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to neurology.

NEU-RÔP'-TER, *s.* An insect of the kind that has four transparent wings which are reticulated as with nerves.

NEU'-RO-SPAST, *s.* That which is drawn or moved with nerves or strings,—a puppet.

NEU-ROT'-O-MY, *s.* The anatomy of the nerves.

Neu'-ro-tom'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to neurotomy.

NEUTER=*nû'-ter*, *a.* and *s.* Not one nor the other, neither; specially, not of either side, indifferent; not masculine nor feminine; not active nor passive:—*s.* One indifferent; one of neither sex, as a wailing bee.

Neu'-tral, 12: *a.* and *s.* Not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline:—*s.* One who takes no part on either side.

Neu'-tral-ly, *ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

Neu'-tral-ist, *s.* A neutral. [Stats paper, 1648.]

Neu'-tral-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of taking no part on either side; state between good and evil; state of being neutral.

To Neu'-tral-ize, *v. a.* To render neutral; to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by chemical combination of a different substance; hence, to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite tendencies of parties or other things, and render them of no effect.

Neu'-tral-i-zer, *s.* He or that which neutralizes.

Neu'-tral-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of neutralizing.

NEVER=*nêv'-er*, 36: *ad.* At no time; in no degree; not ever: "Charm he never so wisely," *i. e.* "Charm he not [merely wisely, but] ever so wisely,"—a genuine English mode of expression, though the squeamishness of grammaticasters has rendered it obsolete.

Neu'-er-the-less, *ad.* Not the less, notwithstanding.

NEW=*nû*, 110: *a.* Not old; fresh; novel; not being before; modern; different from the former; not familiar; renovated; not of ancient extraction; it is used adverbially in composition, as *New-born*, *New'-found*.

To New, *v. a.* To renew. [Obs.]

New'-ing, *part.* and *s.* Renewing:—*s.* That which comes with the new-formed liquor,—yeast or barm.

New'-ly, *ad.* Freshly, lately; in a manner different from the former.

New'-ish, *a.* Rather new.

New'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being new.

New'-el, *s.* A new thing, novelty. [Spenser. See also hereafter.]

To NEW-FAN'-GLE, 158, 101: *v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. [Milton: prose.]

New-fan'-gled, 114: *a.* Formed with an affectation of novelty: Chaucer uses *Newfan'gle* as an *adj.* in the sense of desirous of new things; and other old authors employ it as well as *Newfan'gist* as a *sub.* to signify one who is desirous of novelty.

New-fan'-gled-ness, *s.* Affectated novelty of form.

New-fan'-gle-ness, *s.* Foollish love of novelty. [Obs.]

NEW'-FASH-I-ONED, (-ünd, 146, 114) 81: *a.* Lately come into fashion.

To NEW'-MOD-EL, *v. a.* To give a new form to.

New'-mod-elled, 114, 194: *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW'-YEAR'S-GIFT *s.* Present on the first day of a year.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mîsh-ün*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vîzh-ün*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thîn*, 166: *thên*, 166.

News, 143: *s. sing. and pl.* Recent account, fresh information, generally from a distance; a newspaper. *☞* This word rarely occurs in the plural.

News-pa-per, 6: *s.* A public periodical print that announces news.

News-mon-ger, (-müŋ-guer, 116, 77, 36) *s.* One who deals in news; one who runs about amusing himself, if not others, by telling news.

NEWEL=nü'-ël, 110, 14: *s.* The compass round which the stair-case is carried. [Bacon.]—See also under New.

NEWT=nüt-, 110: *s.* A small lizard, an eft.

NEWTONIAN, nü-tō'-nē-än, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.—*s.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEXT=näckst, 188: *a. and ad.* (*Superl.* of Nigh: often used for Nearest.) Nearest in place;—in time;—in degree of any thing:—*adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIAS=ni'-äs, *s.* (An *eyas*.) A young hawk.

NIB=nīb, *s.* The *neb* or bill of a bird; more commonly, the point of some other thing, generally of a pen.

Nibbed, 114: *a.* Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nib'-bl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To bite by little at a time; to bite as a fish does the bait:—*new.* To bite, generally with *at*; to carp, to find fault.

Nib'-ble, *s.* A little bite or half bite.

Nib'-bler, *s.* One that nibbles; a carper.

NICE=nice, *a.* Primarily, soft; whence delicate, tender, dainty; fastidious, squeamish: formed with minute exactness; requiring scrupulous exactness; accurate in judgement to minute exactness, often implying too much exactness; trifling, not devoted to any important business; trivial; effeminate; in common colloquial use, delicious; also, pleasing or minutely elegant: *Not to make or be nice*, not to be scrupulous.

Nice'-ly, *ad.* Delicately; accurately, minutely; scrupulously; with minute elegance; deliciously.

Nice'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being nice.

Ni'-ce-ty, *s.* (This word follows Prin. 84; in compliance with other analogies it would have been pronounced in two syllables.) Excess of delicacy, squeamishness; minute difference; minuteness of observation; delicate management; in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICENE=ni-cēn', *a.* Pertaining to Ni'-ce, a town of Asia Minor; the word is applied to the creed composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

NICHE, nitch, *s.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK=nick, *s.* In northern mythology, an evil spirit of the waters; hence, *Old Nick* of modern vulgar discourse.

NICK=nick, *s.* The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical moment: a winning throw.—See also the next class.

To Nick, *v. a.* To hit, to touch luckily, to perform just at the lucky moment; to defeat or cozen as at dice.—See also the next class.

Nick'-er, 36: *s.* A pilferer. [A cant word.]

NICK=nick, *s.* A notch; hence, a score, a reckoning, from the old practice of notching tallies.

To Nick, *v. a.* To notch; to suit, as a check-tally with the other.

NICKEL=nīc'-kēl, *s.* A metal of a white or reddish white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable; it is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

Nic-kel'-ic, 88: *a.* Containing nickel.

NICKNAME=nick'-nām, *s.* A name given in scoff or contempt, an opprobrious appellation.

To Nick'-name, *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious name.

NICOLAITAN=nīc'-j-lā'-tān, *s.* One of a sect of the earliest Christians named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem, who are charged with licentiousness, Rev. ii.

NICOTIAN, nē-cō'-shē-än, *a.* Pertaining to tobacco; and, substantively, tobacco, so named from Nicot, who, about 1560, first sent it into France. [Obs.]

Nic'-o-TIN, *s.* A peculiar principle extracted from tobacco.

To NICTATE=nick'-tāt, *v. n.* To wink. [Ray.]

Nic-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A twinkling of the eye.

Nic'-TI-TA'-TING, *a.* The epithet of a thin membrane with which some animals can cover and protect their eyes without obstructing their sight.

NIDE=nid-, *s.* A nest or brood: the Latin form, *Nī-dūs*, is often adopted as a term of science.

Nid'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of building nests.

Nid'-u-la'-tion, *s.* Time of remaining in the nest. [Brown.]

Nid'-u-lent, *a.* Nestling or lying loose in pulp or cotton, a term in botany.

NIDGET=nid'-jēt, *s.* A coward [Obs.] As a modern word, if used, it signifies a trifle.

Ni'-DING, *s.* A coward or *nidget*, a dastard; it is also written *Nothing*. [Obs.]

NIDOR=ni'-dor, 191: *s.* Savour, scent.

Ni'-dor-ous, *a.* Resembling the taste or smell of roast meat: hence, *Ni'doros'ity*, eructation with taste of meat.

NIDULANT, NIDUS, &c.—See Nide.

NIECE, nēc-, 103: *s.* The daughter of a brother or sister; she is also called a niece who is so by affinity only, as the daughter of a brother or sister in law.

NIFLE, ni'-fl, 101: *s.* A trifle. [Chaucer.]

NIGGARD=nīg'-gard, 34: *s. and a.* A miser, a curmudgeon, a sordid wretch who stints every needful expense:—*adj.* Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To Nig'-gard, *v. a.* To stint. [Shaks.]

Nig'-gard-ish, *a.* Inclined to be niggardly.

Nig'-gard-ly, *a. and ad.* Sordidly parsimonious; sparing, wary:—*adv.* Sparingly, parsimoniously.

Nig'-gard-li-ness, *s.* Sordid parsimony, avarice. For this word, Spenser and some other old authors use *Nig'-gard-ise*, (-dīz, 151,) others use *Nig'-gard-ness*; others, *Nig'-gard-ship*; and Gower, in a still older style, uses *Nig'-gard-y*.

To NIGGLE, nīg'-gl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To trifle; to be employed with trifling; to work pettily like one that trifles or plays:—*act.* [B. and Fl.] To play on contemptuously.

Nig'-gler, *s.* One that niggles at any handiwork: in the North, it is said to signify dextrous.

NIGH, nī-, 115, 162, 139: *a. ad. and prep.* (*Comp.* Nigher, *Superl.* Next.) Near, not distant; close; allied closely:—*adv.* Near, at a small distance: almost:—*prep.* At no great distance from. [This word is a preposition in all phrases where the preposition *to* is no longer inserted between it and the following noun.]

To Nigh, *v. n. and a.* To approach, to draw near:—*act.* To come near to. [Obs. or vulg.]

Nigh'-ly, *ad.* Nearly. [Locke.]

Nigh'-ness, *s.* Nearness, proximity. [A. Wood, 1635.]

NIGHT, nī-, 115, 162: *s.* The time of darkness: the time from sun-set to sun-rise; figuratively, death; ignorance; obscurity; adversity. *To-night*, (*adv.*) this night: *In the night*, a figurative expression for unexpectedly, suddenly.

Night'-ed, *a.* Darkened, clouded, black.

Night'-ish, *a.* Belonging to night. [Sonnet, 1567.]

Night'-ly, *a. and ad.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night; done every night:—*adv.* By night; every night.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: o, e, &c. *mule*, 171.

NIN

NIGHT-ward, 140: *a.* Approaching toward night.
NIGHT-FALL, (-fawl, 112) *s.* Close of day.
NIGHT-YOUND-ERED, 114: *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.
NIGHT-IN-GALE, *s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; (To Gale is an obsolete word, signifying to sing; it is otherwise called Philomet; in Shakespeare it occurs as a word of endearment.
NIGHT-MARE, *s.* The morbid oppression in sleep otherwise called incubus; *Mara*, in Northern mythology, was a spirit that tormented sleepers.
NIGHT-RAIL, *s.* A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. [Massinger: Addison.]
NIGHT-RULE, 109: *s.* (Corruption of Night-revel.) Frolic at night.
NIGHT-SHADE, *s.* A poisonous plant: in its literal sense, the darkness of night, it is out of use.
NIGHT-WATCH, 140: *s.* A period in the night during which the men on guard are not changed; time of night; a guard at night.
 Other compounds are *Night-angling*; *Night-bird*; *Night-born*; *Night-brawler*; *Night-cap*; *Night-crow*; *Night-dew*; *Night-dog*; *Night-dress*; *Night-fire*, (applied to the ignis fatuus); *Night-fly*; *Night-gown*; *Night-hag*; *Night-man*, (one who empties privies in the night); *Night-piece*, (a piece painted only for candle-light effect); *Night-raven*; *Night-rest*; *Night-rubber*; *Night-shriek*; *Night-spell*, (charm against harm of the night); *Night-tripping*; *Night-vision*; *Night-walking*; *Night-walk*, *Night-walker*, *Night-walking*; *Night-wanderer*, *Night-wandering*; *Night-worbling*; *Night-witch*; &c.
NIGRESCENT=ni-grēs-cēnt, *a.* Growing black, approaching blackness.
Ni-grī-fi-ca"-tion, *s.* Act of making black.
Ni-GRIN, *s.* An ore of titanium found in black grains or rolled pieces.
NIHILITY, ni-hīl-ē-tēy, 84: *s.* Nothingness.
NILL=nīl, *s.* Shining sparks of brass in trying and making the ore.
To NILL=nīl, *v. a.* and *n.* (*Ne* and *Will*.) Not to will, to refuse:—*ne*. To be unwilling. [Obs.]
To NIM=nim, *v. a.* To take; in old cant language, to steal.
Nim'-mer, 36: *s.* A thief, a pilferer.
NIMBIFEROUS, nim-bīf-ēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.
Nim'-BUS, *s.* A cloud when just ready to fall in rain; a bright cloud supposed to accompany the appearance of a god; hence, the circle of rays round the heads of some emperors on certain medals.
NIMBLE, nim'-bl, 101: *a.* Light and quick in motion; expeditious; lively.
Nim'-bly, 105: *ad.* With agility; quickly; actively.
Nim'-ble-ness, *s.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness: Spenser uses *Nimb'-ness*. (156.)
 The compounds are *Nim'ble-footed*; *Nim'ble-witted*; &c.
NIMIETY, nē-mī-ē-tēy, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being too much. [Unusual.]
NIMMER.—See under To Nim.
NINCOMPOOP=nīn-cōm-poop, *s.* (Corrupted from *Non compos*.) A fool, a trifler. [Colloq.]
NINE=nīnt, *a.* and *s.* One more than eight or less than ten.
Nīnth, (nīnth, 138) *a.* and *s.* That follows the eighth,—the ordinal of nine:—*s.* An octave and a tone in music.
Nīnth'-ly, 105: *ad.* In the ninth place.
NINE-FOLD, (-fōld, 116) *a.* Nine times.
NINE-HOLES, 143: *s. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground into which a pellet is to be bowled.
NINE-MEN'S-MOR"-RIS, *s.* (See Morris-dance.) Nine-pins.

NIT

NINE'-PENCE, *s.* A silver coin no longer current.
NINE' PINS, 143: *s. pl.* A game with nine pieces of wood and a bowl to knock them down.
NINE-SCORE', 84: *a.* and *s.* Nine times twenty.
NINE-TEEN', 84: *a.* and *s.* Nine and ten.
Nine-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.
NINE'-TY, *a.* and *s.* Nine times ten.
Nine'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
NINNY, nīn'-nēy, 105: *s.* A fool, a simpleton.
Nin'-ny-ham'-mer, *s.* A simpleton.
To NIP=nīp, *v. a.* To pinch off with something which has sharp ends or *nōbs*, as nails, a beak, teeth, pincers, and the like; to pinch as frost; to destroy before full growth; to vex, to bite; to satirize, to taunt sarcastically.
Nip, *s.* A pinch with something sharp; a small cut; a cutting off as by frost.
Nip'-per, 36: *s.* A satirist; [Obs.]: one of the fore teeth of a horse: *Nip'-pers*, *s. pl.* Small pincers.
Nip'-ping-ly, *ad.* So as to nip; sarcastically.
NIPPERKIN=nīp'-per-kīn, *s.* A small tankard.
NIPPLE, nīp'-pl, 101: *s.* That which the sucking young take into the mouth,—the teat, the pap; it is less frequently used for the pap of a man; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NIP'-PLE-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A weed.
NIS, nīz, (*ne* and *ie*). Is not. [Spenser.]
NISAN=nī'-sān, *s.* A month of the Jewish calendar answering nearly to March; the old name was Abib.
NISI PRIUS=nī'-sēy-pri'-ūs, [Law Lat.] *s.* The name of a writ directed to a sheriff, beginning with the words themselves, the purport of which in English, with those that immediately follow, is, "Unless the justices shall first come to those parts to hold the assizes;" it is, in fact, the adjournment of a cause, the issue of which is joined in one of the courts at Westminster, to some future day, "unless the judges shall first come," which they are sure to do; the courts in which such causes are tried are in consequence called courts of *nisi prius*, and the justices or judges, justices of *nisi prius*; who, at present, are practically all one with judges of assize.
A rule NISI is a rule *unless*, i. e., unless cause be shown to the contrary, as distinguished from a rule *absolute*.
NIT=nīt, *s.* The egg of a louse or of other small insects.
Nit'-ty, *a.* Lousy; hence, Nittily, (*ad.*)
NITENCY, nī'-tēu-cēy, *s.* Endeavour,—a spring in order to rise or expand. [Boyle.]
NITID=nīt'-īd, *a.* Bright, shining, lustrous; gay, spruce, applied to persons. [Unusual.]
Nit'-en-cy, *s.* Lustre; clear brightness.
NITRE, nī'-tur, 159: *s.* Salt-petre or nitrate of potash.
Ni'-tric, *a.* Impregnated with nitre: *Nitric acid* is aqua fortis.
Ni'-trate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.
Ni'-tra-ted, *a.* Combined with nitre.
Ni'-trite, *s.* A salt formed by the union of nitrous acid with a base.
Ni'-trous, *a.* Partaking of nitre: *nitrous acid* has less of oxygen than nitric acid.
To Ni'-tri-ly, *v. a.* To convert into nitre.
Ni'-TRO-GEN, (-jēn) *s.* That which generates nitre.—an undecomposed aeriform fluid, acidifiable and combustible; it is otherwise called azote, or a principle destructive of life, which it is of itself, though in a very large proportion with oxygen it composes the atmosphere we breathe.
Ni'-tro-ge'-ne-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing nitre.
Ni-trom'-eter, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ni'-tro-mu'-ri-at'-ic, 88: *a.* Nitric and muriatic combined.

Ni'-try, *a.* Nitrous; which see higher. [Gay.]

NITTY, &c.—See under Nit.

NIVEOUS, nîv'-ê-ûs, 90, 120: *a.* Snowy, resembling snow: Nî-val, abounding with snow, scarcely occurs.

NIZY, nî'-zêy, 105: *s.* A simpleton. [Vulg.]

NO=nô, *a.* and *ad.* Not any, none; it is an adjective in such phrases as *no more, no where*, by considering the other word to be a substantive; but the usual mode is to consider both words as an adverbial phrase—*no*. The word of refusal contrary to *yes* or *yet*; the word of denial opposite to concession or affirmation; it sometimes confirms a foregoing negative; sometimes strengthening a following negative, being equivalent to *not even*. (This is one of the words which grammarians are puzzled to class properly; "when a grammarian knows not what to make of a word," says Horne Tooke, "he calls it an adverb.") No stands in many of its uses as a whole sentence, and so is neither one part of speech nor another, but is a sentence expressed by one word.]

No'-way, No'-ways, 151: *ad.* Not in any manner or degree. [Pope. Swift. Addison, &c.]

No'-wise, (-wîz, 151) *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

No'-where, (-hwâr, 56, 102) *ad.* Not in any place.

No'-bod-y, 105: *s.* No person.

NOTH'-ing, (nûth'-îng, 116) *s.* No thing: this word has lost its compound character: see it therefore along with its derivatives after Notionally, and all other words related to Note.

NOB=nôb, *s.* (Compare Knob.) The head in burlesque.

To NOBILITATE, NOBILITY, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

NOBLE, nô'-bl, 101: *a.* and *s.* (Compare Note, &c.) Primarily, known or well known, and in the original Latin, not merely in a good, but in an ill sense; appropriately, known by distinguished deeds either of ancestors, or of a man's own performance; hence, distinguished by marks or titles of honour; belonging to one of the orders of nobility; exalted, elevated; magnificent, stately; sublime; free, ingenuous; principal, capital.—*a.* One of high rank in society; one of the orders of British nobility, which are five—duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron; a coin (6s. 8d.) so called as, notwithstanding its low value, it was of gold, the noble metal; it is not now current.

No'-ble-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being noble.

No'-bless, *s.* Nobility. [Not now in use.]

No'-bly, *ad.* With nobleness of birth,—of soul,—of purpose,—of act,—of manner,—of appearance.

No'-ble-man, *s.* One of the nobility; a peer.

No'-ble-wom'-an, (-wôôm'-ân, 116) *s.* A female of noble rank. [Clarendon.]

To NO-BIL'-i-TATE, *v. a.* To ennoble.

No-bil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ennobling.

No-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Nobleness; (this general sense is not disused, but is not common;) the state of being noble in rank; the persons collectively who are of noble rank.

NOBODY.—See under No.

NOCENT=nô'-cênt, *a.* and *s.* Hurtful, injurious; in an obsolete sense, guilty, criminal as opposed to innocent.—*s.* [Obs.] One who is criminal.

No'-cive, 105: *a.* Hurtful, destructive. [Hooker.]

Noct'-u-ous, 92: *a.* Noxious: *Nocturnent* (harm) is obs.

NOCK=nôck, *s.* A notch. [Obs.]

To Nock, *v. a.* To place on the notch. [Chapman.]

Nock'-ed, *a.* Notched. [Chaucer.]

NOCTAMBULATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

NOCTURNAL=nôck-tur'-nâl, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to *night*; done or happening at *night*; nightly.—*s.* That which is done or used at *night*, particularly an instrument for astronomical observations, though it seems to be restricted to one employed for taking the altitude of the stars in polar latitudes: as the name of an office of devotion at *night*, Stillingsfleet uses *Noct'-u-ous*.

Noc'-tu-ar-y, *s.* An account of what passes at *night*.

NOC-TAM'-BU-LA'-TION, 89: *s.* A walking in the *night*, somnambulation.

Noc-tam'-bu-list, *s.* A somnambulist: *Arctulapnot* uses *NOCTAM'-BULO*.

NOC-TIP'-i-AL, (-tîd'-yâl, 90) *a.* Comprising a *night* and a *day*.

NOC-TIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing *night*.

NOC-TIL'-U-COUS, *a.* Shining in the *night*.

NOC-TIL'-U-CA, *s.* A kind of phosphorus.

NOC-TIV'-A-CANT, *a.* Wandering in the *night*.

Noc'-ti-va-ga'-tion, *s.* A walking about during darkness.

NOC'-TULE, *s.* That which is met with at *night*,—a name given to a large sort of bat.

NOCUOUS, &c.—See under Nocent.

To NOD=nôd, *v. n.* and *s.* and *s.* To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bow quickly; to be drowsy.—*ad.* To incline; to shake.

Nod, *s.* A quick declination of the head; a bending suddenly; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

Nod'-den, 114: *a.* Bent, inclined. [Thomson.]

Nod'-der, 36: *s.* One who nods, or is drowsy.

NODATED, NODATION.—See under Noda.

NODDLE, nôd'-dl, 101: *s.* The head, in contempt: it is sometimes found in the shorter form Nâl.

NODDY, nôd'-dêy, 105: *s.* A simpleton; a sort of bird very easily taken; an old game at cards.

NODE=nôde, *s.* A knot, a knob; hence, a swelling of the bones or tendons; a point in which two curves meet, as the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial; the knot or intrigue of a poem or other piece.

No'-dous, 120: *a.* Knotty, full of knobs.

No'-da-ted, *a.* Knotted.

No-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making knots; state of being knotted.

No-dose, (-dôce, 152) *a.* Having swelling joints.

No-dos'-i-ty, 81, 92: *s.* Knottiness.

No'-ule, *s.* A little knot or lump.

Nod'-uled, 114: *a.* Having little knots.

Nod'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of a nodule.

NOGGEN, nôg'-guên, *a.* Hard, rough. [Obs.]

NOGGIN, nôg'-guîn, 77: *a.* A small mug; it is sometimes shortened into *Noc*; the *Nog* of a mill is a different word, probably a corruption of *knock*.

NOGGING, nôg'-guîng, 77: *s.* A partition of scantlings with the interstices filled up by bricks.

NOIANCE, To NOIE, NOIOUS, &c.—See To Noy, &c.

NOISE, noyz, 29, 151, 189: *s.* Any kind of sound; distinctively, a loud sound or mixture of sounds, outcry, clamour; boasting or importunate talk; in a sense now obsolete, a concert; also the band or performers in a concert.

To Noise, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound loud:—*act.* To spread by rumour or report.

Nois'-y, 105: *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous.

Nois'-i-ly, *ad.* With noise, with clamour.

Nois'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being noisy.

Nois'-ful, 117: *a.* Loud, noisy. [Dryden.]

Nois'-less, *a.* Without sound, silent.

Noise'-ma-ker, *s.* One who makes a clamour.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

NOM

NOISOME, *noy'-süm*, 29, 107: *a.* Noxious, mischievous; unwholesome; offensive.

Nei'-some-ly, *ad.* So as to be noisome.

NOI'-some-ness, *s.* State or quality of being noisome.

NOISY.—See under *Noise*.

NOLITION, *nó-lísh'-ün*, 90: *s.* Unwillingness, as opposed to *Volition*.

NO'-LI-ME'-TAN''-GER-E, *s.* "I am unwilling that any should touch me," applied as a name to a cancerous swelling exasperated by applications, and to a thorny plant. [*Lat.*]

NO'-LENS-VO'-LENS, *ad.* "Unwilling or willing." *i. e.* whether willing or not. [*Lat.*]

NOLL=*nól*, 155: *s.* Noddle; which see.

NOMAD=*nóm'-ád*, *a.* and *s.* Subsisting by the tending of cattle and wandering for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode; hence, rude, savage; —*s.* A wandering tribe or party; one of such a tribe.

No-mad'-ic, 88: *a.* The same as *Nomad*, and, as an adjective, the preferable word.

NOME, (*nóme*) *s.* A district or division of country.

NOMANCY.—See under *Nome*, (*a name*.)

NOMBRIL=*nóm'-bríl*, *s.* The centre of an escutcheon, literally the *navel*.

NOM'-BLES, (*nóm'-blz*, 116, 114, 143) *s. pl.* The entrails of a deer, as being taken from near the *navel*.

NOME=*nóme*, *s.* That which has one *name* or mode of expression, applied in algebra to one of the quantities of a binomial, a trinomial, &c., with its proper sign which joins it to the next quantity; literally, a *name*.

NO'-MAN-CY, *s.* Divination by the letters that form a person's name.

NO'-MEN-CLA'-TOR, 38: *s.* One whose office or knowledge consists in calling each person by his proper *name*; a person who gives names to things.

NO'-men-cla'-tress, *s.* A female nomenclator.

NO'-men-cla'-ture, (*-túr*, 147) *s.* A vocabulary; the whole of the terms proper to some art or science, as the nomenclature of modern chemistry.

NO'-MI-AL, 90: *s.* A *name*, *name*, or single term in algebra.

NOM'-i-NAL, 92: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a *name* or *names*; existing in name only, titular:—*s.* A nominalist.

NOM'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* By name, or in name only.

NOM'-i-nal-ist, *s.* One of a sect who, in opposition to the realists, considered universals in logic to be *names* only, and not realities: this question—which, from the eleventh century till almost the beginning of the present, divided the world, at some periods with a violence of contest equal only to the animosities of religious zeal, with which indeed it was often mixed—may now be deemed at rest; *realism*, at present, finds no supporters; but nominalists, among themselves, are said to be divided into two classes,—they who hold that the previous invention (or use) of a general or abstract name (at first a proper name) alone gives existence to its correspondent notion,—and they who hold that before a name can be applied (or extended), there must exist the notion to which it corresponds: the latter are sometimes called *Conceptualists*: the opinions, perhaps, after all, are only apparently at variance, and may both be entertained by the same mind without any absurdity.

To NOM'-i-na-lize, *v. a.* To convert into a noun. [*Unusual*]

To NOM'-i-nate, *v. a.* To name, [*Shaks.*]; to entitle by a name, [*Spenser*]: to set down or appoint by name; to propose by naming.

NOM'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* By name; particularly. [*Spelman*]

NOM'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of nominating; power of nominating; state of being nominated.

NOM'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One that nominates.

NOM'-i-nee', 177: *s.* One nominated.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

NON-

Nom'-i-na-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That names, and nothing more:—*s.* The form of a noun which simply designates the person, thing, or notion, in distinction to any form which not only designates it, but also indicates a certain grammatical construction in which the noun is to bear a part; the *right* case, not an oblique case.

NONMOTHEIC=*nóm'-ó-thét''-ick*, 88: *a.* *Placing* or *establishing* laws; legislative: *Nom'-o-thet''-ic* is the same.

NON-, A prefix which gives a negative sense to words, and forms compounds with them, which have more or less of unity as single words in proportion as they more or less frequently occur.

NON'-A-BIL''-I-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Want of ability; specially, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON'-AGE, *s.* Time of life before legal maturity, which in this country is the age of twenty-one.

NON'-aged, 114: *a.* Being under age.

See *Nonagistmal* and *Nonagon*, which have no relationship to this class, hereafter.

NON'-AP-PEAR''-ANCE, *s.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON'-AP-POINT''-MENT, *s.* Neglect of appointment.

See *Nonos*, hereafter.

NON'-CHAL-ANCE'', (*nóng'-shál-óngac'*, [*Fr.*] 170) *s.* Want of earnestness or feeling of interest, indifference.

NON'-CLAIM, *s.* Omission of claim; specially, legal claim.

NON'-COM-PLI''-ANCE, *s.* Failure of compliance.

NON'-COM-POS-MEN''-TIS, [*Lat.*] *a.* Not able or sound of mind.

NON'-CON-DUC''-TOR, 38: *s.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit; specially, a substance which does not transmit, or imperfectly transmits, the electric fluid,—an electric.

NON'-con-duc''-ting, *a.* Not conducting.

NON'-CON-FORM-IST, *s.* One who refuses to conform or comply; specially, one who refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church.

NON'-con-form''-i-ty, *s.* Principles or state of non-conformists.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* and *s.* That has not been described:—*a.* Any thing not yet described or classed in physical science.

See *None*, &c., hereafter.

NON'-E-LEC''-TRIC, *a.* and *s.* Not electric, and therefore conducting the electric fluid:—*s.* A substance which is not an electric, but a conductor of the electric fluid, as the metals.

NON-EN'-TY-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Non-existence; a thing not existing.

See *None*, hereafter, along with *Nonagon*, &c., and also *None-such*, hereafter.

NON'-EX-IST''-ENCE, (*-égz-íst''-énce*, 154) *s.* In-existence, state of not existing.

See *Nonillion*, hereafter, along with *Nonagon*, &c.

NON'-JU-ROH, (*'joo-roh*, 109, 38) *s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear obedience to those who succeeded him.

NON'-ju-ring, *a.* Not swearing allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NON-NAT''-UR-ALS, (*-nátch''-oo-ráls*, 147, 143) *s. pl.* 1, Air; 2, meat and drink; 3, sleep and watching; 4, motion and rest; 5, retention; and 6, excretion; which six things are neither naturally constitutive nor merely destructive, but promote health or produce disease according to their use or abuse.

NON'-OB-SER''-VANCE, 151: *s.* Failure to observe.

NON'-OB-STAN''-TE, [*Lat.*] *ad.* Notwithstanding: it is sometimes used substantively to signify a clause in a patent, &c., licensing a thing to be done which some former statute would otherwise restrain.

NON'-PA-REIL'', (*-rél*, [*Fr.*] 120) *s.* That which

Consonants: *míah-ün*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *víah-ün*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *shín*, 166: *shén*, 166.

NON-

NOS

has no equal,—applied as a name to a sort of apple, and to a printing type, formerly the smallest, though now there are two smaller.

NON-PAY'-MENT, *s.* Omission of payment.

NON'-PLUS, [Lat.] *s.* A state in which one is at a stand or can do no more; a puzzle, a complete perplexity.

To Non'-plus, *v. a.* To puzzle, to confound.

NON'-PROS., *s.* The state of a suit at law when the plaintiff does not choose to proceed: *non-prosequitur*.

NON-RES'-I-DENT, (-rēz'-ē-dēnt, 151) *a.* and *s.* Not residing at the proper place:—*a.* One who does not reside at the place of his official duties, applied particularly to clergymen who live away from their cures.

Non-res'-i-dence, *s.* State of being non-resident.

NON'-RE-SIST'-ANCE, (-zīst'-ānce, 151) *s.* The principle of yielding without resistance to every act of power exerted by the hereditary and anointed king; passive obedience.

Non-re-sist'-ant, *a.* Passively obedient.

NON-SANE', *a.* Unsound in mind.

NON'-SENSE, 153: *s.* That which does not express a meaning, applied to forms of language; that which, seeming of some importance, is really of none, applied to things. [The use of the word in the latter sense is not elegant.]

Non-sen'-si-cal, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.

Non-sen'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.

Non-sen'-si-cal-ness, *s.* State of being nonsensical.

NON-SEN'-SITIVE, 105: *a.* Wanting sensation.

NON'-SO-LU'-TION, 109, 89: *s.* Failure of solution.

Non-sol'-vent, *a.* and *s.* Not solving, in the sense of paying; insolvent:—*a.* An insolvent.

NON-SPA'-RING, 41: *a.* All-destroying, merciless.

NON-SUIT, *s.* A renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff or defendant, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect when the matter is so far proceeded in that the jury are ready to deliver their verdict: it differs from a *retract* in that the latter is positive, but the other negative; the nonsuit is a mere default and neglect of the plaintiff, and therefore he is allowed to begin his suit again on payment of costs; but by a *retract* the plaintiff for ever loses his action.

To Non'-suit, *v. a.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, as when, being called in court, he neglects to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration: in such cases an entry is made on the record, which amounts to a judgement of the court that the plaintiff has dropped his suit.

NON-U'-SANCE, (-zānce, 151) *s.* Neglect of using.

Non-u'-ser, *s.* A not using. [Blackstone.]

NONAGON=nōn'-ā-gōn, 18: *s.* A figure having nine angles and sides.

NON-A-GES'-I-MAL, *a.* Ninetieth, applied specially to the 90th degree, or the highest point of the ecliptic. See **NONOS** and **NONX** hereafter.

NONES, 143: *s. pl.* A day in each month of the Roman calendar so called as being the ninth inclusive before the ides: it corresponds to the 7th of March, May, July, Oct., and to the 5th of all the other months:—See also **NOON**.

NON-ILI'-ION, (nōn'-īl'-yōn, 90) *s.* The number of nine millions of millions.

NONCE=nōnce, *s.* Purpose, intent, occasion, design. [Obs. or colloq.]

NONCHALANCE, &c.—See under **NON**.

NONE, nūn, 107: *a.* and *pron.* Not one, used of persons or things; not any, anciently used instead of *no* before a vowel: *None* of often signifies emphatically *nothing*:—through the frequent ellipsis of the substantive, it has become a pronoun in many forms of construction, and is in consequence used as a plural quite as frequently as a singular.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

NON'-SUCH, *s.* A thing unequalled;—among other applications, the name of a sort of apple.

NONES, **NONILLION**.—See along with **Nonagon**, &c.

NONJUROR, &c.—See under **NON**.

NONNY, nōn'-nēy, *s.* A ninny. *Nin'-ny-nōn'-ny* is one of the colloquial alliterations or jingles so frequent in our language.

NON OBSTANTE, &c.—See under **NON**.

NOODLE, nō'-dl, 101: *s.* A noddy, a fool.

NOOK, nōk, 118: *s.* A corner.

NOON=nōon, *s.* and *a.* The middle of the day when the sun is in the meridian; Dryden and other poets call midnight the *noon of night*; in the plural, under the altered form *Nones*, it seems to have signified noon-tide prayers: (See the usual sense of *Nones* above, along with **Nonagon**, &c.):—*adj.* Meridional.

Noon'-ing, *s.* Repose at noon; repast at noon.

Noon'-day, *s.* and *a.* Mid-day:—*adj.* Meridional.

Noon'-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* Sun's station at noon.

Noon'-tide, *s.* and *a.* Mid-day:—*adj.* Meridional.

NOOSE, nōz, 151, 189: *s.* A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

To Noose, *v. a.* To tie in a noose, to entrap.

NOPE=nōpe, *s.* Bullfinch or redtail.

NOR=nor, 37: *conj.* The correlative to *neither* and to *neither*: Shakespeare often uses *nor* where we must now use *and*, correspondently with the Saxon idiom; *neither* is sometimes included in *nor*; it is sometimes poetically used for *neither*; it sometimes begins a sentence in prose with a reference to some negative meaning, expressed or implied, which has preceded.

NORMAL=nor'-māl, *a.* According to a rule or principle; hence, because drawn according to a square or rule, perpendicular; hence also, teaching rules or first principles.

NORMAN, **NORROY**.—See under **NORTH**.

NORTH=north, 37: *s.* and *a.* The point opposite to the sun in the meridian:—*adj.* Being in the north, northern.

Nor'-ther-ly, *ad.* Being towards the north: **Nor'-thern-ly** is not now used.

☞ The vocalizing of the consonant element in the middle of this and the following two words is remarkable: the practice extends colloquially to *Northwards*, *Northward*, when the *w* is sunk; but in deliberate pronunciation, when the *w* is preserved, the original pronunciation of *North* is maintained, as it likewise is in the other compounds.

Nor'-thern, *a.* Being in the north.

Nor'-thing, *s.* The motion or distance of a planet from the equinoctial northward.

North'-ward, (north'-word, 140, 168) *a.* and *ad.* (See the note at **Northerly**.) Being towards the north:—*adv.* Towards the north, as an adverb, it often takes the form *North'-wards*, (143.)

NORTH-EAST', *s.* and *a.* The point between north and east:—*adj.* Being between north and east.

North'-west', (colloq. *nor'-west'*) *s.* and *a.* The point between north and west:—*adj.* Being between north and west: *North-west'-ern* has the same meaning.

NORTH'-STAR, *s.* The pole star.

NORTH'-WIND, (-wind) *s.* The wind from the north.

NOR'-MAN, *s.* and *a.* A north man, applied at first to a Norwegian, and then to a native of Normandy; a sailor uses it as a name for a wooden bar on which the cable is fastened to the windlass:—*adj.* Pertaining to Normandy.

NOR'-NOX, 129, 30: *s.* Literally, north-king, the title of the third king at arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

NOR-we'-GI-AN, 90: *s.* and *a.* A native of Norway:—*adj.* Belonging to Norway.

NOR-we'-yan, 12: *a.* Norwegian. [Shaks.]

NOSE=nōze, 151: *s.* The prominence on the face,

NOT

which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the parts near it; the end of some thing, as of bellows; scent, sagacity: *To lead by the nose*, to lead as a bear is led, with blind obedience to the attracting force: *To thrust one's nose into any affair*, to meddle impertinently with it: *To put one's nose out of joint*, to put one out in the affections of another.

To Nose, *v. a. and n.* To scent, to smell; to thrust the nose as in face of, to face:—*see*. [Shaks.] To look insolent.

Nosed, 114: *a.* Having a nose, as long-nosed, flat-nosed; in some old authors, having sagacity.

Nose-less, *a.* Having no nose.

Nose'-BRED, *s.* A name given to a plant.

Nose'-VISH, *s.* A fish with a broad snout.

Nose'-GAY, *s.* A bunch of flowers for smell and gay appearance.

Nose'-SMART, *s.* Nasturtium, which *see*.

Nose'-THRILL, *s.* Nose-cavity, nostril. [Spenser.]

Nose'-LE, (nōz'-l, 101) *s.* Literally, a little nose, —the extremity of something, as of bellows.

Nose'-TRIL, *s.* One of the two apertures of the nose, originally called a noethril.

NOSOLOGY, nō-sōl'-ō-jy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of diseases; more particularly, the classification of diseases.

No-sol'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in nosology.

No-sol'-o-gy'-i-cal, 88, 92: *a.* Pertaining to nosology.

No-sol'-o-gy'-i-c, 88: *a.* Creating disease. [Arbutnot.]

NOSTRIL.—*See* under *Nose*.

NOSTRUM=nōs'-trūm, *s.* Literally, that which is ours,—a medicine which is kept for profit in the hand of the inventor or his assign; a quack medicine.

NOT=nōt, *ad.* The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation; not only, elliptically.

Not'-with-stand'-ing, *conj.* Not hindering; not obstructing; nevertheless, however; less properly, although.

NOTABLE, &c., **NOTARY**, &c., **NOTATION**.—*See* under *Note*.

NOTCH=nōtch, *s.* A nick, a hollow cut in any thing: Swift uses it in one place for niche.

To Notch, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

Notch'-weed, *s.* A herb, orach.

N'OTE, for *Ne wote*, Know not; could not. [Spenser.]

NOTE=nōt, *s.* A mark or token by which something is known; abbreviation, symbol; a mark made in a book indicating something worthy of notice; hence, a short remark or commentary; a minute or memorandum; annotation, commentary; a short letter, a billet; a diplomatic communication; a subscribed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a character or symbol in music: (*See* lower:) notice, heed: (*See* lower.)

To Note, *v. a.* To mark, to put a note upon; to make a memorandum of, to enter in a book:—*See* also lower: in northern use, with a different etymology, it signifies to push or strike.

No'-ter, *s.* He who takes notes.

Note'-book, 118: *s.* A book for entering memoranda.

No'-tar-y, *s.* Among the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in public courts; in modern usage, an officer authorized to note and so to attest writings of any kind, and in particular to note the non-payment of an accepted bill: he is generally called a *notary-public*.

No-ta'-ri-al, 90, 41: *a.* Pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary.

No-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The art or practice of signifying any thing by marks or characters; particularly of signifying numbers by their appropriate signs in arithmetic and algebra; in another sense, the notice or knowledge of a word which is afforded by its ori-

NOT

ginal use or etymology; and hence an argument drawn from etymology.

NOTE, *s.* A character in music denoting a sound; the sound itself; hence, tune, voice, melodious sounds:—*See* also above, and lower.

To Note, *v. a.* To set down in musical characters.

NOTE, *s.* Notice, heed, observation; Bacon uses it for state of being observed; reputation, consequence, distinction:—*See* also above.

To Note, *v. a.* To notice with particular care, to observe, to attend to.

No'-ted, *a.* Observed; remarkable; much known, eminent, celebrated.

No'-ted-ly, *ad.* With notice. [Shaks.]

No'-ted-ness, *s.* Conspicuousness.

Note'-less, *a.* Not attracting notice.

Note'-wor-thy, (-wur-thy, 141) *a.* Deserving notice.

No'-ta-ble, *a. and s.* Remarkable, worthy of notice; memorable: observable: (at present scarcely used but in irony: it has another meaning with a different pronunciation:—*See* lower:)—*a.* A notable person or thing; [Unusual:] in France, one of the men of note or rank summoned from different provinces by the king under the old monarchy to meet for discussion on public business, who constituted an assembly distinct both from the States-general, and from the Parliament of Paris.

No'-ta-ly, *ad.* In a notable manner.

No'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being notable.

No'-a-ble, 92: *a.* Careful, thrifty, bustling; applied to men, but much more frequently to women. [Colloq.]

No'-a-ly, *ad.* With bustling activity and thrift.

No'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being notable.

See Nothing, &c. hereafter.

No' TICE, (nō'-tiss, 105) *s.* Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence.

To No'-tice, *v. a.* To note, to heed, to observe.

No'-tice-a-ble, 101: *a.* Observable.

To No'-ti-fy, 6: *v. n. and a.* To make known, with *to*:—*ad.* To declare.

No'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of notifying; notice given in words or writing; an advertisement.

No'-tion, &c.—*See* lower in the class.

No-to'-ri-ous, 90, 47, 120: *a.* Publicly known; manifest to the world; usually, as at present understood, it means known to disadvantage, as a notorious rogue, a notorious crime; hence, it is often wrongly used in the sense of atrocious.

No-to'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Publicly; publicly so as to be deemed disgraceful.

No-to'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being notorious.

No-to'-ri-e-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being publicly known; public exposure.

No'-tion, 89: *s.* Literally and properly, that rational notice or knowledge of a thing which consists in a perception of relations which it bears to other things, and which is of such a nature that one man's notion of the same thing may be very different from another's, inasmuch as he may perceive different relations, or, perceiving the same, may also perceive many more relations; a notion therefore differs from an idea, (the modern, not the ancient Platonic idea,) and from an image, and from a conception; for these imply nothing more than the mental representation of a thing as perceived at some one past time; with less strict application, idea, image, conception; sentiment, opinion, purpose: Shakspeare frequently uses it to signify understanding or intellectual power generally.

No'-tion-al, *a.* Being in the mind only; visionary.

No'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* In mind only.

No'-tion-ist, *s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. [Bp. Hopkins.]

No'-tion-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. [Glanvil.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Nus'-le.—See To Nus'-le, lower.

See *Nut* and its relations in the next class.

See *Nutation* in the class after the next.

Nu'-tri-ca'-TION, 89: *a.* Manner of feeding or being fed. [Brown.]

Nu'-tri-ent, *a.* and *s.* Nourishing:—*s.* That which nourishes.

Nu'-tri-ment, *s.* That which nourishes,—food.

Nu'-tri-men'-tal, *a.* Alimential.

Nu'-tri-tive, 105: *a.* Nourishing.

Nu'-tri-ture, 147: *s.* Quality of nourishing. [Harvey.]

Nu'-tri-tious, (nu'-trish'-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.

Nu'-tri-ion, 89: *s.* The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of bodies; less properly, nutriment.

To Nus'-LE, 101: *v. a.* (Compare To Nourish, under Nourish.) To nurse up: it has another meaning, with a different origin.—See it hereafter.

NUT=nūt, *s.* The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel; in mechanics, a small cylinder or other shaped body with teeth or projections forming the inner body which corresponds with an outward one.

To Nut, *v. a.* To gather nuts.

Nut'-ting, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to nut-gathering.—*s.* Nut-gathering.

Nut'-brown, *a.* Brown like an old nut.

Nut'-crack-ers, 143: *a. pl.* An instrument to break nuts.

Nut'-gall, (-gāwl, 112) *s.* Hard excrescence of the oak.

Nut'-hatch, *s.* The common name of a sort of birds: they are also called *Nut-jobber* and *Nut-pecker*.

Nut'-hook, 118: *s.* A hooked pole or stick for gathering nuts: in Shakespeare's time a cant name for a pilferer, or, as some think, for a catchpole.

Nut'-tree, *s.* A tree that bears nuts.

Nut'-shell, *s.* Shell of a nut; small compass; any thing of no value.

NUT-MUG, *s.* A kind of aromatic nut brought from the East Indies, and much used in cookery.

NUTATION, nū-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A nodding; in astronomy, a tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.

NUTRICATION, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, NUTRITIOUS, To NUZZLE, &c.—See under Nurse.

To NUZZLE, nūz'-zl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare To Nuzzle.) To ensnare as in a noose or trap; to put a ring into the nose, as of a hog, to prevent his digging; to rout up with the nose:—*nsw.* To go with the nose down like a hog.—See also under Nurse: there is often a mingled sense in using this word, which the notions derived from the several sources unite to form: thus a child is said to nuzzle in the mother's bosom; where, moreover, to *nestle* enters into the notion, and this would, in fact, be the more proper and elegant word.

NYCTALOPS, nīk'-tā-lōps, *s.* One who, according to Hippocrates, sees best by night; but Galen and others give a contrary sense to the word, making it signify one who sees in the day-time, but is quite blind at night.

Nyc'-ta-lo'-py, *s.* A disease of the eye.

NYE=nȳ, 106: *s.* A brood as of pheasants.

NYMPH, nīm-f, 163: *s.* A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; in poetic style, a female, a lady.

Nymph'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; like a nymph. [Dryden.]

Nymph'-like, *a.* As of a nymph. [Milton.]

NYMPHA, nīm'-fā, 163: *s.* The chrysalis of insects: the form *Nymph* is also used.

NYS, nīz, 151: *ad.* Ne is, not is, none is. [Spenser.]

O is popularly the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the fifteenth: see J: its sounds are the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 37th, 38th, 47th, and 48th elements of the scheme prefixed; but it very often deviates from these its more regular sounds: see Prin. 107 and 116: moreover, by reduplication it becomes a digraph for the 37th element and its varieties, the 28th, the 21st and 32nd: prefixed to *i* or *y* it forms a digraph for the 39th and 30th elements; and prefixed to *v* or *w*, a digraph for the 31st and 32nd. As abbreviations, O, S, stand for Old Style; OB, signify *Obviti*, *Obviti*, or *Obviti*, died: O is the usual mark for a cipher or nought: in Shakespeare's time it was often written singly and pronounced *o* to signify a circle or some figure near to a circle, in which use it was sometimes written *oe*: See Prin. 189.

O=ō, *interj.* It denotes calling to, or exclamation; it denotes wishing in such forms as "O! that he were here!" but if any strong emotion enter into the sentiment, the proper orthography is *Oh*: as a noun, see the remark above.

OAD=ōad, *s.* Wood; which see. [B. Jon.]

OAF=ōaf, *s.* A foolish child left by fairies in place of one more witty; hence, a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

Oaf'-ish, *a.* Stupid, dull, doltish.

Oaf'-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of being oafish.

OAK=ōak, *s.* A well-known tree whose fruit is the acorn; there are several species: the wood of the oak, which is very hard and durable.

Oak'-en, 114: *a.* Obtained from oak.

Oak'-y, 105: *a.* Hard as oak.

Oak'-ling, *s.* A young oak.

OAK'-AP-PLÉ, 101: *s.* A spongy excrescence on the leaves or tender branches of the oak, produced by the puncture of an insect.

OAK'-YER-GRÉEN, *s.* The ilex.

OAK'-EN-PIN, 114: *s.* An apple, so called from its hardness.

OAKUM=ōak'-ūm, *s.* Loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

OAR=ō'ar=ō'ur=ō're, 134, 47: *s.* A pole with a broad end or blade by which boats are rowed.

To Oar, *v. n.* and *a.* To row:—*act.* To impel by rowing.

Oar'-y, 105: *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

OASIS=ō'-d-cīs, *sing.* } *s.* A fertile spot, such

OASES=ō'-d-cēz, 101: } as are occasionally met with in an Arabian desert: it was the name of an ancient city that stood in the middle of Libya, and of some other cities surrounded by deserts.

OAST=ōast, *s.* A kiln for drying hops.

OAT=ōat, *s.* A grain, generally expressed by the plural word *oats*; it is a rich food for horses, and in some places esteemed for man: Milton uses the noun singular for a pipe of oat straw.

Oat'-en, (ō'-tn, 114) *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats.

Oat'-meal, *s.* Flour from oats: it is also found as the name of a plant.

Other compounds are *Oat'-cake*, or *Oat'-en-cake*; *Oat'-malt*; *Oat'-thistle*, (a herb.) &c.

OATH=ōath, *s.* An affirmation, negation, or promise, pronounced or made with some religious ceremony, and the imprecation of the vengeance of Heaven in case of falsehood or non-fulfilment.

Oath'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be sworn. [Shaks.]

The *th* is vocalized because the word is formed as from a verb: Prin. 137.

Oath'-break-ing, (ōath'-brake-ing, 100) *s.* Perjury.

OATMALT, OATMEAL, &c.—See Oat.

OB-, a prefix of Latin origin which signifies for, because of, in front, before, about; against, towards;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

over-against; over; in; on; it is often merely intensive: in composition, the *b* is frequently changed into the same letter as that which begins the word taking the prefix, as in Occasion, Offer, Oppose.

To OBAMBULATE=*ôb-âm'-bû-lâte*, *v. n.* To walk about: see Ob-. [Unusual.]

Ob-am'-bu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A walking about.

OBLIGATO.—See under To Obligate.

OBCORDATE=*ôb-cor'-dâte*, *a.* Shaped like a heart placed inversely.—See Ob.

OBORMITION, *ôb'-dor-mîsh'-ûn*, 89: *s.* Sound sleep.—See Ob.

To OBDUCE=*ôb-dûc'*, *v. a.* To draw over, as a covering.—See Ob.

To OBDUCT', *v. a.* To obduce.

Ob-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drawing over.

OBDURACY, OBDURATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OBDURE=*ôb-dûr'*, 81: *v. a.* To harden or make hardness grow over or incase; (See Ob-;) to render obdurate.

Ob-dured', 114: *part. a.* Hardened, obdurate.

Ob-du'-red-ness, *s.* Hardness, stubbornness.

Ob'-du-RATE, 81: *a.* Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate, stubborn; rugged.

Ob This word anciently followed the accentuation of those preceding it, and such must still be the accentuation in reading much of our poetry; but the present prosaic or ordinary accentuation is decidedly as here assigned.

To Ob-du-rate, 82: *v. a.* To obdure. [Unusual.]

Ob-du-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Stubbornly, impenitently.

Ob-du-rate-ness, *s.* Obduracy.

Ob-du-ra-cy, 98, 105: *s.* The state of being obdurate; impenitence, stubbornness; hardness of heart.

Ob-du-ra'-tion, *s.* Act of making obdurate; state of being obdurate, obduracy. [Unusual.]

OBDIENCE, OBEDIENT, &c., OBEISANCE.—See under To Obey.

OBELISK=*ôb-ê-lîsk*, *s.* A square stone growing smaller from the base to the summit, generally set up for a memorial, and often bearing an inscription; it is said to differ from a pyramid, inasmuch as the obelisk is made of an entire piece, and has a smaller proportional base; the former particular is not, however, always made essential: in books, a *little spit*,—the original meaning of the word, thus (?), which points to a note, or implies something remarkable.

Ob-e-lîs'-cal, *a.* In form of an obelisk.

To OBEQUITATE, *ôb-êck'-wê-tâte*, 188: *v. n.* To ride about: See Ob-. [Cockeram.]

Ob-êq'-ui-ta'-tion, *s.* A riding about. [Unusual.]

OBERRATION, *ôb'-êr-râ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* A wandering about: See Ob-. [Unusual.]

OBESE=*ô-bêc'*, 152: *a.* Fat, fleshy.

O-bec'-ness, *s.* Obesity.

O-bes'-i-ty, 92, 84, 105: *s.* Incumbrance of flesh.

To OBEY=*ô-bây'*, 100: *v. a.* To yield submission to; to comply with from reverence to authority or power: some of our old writers use it as a neuter verb, after the French idiom, with *to*.

O-bey'-er, 36: *s.* One who obeys.

O-BEY-SANCE, (*ô-bây'-sance*, 100) *s.* A token of willingness to obey, as from a vassal to his lord;—hence, a bow, a courtesy: it is not a corruption of *abaisance* or a lowering of the body, though it comes to the same thing.

O-BE'-DI-ENT, (*ô-bê'-dê-ênt*=*ô-bêd'-yênt*, 90) *a.* Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

O-be'-di-ent-ly, *ad.* With obedience.

O-be'-di-ence, *s.* The act or quality of being obedient.

O-be'-di-ent-ial, (*-sh'âi*, 147) *a.* According to the rule of obedience.

To OBFIRM=*ôb-ferm'*, 35: *v. a.* To harden over, to resolve fully: See Ob-. [Bp. Hall.]

To Ob-ferm'-ate, *v. a.* To obfirm. [Unusual.]

To OBFUSCATE=*ôb-fûs'-câte*, *v. a.* To darken over: See Ob-: hence, *Obfusa'-tion*.

Ob-fus'-cate, *a.* Darkened. [Burton.]

Ob-fus-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A darkening.

OBİT=*ô-bît*, *s.* A funeral ceremony or office for the dead: the word is from old French, though originally Latin: it sometimes signifies a death, in which case it is a contraction of the Latin *obitus*; sometimes it signifies died, as a contraction of *obivit*; *post obit* is *post obitum*, or after death.

O-bit'-u-al, 147, 12: *a.* Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

O-bit'-u-a-ry, 105: *s.* and *a.* A register of deaths:—*a.* Relating to deaths.

To OBJECT=*ôb-jêct'*, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to cast or place in front, to place before, to throw or place in the way; (See Ob-;) to propose adversely, as reason or charge, sometimes with the addition of *to* or *against*; less commonly, to offer, to prohibit.—*new.* To oppose in words or argument, followed by *to*.

Ob-jêct', *a.* Opposed, presented in opposition. [Obs.]

Ob-jêct'-or, 38: *s.* One who objects.

Ob-jêct'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Objectible. [Obs.]

Ob-jêc'-tive, 105: *a.* Placed over-against something; placed so as to bear or receive; accusative; having the quality of coming in the way, as objective certainty, which is certainly in outward things that may come in our way, and so be known, in distinction to subjective certainty, which lies not in things outward, but is placed under the mind itself, that is to say, within the mind itself, so as to be known when attention is turned to it; the former is physical, the latter meta physical certainty.

Ob-jêc'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an objective manner or condition.

Ob-jêc'-tive-ness, *s.* The state of being objective.

Ob-jêc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of presenting something in opposition; the thing presented,—a criminal charge,—an adverse argument,—a fault.

Ob-jêc'-tion-a-ble, *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.

Ob-JECT, 83: *s.* That which is thrown in the way, and is perceived whether we will or not; that which is presented to any exterior sense in order to affect it; that which is presented to raise an affection or emotion; distinctively, that which raises much emotion; hence, in colloquial use, some one or some thing remarkable for deformity or misery; that which, lying outward and in the way of our progress, will be reached; hence, that which we are tending to, purpose: *object* and *subject* are often used indiscriminately, but not in accurate language.—Compare Subject.

Ob'-jêc'-glass', *s.* In a telescope or microscope the glass which is nearest to the object.

To OBJURGATE=*ôb-jur'-gât'*, *v. a.* To chide about something; to reprove.—See Ob.

Ob-jur'-ga-tor-y, *a.* Reprehensory.

Ob'-jur-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A chiding; reproof.

OBLATE=*ôb-lât'*, *a.* Broad or flattened at parts over-against each other; used of a spheroid.—See Ob.

OBLATION, *ôb-lâ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* (Compare To Offer, &c.) That which is brought before, or in presence of,—an offering, a sacrifice.

To OBLECTATE=*ôb-lêck'-tâte*, *v. a.* To delight greatly.—See Ob.

Ob'-lec-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Delight, pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, *ôb-lê-gâte*, *v. a.* To bind over by contract or duty,—to oblige.

Ob This word is never heard among people who conform to the modern idiom of the upper classes, but is otherwise in frequent use.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

Ob-'li-ga'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Imposing an obligation;—binding, coercive, with *to* or *on*.

Ob-'li-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The binding power of a vow or promise; contract, duty; an act which binds a man to some performance; favour by which one is bound in gratitude.

Ob-'li-ga'-to, (-gā'-tō, [Ital.] 170) *adj.* or *ad.* On purpose for the instrument named. [Music.] The true Italian spelling is *obligato*.

To OBLIGE, (-blig', 104) *v. a.* To bind by a legal or moral tie; to lay under obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.

O-bli'-ger, 36: *s.* One that obliges.

O-bli'-ge-ment, *s.* Obligation. [Obsolescent.]

O-bli'-ging, *a.* Having the disposition to confer favours; civil, complaisant; engaging.

O-bli'-ging-ly, *ad.* Civilly, complaisantly.

O-bli'-ging-ness, *s.* The quality of obliging,—force, (in this sense unusual); the quality of being obliging,—civility, complaisance.

Ob-'li-gere', 177, 105, 64: *s.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal contract.

Ob-'li-gor', (g hard, 77) 177: *s.* The correlative of obligee.

OBLIGATION.—See in the ensuing class.

OBLIQUE, ðb-lēk', 104, 76, 146: *a.* (When it becomes a custom to write this word in the English form, Ob-like', it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation; but not till then.) Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not formed by perpendicular lines; indirect in a figurative sense, not in direct terms, by a side glance; having a form or use different from the right or nominative case in grammar.

Ob-lique'-ly, *ad.* In an oblique direction or manner.

Ob-lique'-ness, *s.* Obliquity.

Ob-'liq'-u-ty, (ðb-lick'-wē-tē, 188, 105) *s.* Deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

Ob-'li-qua'-tion, *s.* Declination from straightness; obliquity. [Newton.]

To OBLITERATE=ðb-lī'-ēr-āt, *v. a.* Literally, to write upon or over letters,—to erase; (See Ob-;) to wear out, to destroy.

Ob-lit'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Effacement; extinction.

OBLIVION, ðb-līv'-l-ōn, 90: *s.* Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; a general pardon, an amnesty.

Ob-liv'-i-ous, 120: *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

OBLOCUTOR, OBLOQUIOUS.—See under Obloquy.

OBLONG, ðb'-lōng, *a.* and *s.* Drawn on or out in length; (See Ob-;) long in comparison to the breadth:—*s.* A figure longer than broad.

Ob'-long-ly, *ad.* In an oblong form.

Ob'-long-ness, *s.* State of being oblong.

OBLOUY, ðb'-lō-kwēy, 188, 105: *s.* Literally, a speaking against; (See Ob-;) censorious speech, slander; less properly, cause of reproach, disgrace.

Ob-log'-ui-ous, (-lōck'-wē-ūs, 120) *a.* Reproachful. [Unusual.]

Ob-'lo-cu'-tor, 38: *s.* A gainsayer. [Obs.]

OBLUTATION, ðb'-lūck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A struggling or striving against.—See Ob-.

OBMUTESCENCE=ðb'-mū-tēs'-cēnce, *s.* Silence, as from a cause; (See Ob-;) loss of speech; observation of silence.

OBNOXIOUS, ðb-nōck'-sh'ūs, 154, 147: *a.* Liable to be hurt by something contrary; (See Ob-;) subject; exposed; hence, censurable, reprehensible.

Ob-nox'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* In a state of liability; reprehensibly.

Ob-nox'-ious-ness, *s.* State of liability.

To OBNUBILATE, ðb-nū'-bē-lāt, *v. a.* To cloud over, to obscure.—See Ob-.

Ob-nū'-bē-la'-tion, *s.* An obscuring, a darkening.

OBOE.—See Hautboy.

OBOLOS=ðb'-lūs, *s.* A small ancient coin, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, equal to one penny farthing; a small ancient weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, containing three carats.

Ob'-ole, *s.* Twelve grains; some say ten.

OBOVATE=ðb'-vāt, *a.* Having the shape of an egg, with the thicker end over-against or above the other.—See Ob- [Botany.]

OBREPTION, ðb-rēp'-shūn, 89: *s.* A creeping on:—(See Ob-;) the act of coming upon by surprise.

Ob'-rep-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Done or obtained by surprise.

OBSCENE=ðb-sēne', 59: *a.* Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind, causing lewd thoughts;—offensive, disgusting;—inauspicious, ill-omened.

☞ The word has these three original senses in Latin; the first is the usual sense in English, though the other senses are found in our poets who are familiar with the classics.

Ob-scene'-ly, *ad.* In an obscene manner.

Ob-scene'-ness, *s.* Obscenity.

Ob-scen'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* State of being obscene; unchaste speech or actions.

OBSCURE=ðb-skūr', *a.* Dark, unenlightened, gloomy; living in the dark; not easily intelligible, abstruse; not noted, not observable.

To Ob-scur'e', *v. a.* To darken, to make dark; to make less visible, less intelligible, less glorious, less beautiful or illustrious, to conceal.

Ob-scur'e'-ly, *ad.* In an obscure manner; darkly; privately; darkly to the mind.

Ob-scur'e'-ness, *s.* Obscurity.

Ob-scu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Darkness; privacy, unnoticed state; darkness of meaning.

Ob'-scu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of darkening; state of being darkened.

To OBSECRATE=ðb'-cē-krāt, *v. a.* To entreat earnestly, to beseech, to supplicate.

Ob'-se-cra'-tion, 89: *s.* Entreaty, supplication.

OBSEQUENT, ðb'-sē-kwēnt, 188: *a.* Literally, following near or close. (See Ob-;) and hence, submitting to, obedient, dutiful.

Ob-se'-qui-ous, (-kwē-ūs, 105, 120) *a.* Compliant, obedient, not resisting.—See also Obsequy.

Ob-se'-qui-ous-ly, *ad.* Obediently, with compliance.

Ob-se'-qui-ous-ness, *s.* Obedience, compliance.

Ob'-se-quey, (-kwēy) *s.* In a sense found in B. Jon., but quite out of use, obsequiousness; in its usual sense, the ceremony consequent on a death, or the ceremony with which we follow a corpse to the grave, funeral ceremony: so also Shaks. uses *Obsequious*, Ham. a. 1, s. 3, and *Obsequiously*, Rich. III. a. 1, s. 2.

Ob'-se-quey, (-kwēy, 119) *s. pl.* Funeral rites: it is the regular plural of the preceding word, but no doubt an imitation of the Latin plural *Exequia*.

To OBSERVE, ðb-zer', 151, 189: *v. a.* and *s.* To see or behold with purpose or intention. (See Ob-;) to watch; to take note of; to utter as a thing noted or to be noted; to keep, adhere to, or practise, as a religious or some other account.—*acc.* To be attentive; to make a remark.

Ob-ser'-ver, 36: *s.* One who observes; a beholder; a close remarker: one who keeps a law or custom.

Ob-ser'-ving, *a.* Attentive.

Ob-ser'-ving-ly, *ad.* Attentively, carefully.

Ob-ser'-va-ble, 101: *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

Ob-ser'-va-bly, 105: *ad.* So as to be noticed.

Ob-ser'-vance, 12: *s.* Act of observing; respect; performance of rites; rule of practice; attention; obedient regard: Shaks. uses *Obsequacy*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i, e, few, 55: a, e, i, &c. mufe, 171.

Ob-ser'-vant, *a.* Taking notice, obedient, attentive.
Ob-ser'-va-tor-y, 129, 101: *s.* A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

Ob'-ser-vant, 81: *s.* Slavish attendant. [Shaks.]

Ob'-ser-van'-da, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be observed.

Ob'-ser-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of observing; notion gained by observing; observance; state or quality of being observable, [Luke xvii. 29:] obedience; ritual practice.

Ob'-ser-vā'-tor, 38: *s.* One that observes, a remarker.

Ob' See Observer, higher in the class.

To **OBSSESS**=**ōb'-cēss**, *v. a.* To sit down before or in face of, (See Ob-;) to beseege. [Elyot.]

Ob-ser'-sion, (-cēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of besieging; a compassing about, as by an evil spirit antecedent to possession.

Ob-sid'-ion-al, (-cīd'-yōn-āl, 146) *a.* Belonging to a siege.

To **OBSIGNATE**=**ōb'-cīg'-nāte**, *v. a.* To put a seal over, (See Ob-;) to seal completely, to ratify; hence, **Ob-signatory** (*a.*), and **Ob'signā'-tion** (*s.*)

OBSOLESCENT.—See in the ensuing class.

OBSOLETE=**ōb'-sō-lēt**, *a.* Over which time or destruction has passed, (See Ob-;) gone into disuse; disused; in botany, obscure.

Ob'-so-letē-ness, *s.* State of being obsolete.

Ob'-so-les'-cent, *a.* Going out of use; not yet quite obsolete, but getting so.

Ob'-so-les'-cence, *s.* State of being obsolescent.

OBSTACLE.—See in the ensuing class.

OBSTANCY, **ōb'-stān-cēy**, *s.* Literally, a standing before, or in presence of, (See Ob-;) it is used only by B. Jonson, who employs it for obstacle or obstruction.

Ob'-sta'-cle, *s.* That which stands before or in the way as an impediment; a hindrance, an obstruction.

OB-STET'-RIC, 88: *a. and s.* That stands before or ready as an assistance; applied to the particular case of parturition; pertaining to midwifery;—*s.* As a substantive, it occurs only in the plural, signifying the art or science of midwifery.

To **Ob-stet'-ri-cate**, *v. n. and a.* To perform the office of a midwife:—*act.* To assist as a midwife.

Ob-stet'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of obstetricating.

Ob'-ste-tric'-ian, (-trīsh'-ān, 147) *s.* A midwife, man-midwife, accoucheur, or accoucheuse: a word scarcely used, but surely better than *man-midwife*, and more proper in English speech than *accoucheur*.

OB-STI'-NATE, *a.* That stands against or in opposition;—hence, in an absolute sense, stubborn, contumacious; in a relative sense, it may simply mean fixed, determined.

Ob'-sti-nate-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.

Ob'-sti-nate-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.

Ob'-sti-na-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Stubbornness, contumacy, pertinacity; persistency.

OBSTIPATION, **ōb'-stē-pā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* Act of crowding something against or before a place, (See Ob-;) a stopping up; costiveness.

OBSTREPEROUS, **ōb'-strep'-ēr-ūs**, 120: *a.* Very noisy, loud, clamorous, turbulent.

Ob-strep'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Loudly, clamorously.

Ob-strep'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Loudness; turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION, **ōb'-strīck'-shūn**, 90: *s.* A binding for a special intent or purpose, (See Ob-;) a bond.

To **OBSTRUCT**=**ōb'-strūct'**, *v. a.* To raise up something against or before, (See Ob-;) to block up, to bar; to be in the way of, to retard, to hinder.

Ob-struct'-er, 36: *s.* One that obstructs.

Ob-struct'-ive, 105: *a. and s.* Presenting obstacle; hindering;—*s.* [Little used.] Obstacle, impediment.

Ob-struct'-ion, 89: *s.* Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle,

impediment, particularly in the animal economy, by the accretion of matter too great for its natural canal. Shakspeare once uses the word for the state or condition of having the animal functions stopped or rendered motionless: *Meas. for Meas.* a. iii. s. 1. "To lie in cold obstruction." See also Byron's *Ginour*, l. 81. Johnson's explanation is imperfect.

Ob'-stru'-ent, (**ōb'-stroo-ēnt**, 109) *a.* Hindering, blocking up.

To **OBSTUPIFY**, **ōb'-stū'-pē-ry**, 105, 6: *v. a.* To bring into a state of stupefaction. See Ob- [Unusual.]

Ob-stu'-pe-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Stupifying.

Ob-stu'-pe-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* An inducing of stupefaction.

To **OBTAIN**=**ōb'-tān'**, *v. a. and n.* To gain as consequent on the previous purpose, (See Ob-;) to gain by prayers; in a less common sense, to hold in possession:—*new.* To continue in use, to subsist in nature or practice; in a sense disused, to prevail.

Ob-tain'-er, 36: *s.* One who obtains.

Ob-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be obtained.

Ob-tain'-ment, *s.* Act of obtaining.

To **OBTEMPERATE**=**ōb'-tēm'-pēr-āt**, *v. a.* To obey as from a purpose. See Ob- [Unusual.]

To **OBTEND**=**ōb'-tēnd'**, *v. a.* To put forward as in a person's way, (See Ob-;) to hold out in opposition; to offer as a cause or reason.

Ob-tend'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of obtending.

OBTENEBRATION, **ōb'-tēn'-ē-brā'-shūn**, *s.* Act of darkening over, (See Ob-;) state of being darkened.

To **OBTES**=**ōb'-tēst'**, *v. a. and n.* To call upon earnestly, (See Ob-;) to implore, to obsecrate:—*new.* To protest.

Ob'-tes-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* Obsecration, solemn entreaty; solemn injunction.

OBTRECTION, **ōb'-trēck'-tā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* Literally, adverse treatment, (See Ob-;) slander, detraction, calumny.

To **OBTRUDE**, **ōb'-trōd'**, 109: *v. a. and n.* To thrust in face of, (See Ob-;) to push in when not invited; to offer with unreasonable importunity:—*new.* To enter when not invited.

Ob-tru'-der, 36: *s.* One who obtrudes.

Ob-tru'-sive, (-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Disposed to obtrude.

Ob-tru'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.

Ob-tru'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* Act of obtruding.

To **OBTUNDE**, **ōb'-trūngk'-cāt**, *v. a.* To deprive of a limb, as with purpose:—See Ob-.

Ob'-trun-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A lopping off.

OBTUSIVE, &c., OBTRUSION.—See under To Obtrude.

To **OBTUND**=**ōb'-tūnd'**, *v. a.* To render blunt, as a point, by striking something against it, (See Ob-;) to blunt, to dull; to quell, to deaden.

Ob-tuse' (-tūc, 152) *a.* That is blunted, that is not pointed, that is not acute; specially, that is greater than a right angle; figuratively, dull, stupid.

Ob-tuse-ly, *ad.* Without a sharp point; dully, stupidly.

Ob-tuse'-ness, *s.* Bluntness; dulness.

Ob'-tu-san'-gu-lar, 158, 33: *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

Ob-tu'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* The act of making blunt; the state of being blunted or dulled.

OBTURATION, **ōb'-tūre-ā'-shūn**, 50, 89: *s.* Act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it: See Ob-.

Ob'-tu-ra'-tor, 38: *s.* A name given to a muscle of the thigh, of which there are two to each thigh.

To **OBUMBRATE**=**ōb'-ūm'-brāt**, *v. a.* To cloud over, (See Ob-;) to shade.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ob-um-bra'-tion, *s.* Act of darkening or obscuring.
OBVENTION, òb-vén'-shūn, 89: *s.* That which comes as by chance in the way. (See Ob-;) incidental advantage.

To **OBVERT**=òb-vert', 33: *v. a.* To turn with the face towards: See Ob-.

Ob-ver'-sant, *a.* That habitually turns to one, conversant, familiar. [Bacon.]

Ob-verse', *a.* Having the smaller end turned to the stalk, as certain leaves. [Botany.]

Ob'-verse, 81: *s.* That side of a coin which has the face or head, as distinguished from the other side called the *reverse*.

To **OBVIATE**, òb'-vè-àte, 105: *v. a.* Primarily, to meet in the way. (See Ob-;) hence, to prevent by interception, to remove in the outset.

Ob'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Opposed in front to any thing, as meeting it; open, exposed; plain, evident, easily discovered.

Ob'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* Evidently, plainly.

Ob'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* State of being obvious.

OBVOLUTE, òb'-vò-l'oot, 109: *a.* Rolled or turned in or into. (See Ob-;) as in the disposition of the margins of certain leaves with the opposite margins of other leaves.

OCCASION, òc-kā'-zhūn, 90: *s.* (See Ob-;) That which falls or comes in the way, an' occurrence, casually, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; incidental need.

To **OCCASION**, *v. a.* To cause incidentally; to cause, to produce; to influence.

Oc-ca'-sion-er, *s.* One that occasions.

Oc-ca'-sion-able, *a.* That may be occasioned. [Barrow.]

Oc-ca'-sion-al, *a.* Incidental, casual, occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; produced by accident; produced or made on some special event.

Oc-ca'-sion-al-ly, *ad.* According to occasion.

OCCASIVE, òc-kā'-civ, 152, 105: *a.* (This class is etymologically allied to the foregoing.) Falling, descending, as the sun when setting.

Oc'-ci-DENT, *s.* That which lies in the direction of the setting sun,—the west.

Oc'-ci-dent'-al, *a.* Western.

Oc-cid'-u-ous, 84, 120: *a.* Western.

OCCECATION, òck'-sè-cā'-shūn, 76, 59, 89: *s.* The act of inducing blindness or making blind.

OCCIPUT, òck'-sè-pūt, 76, 59, 105: *s.* The part of the head which is opposed to, or at the back of the principal part,—the hinder part of the head:—See Ob-.

OCCISION, òck'-sìzh'-ūn, 147: *s.* Act of killing.

To **OCCLUDE**, òc-klood', 109: *v. a.* To shut in or up. [Brown.]

Oc-clu'-se, (-klōose, 109, 152) *a.* Shut up.

Oc-clu'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* Act of shutting up.

OCCULT=òc-kult', *a.* Secret, hidden, unknown; undiscoverable; Shakespeare, in Ham. a. iii. s. 2, is made to use *Occulted*, which is perhaps a wrong transcription for *Ocult*.

Oc-cult'-ness, *s.* State of being hid.

Oc'-cul-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A hiding; particularly the hiding of a star from our sight by the interposition of a planet.

OCCUPANCY, &c. To **OCCUPATE**, &c.—See below.

To **OCCUPY**=òc-kù-pỹ, 6: *v. a. and n.* To take or have possession,—to busy, to employ; to follow as business; to use, to expend;—*new*. To follow business.

Oc'-cu-pi'-er, *s.* One who holds or possesses; less commonly, one who follows an employment:—See *Ezek.* xxvii. 37.

To **Oc'-CU-PATE**, *v. a.* To occupy. [Bacon.]

Oc'-cu-pant, 12: *s.* He that takes possession of anything; distinctively, he that takes first possession.

Oc'-cu-pan-cy, *s.* Act of taking possession; a hold or keeping; employment, business; distinctively, the employment to which a man chiefly devotes himself.

To **OCCUR**=òc-kur', 39: *v. a.* Literally, to run into one's presence or come before one, (see Ob-;) hence, Bentley uses it in the sense of to strike against, to intercept, to make opposition to; its usual meaning is, to come to the mind, to be presented to the memory; to come under observation, to be met with.

Oc-cur'-rence, 129: *s.* That which occurs or happens,—incident; occasional presentation.

Oc-cur'-rent, *s.* Occurrence: the former is the older word, as used by Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, &c.; but is now obsolete.

Oc-CURSE', *s.* A meeting. [Barton.]

Oc-cur'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Mutual blow, clash. [Boyle]

OCEAN, ò'-sh'ān, 147: *s. and a.* The main, the great sea; any immense expanse:—*adj.* Pertaining to the great sea.

O'-ce-an'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED=ò-cèl'-lè-tèd, *a.* Having the appearance of a little eye; formed with figures of little eyes.

OCHLOCRACY, òck-lòc'-krà-cēy, 161, 87, 101: *s.* Mob-government.

OCHRE, ò'-cur, 161, 159: *s.* A variety of clay deeply coloured by the oxide of iron; its most common colours are red, yellow, and brown.

O'-chre-ous, (-crè-ūs, 120) *a.* Consisting of or containing ochre.

O'-chrey, *a.* Partaking of ochre. [Woodward.]

OCHYMY, òck'-è-mēy, 161, 105: *s.* (A corruption of Alchymy.) A mixed base metal.

OCTACHORD, òck'-tā-cord, 161: *s.* An instrument or a system of eight sounds.

Oc'-TA-GON, *s.* A figure of eight angles.

Oc-TAG'-ON-AL, 81: *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'-TA-HE'-DRON, 18: *s.* A solid figure having eight bases, each of which is an equilateral triangle, and all the triangles are equal.

Oc'-ta-he'-dral, 12: *a.* Having eight equal sides.

Oc'-ta-he'-drite, *s.* A name given to the pyramidal ore of titanium.

Oc-TAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Eightfold masculine, or having eight stamens.

Oc-TAN'-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Octagonal: the latter word is immediately from the Greek, the former from the Latin.

Oc'-TANT, *s.* The eighth part of a circle: it is applied to that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other 45°.

Oc'-TAVE, *s. and a.* The eighth; eight; in the first sense applied to the eighth day after a festival; and to the most perfect of the chords in music, including eight tones, namely, six full tones and two semitones major: in the second sense it has been applied to eight days after a festival.—*adj.* Consisting of eight.

Oc-TA'-VO, *s. and a.* That which, by the peculiar folding, has eight leaves to each sheet:—*a.* Having eight leaves to each sheet.

Oc-TEN'-NI-AL, 90, 12: *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Oc-TO'-BER, 36: *s.* That which, among the ancient Romans, was the eighth month of the year, though now the tenth.

Oc-TO-DEC'-I-MAL, 59, 92: *a.* Eight and ten, applied to a crystal whose prisms exhibit eight faces in the middle part, and the two summits ten faces.

Oc-TO-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having eight teeth.

Oc'-TO-PID, *a.* Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wáy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāu: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

OC-TOO'-E-NAR-Y, (öck-töd'-gē-nār-ty, 129) *a.* Eighty years of age.
 OC-TOO'-E-NA'-RI-AN, 90 : *s.* One eighty years old.
 OC'-TO-LOC''-U-LAR, *a.* Having eight cells for seeds.
 OC'-TO-NAR-Y, 129, 105 : *a.* Belonging to the number eight.
 OC'-TO-NOC''-U-LAR, *a.* Having eight eyes.
 OC'-TO-PET''-A-LOUS, 120 : *a.* Having eight petals.
 OC'-TO-RA''-DI-A'-TED, *a.* Having eight rays.
 OC'-TO-SPER''-MOUS, 120 : *a.* Having eight seeds.
 OC'-TO-STYLE, *s.* A range of eight columns; or the face of a building adorned with eight columns.
 OC'-TO-SYI''-LA-BLE, 101 : *s.* and *a.* A word of eight syllables;—*a.* consisting of eight syllables.
 OC'-TU-FLE, 101 : *a.* Eightfold.
 OG-DO-AS''-TICH, (-tlick, 161) 77, 79, 143 : *s.* A poem of eight lines.
 OCULAR=öc'-ü-lar, 92, 34 : *a.* Depending on the eye; known by the eye.
 Oc'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* To the observation of the eye.
 Oc'-u-late, *a.* Having eyes. [Unusual.]
 Oc'-u-list, *s.* A surgeon for the eyes.
 Oc''-u-ls-form', *a.* Having the form of an eye.
 Oc'-u-lus, *s.* An eye, the Latin word which is the parent of the class: it occurs in compound Latin phrases, as *Oculus belli*, *Oculus cati*, *Oculus mundi*, which are names of certain precious stones;—in English, *Eye of the stone beetle*, *Eye of a cat*, *Eye of the world*.
 ODD=öd, 155 : *a.* Not even or divisible into equal numbers; not expressed in the round statement, because in some little indefinite degree exceeding it; not taken into account, unheeded; not calculated upon; not to be numbered with others, because particular, peculiar, uncommon, strange, unaccountable, fantastical, whimsical; hence these meanings absolutely.
 Odd'-ly, *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, unaccountably, whimsically.
 Odd'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being odd.
 Odd'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Singularity, particularity; applied both to persons and things.
 Odds, 143 : *s. sing.* and *pl.* Inequality; more than an even wager; advantage; quarrel: *It is odds*, it is more likely than not; *At odds*, at variance.
 ODE=öde, *s.* Literally, a song; appropriately, a lyric poem, either of the greater kind as those of Pindar, or of the less kind as those of Anacreon.
 ODIBLE.—See in the ensuing class.
 ODIIOUS, ö'-dē-üs=öde'-yüs, 146 : *a.* Hateful; worthy of hate; causing hate; abominable.
 Ö'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Hatefully; invidiously.
 Ö'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Hatredfulness.
 Ö'-di-um, *s.* Quality of provoking hate.
 Ö'-di-ble, *a.* Hateful. [Bale, 1550.]
 ODONTALGY, öd''-ön-täl'-gēy, 87, 85 : *s.* The toothache.
 Od'-on-tal''-gic, 88 : *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the toothache;—*s.* A remedy for the toothache.
 ODORAMENT, ODORATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
 ODOUR, ö'-dur, 120, 191 : *s.* Scent, whether good or bad; distinctively, sweet scent, fragrance.
 Ö'-dor-a-ment, *s.* A perfume. [Burton.]
 Ö'-dor-ate, *a.* Having a strong scent; having a sweet scent. [Unusual.]
 Ö'-dor-ous, 120 : *a.* Sweet of scent.
 Ö'-dor-if''-er-ous, 120 : *a.* Diffusing fragrance.
 Ö'-dor-if''-er-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being odoriferous; fragrance.
 ECONOMICS, öck'-ö-nöm''-icks, *s. pl.* The art of managing household affairs.—See Economy, &c.: the digraph *ö* is to be esteemed a mere equivalent for letter *e*, and subject, like *e*, to be shortened: see Prin.

190; hence, it is now usual to employ *e* alone, instead of *ö*, in this and many other words.

ECUMENICAL.—See the previous remark, and Ecumenic, &c., in the alphabetical place.

CEDEMA, è-dē'-mä, *s.* A swelling:—See the remark under Economics; and Edematous, at its place.

CELIAD, il'-yād, 170 : *s.* A glance, a wink. [Shaks.]

O'ER=ör, 108 : Contraction of *Over*, which see.

ŒSOPHAGUS, è-söf'-ä-güs, 103, 163, 87, 190 : *s.* The gullet.

OF, öv, 143 : öv=üv, 176 : *prep.* Proceeding from; hence, owing to, with regard to, belonging to: in many constructions we now use *by* where formerly *of* was used; as, *To be pities of the world*; *To be supported of none*; *To be entertained of the consul*; *To be bidden of a person to a feast*; the use of the *prep.* *Of*, in such instances, is correct, but not according to modern usage: *Of late*, in late times; *Of old*, formerly.

OFF, (öff, 17) *ad. a. prep.* and *interj.* This is the same word as the last, altered in form in order to suit some particular applications: *adv.* From, in the sense of distance, as *A mile off*; or of separation, as *The match is off*; so, *To cut off*, to clip off, to pare off, to be off, to get off, to go off, to come off; which last phrase in painting and sculpture has a figurative sense, implying relief or projection; so, *To take off* may have the more literal meaning, to take away simply, or the figurative meaning, to take away and mimic or ridicule peculiarities; *Off* is frequently opposed to *On*; *Off and on*, now remiss, or away from the matter, now insistent on it; *Off hand*, at once, without study; *To be well off*, *To be ill off*, to be well or ill from or with regard to circumstances;—*adj.* Right with respect to horses; as *the off side*, (see Near:)—*prep.* Not on, as *To be off one's legs*; distant from, as *Two miles off this place*, that is, from this place, which is indeed more suitable to modern usage;—*interj.* Away!

ÖF'-FAL, (öf'-fäwl=öf'-föl, 26, 17, 18) *s.* Waste meat,—that which falls off, or is thrown away; the waste meat from a table; more commonly, the refuse parts of an animal killed for food; refuse generally; rubbish.

ÖF'-FING, *s.* That part of the sea which is a good distance off the shore, so that there is no need of a pilot.

ÖF'-SCOUR-ING, *s.* That which is scoured off,—refuse.

ÖF'-SCUM, *s.* and *a.* Offscouring:—*a.* Vile.

ÖF'-SET, *s.* A shoot, a sprout; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the extremity of an enclosure; in accounts, a sum set off against another sum as an equivalent.

To Öf'-set', *v. a.* To cancel by a contrary account.

ÖF'-SPRING, *s.* A child or children, descendant or descendants; generation.

ÖF'-WARD, 140, 38 : *ad.* Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFFENCE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OFFEND=öf'-fënd', *v. a.* and *n.* Primarily, to hit or strike against, (see Ob:); hence, to attack, to assail; (both these meanings are oba:); to shock, to affront, to displease, to make angry; to violate; to disturb; to hinder in obedience;—*nes.* To cause anger; to sin; to commit transgression, with against.

Öf-fend'-er, 36 : *s.* One who offends; a criminal.

Öf-fend'-ress, *s. fem.* An offender. [Shaks.]

Öf-fen'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Causing anger; causing pain; causing disgust; assailant, as opposed to defensive.

Öf-fen'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an offensive manner; injuriously; disgustingly; by way of attack.

Öf-fen'-sive-ness, *s.* Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

ÖF-FENCE', 137 : *s.* Attack; displeasure given; injury; transgression; crime; displeasure conceived, anger.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: msh-ün, i. e. mission, 165; vřzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165; thřn, 166; thřen, 166.

Of-fence'-ful, 117: *a.* Injurious, giving displeasure. [Shaks.]

Of-fence'-less, *a.* Unoffending, innocent. [Milton: prose.]

To OFFER=*ôf'-fer*, 36: *v. a. and n.* Literally, to bring in presence of, (See *Ob.* :) to present; to exhibit; to propose; to bid as a price:—*see*. To present itself; to make an attempt, sometimes with *at*.

Of-fer, *s.* Proposal to be accepted or rejected; that which is proposed; price bid; attempt, endeavour, essay.

Of-fer-er, 36: *s.* One who offers; particularly, one who offers in sacrifice.

Of-fer-ing, *s.* That which is offered, particularly in worship.

Of-fer-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be offered.

Of-fer-tor-y, 129, 105: *s.* In the Roman church service, an anthem chanted during the offering; in the Anglican church, the sentences read while alms are collected.

Of-fer-ture, 147: *s.* Offer, proposal. [K. Charles.]

OFFICE, *ôf'-fiss*, 105: *s.* Literally, that which is done as with a fixed and settled purpose, (Compare *Ob.* :) business, function, particular employment; hence, some one employment or duty, but particularly of a public nature; magistracy; agency; act of worship; formulary of worship: See also lower in the sub-class under *Official*.

To Of-fice, *v. a.* To do, to perform. [Shaks.]

Of-fi-cer, *s.* One authorized to perform some public duty, either civil or military; specially, one authorized to take into legal custody; one authorized to command a body of soldiers either by the king's commission, or by the appointment of his superior officers without such commission.

To Of-fi-cer, *v. a.* To furnish with officers.

Of-fi-cial, (*-fiss'-i-âl*, 147) *a. and s.* Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; in some cases the Latin phrase *Ex-officio* is made to express this meaning, as an *ex-officio* information, *i. e.* an information by virtue of the office which the informer holds; in the phrase *parts official* to *nutrition*, the meaning is, parts which by virtue of their office promote nutrition:—*s.* One invested with an office, but particularly with authority to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical courts.

Of-fi-cial-ly, *ad.* By authority; by virtue of an office.

Of-fi-cial-ty, *s.* Charge or post of an official.

To Of-fi-ciate, (*-fiss'-yât*, 148) *v. n. and a.* To act as an officer in his office,—very often that of a priest in public worship; to perform an office for another:—*act.* [Milton.] To dispense, as by assigned function.

Of-fi-cious, *a.* Giving or dispensing as by assigned function, with *to*, [Milton.]—See the derivative but more usual sense lower in the class.

Of-fi-cious-ly, *ad.* With proper service.

Of-fi-cious-ness, *s.* Service.—See lower.

Of-fi-ciu'-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a place of business; used in a place of business, or shop: thus, *official* plants and drugs are those on sale in shops.

Of-fi-ce, *s.* A place of business, generally where only writers or clerks are employed, and so, in practice, distinguished from a shop.—See the other senses above.

Of-fi-cious-ly, (*-fiss'-y-ûs*, 147) *a.* (Compare the same word higher.) Unfortunately forward, intermeddling.

Of-fi-cious-ly, *ad.* Importunately forward.

Of-fi-cious-ness, *s.* An interposing in affairs without being desired.—See also above.

OFFING, OFFSCOURING, OFFSCUM, OFFSET, OFFSPRING.—See under *Of* and *Off*.

To OFFUSCATE, &c.—See *To Obfuscate*, &c.

OFT=*ôft*, 17: *ad.* Often. [Poetical.]

Oft'-times, 143: *ad.* Oftentimes.

OF-TEN, (*ôf'-fn*, 156, 114) *ad.* Frequently, not seldom: it is sometimes used as an adjective for *frequent*, but according to modern idiom improperly; hence, in Hooker we find *Offeness* opposed to *Seldomness*; hence also the following compound.

Of'-ten-times, *ad.* Frequently, often.

OGDOASTICH.—See the last word under those with *Octagon*.

OGEE=*ô-gêe'*, *s.* A sort of moulding, otherwise called *Cyma*.

O-give', (*-jive*) *s.* A diagonal arch in Gothic masonry.

OGGANTION, *ôg'-gd-nish''-ûn*, 89: *s.* A barking or murmuring against.—See *Ob.* [Mountagu.]

OGHAM=*ôg'-hâm*, *s.* A secret way of writing said to have been used by the Irish.

To OGLE, *ô'-gl*, 101: *v. a.* To view with side glances as in fondness, or with a purpose to be noticed only by the individual.

O'-gle, *s.* A side glance or look.

O'-gler, 36: *s.* One who ogles.

O'-gling, *s.* The act or practice of an ogler.

OGLE.—See *Olio*.

OGRE, *ô'-gur*, 159: *s.* An imaginary monster of the East.

O'-gress, *s.* A female ogre.

OGRESS, *ô'-grêss*, *s.* A ball sable. [Heraldry.]

OH, *ô*, 56: *interj.* An expression of surprise; pain; sorrow; anxiety, &c.—Compare *O*.

OIL=*oil*, 29: *s.* (Compare *Oleaginous*, &c.) Any fat, greasy, thin matter, such as is generally inflammable, expressed either from a vegetable or an animal substance.

To Oil, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.

Oil'-er, *s.* One who oils; formerly, one who trades in oils, now called an oilman.

Oil'-y, *a.* Consisting or having the qualities of oil; fatty, greasy.

Oil'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being oily.

Among the compounds are *Oil'-bag*, (a cyst in animals containing oil); *Oil'-cloth*, (painted cloth for covering floors); *Oil'-colour*, (made by grinding a colouring substance in oil); *Oil'-gas*, (inflammable gas procured from oil); *Oil'-man*, (one who deals in oils, and usually in pickles also); *Oil'-nut* (the butter-nut of N. America); *Oil'-shop*, (an oilman's shop); *Oil'-y-grain*, (a plant); *Oil'-y-palm*, (a tree); &c.

To OINT=*oint*, 29: *v. a.* To anoint, to smear with an unctuous substance.

Oint'-ment, *s.* Any soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing the body, or for healing a diseased part,—an unguent.

OKE=*ôkt*, *s.* A Turkish weight, about 2½ lbs.

OKER.—See *Ochre*.

OLD, *ôled*=*ôald*, 116, 108: *a.* Advanced far in years; hence, in phrase now obsolete or local, *great*; in modern low phrase, *cunning*: having been long made or used as opposed to *new*: hence, *decayed*: begun long ago; hence, begun simply, or existing from its beginning or birth, as, *An infant a month old*: *Of old*, long ago.

Old'-en, *a.* Ancient. [Obs. or Poet.]

Old'-ish, *a.* Somewhat old. [Shorwood.]

Old'-ness, *s.* Old age, antiquity; state or quality of not being new.

Among the compounds are *Old'-fashioned*; *Old'-sâid*; *Old'-wife*, (name of contempt for a prating old woman. 1 Tim. iv. 7.) &c.

OLEAGINOUS, &c., **OLEASTER**, **OLEATE**, **OLEFIANT**, **OLEIC**, **OLEOSACCHARUM**, **OLEOSE**, &c.—See with *Olive*.

OLEANDER=*ô'-lê-ân''-der*, *s.* The rosebay.

OLERACEOUS, *ôl'-êr-â''-sh'ûs*, 90: *a.* (Compare *Olitary*.) Pertaining to potherbs.

To OLFACT=*ôl-fâct'*, *v. a.* To smell. [Burlesque.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâu'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'ô; *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Ol-fac-tor-y, 129 : *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell.
Ol'-iv, *a.* Sinking, fetid. [Little used.]
Ol'-i-dous, 120 : *a.* Having a strong smell, olid.
OLIBANUM, 61'-ē-bā'-nūm, *s.* A gum-resin.
OLIGARCHY, 61'-ē-gar'-kēy, 161, 105 : *s.* A form of government which places the supreme power in a few hands.
Ol'-i-gar'-chi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an oligarchy.
OLIO, 61'-lē-ō, 90 : *s.* A mixture, a medley : *Olla*, or *Olia* *podri'da*, is the original word.
OLITORY, 61'-ē-tōr'-ēy, 120 : *a.* (Compare *Oleraceous*.) Pertaining to a kitchen-garden.
OLIVE=61'-iv, *s.* A plant producing oil; the fruit of the tree; the tree is the emblem of peace.
Ol'-i-vas-ter, *a.* Of the colour of olive, brown, tawny : *Olivaceous* also occurs.
Ol'-ived, 114 : *a.* Decorated with olive trees.
Ol'-i-vine, 105 : *s.* A mineral that takes this name from its colour; also named the volcanic chrysolite.
Ol'-LE-as'-TER, *s.* The wild olive.
Ol'-LE-ag'-i-nous, (-ād'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* Oily.
Ol'-le-ag'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Oiliness.
 See **OLEANDER** in its place above.
Ol'-le-i'-ant, *a.* An epithet applied to a gas, merely because, when combined with chlorine, it produces a compound resembling oil.
Ol'-le-ose, (-ōce, 152) } 90 : *a.* Oily.
Ol'-le-ous, (-ūs, 120) }
Ol'-le-ic, 90 : *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's-lard in potash-lye.
 This word, which might undoubtedly be accented on the penultimate (88), seems in practice to yield to the more general principle.
Ol'-le-ate, *s.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base.
Ol'-le-o-sac'-cha-rum, 161 : *s.* Mixture of oil and sugar.
 See **OLERACEOUS**, *To Olfact*, &c., above.
OLLA=61'-ld, *s.* An olio, which see.
OLYMPIAD, 61-līmp'-ē-ād, 146 : *s.* A period of four years, calculated from one celebration of the Olympic games to another : a mode of reckoning which commenced in Greece B. C. 775, (i. e. 22 years before the foundation of Rome,) and ceased A. D. 440 : this would comprehend nearly 304 Olympiads, but the number completed is said to be 364.
OMBRE, 6m'-bur, [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A game of cards played by three.
OMEGA=6-mēg'-d, *s.* The great or long *o*, which is the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as *Alpha* is the first.
OMELET=6m'-ē-lēt, *Colloq.* 6m'-lēt, *s.* A fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.
OMEN=6'-mēn, *s.* A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic.
Om'-ened, (-mēnd, 114) *a.* Containing prognostics.
To Om'-i-nate, 92 : *v. a.* and *n.* To foretoken : —*new*. To exhibit prognostics. [Little used.]
Om'-i-na'-tion, 89 : *s.* Prognostic. [Brown.]
Om'-i-nous, 120 : *a.* Foreboding evil : less commonly, betokening good or ill.
Om'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* With good or bad omens.
Om'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Quality of being ominous.
OMENTUM=6-mēn'-tūm, *s.* The caul or double membrane that envelops the bowels.
OMER=6'-mer, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about 3½ pints : less properly written *Homer*.
OMISSION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To OMIT=6-mīt', *v. a.* To leave, pass by, or neglect; to leave out, not to mention.

O-mit'-tance, *s.* Forbearance. [Shaks.]
O-mis'-si-BLE, 101 : *a.* That may be omitted.
O-mis'-sive, 105 : *a.* Leaving out.
O-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Failure to do something which one had power to do; neglect.
OMNIBUS, 6m'-nē-būs, 105 : *s.* That which is for all,—a name applied to a public vehicle which takes a number of passengers at a cheap common rate.
Om'-ni-ra'-ri-ous, 41, 120 : *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.
Om'-ni'-er-ous, 120, 87 : *a.* Producing all things.
Om'-ni'-ic, 88 : *a.* All-creating.
Om'-ni'-form, *a.* Having every form or shape.
Om'-ni-form'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Quality of possessing every shape.
Om'-ni'-x-nous, 64, 120 : *a.* Consisting of all kinds.
Om'-ni-par'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105 : *s.* An equality running through all,—general equality.
Om'-ni-per-cip'-i-ent, *a.* Perceiving all things.
Om'-ni-potent, 87 : *a.* and *s.* All-powerful : —*s.* He who is omnipotent.
Om-nip'-o-tent-ly, *ad.* With almighty power.
Om-nip'-o-tence, **Om-nip'-o-ten-cy**, *s.* Almighty power, unlimited power.
Om'-ni-pres'-ent, (-prēz'-ēnt, 151) 87 : *a.* Present in all places at once, ubiquitary.
Om'-ni-pres'-ence, *s.* Ubiquity.
Om-ni-pre-sen'-tial, (-zēn'-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Implying universal presence. [South.]
Om-nis'-ci-ent, (6m-nish'-ē-ēnt, 90) *a.* Knowing all things : *Omniscious* scarcely occurs.
Om-nis'-ci-ence, **Om-nis'-ci-en-cy**, *s.* Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.
Om-ni-um, *s.* Literally, that which consists of all, (compare with the first word of the class,) a term used on the Stock Exchange, formerly as the name of a fund composed of all the others then extant; latterly as the name of all the particulars comprehended in the contract for a loan; it is probably the remnant of the old macaronic compound following.
Om-ni-um-gath'-er-um, formerly used to signify a gathering or collection of all sorts of things or persons.
Om-niv'-o-rous, 120 : *a.* All-devouring; eating food of any sort.
OMOPLATE=6m'-ō-plātē, 92 : *s.* The shoulder-blade.
OMPHACINE, 6m'-fā-cīn, 163, 105 : *s.* That comes from urripe fruit,—applied to a viscous brown juice or oil extracted from green olives, with which the ancient wrestlers anointed their bodies.
Om'-pha-cite, *s.* A pale green mineral.
OMPHALIC, 6m-fāl'-ick, 163, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to the navel.
Om'-pha-lo-cele, 101 : *s.* Rupture of the navel.
Om'-pha-lo'-o-my, 87 : *s.* The operation of dividing the navel-string.
Om'-pha-lof'-tic, *s.* A name which has been used for a convex lens or optic glass convex on both sides.
ON=6n, or 6n, 176 : *prep. ad.* and *interj.* Above and in contact with, either literally or figuratively, not off, upon, near to; at : *On thy life* implies a charge or adjuration on; *On fire* is a substitution for *a-fire* or *in fire*; *On it* is often used for *of it* by old writers, but is obsolete or vulgar;—*ado*. Above or next beyond in succession or in progress; in continuance; not off : —*interj.* [Always produced by ellipsis.] Proceed!
On'-ward, 140, 38 : *a.* and *ad.* Advanced; conducting straight : —*ad.* Forward, progressively : as an adverb, it often takes the form *Onwards*.
ON'-set, *s.* A rushing or setting upon; an attack; a beginning.
ON'-SLAUGHT, (-slāwt, 162) *s.* Attack; literally, a slaying straight on.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165 : vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

ONAGER=ōn'-d-ger, 64: *s.* The wild ass.

ONANISM, ō'-nān-izm, 158: *s.* (The sin of Onan.) Self-pollution.

ONCE.—See under One.

ONCOTOMY, ōng-cōt'-ō-mēy, 158, 87: *s.* The opening of a tumor or abscess.

ONE, wūn, 107, 141: *a. pron.* and *s.* Single, individual; some; as opposed to *another*, diverse; one of two; one particularly:—*pron.* Any single person, often including particularly the speaker's self; as *One* ought to take care of one's self:—*s.* [By ellipsis.] A single person; a person indefinitely; a person distinctively, as *The great ones* of the world: *To be one* or *To be as one*, said of many, signifies to be united: *All one*, all the same; *One another* are words which often come together, but they belong grammatically to different parts of the construction; thus *They write to one another*, i.e., *They write, one [writes] to another*; this, at least, is the original construction; at present it is more convenient to consider them as one compound word (a reciprocal pronoun) under the same construction.

One'-ness, *s.* The state of being one,—unity. Bishop Hall, in his *Satires*, uses *One'ment*.

Among the compounds are *One'-berry*, (the plant wolf's-bane;) *One'-eyed*, &c.

ONCE, (wūnc) *ad.* and *s.* One time; in old authors, at a future time: it occurs substantively in such phrases as *At once*, *This once*, *That once*.

ON'-LY, (ōn'-lēy=ōan'-lēy, 141, 108) *a.* and *ad.* Singly; one and no more; thus above all other; alone;—*adv.* Singly, simply, merely, barely.

ONEIROCRITIC, ō-nīr'-ō-crīt'-Ick, 106, 46, 88: *a. and s.* Interpretative of dreams; *Oneirocritic's* is the same:—*s.* An interpreter of dreams; as a noun plural, *Oneirocritics*, the art or science of interpreting dreams.

ON-ER'-RO-MAN-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by dreams.

ONENESS, &c.—See under One.

To ONERATE=ōn'-ēr-āt, *v. a.* To load.

ON'-er-ar-y, 129: *a.* Fitted for burthens.

ON'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of loading.

ON'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Burthensome, oppressive.

ON-US-PRO-BAN'-DI, 87. The burthen of proving,—the obligation of establishing by evidence.

ONION, ūn'-yūn, 116, 18: *s.* A well-known plant with a root of strong flavour, much used in cookery.

ONLY.—See under One.

ONOMANCY, ōn'-ō-mān'-cēy, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by the letters of a name: this is sometimes called *Onomatechny*.

ON'-o-man'-ti-cal, *a.* Predicting by names.

ON'-o-ma-to-pa'-li-a, (-pē'-yā, 103, 146) *s.* The framing or the use of a word or phrase whose sound naturally corresponds with the thing signified.

ONSET, ONSLAUGHT.—See under On.

ONTOLOGY, ōn-tōl'-ō-gēy, 87, 105: *s.* Literally, the doctrine or the science of being; definitely, according to those who have treated it, the science of the affections of being in general: by some, it has been considered a department of metaphysics; by others, as only another word for the same thing; at present the word is disused, or understood only in the latter sense; for which, see *Metaphysics*.

On-tol'-o-gist, *s.* A metaphysician.

ONUS-PROBANDI.—See under To Onerate.

ONWARD, ONWARDS.—See under On.

ONYX, ō'-nicks, 188: *s.* A semi-pellucid gem with variously coloured veins.

O'-ny-ca, *s.* The onyx; in Exod. xxx. 34, it is supposed to mean the odoriferous shell of the onyx fish.

To OOZE=ōz, 189: *v. n.* To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

OOZE, & *s.* Earth so wet as to flow gently,—soft mud.

slime; a soft flowing, a spring; specially, the liquor of a tan-vat.

Oo'-zy, *a.* Miry, maddy, alimy.

To OPACATE=ō-pā'-cāt, *v. a.* To shade, to darken; to obscure, to cloud. [Boyle.]

O-pa'-cous, 120: *a.* Not transparent; obscure.

O-pa'-cous-ness, *s.* Opacity.

O-PAC'-I-ty, (ō-pāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* The quality of being opacous or opaque.

O-PAQUE', (ō-pāk'-t, 76, 146) *a.* and *s.* Not transparent; dark, cloudy:—*s.* Opacity.

O-paque'-ness, *s.* Opacity.

OPAL, ō'-pāl, 112: *s.* A gem of great beauty, of a milky hue, and remarkable for changes of colour as it is variously turned about.

O'-pal-es'-cent, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

OPAKE, &c.—See under Opacous.

To OPE=ōpe, *v. a.* and *n.* To open. [Poet.]

Ope, *a.* Open. [Poet. and obs.]

Ope'-tide, *s.* The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.

To O'-PEN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To unclose, to unlock, the contrary to *Shut*; to discover; to divide; to disclose; to begin:—*ses.* To unclosed itself, not to continue closed; in hunting, to bark on scent or view.

O'-pen, *a.* Unclosed, not shut; not hidden, exposed to view; plain, apparent; artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; not bound by frost, mild; not precluded; uncovered; exposed.

O'-pen-er, *s.* One that opens; an explainer.

O'-pen-ing, *s.* Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance; beginning, exordium.

O'-pen-ly, *ad.* Publicly, not secretly; plainly, apparently, without disguise.

O'-pen-ness, *s.* Plainness, clearness; freedom from disguise; freedom from clouds; freedom from frost.

Among the compounds are *O'-pen-eyes'*, (vigilant;) *O'-pen-headed*, (generous;) *O'-pen-head-ed*, (bar-headed;) *O'-pen-hearted*, (candid; generous;) *O'-pen heart'-edness*; *O'-pen-mouthed*, (clamorous,) &c.

OPERA=ōp'-ēr-d, *s.* In the original Latin, a work; as an adopted Italian word, it means, according to Dryden's definition, "a poetical tale or fiction represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing."

Op'-er-a'-ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an opera: *Op'-er-a'-tic* is the same.

To Op'-ER-ATE, *v. n.* To work or act, to have agency, to produce effects; it is used actively by some modern writers, as, To operate a change, &c.; but this usage is scarcely authorized.

Op'-er-a'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Practicable.

Op'-er-ant, 12: *a.* Operative. [Shaks.]

Op'-er-a'-tive, *a.* and *s.* Having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious; practical; as operative chemistry:—*s.* [Modern.] A labouring man, artisan, or workman.

Op'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which operates; specially, one who operates as a surgeon.

Op'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Production of an effect, agency; action; process; surgical performance; movement, as of an army, of machinery, of a naturally organized body.

Op'-ER-OSK, (-ōsk, 152) *a.* Laborious; tedious.

Op'-er-ose-ness, *s.* State of being operose: Bp. Hall uses *Op'erosity* to signify action or state of operating.

OPERCULATE=ō-per'-cū-lāt, *a.* Having a cover: *Oper'culated* is the same: *Oper'culum* (a cover) sometimes occurs.

Op'-er-cu'-li-form, 92, 81: *a.* Formed as a cover.

Op'-ER-TA'-NE-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Secret, private.

OPHIDIAN, ō-fīd'-yān, 163, 90: *a.* Pertaining to serpents.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *male*, 171.

OPH'-I-OL''-O-GY, 87, 105 : *s.* That part of natural history which treats of serpents.

OPH'-i-ol''-o-gist, *s.* One versed in ophiology.

OPH'-i-o-log''-ic, 88 : } 64 : *a.* Pertaining to ophi-
OPH'-i-o-log''-i-cal, } ology.

OPH''-I-O-MAN''-CY, 87 : *s.* Divination by serpents, as by their manner of eating, by their colls, &c.

OPH''-I-O-MOM''-PHOUS, 163, 120 : *a.* Serpent-formed.

OPH''-I-OPH''-A-GOUS, 163, 120 : *a.* Serpent-eating.

O-PH''-TES, (-tēz, 101) *s.* A stone resembling a serpent.

OPH''-I-U''-CHUS, *s.* The water-bearer, a constellation.

OPHTHALMIC, ōp-thāl''-mīck, 143, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

OPh''-thal-my, *s.* An inflammation of the eye or of the parts connected with it.

“Many persons,” says Todd, “now affectedly use *Ophtalmia* instead of this word, which is of considerable age in our language.” With the Greek form, of course the English-Greek pronunciation should be used, viz. the *ph* as *f*: to the English form is assigned the true English pronunciation.—See Prin. 143.

OPH''-THAL-MOS''-CO-PY, *s.* A branch of physiognomy limited to the observation of the eyes.

OPIATE.—See under Opium.

OPIFICER, ō-pīf''-ē-cer, 105, 36 : *s.* (Compare Opera.) One who performs a work. [Bentley.] *Op''-i-fice*, 105, (workmanship), and *O-pīf''-er-ous*, 130, (bringing help,) are without one authority.

O-PIT''-U-LA''-TION, 89 : *s.* An aiding, a helping.

OPINABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OPINE=ō-pīn''-v. *n.* To think, to judge, to be of opinion. [Obs. or Quaint.]

O-pī''-ner, *s.* One who holds an opinion.

O-pī''-ning, *s.* Opinion, notion. [Bp. Taylor.]

O-pī''-na-ble, *a.* That may be thought. [Unusual.]

O-pī''-na-tive, 105 : *a.* Opinionative. [Obs.]

Op''-i-na''-tion, 89 : *s.* Opinion, notion. [Unusual.]

Op''-i-na''-tor, 38 : *s.* One who holds an opinion; [Glanvil:] one fond of his own notion. [Hale.]

O-PIN''-FAS-TRE, **O-PIN''-FAS-TROUS**.—See *Opiniatre*.

To O-PIN''-F-ATE, (ō-pīn''-ē-āt=ō-pīn''-yāt, 146) *v. a.* To maintain obstinately. [Barrow.]

O-pīn''-ia-tive, 105 : *a.* Opinionative. [Glanvil.]

O-pīn''-ia-tive-ness, *s.* Opinionativeness. [Raleigh.]

“The latter is the word now used: is it the better one?”

O-pīn''-i-a''-tor, 38 : *s.* One fond of his own notion. [Clarendon. South.]

O-PIN''-I-A''-TRE, (ō-pīn''-ē-ā''-tur, 170) *a.* Ob-stinate, stubborn. [Milton: prose. Bentley.] *Opin''-iatre* and *Opin''-iastrous* are older forms of the same word: Barrow uses *Opiniatre* substantively to signify an obstinate person.

O-pīn''-i-a''-tre-ty, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness. [Pope.] Locke and some later authors use *O-pīn''-ia-try*, which may receive an English pronunciation; but, as Johnson says, in none of its forms is this word wanted.

O-PIN''-ION, (ō-pīn''-yūn, 146, 18) *s.* That which is opined or thought,—distinctively, favourable judgement; hence, reputation; it always implies a bias or tendency of the mind independently of the facts which lead to the judgement; if there are no facts, or none sufficient for a decided judgement, the state of mind which follows is either neutral, (a state perhaps hardly possible,—to an undisciplined mind assuredly impossible,) or is an opinion; and an opinion will be more or less strong according to the facts on which it rests, till it amounts in some cases to absolute belief or moral certainty—in others, which admit of it, to physical (i.e. experimental) certainty: to the other kind of certainty, namely, metaphysical or mathematical certainty, which is nothing but the recognition that certain truths are contained in, or constituted by, those notions

which the mind itself originates, Opinion can have no proper relation.

To O-pīn''-ion, *v. a.* To think. [Out of use.]

O-pīn''-ioned, 114 : *a.* Attached to particular opinions, conceited. [South.]

O-pīn''-ion-ist, *s.* One fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own opinions. [Glanvil.]

O-pīn''-ion-a''-ted, *a.* Obsolete: *Opin''-ionate* is the older but less usual form.

O-pīn''-ion-ate''-ly, *ad.* Obstinately. [Feltham.]

O-pīn''-ion-a''-tive, 105 : *a.* Fond of pre-conceived notions, stubborn.

O-pīn''-ion-a''-tive-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly.

O-pīn''-ion-a''-tive-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.

OPIPAROUS, ō-pīp''-ā-rūs, 87, 120 : *a.* Sumptuous: hence the adv. *Opip''-arously*.

OPISTHODOME=ō-pīs''-thō-dōm''-*s.* In Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house. [Mifflord.]

OPIULATION.—See with Opificer.

OPIUM, ō''-pē-ūm, 90 : *s.* Primarily, a juice; specially, (its only application) the juice of an Asiatic poppy, of intoxicating and narcotic properties.

O-pi''-ate, *s.* and *a.* A medicine that causes sleep; any thing that quiets.—*adj.* Soporific, somniferous.

OP''-O-BAL''-SAM, (-bāl''-ā-m, 112, 12) *s.* A balsam or balm which is a juice, a name given to balm of Gilead.

O-POP''-A-NAX, 188 : *s.* A gum-resin of a tolerable firm texture which exudes from the root of an Asiatic plant of the parnep kind.

OPLE-TREE, ō''-pl-trē'', *s.* The witch-hazel.

OPDELDOC=ōp''-ō-dēl''-dōck, *s.* A plaster often mentioned by Paracelsus; in modern usage, a liniment made by dissolving soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOSSUM=ō-pōs''-sūm, *s.* An American animal that climbs trees by means of its tail: the female, in most species, has one, two, or three abdominal pouches, in which her young creep for safety.

OPPIDAN, ōp''-pē-dān, 105 : *s.* and *a.* A townsman; at Eton, a student not on the foundation, as distinguished from a king's scholar.—*adj.* Pertaining to a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ōp-pīg''-nēr-āt, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn. [Bacon.]

To OPPLATE, ōp''-pē-lāt, *v. a.* To heap up obstructions. [Sherwood.]

Op''-pi-la''-tive, 105 : *a.* Obstructive.

Op''-pi-la''-tion, 89 : *s.* Obstruction.

OPPLETED=ōp-plē''-tēd, *a.* Filled completely.

To OPPOSE, **OPPONENT**, &c.—See under *To Oppose*.

OPPORTUNE=ōp''-por-tūn'', *a.* Seasonable, well timed; convenient, fit, proper: Clarke uses it as a verb signifying to suit.

Op''-por-tune''-ly, *ad.* Seasonably, fitly.

Op''-por-tu''-ni-ty, 105 : *s.* Fit time; fit place; suitableness of circumstances.

OPPOSAL.—See in the ensuing class.

To OPPOSE=ōp-pōz'', 158, 137 : *v. a.* and *n.* To set or place against, (See Ob-) to place as an obstacle; hence, the usual meaning, to act against, to resist:—*new.* To act adversely, with *against*; [Obs.] to object or act against in a controversy.

Op-po''-ser, *s.* One who opposes; an antagonist.

Op-po''-sal, *s.* Opposition. [Obs.]

Op-pose''-less, *a.* Irresistible. [Shaks.]

Op-po''-sive, 105 : *a.* That may be put in contrast.

OP''-PO-SITX, (-zīt, 105) *a.* and *s.* Placed in front, facing; contrary; adverse, repugnant:—*s.* That which is opposed or contrary; an opponent, an antagonist, an enemy.

Op''-po-site-ness, *s.* State of being opposite.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thūn, 166 : thēn, 166.

Op-po-si'-ion, (-zish'-ün, 89) *s.* Position so as to front something else; contrariety; contradiction; hostile resistance; in a special sense, the collective body of members from both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

To OP-PONE, *v. a.* To oppose. [Obs.]

Op-po'-nent, *a.* and *s.* That opposes; opposite; adverse:—*s.* Antagonist, adversary; in a special sense, he who begins the controversial part of a disputation by objecting to something proposed, in replying to which the proponent becomes a defendant or respondent.

Op-po'-nen-cy, *s.* The opening of an academical disputation.

See **OPPORTUNE**, &c., in its place above.

To OPPRESS=**öp-prëss'**, *v. a.* To crush as by a heavy burthen; to crush by hardship and severity; to overpower, to subdue.

Op-press'-or, 38: *s.* He who oppresses.

Op-press'-ive, 105: *a.* Excessively severe; extortionate; heavy, overwhelming.

Op-press'-ive-ly, *ad.* In an oppressive manner.

Op-press'-ion, (-prësh'-ün, 147) *s.* Act of oppressing;—severity; state of being oppressed;—misery; lassitude, dulness of spirits.

OPPROBRIOUS, **öp-prö'-brë-üs**, 105, 120: *a.* Causing infamy, scurrilous; reproachful; blasted with infamy.

Op-pro'-bri-ous-ly, *ad.* With reproach mingled with contempt.

Op-pro'-bri-ous-ness, *s.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt.

Op-pro'-bri-um, *s.* Reproach with disdain; disgrace, infamy: this Latin word, now adopted and established, is the parent of the class: we had formerly the word *Op'probrium* instead of it.

To OPPUGN, **öp-pün'**, 157: *v. a.* Literally, to fight against, (See *Ob*;) but used only in the derivative sense, to oppose, to resist.

Op-pugn'-er, 36: *s.* One that oppugns.

Op-pug'-nant, (**öp-püg'-nánt**) *a.* Repugnant.

Op-pug'-nan-cy, *s.* Opposition. [Shaks.]

Op-pug'-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Resistance. [Bp. Hall.]

OPSIMATHY, **öp-sím'-ä-thë-y**, 105: *s.* Education begun late in life. [Hales.]

OPSONATION, **öp'-só-nä'-shün**, *s.* A catering.

To OPTATE=**öp'-täte**, *v. a.* To wish for. [Shetwood.]

Op'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Desirable. [Cockeram.]

Op'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Expressive of desire; especially as regards one of the moods of a verb.

Op'-tion, 89: *s.* A wish; [in this sense disused:] power to originate and fulfil a wish with regard to any one of two or more things;—choice, election; specially, a choice which an archbishop has of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of his suffragan bishop on the promotion of such bishop to another see.

Op'-tion-al, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; leaving something to choice.

OPTIC=**öp'-tick**, *a.* and *s.* Relating to vision or sight; according to the laws of vision; relating to the science of optics:—*s.* An organ of sight; an eye; in the plural, *Optics*, the science of the nature and laws of vision.

Op'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Optic; relating to optica.

Op-tic'-ian, (-tish'-ün, 90) *s.* One skilled in optica; one who makes or sells optic glasses.

OPTIMITY, **öp-tím'-ë-të-y**, 84, 105: *s.* The state or condition of being best.

Op-ti-ma-cy, *s.* The best, that is, the highest of a community; the nobles.

Op-ti-mism, 158: *s.* The doctrine, principle, or sentiment that every thing is ordered eventually for the best.

Op-ti-mist, *s.* One who, reasoning from the past, and trusting for the future, considers that every thing

is for the best; also, one who, looking only at the present, is slow to perceive any evil in an actual state of things.

OPTION, &c.—See under *To Optate*.

OPULENT=**öp'-ü-lënt**, *a.* Wealthy, rich, affluent.

Op'-u-lent-ly, *ad.* Richly, with abundance.

Op'-u-lence, *s.* Wealth, riches, affluence: *Op'ulency* occurs, but is less used.

OPUSCULUM=**öp-püs'-cü-lüm**, *s.* A Latin word, lately much in use to signify a little work: *Opus'cule* will probably be the English word when it shall be established.

OR=**ör**, 37: *s.* Gold, in heraldry.

OR=**ör**, 37: *conj.* A particle that marks an alternative, frequently corresponding to *either*, and in poetry often used for *either*: *Or* ever, before ever, the conjunction being in this phrase, as in some of older date, a contraction of a Saxon word signifying before.

ORACH=**ör'-ätch**, 149: *s.* A plant one species of which was once used as spinach.

ORACLE, **ORACULAR**, &c., **ORAISON**.—See in the ensuing class.

ORAL=**ör'-äl**, *a.* Uttered by the mouth, not written; some of our divines apply its general sense, which is quite obsolete, to signify in the mouth, as bread and wine orally received.

Ö'-ral-ly, *ad.* Uttered by the mouth, without writing:

—See also the previous remark.

See **ORAMER** and its relations hereafter.

ÖR=**ör**, 37: *conj.* A particle that marks an alternative, frequently corresponding to *either*, and in poetry often used for *either*: *Or* ever, before ever, the conjunction being in this phrase, as in some of older date, a contraction of a Saxon word signifying before.

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The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá'-pá': lāw: gööd: j'öö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *wote*, 171

ORD

Or'-a-tor'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Bestitting an orator; rhetorical.

Or'-a-tor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an oratorical manner.

ORANGE, or'-āng-e-or'-ēng, 111, 119: *s.* and *a.* A tree of warm climates which produces a well-known fruit with a yellow rind; the fruit itself:—*adj.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.

Or'-ange-ade", *s.* Strictly, drink made of orange-juice, as lemonade of lemon-juice; less strictly, lemonade; sherbet.

Or'-an-ger-y, *s.* A plantation of orange-trees.

Among the compounds are Or'-ange-musk', (*a* species of pear;) Or'-ange-pear'; Or'-ange-law'ny, (*a* colour between yellow and brown;) Or'-ange-wife', or Or'-ange-woman, &c.

ORANG-OUTANG, or-rāng-oo-tāng", 125: *s.* The great ape or satyr, an animal which in outward conformation remarkably approaches the human form; it sometimes grows to the height of six feet, but is generally smaller.

ORATION, ORATOR, &c.—See under Oral.

ORB=orb, 37: *s.* An orbicular or circular body; a sphere; a circle; the revolution of a circular body; a period.

To Orb, *v. a.* To form into a circle.

Or'-bed, *a.* Orbicular, round, circular.

Or'-by, 105: *a.* Resembling an orb. [Chapman.]

Or'-bic, *a.* Circular, spherical.

Or'-bic-u-lar, 84, 34: *a.* Spherical, circular.

Or'-bic-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Spherically.

Or'-bic-u-lar-ness, *s.* State of being orbicular.

Or'-bic-u-lar'-ted, *a.* Moulded into an orb.

Or'-bic-u-lar'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

Or'-bit, *s.* The line supposed to be described by the revolution of a planet; Young, in one place, improperly uses it for orb; in anatomy, the cavity within which the eye is situated.

Or'-bit-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to an orbit: this is better than Orbit'al, but neither word is yet much used.

ORBATE=or'-bāte, *a.* (Compare Orphan, with which this word is allied, though, from the absurd English mode of pronouncing the aspirated Greek *p*, (see 143.) the oral affinity is obscured.) Bereaved; fatherless, childless.

Or'-bi-tude, } 105: *s.* Bereavement by loss of
Or'-bi-ty, } parents, or of children.

Or'-ba'-tion, *s.* Orbitude; poverty. [Cockeram.]

ORC=ork, 37: *s.* A species of whale.

ORCHAL.—See Orchil.

ORCHANET, or'-kā-nēt, 161: *s.* A herb.

ORCHARD=ortch'-ard, 33: *s.* A hort yard or garden yard, a garden of fruit trees.

Orch'-ard-ing, *s.* Cultivation of orchards. [Evelyn.]

ORCHESTRE, or'-kēs-tur, 81, 161, 159: *s.*

The place where the musicians are stationed at a public show; the band of musicians: the word comes to us immediately from the French; the original word in Greek is *Or-ches-tra*, which, in the ancient Greek drama, was the central part of the theatre, or the modern pit, where the dances were performed: when the latter is meant, or when the word has reference to dancing, or when it occurs under the latter spelling in old poets, the word must be accented on the second syllable.

Or'-ches-tral, 82: *a.* Pertaining to an orchestre; suitable for, or performed in, an orchestre.

ORCHIL=ortch'-il, *s.* A lichen from the rocks of the Canary islands which yields a rich purple tincture: the blue test called *litmus* is procured from it.

ORCHIS, or'-kls, 161: *s.* A plant of a variety of kinds, called foolstones.

ORD=ord, *s.* Anciently, a beginning; whence the phrase *Odds* (orts) and *ends*; hence, an edge; and hence, sharpness. [Obs.]

ORD

To ORDAIN, &c.—See under Order.

ORDEAL=or'-dē-āl, *s.* A form of trial among the ancient rude nations of Europe, to determine guilt or innocence by fire or water, the methods being various: that by fire, in general, required the person suspected to walk blindfolded, without burning himself, over nine red-hot ploughshares at unequal distances; that by water, to plunge his bare arm into boiling water without scalding it: hence, probably, the phrase, *To go through fire and water*.

ORDER=or'-der, 37, 36: *s.* Regular disposition or methodical arrangement, observed as an effect; a law, mandate, precept, or command, considered as the cause: hence, established process; proper state; settled mode; a rank or class; a number of persons forming a dignified class; a number of persons forming a religious class; the state of being under ecclesiastical rule, commonly expressed by the plural, *as, To be in orders*; because to be in full-orders requires two ordinations, that of a deacon and that of a priest: in architecture, any one of the five systems, to which the parts and proportions of columns and their appendages are reduced: hence also, rule, regulation; regular government; means to an end, measures, care.

To Or'-der, *v. a.* and *n.* To regulate, to methodize, to systematize; to lead, to conduct, to manage; to direct, to command; in old authors, to ordain to sacerdotal function:—*new.* To give command or direction.

Or'-der-er, *s.* One that orders; a methodiser.

Or'-der-ing, *s.* Disposition, distribution.

Or'-der-ly, *a. ad.* and *s.* Methodical, regular; observant of order; according with established method; containing military regulations or orders:—*ad.* Methodically, regularly:—*s.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

Or'-der-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being orderly.

Or'-der-less, *a.* Without order.

ORDINABILITY, &c.—See lower in the class.

Or'-di-nal, *a.* and *s.* Noting order, as second, third:—*a.* A number denoting order, as *third*; a book containing orders: a ritual.

See ORDINANCE, &c., lower in the class.

Or'-don'-nance, 12: *s.* Disposition of figures in a picture, [Dryden:] disposition in any work of art, including works of elegant literature, as flowing from predetermined principles of taste. [Quar. Rev., vol. xlix. p. 359.]

To OR-DAIN, *v. u.* Primarily, to set in its place as one of a predetermined series; hence, to appoint, to decree, to settle, to institute; in a special application, to invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power.

Or'-dain'-a-ble, *a.* That may be ordained.—See also Ordainable lower in the class.

Or'-dain'-er, *s.* One who ordains.

Or'-dain'-ing, *a.* That ordains, or has a right or power to ordain.

ORDINAL.—See higher in the class.

Or'-di-nant, *a.* Ordaining, decreeing. [Out of use.]

Or'-di-nance, *s.* A decree, appointment, law, rule, precept; a practice, rite, or ceremony, in consequence of a law; anciently, a canon, in which signification the word is now distinguished by a difference of spelling. See Ordinance lower in its place. It is supposed this strange appropriation of the word arose from a mistake between *canon* and *canons*, words pronounced exactly alike; and as *canon* signified an ordinance, a *canon* was translated an ordinance.

ORDINARY, &c.—See lower in the class.

To Or'-di-nate, *v. a.* To appoint. [Daniel.]

Or'-di-nate, *a.* and *s.* Regular, methodical:—*s.* One of the lines which, being drawn perpendicularly to the axis of a curve, meet the curve in a number of points.

Or'-di-nate-ly, *ad.* In a methodical manner. [Sir T. Elyot.]

Or'-di-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Giving order. [Sherwood.]

Or'-di-na-ble, 105, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being appointed. Compare Ordainable above.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Or-di-na-tion, *s.* Established order or tendency consequent on a decree; specially, the act of ordaining, or investing with sacerdotal power.

Or-di-na-bil-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being ordainable, capability of being appointed.

Or-di-na-r-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* and *s.* According to order, methodical; common, usual; hence, of common rank; hence, also, plain, not handsome:—*s.* He or that which is established; hence, specially, a judge of ecclesiastical causes, who is, properly, the bishop of the district, as the archbishop is the ordinary of all the districts within his province; it is likewise applied to every commissary or official of the bishop; it is applied to the clergyman who is attendant in ordinary upon condemned malefactors in Newgate, to prepare them for death; it means, as in this last definition, actual and constant office; settled establishment; specially, also, a regular meal established at a certain price; hence, the price itself; in heraldry, any figure of ordinary use.

Or-di-na-r-i-ly, *ad.* Commonly, usually.

ORDINATE, &c.—See higher in the class.

ORDNANCE=ord'-nāns, *s.* (See Ordinance in the preceding class of words.) Cannon.

ORDNANCE.—See under Order above.

ORDURE=or'-dūre, 147: *s.* Dung, filth.

ORE=ōre, 47: *s.* Metal in the compounded state with oxygen, carbon, sulphur, or other substance, in which it exists before it is refined; poetically, the metal itself.

OREAD=ōre'-ē-ād, *s.* A nymph of the mountains.

OREWEED=ōre'-wēd, *s.* Sea-weed. [Carew.]

ORFGILD, orf'-gūld, *s.* A restitution of cattle; according to some, a penalty on the hundred or county for cattle stolen; restitution generally for some open theft. [Oba.]

ORFRAYS, orf'-frāiz, 143: *s.* Fringe of gold. [Chaucer.]

ORGAL=or'-gāl, *s.* Argal, which see.

ORGAN=or'-gān, *s.* An instrument, especially a natural instrument; as the tongue, of speech, and the lungs, of respiration; a means toward any end; in which sense the word is applied to Aristotle's method of argumentation, and to the treatise in which its principles are laid down; also the name of a musical instrument.—See lower.

Or-gan'-ic, 88: } *a.* Consisting of various parts co-

Or-gan'-i-cal, } operating with each other; acting instrumentally to a certain end; respecting organs.

Or-gan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By organic structure; by means of organs.

Or-gan'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being organical.

Or-gan-ism, 158: *s.* Organical structure.

To Or-gan-ize, *v. a.* To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another; in military application, to distribute into suitable parts, and appoint officers.

Or-gan-i-zā'-tion, 89: *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other; act of organizing.

Or-gan-og'-ra-phy, (-lēy, 163) 87: *s.* Description of the organs of plants.

Or-gan, *s.* A wind instrument whose pipes are filled by a bellows, and played by keys touched with the hand.

Or-gan-ist, *s.* A player on an organ; it seems anciently to have meant one who sung in parts.

Among the compounds of the word in this special application are *Or-gan-build'er*; *Or-gan-ist*; *Or-gan-pipe*; *Or-gan-stop*, &c. *Or-gan* rest is a figure of uncertain origin in heraldry.

ORGANY, properly Origan, which see.

ORGASM, or'-gāzm, 158: *s.* Immoderate excitement or action, generally such as is accompanied by strong spasms.

ORGEAT, or'-zhāt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A drink extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORGEIS=or'-gē-is, *s.* A fish.

ORGIES, or'-giz, 119, 151: *s. pl.* Frantic revels in honour of Bacchus, which were held in the night; nocturnal rites or revelry; it was scarcely to be met with in the singular.

ORGILLOUS, or'-gūil-lūs, 77, 120: *a.* Proud. [Shaks. *Prot. to Troil. and Cress.*]

ORGUES, orgz, *s. pl.* (Compare Organ.) Long thick pieces of timber forming a portcullis for defence of a gate; also a machine composed of several musket barrels united.

ORICHALCH, or'-ē-cālk, 161: *s.* Brass.

ORIEL, ōre'-ē-ēl, *s.* Anciently, a little room or recess near the hall; at present, an oriel window is one of a projecting triangular or pentagonal form, divided into compartments by mullions and transoms.

ORIENT, ōre'-ē-ēnt, *a.* and *s.* Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining; gaudy, sparkling:—*s.* The part where the sun first appears; the East.

Or'-ri-en-cy, *s.* Brightness of colour.

Or'-ri-en'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Eastern; placed in the East; proceeding from the East:—*s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

Or'-ri-en'-tal-ism, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

Or'-ri-en'-tal-ist, *s.* A native of the East; one skilled in oriental literature.

Or'-ri-en'-tal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being oriental. [Brown.]

ORIFICE, ōr'-ē-fiss, *s.* Any opening or perforation.

ORIFLAMB, ōr'-ē-flām, 92, 105, 156: *s.* A golden standard, the ancient royal standard of France.

ORIGAN, ōr'-ē-gān, *s.* Wild marjoram.

ORIGENISM, ōr'-ē-gēn-izm, 105, 158: *s.* The doctrines of Origen, a Christian father of the third century, who united Platonism with Christianity; his followers held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences; that they sin before they are united with the body; and that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils.

ORIGIN, ōr'-ē-gīn, 129, 73, 105: *s.* First existence or beginning, as an effect; cause, source, fountain; derivation.

O-rig'-i-nal, (-rīd'-gē-nāl, 105) *a.* and *s.* Primitive, pristine, first; *original sin* was the first sin that the first man committed; and with regard to his posterity it means, among theologians, that sin imputed to his posterity, or that deprivation of nature which is its consequence:—*s.* Origin; first copy, archetype, that from which any thing is transcribed or translated.

O-rig'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* With regard to the first cause; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.

O-rig'-i-nal-ness, *s.* Originality.

O-rig'-i-nal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality or state of being original.

O-rig'-i-nar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Productive, causing existence; primitive, first state of existence. [Little used.]

To O-rig'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *π.* To bring into existence:—*π.* To take existence.

ORILLON, ō-rīl'-lōn, 18: *s.* Literally, a pillow.—a mound of earth faced with a wall to cover canons.

ORIOLE, ōr'-ē-ōle, 105: *s.* Any bird of the magpie kind.

ORION=ō-rī'-ōn, *s.* A constellation south of the ecliptic, but not entirely south of the equinoctial.

ORISON, ōr'-ē-zōn, 151, 18: *s.* A prayer.—See the word after *Oraison* under *Oral*.

ORK.—See *Orc*.

ORLE=orl, 189: *s.* An ordinary in the form of a fillet round the shield, or an inescutcheon voided.

Or'-let, *s.* In architecture, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōō: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 53: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

ORLOP=*or'-löp*, *s.* Literally, a part that over-looks,—applied as a name to a platform in the hold of a ship, containing various cabins for the cables, &c.

OR-MOLU, *or'-mò-l'w'*, 109: *s.* A mixture of metal to resemble gold.

ORNAMENT=*or'-nd-měnt*, *s.* Embellishment, decoration; honour; that which dignifies.

To Or-na-ment, *v. a.* To embellish, to bedeck.

Or-na-men'-tal, *a.* Giving embellishment.

Or-na-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* So as to embellish.

OR-NATE', *a.* Bedecked. Sir T. Eliot uses it as a verb, but he has not been followed.

Or-nate'-ly, *ad.* With decoration.

OR-nate'-ness, *s.* State of being embellished.

Or-na-ture, (*-tùr*, 147) *s.* Decoration. [Unusual.]

ORNISCIPIST=*or-nis'-cò-pist*, *s.* An observer of birds, applied to one who observes them for the purpose of drawing omens.

OR-NITH'-ò-LITE, *s.* A petrified bird.

Or-ni-thol'-o-gy, 87, 105: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of birds.

Or-ni-thol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in ornithology.

Or-ni-tho-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

Or-nith-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by means of birds.

OROLOGY, *ò-ròl'-ò-géy*, 87: *s.* A treatise on, or a knowledge of mountains.

Or'-o-log'-i-cal, 88, 64: *a.* Pertaining to orology.

ORPHAN=*or'-fán*, 163: *s. and a.* (See *Orbate*.) A child bereaved of father or mother, or both:—*adj.* Bereft of parents.

Or'-phan-age, *s.* State of an orphan: *Or'-phan-ism* (156) occurs, but is less used.

Or'-phaned, (*-fánd*, 114) *a.* Bereft. [Young.]

Or'-phan-ot'-ro-phy, (*-féy*) *s.* A supporting or support of orphans; a hospital for orphans.

ORPHEUS, *or'-fè-us*, 163: *s.* The name of the Greek poet and musician applied to a fish caught in the Archipelago, confounded perhaps with the Orphus, a fish mentioned by Pliny.

OR-PHE'-AN, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the poet Orpheus; musical and poetical: *Or'-phic* also occurs.

ORPIMENT, *or'-pě-měnt*, 105: *s.* Literally, a gold pigment; it is a sulphuret of arsenic of a brilliant yellow colour; there is also a red orpiment.

ORPINE, *or'-pín*, 105: *s.* Rose-root, a plant.

ORRERY, *òr-rèr'-éy*, 129, 105: *s.* A machine, also called a planetarium, for exhibiting the revolutions of the earth and other planets; so named after an earl of Orrery, by whom the invention was patronized.

ORRIS=*òr'-riss*, *s.* The plant *iris*, of which the word seems a corruption; for any other sense see *Or-frays*.

ORT=*ort*, 37: *s.* A fragment; refuse; it most commonly occurs in the plural. [Obsolescent.]

ORTHODOX, *or'-thò-dòcks*, 188: *a.* *Straight*, right or sound in way of thinking, almost always understood of religion,—not heterodox: *Orthodoxal* is not now used.

Or'-tho-dox'-ly, *ad.* With soundness of opinion. [Bucon.]

Or'-tho-dox'-y, *s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine: *Or'-thodox'-ness* scarcely occurs.

Or'-tho-drom'-y, *s.* A sailing by the straightest way, that is, in the arc of some great circle.

Or'-tho-drom'-ics, *s. pl.* The art of sailing straight.

OR'-THO-E-PR, *s.* Properly, the use of right words; it is applied, however, at least by modern writers, to signify that part of prosody which treats of the manner of uttering words, or of pronunciation in its limited sense.

Or'-tho-e-pist, *s.* One versed in orthoepy.

OR'-THO-GON, *s.* A right-angled figure.

Or'-thog'-o-nal, *a.* Rectangular.

OR-THOG'-RA-PHY, (*-féy*, 163) 87: *s.* Generally, a right delineation; specially, the right delineation of words, or the use of the proper letters in spelling them, the rules or directions for which constitute one of the parts of grammar; also, the delineating of the fore right side of an object by lines that are at right angles with the geometrical plane; hence, the delineated elevation of a building: it will be remarked of these different special applications, that in the latter the word *right* is literal, in the former it is figurative.

Or'-thog'-ra-pher, *s.* One versed in orthography.

Or'-tho-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the right spelling of words; delineated according to the elevation, as distinguished from *ichnographical*. *Orthograph'ic* is another form of the same word: the orthographic projection of the sphere is a delineation of the sphere on a plane that cuts it in the middle.

Or'-tho-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

Or-THOL'-O-GY, *s.* The imposition or the use of right or suitable names.

Or'-thop-na'-s, (*-nè'-d*, 103) *s.* A breathing in an upright posture,—applied as a name to a disorder of the lungs in which the patient must keep himself erect; hence, with obvious impropriety, it is used to signify a difficulty of breathing.

ORTIVE, *or'-tív*, 105: *a.* (Compare *Orient*.) Relating to the rising of a planet or star; rising, eastward.

ORTOLIAN=*or'-tò-lăn*, *s.* A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORVAL=*or'-văl*, *s.* The herb clary.

ORVIETAN, *or'-vè-e'-tăn*, *s.* An antidote or counterpoison, named from a mountebank of Orvieto.

ORYCTOGNOSY, *òr-ick'-tòg'-nò-céy*, 87, 152: *s.* The knowledge of minerals according to their respective characteristics.

Or' yo-toi'-o-gy, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of fossils.

OSCHECELE, *òs'-kè-ò-cèl'*, 161, 101: *s.* A rupture in which an intestine breaks into the scrotum. *To OSCILLATE*=*òs'-síl-lâte*, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, to vibrate.

Os'-cil-la'-tor-y, *a.* Moving or swinging as a pendulum.

When custom shall allow us to accent the verb on the second syllable, which would be a better pronunciation. (Prin. 81,) the analogical accent of this word will also be on the second syllable.

Os'-cil-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Vibration.

OSCITANT, *òs'-sè-tánt*, 105, 12: *a.* (Compare *Oral*.) Yawning, gaping; sleepy, sluggish, dull.

Os'-ci-tant-ly, *ad.* Drowsily, carelessly.

Os'-ci-tun-cy, *s.* Act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

Os'-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of yawning.

OSCULATION=*òs'-cù-lă'-shûn*, 89: *s.* (Compare *Oral*.) Literally, a kissing; the contact between any curve and its osculatory circle.

Os'-cu-la'-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a. and s.* Having the same curvature as a curve at any given point; that is touched in osculation:—*s.* A tablet with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which in ancient churches was kissed by the priest, and delivered to the people for the same purpose.

OSIER, *ò'-zh'er*, 147: *s.* A water willow.

OSMAZOME, *òz'-mă-zòme*, 151: *s.* A substance of an aromatic flavour obtained from the flesh of the ox; literally, *odorous* juice.

Os'-mí-um, *s.* A metal which takes its name from the singular *odour* of its oxide; it is of a dark gray colour.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

OSMUND, ɔs'-münd, 151: *s.* A plant.

OSNABURG, ɔs'-nd-burg, 151: *s.* A coarse linen, imported originally only from Osnaburg.

OSPRAY, OSSELET.—See in the ensuing class.

OSSEOUS, ɔs'-əs-üs, 120: (*Colloq.* ɔsh'-üs, 147) *a.* Bony; resembling a bone.

Os'-si-cle, 101: *s.* A small bone.

Os'-se-let, *s.* A hard substance, a little bone as it were, growing inside a horse's knee among the small bones.

Os'-PRAY, *s.* Literally, a bone-breaker,—applied as the name of a large blackish hawk with a long neck and blue legs: some of our old writers confound it with the sea-eagle, of which it is reported that when he seeks prey by hovering over the sea, the fishes lie quietly to be seized by him: this word and Ossifrage (see lower) are originally the same.

Os'-siv'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing bones.

OSSIFIC, &c.—See lower in the class.

Os'-si-FRAGE, *s.* A bird which is said to break the bones of animals to come at the marrow; from the name it seems to be the same as the ospray, but in Lev. xi. 13, it is used to denote a different bird.

To Os'-si-FY, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into bone:—*neu.* To become bone.

Os'-sif'-ic, 88: *a.* Having power to ossify.

Os'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Process of ossifying.

Os'-siv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on bones.

Os'-su'-ar-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A place where the bones of dead people are kept.

Other relations of this class will be found hereafter with Osteocolla, &c.

OST, or OUST.—See Oust.

OSTENSIBLE, &c., OSTENSIVE.—See in the next class.

OSTENT=ɔs-tént', *s.* That which is extended or shown outwardly, or in front. (See Ob-;) an air or manner assumed; show; token; [Shaks.] a portent, a prodigy, any thing ominous.

To Os-ten'-tate, *v. a.* To make an ambitious display of, to exhibit boastfully. [Bp. Taylor.]

Os-ten-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Ambitious display, vain show; Shakspeare uses it for a spectacle or show.

Os-ten-ta'-tious, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Making display from vanity; boastful, showy, gaudy.

Os-ten-ta'-tious-ly, *ad.* With ostentation.

Os-ten-ta'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being ostentatious.

Os-ten-ta'-tor, *s.* One fond of display. [Unusual.]

Os-ten'-tous, *a.* Ostentatious. [Evelyn.]

Os-ten'-si-BLE, (-cè-bl, 152, 105, 101) *a.* Literally, that may be shown; hence the usual meaning, colourable, plausible, held forth.

Os-ten'-si-bly, *ad.* With appearance.

Os-ten'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being ostensible.

Os-ten'-sive, (-civ) *a.* Showing, betokening.

OSTEOCOLLA=ɔs'-tè-ò-cöl'-lă, *s.* (Compare Osseous, &c.) Literally, bone-glue, a fossil, carbonate of lime formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant, and said to be good for uniting fractured bones.

Os'-TE-O-COPE, *s.* Aching of the bones.

Os'-TE-OI'-O-GR, *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bones; the system of animal bones.

Os'-te-oI'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in osteology: *Osteologer* is an older word, but at present less used.

Os'-te-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to osteology.

OSTIARY, ɔst'-yăr-ēy, 146, 147, 105: *s.* (Compare Oscitant.) The mouth or opening by which a river discharges itself into the sea or a lake.

OSTLER, ɔs'-ler, 156: *s.* An hostler, which see; and Ost'-ler-y, (the place belonging to an hostler) compare with Hostelry.

OSTMEN=ɔst'-mën, *s. pl.* East men, as the

Danish settlers in Ireland were called; so the Ostracots were the Goths from the East.

OSTRACISM, ɔs'-tră-cizm, 158: *s.* Sentence of banishment by votes as practised in ancient Athens, each vote being signified by an oyster-shell, on which the voter wrote the name of the person; hence banishment, expulsion.

To Os'-tra-cize, *v. a.* To banish, to expel.

Os'-TRA-CITE, *s.* An oyster-shell in its fossil state.

OSTRICH=ɔs'-trîch, 149: *s.* A very large bird that uses its wings in running, not for flight, that has extraordinary powers of digestion, and the feathers of whose wings are much esteemed.

OTACOUS-TIC=ɔ-tă-cow'-stîck, *a.* and *s.* That assists perception by the ears:—*s.* An instrument to assist the ears in hearing; also called an O'-ta-cous'-ti-con.

O'-TAL-GEY, or O-TAL'-GI-A, *s.* The ear-ache.

OTHER, ūth'-er, 116: *adj.* and *pron.* Not the same; not this, different; not this, the contrary; it is often used elliptically, and hence has become a noun or pronoun capable of the plural termination:—*pron.* Not I or he, but some one else; it is often correlative to each, which two words sometimes come together, and may conveniently be considered one compound word: see the remarks under One.

Oth'-er-gates, *ad.* In another manner. [Obs.]

Oth'-er-guise, (-guize, 151) *ad.* Of another kind; sometimes corrupted into *Other-guess*.

Oth'-er-where, (-hwăre, 56, 102) *ad.* In some other place or places. [Milton.]

Oth'-er-while, 56: }

Oth'-er-whiles, 143: } *ad.* At other times.

Oth'-er-wise, (-wîzz, 151) *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTIUM, ɔ'-shê-üm, 147: *s.* A Latin word sometimes used in conversation for leisure, particularly in the phrase *Otium cum dignitate*, dignified leisure.

OTTER=ɔt'-ter, *s.* An amphibious animal that preys on fish.

OTTO=ɔt'-tô, *s.* A corruption of *Otr*, an Ambic word signifying quintessence, and usually applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers; some persons have lately chosen to spell it *Ottar*.

OTTOMAN, ɔt'-tô-măn, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Turks, from Othman, or Osman, a commander or sultan of the tribe about the year 1300:—*s.* A sciol, such as is used in Turkey.

OUCH=owtch, *s.* The collet in which a precious stone is set; a caracnet; an ornament of gold; it was also used to signify the blow given by a boar's tusk. [Obs.]

OUGHT, Anything.—See Aught.

I, he, they, &c. OUGHT, ăwt, 126, 162: } *v. a.*

Thou OUGHTEST, ăwt-ăst, } and *n.*

act. Owed, was bound to pay; had a right to; (in these senses, in which it is the old preterit of *To Owe*, it is obsolete):—*neu.* Am, art, &c. bound by duty,—fit, necessary,—in such circumstances as to establish or to have established a fitness: such is the modern sense of the verb, in which it is always in the present tense, notwithstanding the past meaning which the whole context may express; thus, in the phrases *Ought he not to suffer*, and *Ought he not to have suffered*, the finite verb is in the same present tense, and the preterit meaning in the latter phrase is expressed, contrarily to the usual practice, by the verb governed, and not by the governing verb.

OUNCE=ownce, *s.* A weight, originally a twelfth part; in Troy weight it is the twelfth part of a pound, but in Avordupois it is the sixteenth part.

OUNCE=ownce, *s.* A lynx.

OUNDED=own'-dêd, *a.* Waving. [Chaucer.] *Ound'ing* had the same meaning; *Ound'y* in heraldry is waving.

OUPHE, ɔf, 127, 163, 189: *s.* A fairy, an elf.

Os'-phen, *a.* Elfish.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăo: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.

OUT-

OUR—*ower*, 133, 53: } *pron.* (See I.) Pertaining
OURS, *owrs*, 143: } to us; belonging to us: the
 first form is a pronominal adjective, or an adjective
 pronoun, as the grammarian may choose to name it;
 the other form is a possessive pronoun of the third per-
 son; as, *Ours is here*: where it cannot be said a noun
 in the third person is understood; for if such noun
 were inserted, it would change the word to *our*: a
 proof that the meaning of the noun was comprehended
 is the pronoun, and not understood *after* it.

Our-self, *prom.* It is used only in the regal style.
Our-selves, 189, 143: *prom.* The plural of *Myself*.
OURANOGRAPHY, *ow'-răn-ôg'-ră-fēy*, 163:
s. A description of the heavens.

OUSE.—See *Oose*.

OUSEL, *ō'-zl*, 127, 114: *s.* A blackbird.

To OUST—*owst*, *v. a.* To take away, to remove;
 to eject, to dispossess.

Oust'-er, *s.* Dispossession: *Ous'-ter-le-main'*, (Law
 French, *pron.* as English,) the delivery of lands out of
 a guardian's hands.

OUT—*owt*, 31: *a. adv. and interj.* External, not
 in; not within, gone forth, come forth, issued; gone
 from some state; going on to the issue of a state;
 hence, the notion of finishing or completing, and
 the sense of *completely*, which it often expresses: in these
 and every other sense, the original meaning of issuing
 from an interior or present state is kept in view, with
 more or less of literal or figurative import: some ex-
 pressions are elliptical; thus *Out at heels* implies ex-
 posure of the flesh at the heels, and figuratively, bare-
 ness of income: *Out of pocket* means money out of the
 pocket: *To cry out* or *any one* is to tell him to get out
 of presence or away; hence *Out* becomes an inter-
 jection: when *Out* precedes *of* it is considered to form
 a compound preposition; but *of* is the only real pre-
 position, and *Out* still retains its original import, which,
 though it may sometimes be interpreted by *from*,
 sometimes by *not* in, sometimes by *beyond*, &c., is still
 correspondent to the general sense above stated: *Out*
of hand signifies immediately, implying that the affair
 is now in hand, and on the point of being out of it, *i. e.*
 performed: as a prefix, the import of *Out*, with such
 derivative extensions as have been described, remains
 unaffected throughout all the words compounded with
 it; in most of them it conveys the meaning of going
 beyond or surpassing some state or action which is
 figuratively to issue from it; in others its meaning is
 literal, or nearly so, betokening emission, exclusion,
 or something external.

Out'-er, *a. comp. degree.* Exterior, that is without,
 opposed to *inner*.

Out'-most, } 116: *a. super. degree.* Remotest
Out'-er-most, } from the midst.

Out'-er-ly, *ad.* Toward the outside.

Out'-ward, 140, 18: *a. ad. and s.* External; ex-
 trinsic; foreign; carnal, not spiritual:—*adv.* To the
 outward parts; to foreign parts:—*s.* External form.

Out'-wards, 143: *ad.* The same as *Outward*.

Out'-ward-ly, *ad.* Externally; in appearance, not
 sincerely.

To Out, *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion: hence, an
Out'-er, which properly means an expeller, but has
 sometimes been used for *Outter* to signify dispossession:
 in vulgar language an *Outter* is he or that which goes
 beyond or surpasses.

To OUT-act', *v. a.* To do beyond.

To OUT-bal'-ANCE, *v. a.* To exceed in weight.

To OUT-bar', *v. a.* To shut out by a bar.

To OUT-bid', } *v. a.* To bid higher
 I Out-bade', (-băd, 135) } than another: hence
 Out-bid', } the subs. an Out-
 Out-bid'-den, 114: } bid'-der.

OUT'-BLOWN, (-blôn, 125) 81: *part. a.* Inflated.

To OUT-BLUSH', *v. a.* To exceed in rosy colour.

OUT'-BORN, 81, 37: *a.* Foreign, not native.

OUT-

OUT'-BOUND, 81: *a.* Outward bound, proceeding to
 a foreign country.

To OUT-BRAVE', *v. a.* To bear down or defeat by
 more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUT-BRA'-ZEN, 114: *v. a.* To bear down with
 insolence.

OUT'-BREAK, (-brăkt, 100) 81: *s.* Eruption.

Out'-break-ing, *s.* That which breaks forth.

To OUT-BREATH', (-brêth) *v. a. and s.* To
 weary by being longer winded:—*new.* To expire.

To OUT-BUD', *v. s.* To put buds out or forth.

To OUT-BUILD', (-bîld, 121) *v. a.* To exceed in
 building.

To OUT-CANT', *v. a.* To surpass in canting.

OUT'-CAST, *a. and s.* Thrown away, rejected, ex-
 pelled:—*s.* One rejected; an exile.

OUT'-CRAFT, *conj.* Except. [B. Jon.]

To OUT-CLIMB', (-clîm, 115, 156) *v. a.* To climb
 beyond.

To OUT-COM-PASS, (-cûm'-păss, 116) *v. a.* To
 exceed due bounds.

To OUT-CRAFT', 11: *v. a.* To exceed in cunning.

OUT'-CRY, (-crîy, 6) 81: *s.* Clamour; cry of distress;
 opposition; in our older authors, public sale, auction.

To OUT-DARE', *v. a.* To venture beyond.

To OUT-DATE', *v. a.* To antedate. [Hammond.]

To OUT-DO', (-dô, 107) } *v. a.* To excel, to sur-
 I Out-did', } pass: hence, the *subs.*

Out-done', (-dûn, 107) } an Out-do'-ing.

To OUT-DRINK', 158: *v. a.* (*irr.*—see *To Drink*.)
 To exceed in drinking.

To OUT-DWELL', *v. a.* To stay beyond.

OUTER, &c.—See among the words immediately
 under *Out*.

To OUT-FACE', *v. a.* To outbrave.

To OUT-FAWN', *v. a.* To excel in fawning.

To OUT-FAEST', *v. a.* To exceed in feasting.

To OUT-FEAT', *v. a.* To surpass in feats. [Obs.]

OUT'-FIT, 81: *s.* A fitting out, as for a voyage.

To OUT-FLANK', 158: *v. a.* To extend the flank
 beyond that of another force.

To OUT-FLY', *v. a.* (*irr.*—see *To Fly*.) To exceed
 in flight.

To OUT-FOOT', *v. a.* To exceed in folly.

OUT'-FORM, 81: *s.* External appearance. [B. Jon.]

To OUT-FROWN', *v. a.* To bear down by frowning.

OUT'-GATE, 81: *s.* An outlet, passage out.

To OUT-GEN-ER-AL, *v. a.* To exceed in generalship.

To OUT-GIVE', (-guiv, 77) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see *To*
Give.) To exceed in giving.

To OUT-GO', } *v. a.* To go beyond, to
 I Out-went', } surpass; to circumvent.

Out-gone', (-gôn) }
Out'-go-ing, 81: *s.* Act or state of going out; ex-
 penditure; in Joshua xvii, 9, extreme limit.

To OUT-GRIN', *v. a.* To exceed in grinning.

To OUT-GROW', (-grôw, 7) } *v. a.* To surpass in
 I Out-grew', (-grôw, 109) } growth; to grow out

Out-grown', (-grôwn) } of by getting too big
 or too old.

OUT'-GUARD, (-g'ard, 121) 81: *s.* A guard at a
 distance from the main body of the army.

To OUT-HER-ON, 129, 18: *v. a.* To overact the
 character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays,
 was always a violent one.

OUT'-HOUSE, 152, 81: *s.* A building not included
 in the dwelling-house.

To OUT-JEST', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting.

To OUT-JUG'-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To surpass in juggling.

To OUT-KNAVE', (-năve, 137) *v. a.* To surpass in
 knavery.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: âin, 166: thên, 166,

OUT-

OUT-*LAND*, *a.* Foreign. [Obs.]
Out-land-er, *s.* A foreigner. [A. Wood.]
Out-land'-ish, *a.* Not native, foreign.
To OUT-*LAST*, 11: *v. a.* To exceed in duration.
OUT-*LAW*, 81, 26: *s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber, a bandit: see Outlawry.
To OUT-*law*, *v. a.* To exclude from protection of law.
Out-law-ry, *s.* The being put out of the law: this takes place when a man is cited to a court and refuses to appear; but the law distinguishes between out-laws in capital cases and those of an inferior nature: in personal actions, outlawry does not occasion the party to be looked upon as guilty of the fact, nor does it occasion an entire forfeiture of his real estate, yet it is very penal in its consequences; for he is hereby restrained of his liberty if he can be found, and he forfeits his goods and chattels, and the profits of his lands, till he shall be *relawed*: if the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a *waiver*; for as women were not sworn to the law by the ancient oath of allegiance at theleet, they could not be called *out-lawed*:—no man is entitled to kill an outlaw wantonly or wilfully.
OUT-*LAY*, 81: *s.* A laying out; expenditure.
To OUT-*LEAP*, *v. a.* To exceed in leaping.
Out-leap, 83: *s.* Sally, flight, escape..
OUT-*LET*, *s.* Passage outwards, egress.
OUT-*LICK-ER*, *s.* In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
To OUT-*LIE*, 5: *v. a.* To exceed in lying.
OUT-*LIER*, 6: *s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his duty connects him.
Out-ly-ing, *a.* Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.
OUT-*LINE*, 81, 6: *s.* Contour; line, or the lines, by which any figure is first defined,—sketch, exterior line.
To OUT-*line*, 82: *v. a.* To draw in outline.
To OUT-*LIVE*, (-liv, 104) *v. a.* To survive.
Out-liv'-er, *s.* A survivor.
To OUT-*LOOK*, (-lōk, 118) *v. a.* To browbeat; in a literal sense, to select.
Out-look, 81: *s.* A look-out, a vigilant watch; view, prospect.
OUT-*LOPE*, *s.* An excursion. [Obs.]
To OUT-*LUST-RE*, (-tur, 159) *v. a.* To excel in brightness.
OUT-*LING*.—See above, under Outlier.
To OUT-*MARCH*, *v. a.* To march faster than.
To OUT-*MEAS-URE*, (-mēsh'-oor, 147) *v. a.* To exceed in measure.
OUTMOST.—See among the words immediately under Out.
To OUT-*NAMR*, *v. a.* To exceed in naming.
To OUT-*NUM-ER*, *v. a.* To exceed in number.
To OUT-*PACE*, *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind.
To OUT-*PAR-A-MOUR*, (-moor, 125) *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses.
OUT-*PAR-ISH*, 81: *s.* A parish lying without the walls.
OUT-*PART*, 81: *s.* Part remote from the centre.
To OUT-*PASS*, 11: *v. a.* To pass beyond.
To OUT-*POISE*, (-poiz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To outweigh.
OUT-*PORCH*, 81: *s.* An entrance.
OUT-*PORT*, (-pōrt, 130) 81: *s.* A port at some distance from the city of London.
OUT-*POST*, (-pōst, 116) 81: *s.* A post or station without the limits of a camp; the troops placed at such a station.
To OUT-*POUR*, (-pōr, 133) *v. a.* To pour out.
Out-pour-ing, 81: *s.* A pouring out; effusion.
To OUT-*PRAY*, *v. a.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer.

OUT-

To OUT-*PREACH*, *v. a.* To surpass in preaching.
To OUT-*PRIZE*, *v. a.* To exceed in estimated worth.
OUT-*RAGE*, 81: *s.* Open violence, tumultuous mischief.
~~See~~ This is not a compound of the English *out* and *rage*, but nevertheless of words in low Latin or middle French which had nearly the same meaning; hence the meaning of the compound is so near to that which would arise from the union of the two English words, that Phillips seems to have mistaken its etymology, and uses it in the sense of *rage broken forth*.
To OUT-*rage*, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously:—*see* [Obs.] To commit exorbitances.
Out-*rage-ous*, 120: *a.* Violent, furious; exorbitant; excessive, enormous.
Out-*rage-ous-ly*, *ad.* Violently; excessively.
Out-*rage-ous-ness*, *s.* Fury, violence; enormity.
To OUT-*RAZE*, *v. a.* To raze out, to exterminate.
OUT-*RE*, (ōt-rāy; [Fr.] 170) *a.* Out of the common course or limits, extravagant.
~~See~~ This word cannot, of course, have any claim to be deemed one of the compounds of the English *out*; yet as there is really an original affinity, as well as an evident present relationship of meaning, it may be permitted to stand among them: Todd's remark must be added, that its introduction into English speech is affected and needless.
To OUT-*REACH*, *v. a.* To reach beyond.
To OUT-*REA-SON*, (-rē-zō, 151, 114) *v. a.* To excel in reasoning.
To OUT-*RECK-KON*, 114: *v. a.* To exceed in computation.
To OUT-*REIGN*, (-rān, 100, 157) *v. a.* To reign till the conclusion of.
To OUT-*RIDE*, *v. a.* and *n.* To pass by riding:—*new*. In a literal sense, to ride out or abroad.
Out-ri-der, 81, 6: *s.* One who rides abroad or about; specially, a sheriff's summoner;—a servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.
OUT-*RIG-GER*, 77: *s.* A projecting beam fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening; also, a boom occasionally used on the tops.
OUT-*RIGHT*, (-rit, 115, 162) *ad.* Immediately; completely.
To OUT-*RI-VAL*, *v. a.* To surpass in efforts of competition.
OUT-*ROAD*, 8: *s.* Excursion.
To OUT-*ROAR*, 47: *v. a.* To exceed in roaring.
To OUT-*ROOT*, *v. a.* To eradicate, to extirpate.
To OUT-*RUN*, *v. a.* To exceed in running; to exceed.
To OUT-*SAIL*, *v. a.* To exceed in sailing.
OUT-*SCAPE*, 81: *s.* Power of escaping.
To OUT-*SCORN*, *v. a.* To confront by contempt.
OUT-*SCOUR-INGS*, *s. pl.* Substances scoured out.
To OUT-*SELL*, *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Sell.) To exceed in amount; to exceed in the prices of things sold; to gain a higher price.
OUT-*SET*, 81: *s.* Opening, beginning.
To OUT-*SHINE*, *v. a.* To excel in lustre; in a literal sense, to shine out or emit lustre.
To OUT-*SHOOT*, *v. a.* To exceed in shooting; to about beyond.
To OUT-*SHUT*, *v. a.* To shut out or exclude.
OUT-*SIDE*, 84: *s.* The external part; extreme part; the utmost; superficial appearance; the external man.
To OUT-*SIN*, *v. a.* To go beyond in sinning.
To OUT-*SIT*, *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of.
To OUT-*SKIP*, *v. a.* To avoid by flight.
OUT-*SKIRT*, 81, 36: *s.* Suburb, border, outpost.
To OUT-*SLEEP*, *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Sleep.) To sleep beyond.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, i, e, jeto, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

OUT-

To OUT-SOAR', 47: v. a. To soar beyond.
To OUT-BOUND', 31: v. a. To surpass in sound.
To OUT-SPEAK', v. a. To speak something beyond, to exceed.
To OUT-SPORT', 130: v. a. To outdo in sporting.
To OUT-SPREAD', (-sprēd, 120) v. a. To extend.
To OUT-STAND', v. a. and n. (Irr.—see To Stand.)
 To resist effectually; to stand beyond the time;—*acc.*
 To project outwardly.
OUT-stand'-ing, a. Existing abroad, as debts not collected or unpaid.
To OUT-STARE', 41: v. a. To face down, to browbeat.
To OUT-STEP', v. a. To step or go beyond, to exceed.
To OUT-STORM', v. a. To overbear by storming.
OUT-STREET, 81: s. Street near the suburbs.
To OUT-STRETCH', v. a. To spread out, to expand.
To OUT-STRIKE', v. a. To surpass in striding.
To OUT-STRIP', v. a. To shoot out beyond, and leave behind, as in a race; the original of the second part of the word is doubtful.
To OUT-SWEAR', (-swārt, 100) v. a. (Irr.—see To Swear.) To exceed in swearing.
To OUT-SWEET-EN, 114: v. a. To exceed in sweetness.
To OUT-SWELL', v. a. To overflow.
OUT-TAKE', prep. Except. [Chancer.]
To OUT-TALK', (-tāwk, 112) v. a. To exceed in talking.
To OUT-THROW', 17: v. a. To throw beyond.
To OUT-TONGUE', (-tūng, 116, 189) v. a. To bear down by noisy talking.
To OUT-TOPI', v. a. To overtop, to obscure.
To OUT-VAL-UE, v. a. To exceed in price or value.
To OUT-VEN'-OM, 18: v. a. To exceed in poison.
To OUT-VIR', 5: v. a. To exceed, to surpass.
To OUT-VIL'-LAIN, 99: v. a. To exceed in villainy.
To OUT-VOICE', v. a. To exceed in clamour.
To OUT-VOTE', v. a. To overcome by plurality of votes.
To OUT-WALK', (-wāwk, 112) v. a. To exceed in walking; specially, to exceed the walking of a spectre.
OUT-WALL', (-wāwl, 112) 81: s. Outward wall of a building; superficial appearance.
OUTWARD, &c.—See among the words immediately under Out.
To OUT-WATCH', (-wōtch, 140) v. a. To surpass in watchfulness.
To OUT-WEAR', (-wārt, 100) v. a. (Irr.—see To Wear.) To exceed in wearing, to last longer; to wear out; to pass tediously.
To OUT-WEED', v. a. To weed out, to extirpate.
To OUT-WEEP', v. a. (Irr.—see To Weep.) To exceed in weeping.
To OUT-WEIGH', (-wāy, 100, 162) v. a. To exceed in weight; to exceed in value.
To OUT-WELL', v. a. To pour out. [Spenser.]
OUT-WENT'—See To Outgo.
To OUT-WHORE', (-hōrt, 160) v. a. To exceed in lewdness.
To OUT-WIN', v. a. (Irr.—see To Win.) To win a way out of. [Spenser.]
To OUT-WIND', (-wīnd, 115) v. a. (Irr.—see To Wind.) To extricate, to unloose.
To OUT-WING', v. a. To outfly.
To OUT-WIT', v. a. To surpass in stratagem, to over-reach.
OUT-WORK', (-wurk, 141) s. Part of a fortification nearest the enemy; any work raised outwardly for defence.
OUT-WORN', (-wōrn, 130) a. Consumed by use.
To OUT-WORTH', (-wurth, 141) v. a. To exceed in value. [Shaks.]

OVER-

To OUT-WREST', (-rēst, 157) v. a. To extort.
To OUT-WRITE', (-rīt, 157) v. a. To surpass in writing.
OUT-WROUGH', (-rāwt, 157, 126, 162) a. Outdone.
To OUT-ZA'-NY, 105: v. a. To exceed in buffonery.
OVAL=Ō'-vāl, 12: a. and s. Resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; oblong;—*s.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg.
OVARIOUS, OVARY.—See lower in the class.
O'-vate, a. Egg-shaped: *O'-va-ted* is the same.
Ō'-vate Of this word the compounds are chiefly botanical terms; as *O'-vate-lan'-ceolate*, (having something of the form of an egg and of a lance;) *O'-vate sub'-ulate*, (having something of the form of an egg and of an awl;) *O'-vate-ob'-long*, (oblong as an egg,) &c.
Ō'-vate See Ovation in the next class.
O'-vi-form, a. In the shape of an egg.
O-VA'-RI-UMS, 90, 120: a. Consisting of eggs.
O-vip'-a-rous, 120: a. Producing eggs; producing young from eggs.
O'-VAR-Y, s. One of two flat oval bodies behind the uterus which contain what are called ova.
O'-vi-duc', s. Passage from the ovary to the uterus.
O'-VO-I-O, s. A round moulding in architecture which is frequently cut with a representation of eggs.
OVATION, ō'-vā'-shūn, 89: s. A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to commanders who had won a victory with little or no bloodshed, or defeated a less formidable enemy.
OVEN, ōv'-vn, 116, 114: s. An arch of brick or stone work for baking bread.
OVER=Ō'-ver, 36: a. ad. and prep. Upper; hence, beyond or past;—*adv.* So as to be upper, or above, sometimes with the notion of motion, sometimes without; hence, *To run over* is to run out by means of, or over the top; *To hand over* is to hand so that the object is kept up or above till it reaches its destination; *To pass over* is to pass upon or above a road, a sea, &c.: *All over* is above or upon in every place; hence, *over* often signifies throughout or completely, but much more commonly, too, too much, too great, excessively, from the notion that what is too much is something that rises or stands above the proper measure: *Over and over*, with repetition: *Over and above*, besides: *Over-against*, opposite, regarding against: *To give over* is probably elliptical, implying a giving up of something, as attempts, or hopes, &c., or of a person to that which seems inevitable;—*prep.* Above; above, with motion, as *To jump over a stream*, which implies to jump so as to be above it, and in the event beyond it; *Over night* is probably elliptical, implying, while I am yet over the night, or the night under me, i. e. in my power; hence it means *before night*: as a prefix it has the original or some derivative meaning which it bears in its separate capacity; which meaning in the compounds is in general that of *more than enough, too much, or too*.
O'-ver-most, (-mōst, 116) adj. super. deg. Highest; above others in authority.
O'-ver-ly, 105: a. Superficial as from being too much above the matter in hand,—slight, careless, negligent. [Bp. Hall. Mountagu. Sanderson.]
To O'-VER-A-BOUND', 31: v. n. To abound too much.
To O'-VER-ACT', v. a. and n. To act to excess.
To O'-VER-A-GO'-I-TATE, 92, 64: v. a. To agitate beyond what is expedient.
O'-VER-ALLS, (-āwlz, 112, 151) s. pl. Kind of trousers covering another dress.
O'-VER-AN'-XIOUS, (-āngk'-sh'ūs, 154, 120) a. Anxious to excess.
To O'-VER-ARCH', v. a. To cover with an arch.
To O'-VER-AWE', 25: v. a. To keep in awe.
To O'-VER-BAL'-ANCE, v. a. To weigh down.
O'-VER-BAL'-ANCE, s. Excess of weight or value.
O'-VER-BAT'-TLE, 101: a. Too fruitful, exuberant;—See the verb *To Battal*. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

OVER-

To O'-VER-BEAR", (-bārt, 100) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Bear.) To bear down, to subdue.
 To O'-VER-BEND", *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Bend.) To bend or stretch to excess.
 To O'-VER-BID", *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Bid.) To bid or offer beyond.
 To O'-VER-BLOW", (-blōw, 7) *v. n.* and *a.* (*irr.*—see To Blow.) To blow with too much violence; hence, to blow over, or be beyond in violence:—*ad.* To blow away or dissipate.
 O'-VER-BOARD", 48: *ad.* Over the side of a ship; hence, off the ship, out of the ship.
 To O'-VER-BROW", 31: *v. a.* To hang over.
 To O'-VER-BUILD", (-bīld, 120) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Build.) To build too much; to build over or upon.
 To O'-VER-BULK", *v. a.* To oppress by bulk. [Shaks.]
 To O'-VER-BUR"-THEN, 114: *v. a.* To load too much.
 O'-VER-BUS"-Y, (-bīz'-ēy, 109) *a.* Too busy, officious.
 To O'-VER-BUY", (-bȳ, 106) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Buy.) To buy at too dear a rate.
 To O'-VER-CAN"-O-PY, *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.
 O'-VER-CARE", *s.* Excessive care or anxiety.
 O'-ver-care"-ful, 117: *a.* Careful to excess.
 To O'-VER-CAR"-RY, *v. a.* To carry too far.
 To O'-VER-CAST", 11: *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Cast.) To cloud, to darken: to cast or compute at too high a rate; to sew over.
 O'-VER-CAU"-TIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Too cautious.
 To O'-VER-CHARGE", *v. a.* To charge to excess; to crowd, to burthen.
 O'-ver-charge", 81: *s.* An excess of load; a too great charge for goods supplied.
 To O'-VER-CLIMB", (-clīm, 115, 156) *v. a.* To climb over.
 To O'-VER-CLOUD", *v. a.* To cover with a cloud.
 To O'-VER-CLOY", *v. a.* To fill beyond satiety.
 To O'-VER-COME", O'-ver-cūm", 107, } *v. a.* and
 1 O'-ver-came"-O'-ver-cāme", } *n.* To con-
 O'-ver-come", O'-ver-cūm", } quer; to sur-
 mount; in a literal sense, not now used, to come over or upon, (Macbeth, *a. iii. sc. 4*); to overflow:—*new.* To gain the superiority.
 O'-ver-com"-er, *s.* One that overcomes.
 O'-ver-com"-ing-ly, *ad.* With superiority.
 To O'-VER-COUNT", *v. a.* To rate at too much.
 To O'-VER-COV"-ER, (-cūv'-er, 116) *v. a.* To cover throughout.
 O'-VER-CRED"-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Too credulous.
 To O'-VER-CROW", (-crōw, 7) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Crow.) To crowd over as in triumph.
 To O'-VER-DATE", *v. a.* To date beyond the proper day.
 O'-VER-DIGHT", (-dīte, 115, 162) *a.* Covered over. [Obs.]
 To O'-VER-DO", (-dōō, 107) *v. a.* and *n.* (*irr.*—see To Do.) To do too much; to harass; specially, to cook too much:—*new.* To labour too hard; to cook too much.
 To O'-VER-DRAW", 25: *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Draw.) To draw beyond one's credit on a banker or merchant.
 To O'-VER-DRESS", *v. a.* To dress to excess.
 To O'-VER-DRINK", 158: *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Drink.) To drink to excess.
 To O'-VER-DRIVE", *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Drive.) To drive to excess.
 To O'-VER-DRY", *v. a.* To dry too much.
 O'-VER-EA"-GER, (-gēr, 77) *a.* Too eager.
 O'-ver-ea"-get-ly, *ad.* Too eagerly.
 O'-ver-ea"-get-ness, *s.* Excessive eagerness.
 To O'-VER-EMP"-TY, 156: *v. a.* To make too empty.

OVER-

To O'-VER-EYE", 106: *v. a.* To superintend; to observe.
 O'-VER-FAL, (-fāwl, 112) *s.* Cataract. [Raleigh.]
 To O'-VER-FLOAT", *v. a.* To cover as with water.
 To O'-VER-FLOW", (-flōw, 7) *v. n.* and *a.* To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate, to abound:—*ad.* To fill to the brim, to deluge, to drown.
 O'-ver-flow", 81: *s.* Inundation, exuberance.
 O'-ver-flow"-ing, *a.* and *s.* Exuberant, copious:—
s. Exuberance, copiousness.
 O'-ver-flow"-ing-ly, *ad.* Exuberantly. [Boyle.]
 O'-ver-floun", *part.* Overflowed, for which it is incorrectly used by Swift, Bentley, and others, *flows* being the participle not of *To Flow*, but *To Fly*.
 To O'-VER-FLUSH", *v. a.* To flush to excess.
 To O'-VER-FLY", *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Fly.) To pass over by flying.
 O'-VER-FOR"-WARD, 140, 18: *a.* Forward to excess.
 O'-ver-for"-ward-ness, *s.* Too great forwardness.
 To O'-VER-FREIGHT", (-frāit, 100, 162) *v. a.* (See To Freight.) To load too heavily, as a ship.
 O'-VER-FRUIT"-FUL, 109, 117: *a.* Too luxuriant.
 To O'-ver-get", (-gūēt, 77) *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Get.) To overtake, to come up with. [Sidney.]
 To O'-VER-GILD", (-gūld, 77) *v. a.* To gild over.
 To O'-VER-GIRD", (-guerd, 77) *v. a.* To gird too closely.
 To O'-VER-GLANCE", 11: *v. a.* To run over with the eye.
 To O'-VER-GO", } *v. a.* To exceed, to sur-
 1 O'-ver-went", } pass; in a literal sense,
 O'-ver-gone", (-gūn) } diseased, to go over or
 cover: To be overgone with grief or care, &c., is to be
 irretrievably plunged into it, to be undone by it.
 To O'-VER-GORGE", *v. a.* To gorge to excess.
 O'-VER-GRASS"-ED, (-grāst, 114, 143) *a.* Over-
 grown with grass. [Spenser.]
 O'-VER-GREAT", (-grāt, 100) 81: *a.* Too great.
 To O'-VER-GROW", (-grōw, 7) } *v. a.* and *n.* To
 1 O'-ver-grew", (-grōw, 109) } cover with growth
 O'-ver-grown", (-grōnt, 7) } or herbage; to
 grow beyond, to rise above:—*new.* To grow beyond
 the fit or natural size.
 O'-ver-growth", 81: *s.* Excessive growth.
 To O'-VER-HALE", *v. a.* To overhaul, which see.
 To O'-VER-HAN"-DLE, 161: *v. a.* To handle or
 mention too much.
 To O'-VER-HANG", *v. a.* and *n.* (*irr.*—see To Hang.)
 To jut or impend over.
 To O'-VER-HAR"-DEN, 114: *v. a.* To make too hard.
 O'-VER-HA"-STR, 105: *a.* Too quick; passionate.
 O'-ver-ha"-sti-ly, *ad.* In too great a hurry.
 O'-ver-ha"-sti-ness, *s.* Precipitation.
 To O'-VER-HAUL", 25: *v. a.* To unload or loosen, as the
 tackle of a ship; to pull over as loose tackle in order
 to examine; to examine unceremoniously; to exam-
 ine over again.
 O'-VER-HEAD", (-hēd, 120) *ad.* Aloft; in the zenith.
 To O'-VER-HEAR", 43: *v. a.* (*irr.*—see To Hear.)
 To hear those who do not mean to be heard.
 O'-ver-heard", (-herd, 137) *a.* Heard as by accident.
 To O'-VER-HELE", *v. a.* To cover over. [B. Jon.]
 To O'-VER-HEND", *v. a.* To overtake. [Spenser.]
 To O'-VER-JOY", *v. a.* To transport with delight.
 O'-VER-JOY" 81: *s.* Transport, ecstasy.
 To O'-VER-LA"-BOUR, 120: *v. a.* To harass with
 toil; also, to execute with too much care.
 To O'-VER-LADE", *v. a.* To load too much.
 O'-ver-la"-den, 114: *part.* *a.* Over-burthened.
 OVERLAID.—See under To Overlay.
 To O'-VER-LAP", *v. a.* To lap or fold over.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

OVER-

O' VER-LARGE, *a.* Larger than enough.
To O' VER-LASH, *v. n.* To exaggerate. [Barrow.]
O' ver-lash-ing-ly, *ad.* With exaggeration. [Obs.]
To O' VER-LAY, *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power; to place something upon; in special derivative senses, to smother by something incumbent, as by the body of the nurse in bed with an infant; hence, to crush, to overwhelm; to cover the surface, as of any work in wood or other substance, with a different substance, as a metal.
O' ver-lay-ing, 81: *s.* A superficial covering.
To O' VER-LRAP, *v. a.* To pass by a jump.
O' ver-leaped, (-lěpt, 135, 120, 114, 143) (See To Leap).
O' VER-LEATH'ER, 120: *s.* The upper-leather. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-LEAV'EN, (-lěv'-vn, 120, 114) *v. a.* To swell out too much as by excess of leaven; to corrupt.
O' VER-LIGHT, (-līt, 115) *s.* Too strong a light.
To O' VER-LIVE, (-līv, 104) *v. a.* and *n.* To live longer than, to survive:—*new.* To live too long.
O' ver-liv'-er, *s.* A survivor.
To O' VER-LOAD, 7: *v. a.* (See To Load.) To load to excess.
O' VER-LONG, *a.* Too long.
To O' VER-LOOK, 118: *v. a.* To view from a higher place; to be on more elevated ground; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to look over or through carefully; to supervise or superintend: with another meaning of the prefix, to look beyond or by what is under the eyes,—either through indulgence, or through neglect.
O' ver-look-er, *s.* One that overlooks, a supervisor.
O' VER-LOOP, *s.* The same with *orlop*, which see.
To O' VER-LOVE, (-lūv, 107) *v. a.* To love to excess.
OVERLY.—See with the words immediately under Over.
O' VER-MAS' TED, 11: *a.* Having too much mast.
To O' VER-MAS' TER, 11: *v. a.* To overpower.
To O' VER-MATCH, *v. a.* To subdue.
O' ver-match, 81: *s.* One superior in power.
To O' VER-MEAS' URE, (-mēzh'-oor, 120, 147) *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely.
O' ver-meas'-ure, 81: *s.* Excess of measure.
To O' VER-MIX, 188: *v. a.* To mix with too much.
O' VER-MOD' EST, *a.* Modest to excess.
OVERMOST.—See immediately under Over.
O' VER-MUCH, 81, 63: *a. ad.* and *s.* Too much, more than enough:—*adv.* In too great a degree:—*s.* More than enough.
O' ver-much'-ness, *s.* Exuberance. [B. Jon.]
To O' VER-MUL' TI-TUDE, *v. a.* To exceed in number. [Milton.]
O' VER-NIGHT, (-nīt, 115) *s.* Night before bedtime. [Shaks.]
See the remarks under Over.
To O' VER-NAME, *v. a.* To name over or in series.
To O' VER-NOISE, (-noyz, 151) *v. a.* To put down by noise.
To O' VER-OP' FICE, (-fīs, 105) *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office.
O' VER-OP' FIC' IONS, (-fīsh'-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Too busy, too ready to intermeddle.
To O' VER-PAINT, *v. a.* To colour or describe too strongly.
To O' VER-PASS, 11: *v. a.* (See To Pass.) To cross or go over; with a different sense of the prefix, to pass with disregard, to omit not to comprise.
To O' VER-PAY, *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See To Pay.) To pay or reward too much.
To O' VER-PER, *v. a.* To overlook. [Shaks.]

OVER-

To O' VER-PERCH, *v. a.* To fly over.
To O' VER-PER-SUADE, (-swādē, 145) *v. a.* To persuade against one's inclination.
To O' VER-PIC' TURE, (-tūrē, 147) *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture. [Shaks.]
See The more obvious sense would be, to picture too highly.
O' VER-PLUS, *s.* The surplus.
To O' VER-PLY, *v. a.* To employ too laboriously.
To O' VER-POISE, (-poyz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To outweigh, to preponderate.
O' ver-poise, 81: *s.* Preponderant weight.
To O' VER-POL' ISH, *v. a.* To finish too nicely.
O' VER-PON' DER-OUS, 120: *a.* Too heavy or depressing.
To O' VER-POST, 116: *v. a.* To hasten over quickly. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-POWER, 53: *v. a.* To vanquish by force; to be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.
To O' VER-PRESS, *v. a.* To overwhelm.
To O' VER-PRIZE, *v. a.* To value too highly.
O' VER-PROMPT, 156: *a.* Too prompt.
O' ver-prompt'-ness, *s.* Precipitation.
To O' VER-PRO-PORTION, 130, 89: *v. a.* To make of too great a proportion.
O' VER-QUI' ET-NESS, 188: *s.* Too much quietness.
To O' VER-RAKE, *v. a.* To break in upon, as waves over a ship while she is at anchor.
O' VER-RANK, 158: *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.
To O' VER-RATE, *v. a.* To rate at too much.
To O' VER-REACH, (See To Reach.) *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to reach beyond in any direction; more commonly, to reach beyond in a figurative sense, to deceive, to circumvent:—*new.* [Farriery.] To strike the hinder feet too far forwards, so that the toes hit against the fore shoes.
O' ver-reach'-er, *s.* One that overreaches; a cheat.
To O' VER-READ, *v. a.* (See To Read.) To peruse. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-RED, *v. a.* To smear with red. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-RIDE, *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See To Ride.) To ride over; to ride too much.
To O' VER-RIPE' NEN, 114: *v. a.* To make too ripe.
To O' VER-ROAST, 7: *v. a.* To roast too much.
To O' VER-RULE, 109: *v. a.* To influence or control by predominant power; to govern with high authority; in law, to supersede or reject.
O' ver-ru'-ling, *a.* Exerting a controlling power.
O' ver-ru'-ler, 81: *s.* One who controls.
To O' VER-RUN, *v. a.* and *n.* To run or spread
O' ver-ran, } over; hence, to ravage by incur-
O' ver-run, } sions; to do mischief by num-
 bers; with another sense of the prefix, to injure by treading down; also, to outrun, to leave behind; among printers, to run beyond the proper length by reason of insertions, so that the lines must be newly disposed:—*new.* To overflow, to be more than full.
O' ver-run'-ner, *s.* One that overruns.
O' VER-SEA, 3: *a.* From beyond sea.
To O' VER-SEE, *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See To See.) To superintend, to overlook; in old authors, to pass by without seeing, to omit.
O' ver-seen, *a.* Overlooked; mistaken.
O' ver-seer'-er, *s.* One who overlooks, a superintendent; specially, a superintendent of the parochial provision for the poor.
To O' VER-SET, *v. a.* and *n.* (*Irr.*—See To Set.) To turn from off the basis; to subvert; to throw over:—*new.* To be turned upside down, to be subverted.
To O' VER-SHADE, *v. a.* To cover with shade.
To O' VER-SHAD' OW, 8: *v. a.* To throw a shadow over; to cover with superior influence; to shelter, to protect.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ōn, 166: thēn, 166.

To O'-VER-SHOOT", } *v. a. and n.* To shoot be-
I O'-ver-shot", } yond; to pass swiftly over;
O'-ver-shot", } with the reciprocal pronoun,
to venture too far:—*acc.* To fly beyond the mark.
O'-VER-SIGHT", (-sīt, 115) 81: *s.* (Compare with
the verb *To Oversee*.) Superintendence, [Obs.];
mistake, error.
To O'-VER-SIZE", *v. a.* To surpass in bulk.
To O'-VER-SIZE", *v. a.* To plaster over as with a
size or compost. [Shaks.]
To O'-VER-SKIP", *v. a.* To skip or leap over.
To O'-VER-SLEEP", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Sleep*.) To
sleep too long.
To O'-VER-SLIP", *v. a.* To let slip by.
To O'-VER-SLOW", 7: *v. a.* To render slow.
[Hammond.]
To O'-VER-SNOW", 7: *v. a.* To cover with snow.
O'-VER-SOLD", (-sōld, 116) *a.* Sold at too high a
price.
O'-VER-SOON", *ad.* Too soon.
To O'-VER-SOR"-ROW", 8: *v. a.* To afflict excessively.
To O'-VER-SPEAK", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Speak*.) To
speak too much; to enhance by grandiloquent words.
O'-VER-SPENT", *a.* Worn, harassed, forspent.
To O'-VER-SPREAD", (-sprēd, 120) *v. a. and n.*
(*Irr.*—See *To Spread*.) To spread over; to scatter
over:—*acc.* To be spread over.
To O'-VER-STAND", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Stand*.) To
stand out too much in conditions or bargaining.
[Dryden.]
To O'-VER-STAR", *v. n.* To stare wildly. [Ascham.]
To O'-VER-STEP", *v. a.* To exceed.
To O'-VER-STOCK", *v. a.* To crowd with stock; to
fill too full.
O'-ver-stock", 81: *s.* Superabundance.
To O'-VER-STORE", *v. a.* To store with too much.
To O'-VER-STRAIN", *v. n. and a.* To strain to ex-
cess:—*act.* To stretch too far.
To O'-VER-STREW", 110, 109: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See
To Strew.) To strew or spread over.
To O'-VER-STRIKE", *v. a.* To strike beyond.
To O'-VER-SWAY", *v. a.* To overrule, to bear down.
To O'-VER-SWELL", *v. a.* To swell above, to overflow.
See *OVER* and its relations, which belong not to
this class, hereafter.
To O'-VER-TAKE", } *v. a.* To come up with
I O'-ver-took", 118: } something going before;
O'-ver-ta"-ken, 114: } to catch; to take by
surprise.
To O'-VER-TASK", 11: *v. a.* To impose too heavy
a task or injunction on.
To O'-VER-TAX", 188: *v. a.* To tax too heavily.
To O'-VER-THROW", 7: } *v. a.* To turn upside
I O'-ver-threw", 110, 109: } down, to subvert;
O'-ver-thrown", 7: } ruin; to defeat, to
conquer.
O'-ver-throw", *s.* State of being overturned, ruin;
degradation; discomfiture, defeat.
O'-ver-throw-er, 36: *s.* One that overthrowa.
To O'-VER-THWART", (-thwārt, 140) *v. a.* To
oppose.
O'-ver-thwart", 81: *prep. a. and s.* Across:—
adj. Opposite; being over against, [Dryden;] cross-
ing perpendicularly; perverse, perversive, [Obs.]:—*s.* A
cross or adverse circumstance, [Obs.]
O'-ver-thwart"-ness, *s.* Posture across; perverser-
ness, [Obs.]
To O'-VER-TIRE", *v. a.* To tire to excess.
To O'-VER-TY"-TLE, 101: *v. a.* To give too high
a title to.
See *OVERLY* hereafter under *Overt*.
OVERTOOK.—See *To Overtake* above.

To O'-VER-TOP", *v. a.* To rise above the top; to
excel; to make of less note by superior excellence.
To O'-VER-TOWER", 53: *v. a.* To soar too high;
to tower above.
To O'-VER-TRIP", *v. a.* To trip over.
To O'-VER-TROW", 7: *v. a.* To think too highly.
[Obs.]
To O'-VER-TRUST", *v. a.* To trust too far.
See *OVERTURE* hereafter under *Overt*.
To O'-VER-TURN", *v. a.* To subvert; to conquer.
O'-ver-turn", 81: *s.* An overthrow.
O'-ver-tur"-er, *s.* A subverter.
To O'-VER-VAL"-UE, *v. a.* To rate too highly.
To O'-VER-VEIL", (-vāil, 100) *v. a.* To cover as
with a veil.
To O'-VER-VOTE", *v. a.* To outvote.
To O'-VER-WATCH", (-wōtch, 140) *v. a.* To subdue
by long want of rest.
O'-ver-watched", 114, 143: *a.* Tired by watching.
O'-VER-WEAK", 3: *a.* Too weak.
To O'-VER-WEAR"-Y, 43, 105: *v. a.* To subdue
with fatigue.
To O'-VER-WEATH"-ER, (-wēth"-er, 120) *v. a.* To
bruise or batter by violence of weather.
To O'-VER-WHEEN", *v. n.* To think too highly; to
reach beyond the truth in thought.
O'-ver-ween"-ing, *a.* That thinks too highly, parti-
cularly as regards one's self.
O'-ver-ween"-ing-ly, *ad.* With too much arrogance
or conceit.
To O'-VER-WEIGH", (-wāy, 100, 162) *v. a.* To ex-
ceed in weight.
O'-ver-weight", *s.* Preponderance.
To O'-VER-WHELM", (-hwēlm, 56) *v. a.* To over-
spread and cover with something of crushing power
or weight; to immerse and bear down, as in a fluid;
with a literal meaning of the prefix, to put or place
completely over.
O'-ver-whelm", *s.* Act of overwhelming. [Young.]
O'-ver-whelm"-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to overwhelm.
To O'-VER-WING", *v. a.* To outflank. [Milt.: prose.]
O'-VER-WISE", (-wīz, 151) *a.* Wise to affection.
O'-ver-wise"-ness, *s.* Science falsely so called.
To O'-VER-WORK", 141: *v. a.* To overspeak.
To O'-VER-WORK", 141: *v. a.* (See *To Work*.) To tire.
O'-VER-WORN", (-wō'urn, 130) *part. a.* Worn out;
spoiled by time or use.
To O'-VER-WREST"-TLE, (-rēs"-sl, 157, 156, 101)
v. a. To subdue by wrestling.
O'-VER-WROUGHT", (-rōut, 126, 162) *part. a.*
(Compare with the verb *To Over-work*.) *Over-worked*:
laboured too much; worked all over; in Shakspeare's
Com. of Err., tenth line before the conclusion of a l,
the editors have properly changed *o'er-wrought*, which
makes little or no sense with the context, into *o'er-
raught*, i. e. *o'er-reached*; as being the word which the
poet, in all probability, used.
O'-VER-YEARED", 114: *a.* Too old. [Fairfax.]
O'-VER-ZEAL", 114: *a.* Ruled by too much zeal.
[Fuller.]
O'-ver-zeal"-ous, (-zēl"-ūs, 120) *a.* Too zealous.
OVERT=O'-vert, 36: *a.* Open; open to view,
public, apparent.
O'-vert-ly, *ad.* Openly, in open view.
O'-VER-TURE, (-turt, 147) *s.* An opening, an ap-
ture, an open place, (Spenser, Bp. Hall, Cotton;) dis-
closure, [Shaks.]; in modern use, a proposal, some-
thing offered to consideration; in a special sense, the
opening piece, generally a musical performance, which
introduces some principal performance to follow.
OVIDUCT, OVIFORM, OVIPAROUS,
OVOLO.—See among the words following *Oval*,
and before *Ovation*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw-wāy; chāp-māu; pā-pā; lāw; gōod; j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. note*, 171.
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OVINE==ō'-vīn, *a.* Pertaining to sheep.

To OWE, ōw=ō, 189, 108: *v. a.* and *n.* Originally, as frequently in Shakespeare, to have, to possess, for which we now use *own*; in modern use, to be held or bound to pay to, to be indebted to; to be under obligation for; to have from, as a consequence of a cause:—*sex.* To be bound or obliged, for which we now use *Ought* in the present tense, which was formerly only the pretérito of *To Own* in an active sense:—See *Ought*.

Ow'-ing, *a.* Due as a debt; as, He knows what is *owing* to a father:—imputable as an effect; as, His misery is *owing* to his carelessness; *i. e.* is imputable as an effect to, &c.: if cause would permit, we should use *owed* in the latter case, and *owing* only in the former.

OWL==owl, 31: *s.* A bird that flies chiefly in the night, lives in hollow trees, makes a howling or hooting noise, and eats mice.

Ow'-let, *s.* An owl; it is not originally the diminutive, but is often so understood.

Owl'-ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

Among the compounds are Owl'-light, (glimmering light, such as owls love:) *Owl'-like*, &c.

OWLER, ōl'-er, 127, 119: *s.* A corruption probably of *weeder*, applied to one who carries wool abroad illicitly; hence, one who carries contraband goods: [Swift.]

Owl'-ing, *s.* An offence against public trade. Blackstone considers the word as related to owl, because the offence of transporting wool or sheep is generally committed at night: such relationship, if real, would require a correspondent pronunciation of the word.

OWN==ōwn=ōan, 7, 108: *a.* (Compare *To Own*, of which it was originally the participle.) Belonging, possessed, peculiar; as, *my own, your own*, &c., *i. e.* belonging to me, peculiar to you, &c.; the noun-substantive, though very frequently understood, is never of necessity considered as included in the word, which may therefore always be deemed an adjective.

To Own, *v. a.* To avow for one's own; to hold by right; to acknowledge.

Own'-er, 36: *s.* One to whom anything belongs, master, possessor.

Own'-er-ship, *s.* Property, rightful possession.

OWRE==owr, 189:—*our*, 53: *s.* Some beast not accurately known, larger than a buffalo. [Obs.]

OWSE.—See *Ooze*: *Owser* is defined by Ash to be bark and water mixed in a tanpit.

OX, ōks, 188: *sing.* } *s.* A generic name for the Oxen, ōk'-an, 114: *pl.* } bovine genus of animals; specially, and more commonly, a castrated bull.

Among the compounds are Ox'-like, *Ox'-eyed*, (having full eyes like those of an ox;) *Ox'-fly*, (a fly hatched under the skin of cattle;) *Ox'-gang*, (as much land as an ox can plough in a year, ordinarily taken for fifteen acres:) *Ox'-stall*, (stand or stall for oxen;) and names of various plants, as *Ox'-bane*; *Ox'-eye*; *Ox'-heel*; *Ox'-lip*; *Ox'-tongue*, &c.

OXALATE, OXALIC, OXIDE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

OXYGEN, ōks'-ĕ-jĕn, 188: *s.* Literally, the generator of substances *sharp* to the taste, that is to say, of acids: an elementary gaseous body, insipid, colourless, and inodorous, which is the supporter of respiration, and the chief among the supporters of combustion.

To Ox'-y-gen-ize, *v. a.* To acidify by oxygen: some chemists use *To Ox'-genate*.

Ox'-yĝ'-en-ous, (ōks'-ĭd'-jĕn'-ūs, 81, 120) *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

Ox'-ide, *s.* A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid: this used to be written *Oxyde*, correspondingly to its etymology:—See *ide* in the Index of Terminations preceding the Dictionary.

To Ox'-i-dize, *v. a.* and *n.* To turn to the state of an oxide.

Ox'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of turning to the state of an oxide; or of combining, in some certain degree, with oxygen.

The sign == is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: tshĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

Ox'-i-od''-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine.

Ox'-al'-lis, (ōck-sā'-lis, 188) *s.* The *sharp* or acid herb called sorrel.

Ox'-al'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or extracted from sorrel; as oxalic acid.

Ox'-a-late, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid with a base.

Ox'-y-gon, (ōcks'-ĕ-gōn) *s.* A triangle having three *sharp* or acute angles.

Ox'-y-grate, *s.* Literally, a mixture with a sharp substance; the name of a mixture of water and vinegar.

Ox'-y-mel, *s.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Ox-yr'-rāo-dine, (ōcks-ir'-rō-dīn, 164, 105) *s.* A mixture of oil of roses and vinegar of roses.

Ox'-y-mō''-ron, *s.* Literally, a *sharp* foolish saying, —a phrase or expression which, though senseless if strictly interpreted, is yet pregnant with meaning, as "*cruel kindness*," "*home is home*."

Ox'-y-ton, *s.* A word with an acute sound, or having an acute accent on the last syllable.

OYER==ō'-yer, *s.* A hearing, always joined with *Terminer*, which signifies a determining: hence, a court of *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

O-yes, *inter.* (Properly Oyex.) Hear ye! the introductory cry of a public crier when he gives out a proclamation or advertisement.

OYLET.—See *Eyelet*, under *Eye*.

OYSTER==oy'-ster, 29: *s.* A bivalve testaceous fish.

Among the compounds are Oy''ster-wench, *Oy''ster-wife*, and *Oy''ster-woman*, each of which, besides the literal meaning, signifies a low woman.

OZENNA==ō-zĕ'-nā, 103: *s.* An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that afflicts the patient with its ill scent.

P.

P is popularly the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the sixteenth: see *J*: its sound is the 74th element of the schemes prefixed. It forms, with *h* following it, a digraph equivalent to *f*: see *Prin.* 163. It is often silent when joined with consonants articulated by the same organs: see *Prin.* 166, 157. As abbreviations, *P. M.* stand for *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.* for *postscript*.

PAAGE==pā'-ġt, *s.* A sort of toll. [Obs.]

PABULAR==pāb'-ū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to food.

Pab'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Alimential.

Pab'-u-lum, [Lat.] *s.* Food. [Technical.]

Pab'-u-lā''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of feeding or procuring provender.

PACATED==pd-cā'-tĕd, *a.* Appeased. [Unusual.]

Pa-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of appeasing.

PACE==pāc, *s.* Step, single change of the foot in walking; gait; degree of celerity; a gradation of business, [a Gallicism:] the quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down, mediated by a step of the other foot, which quantity is taken strictly for five feet; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

To Pace, *v. n.* and *a.* To move on slowly; to move; in horsemanship to move with the peculiar step called a pace:—*act.* To measure by steps; to regulate in motion.

Paced, (pāst, 114, 143) *a.* Having a particular gait: perfect in paces, applied to horses, and thence to persons, generally in a bad sense, as *thorough-paced*.

Pa'-cer, 36: *s.* One that paces; a horse perfect in his paces.

PACHA, pd-shāw', 25: *s.* The governor of a pro-

vince or city under the Grand Seignior: it is often spelled and pronounced Bashaw.

PACHYDERMATOUS, päck'-ê-der"-mâ-tūs, 161, 120: *a.* Having a thick skin, an epithet of all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate, as the elephant; many animals of this kind are known only in fossil remains.

To PACIFY, päs'-ê-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* To appease, to calm; to restore peace to, to tranquillize.

Pa-cif'-i-fy'-er, *s.* One who pacifies.

PA-CIV'-IC, 88: *a.* Peacemaking, mild, gentle, appeasing: *Pacific* is obsolescent.

Pa-cif'-i-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* A peacemaker.

Pa-cif'-i-ca'-tor-y, 129, 18: *a.* Tending to make peace.

Pa-cif'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making peace; act of appeasing.

PACK=päck, *s.* A person of loose character; a deceiver by false appearances. [Obs.] *To pack cards* is to sort them so that the game shall be iniquitously secured; a sense of the verb noticed here on account of the presumed etymology.

Pack'-ing, *s.* A trick, a cheat, a falsehood.

PACK=päck, *s.* A large bundle tied up for carriage; a pack of wool is a horse-load, or 940 lbs.; generally a burthen or load; hence the expression *a pack of troubles*, which the vulgar corrupt into *a pack of troubles*; a complete single assortment of playing-cards; a large number of hounds kept together and accustomed to hunt in company; a number of people confederated in some design, generally understood as a bad one.

To Pack, *v. a. and n.* To bind and press together; to send off in a hurry, as goods dispatched by carriage; to bring together and unite [persons] in order to secure by their means a partial or bad end; see also the remarks in the previous class:—*neu.* To tie up goods; to be pressed; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

Pack'-er, *s.* One that packs; specially, one whose trade it is to prepare merchandise for transit by sea or land; a person appointed and sworn to pack herrings.

Pack'-age, 99: *s.* A parcel of goods packed; a charge made for packing goods.

Pack'-et, 14: *s.* A small pack; a mail of letters; the post ship that brings letters periodically.

To Pack'-et, *v. a.* To bind up in a parcel or parcels.

Pack'-cloth, *s.* Cloth for packing goods in.

Pack'-horse, *s.* A horse employed in carrying packs; a beast of burthen.

Pack'-saddle, 101: *s.* The saddle of a pack-horse.

Pack'-staff, 11: *s.* Staff on which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack.

Pack'-thread, (-thred) *s.* Strong twine used in tying up parcels.

Packwax, päck'-wäcks, 188: *s.* A tendinous substance on the neck of a brute animal.

PACT=päckt, *s.* Allied by etymology to Pack.) A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

Pac'-tion, 89: *s.* A covenant. [Cheyne.]

Pac'-tion-al, *a.* By way of bargain. [Sanderson.]

Pac-ti'-ious, (-fish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Settled by covenant.

PAD=päd, *s.* (Compare Path.) Foot-way, road; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot.

To Pad, *v. n.* To beat a way smooth and level. [Obs.]; to travel gently; to rob on foot.

Pad'-der, 36: *s.* A robber on foot.

Pad'-nag, *s.* An ambling nag.

PAD=päd, *s.* Originally a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw; at present, a cushion or soft saddle generally.

PADAR=päd'-ar, *s.* Coarse flour, grouts. [Wotton.]

To PADDLE, päd'-dl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To beat the water with the hand open; to play in the water with the hands or feet; hence, to finger:—*act.* To feel, to play with, to toy with; to propel as by an oar.

Pad'-dle, *s.* An oar, such as is used by a single rower, or for rowing a canoe; the blade or broad part of an oar, or of a weapon.

Pad'-dler, *s.* One who paddles.

PAD'-DLE-STAFF, *s.* A staff headed with broad iron.

PAD'-DLE-BOX, 18: *s.* One of the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat or ship, within which are the paddles or flies that propel the vessel.

PADDOCK=päd'-döck, *s.* A great frog or toad.

Pad'-dock-stool, *s.* Mushroom or toadstool.

PADDOCK=päd'-döck, *s.* A small enclosure for deer or other animals, sometimes called a *Par'rock*.

PADDY, päd'-dey, *s.* Rice in the husk.

PADELION=päd'-ê-lî"-ôn, *s.* Lion's foot, a plant; also called *Pad'ow-pipe*.

PADLOCK=päd'-löck, *s.* A lock with a link to hang it on to a staple.

To Pad'-lock, *v. a.* To fasten with a padlock; to confine.

PADUASOY=päd'-d-d-soy", *colloq.* päd'-d-soy", *s.* Silk of Padua, the name given to a particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆAN=pē'-än, 103, 12: *s.* A song of rejoicing in honour of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph; an ancient foot in poetry.

PÆDOBAPTISM.—See Pedobaptism.

PAGAN=pä'-gän, *s. and a.* Literally, a villager, the villages continuing heathen after the cities were Christian; hence the present meaning of the word, a heathen, one not a Jew nor a Christian:—*adj.* Heathenish.

Pa'-gan-ish, *a.* Heathenish: some of our writers affected this word because it assimilated in termination with *popish*.

Pa'-gan-ism, *s.* Heathenism.

To Pa'-gan-ize, *v. a. and n.* To render heathenish:—*neu.* To behave like a heathen.

PAGE=päge, *s.* One side of the leaf of a book.

To Page, *v. a.* To mark the pages of.

Pa'-ge-nal, 96: *a.* Consisting of pages. [Brown.]

PAGE=päge, *s.* Primarily, a boy or a boy child; a young boy attending, rather in formality than in servitude, on a great person.

To Page, *v. a.* To attend as a page. [Shaks.]

PAGEANT, päd'-jänt, *s. and a.* (Contracted in pronunciation from päg'-ê-änt: see Prin. 92.) A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment; any thing showy, without duration:—*a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious, superficial.

To Pag'-eant, *v. a.* To exhibit in show. [Shaks.]

Pag'-eant-ry, *s.* Ostentatious show.

PAGODA=pd'-gō'-dd, *s.* A name applied by Europeans to the Hindoo temples; by early writers to the idols they contained, in which sense *Pa'-goe* was the more usual form of the word; it is also the European name of a small gold coin formerly current in the South of India, value from about 8s. to 9s.

PAID.—See To Pay.

PAIL=päil, *s.* A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

Pail'-ful, 117: *s.* Quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL-MAIL=päil-mäil', *colloq.* pēil-mēl', 119: *s.* Pail-mail, as spoiled by many old writers.

PAIN=päin, *s.* A bodily sensation various in degree from slight uneasiness to extreme torture; hence, uneasiness of thought in correspondent degree; suffering of any kind inflicted as a punishment, —penalty; punishment denounced; labour, toil, effort, task, in which sense the singular is obsolete; the throes of childbirth, in which special sense also the word is used in the plural.

To PAIN, *v. a.* To afflict with pain; with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour.

Pain'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of pain; afflictive, difficult, industrious, laborious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä-pä: läw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171

Pain'-ful-ly, *ad.* With pain; laboriously.
Pain'-ful-ness, *s.* Affliction; laboriousness.
Pain'-less, *a.* Free from pain or trouble.
Pain'-ta-king, *a.* Laborious, industrious.
Pain'-ta-ker, 143: *s.* A laborious person.
PAINIM=pā'-nim, *s.* and *a.* A Pagan.—*a.* Pagan, infidel. [Obs. or Poet.]

To PAINT=pānt, *v. a.* To represent by colours, including delineation; to lay a colouring substance or coating on a superficies; to deck with colours in fraud or ostentation; to represent or describe, to colour or diversify not really, but to the thoughts;—*new.* To practise painting; to be in the habit of painting the face.

Paint, *s.* A colouring substance or pigment; colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

Paint'-er, *s.* One who represents by delineation and colours; one whose trade is to paint and otherwise decorate buildings and furniture; also, probably of different etymology, a rope for attaching a boat to the ship.

Paint'-ing, *s.* The art of representing objects by lines and colours; a picture; colours laid on.

Pain'-ure, (-thre, 147) *s.* Art of painting. [Dryden.]

PAIR=pāre, 100, 41: *s.* Two things suiting one another; two of a sort, a couple, a brace; distinctively, a man and wife.

To Pair, *v. n.* and *a.* To fit as a counterpart; to be joined in couples; to couple, as male and female; to fit—*art.* To unite as correspondent; to join in couples; Spenser uses *To Pair* for *To Impair*, a word of different etymology.

Pair'-ing-time', *s.* The time when birds couple.

PALACE, &c., **PALACIOUS**.—See under *Palatial*.

PALADIN=pāl'-d-din, *s.* A knight of the round table.

PALÆSTRA=pā-lē'-strā, *s.* Place for athletic exercises.

Pa-les'-tric, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; [Brown.] *Palettrics* may be met with in good use.

PALANQUIN, pāl'-āng-keen'', 158, 145, 115: *s.* A kind of covered carriage used in the East, in which a person is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATE=pāl'-āte, 99: *s.* The upper part or roof of the mouth; the instrument of corporeal taste popularly so deemed; hence also, mental taste, intellectual relish.

To Pal'-ate, *v. a.* To perceive by the taste. [Shaks.]

Pal'-a-ta-ble, 2, 101: *a.* Pleasing to the taste; Brown uses *Palatine*.

Pal'-a-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of pleasing the palate; relish.

Pal'-a-tal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the palate;—*s.* A palatal letter.

Pa-la'-tial, (-sh'āl) *a.* Pertaining to the palate; Holder uses *Pal'atic*.—See also the next class.

PALATIAL, pā-lā'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* Befitting a palace, magnificent.

Pal'-a-tine, (-tin, 105) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a palace, an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the palace; hence it imports, possessing royal privileges; so a county palatine is a county over which its earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction, of which there were three in England—Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, and the name still remains to all of them, but Durham alone is now in the hands of a subject, (the bishop,) and his royal privileges extend little further than to the test or subscription understood to be necessary before a writ or process in the king's name is valid in the county; so likewise the counties of Chester and Lancaster, which are now united to the crown, retain little other effect of their former state than the existence of certain courts peculiar to the counties, and certain rights as to pleas; the Isle of Ely is likewise often deemed a county palatine, but it is rather a royal franchise only, in virtue of which the bishop still holds some peculiar

privileges;—*s.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; on the continent, a palatine, or count palatine, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province.

Pa-lat'-i-nate, *s.* The province or seignory of a palatine; distinctively, the Palatinate of the Rhine, upper and lower, as it was formerly called.

PAL'-ace, 99: *s.* A house pertaining to one of royal rank; hence, a house eminently splendid.

Pal'-ace-cōurt, *s.* A court held before the steward of the king's household and the knight-marshal, its jurisdiction extending twelve miles round the palace.

Pa-la'-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147, 90) *a.* Resembling a palace. [Out of use.]

PALAVÉ, pā-lē'-ver, *s.* (Supposed to be from the Spanish, and so assuming the foreign sound of *a*: Prin. 170.) A talking; superfluous talk, talk intended to deceive; the African negroes seem to have caught the word from some of their visitors, and use it to signify a public deliberation or conference.

To Pa-la'-ver, *v. a.* To talk [a person] over, to humbug by words. [Vulgar.]

PALE=pālē, *s.* A narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail to enclose grounds; any enclosure; district or territory; a perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon; hence, *Pa'-ly*, divided by pales into four equal parts; the other sense of *Paly* is in the next class.

To Pale, *v. a.* To enclose with pales, to enclose, to encompass.

Pa'-led, *a.* Striped. [Spenser.] Paled (one syllable, 114) is the participle, signifying enclosed with pales.

Pa'-ling, *s.* A fencework for grounds.

PAL'-LET, *s.* A small pale in heraldry.

PALE=pālē, *a.* and *s.* Wan, white of look; not ruddy; not high-coloured; not bright, dim;—*s.* Paleness.

To Pale, *v. a.* To make pale.

Pale'-ly, *ad.* Wanly, not ruddily.

Pale'-ness, *s.* State of being or looking pale; want of freshness; want of lustre.

Pa'-lish, *a.* Somewhat pale.

Pa'-ly, *a.* Pale: [Shaks. Gay.]

Among the compounds are *Pale'*-eyed; *Pale'*-faced; *Pale'*-hearted. (dispirited;) &c.

PALEACEOUS, pā-lē'-ā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Resembling or having chaff; consisting of chaff. [Botany.]

Pa'-le-ous, 90: *a.* Having chaff. [Brown.]

PALENDAR=pāl'-ēn-dār, *s.* Sort of coaster. [Obs.]

PALEOGRAPHY, pāl'-lē-ōg'-rā-fēy, 87, 163: *s.* Ancient writings collectively; the knowledge of paleography.

Pa'-le-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A discourse on, or the doctrine of, antiquities.

PALESTRIC, &c.—See under *Palæstra*.

PALETTE, pāl'-ēt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little oval board or piece of ivory on which a painter holds his colours.

PALFREY=pāl'-frēy, 142: *s.* A small or gentle horse, such as is fit for ladies.

Pal'-freyed, (-frēd=frid, 114, 119) *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PALIFICATION, pāl'-lē-fē-cā'-shūn, 105, 89: *s.* (Compare *Pale*, a slip of wood.) The art or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

PALINDROME=pāl'-in-drōme, *s.* A word or sentence which is the same when read again, the other way, or backwards; as "*Madam*," "*Subi dera d rudi bus*."

PAL'-in-GE-NE'-si-A, (-zhē-d, 147) 64: *s.* The state of being born again,—regeneration.

PAL'-in-ODE, *s.* A song of which the purpose is to go again over the sentiments of a former song in order to reverse them,—hence, a recantation.

PALING.—See under *Pale*, (a slip of wood.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mūn, 166: thēn, 166.

PAL

PALISADE=pāl'-ē-sād'-ē, 105: *s.* (Compare *Pale*, &c.) Pales set by way of enclosure or for defence; a term chiefly of fortification: *Palisade* is also used.

To PALI-i-sade', *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PALISH.—See under *Pale*, (wan.)

PALL, pāl, 112: *s.* A cloak or mantle of state; specially, the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead: it is also the name of a figure like the letter Y used in heraldry.

To PALL, *v. a.* To invest as in a pall. [Shaks.]

To PALL, pāl, 112: *v. n.* and *a.* To become rapid,—to lose strength, spirit, or taste; to become insipid:—*act.* To make rapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to weaken, to impair; to cloy; Shaftesbury uses it substantively for a *nauseating*.

Pall'-ing, *a.* Insipid from repetition, cloying.

PALLADIUM, pāl-lā'-dē-ūm, 90: *s.* Originally, a statue of Pallas in ancient Troy, on the preservation of which the safety of the city was deemed to depend; hence, any security or protection; in modern chemistry, the name of a white metal, malleable and ductile.

PALLET=pāl'-lēt, *s.* Originally, a straw bed; hence, a mean bed; a small bed: a palette, which see: see also *Pallet* under *Pale*, (a slip of wood.) *Pallet* is also a name for two or three sorts of handicraft tools, in which application it seems originally to have signified a shovel.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'-yā-mēnt, 146: *s.* A dress, a robe. [Shaks.]

PALLIARD, pāl'-yard, 146: *s.* A fornicator.

Pāl'-iar-dise, (-dēz, 104) *s.* Fornication. [Obs.]

To PALLIATE, pāl'-lē-āt, 105, 146: *v. a.* (Compare *Pall* and *Palliament*) Primarily, to cover as with a cloak, to clothe; hence, to cover with an excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to lessen [a pain or disease] without curing.

Pāl'-h-ate, *a.* Palliated, particularly in the last mentioned sense of the verb. [Unusual.]

Pāl'-li-a'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Extenuating; mitigating, not removing:—*s.* Something extenuating; something that mitigates without removing.

Pāl'-li-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Extenuation; mitigation.

PALLID=pāl'-līd, 142: *a.* (Compare *Pale*.) Pale, wan, not high-coloured; not bright.

Pāl'-līd-ly, 105: *ad.* Palely, wanly.

Pāl'-līd-ness, *s.* Paleness.

Pāl'-lor [Latin], *s.* Paleness, pallidness.

Pāl'-līd'-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Paleness, pallidness.

PALL-MALL, pēll'-mēll', 112: *s.* A play in which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet used.

PALM, pām, 122: *s.* The inner part of the hand; the hand spread out; a lineal measure, three inches.

To PALM, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm, as jugglers or cheaters; to impose by fraud, to impose, generally followed by *upon*, (in this sense Swift writes it *pawm*;) to handle; to stroke with the hand.

Palm'-er, *s.* A ferula: see also in the next class.

Pāl'-m-a-rēd, (I sounded) *a.* Having the shape of the hand; webbed, as the feet of aquatic fowls.

Pāl'-mī-pede, *a.* and *s.* Web-footed:—*s.* A web-footed fowl.

Pāl'-mī-str'y, 105: *s.* The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm; a handy trick.

Pāl'-mī-strer, *s.* One who deals in palmistry.

PALM=pām, 122: *s.* (Allied to *Palm*, the hand, by an imagined similitude.) A tree of various species, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority: *PALM-SUNDAY* (the Sunday before Easter Sunday) is so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude *strewed* the way with palm-branches.

Palm'-y, *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing, victorious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *juw*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mūte*, 171.

PAN

Palm'-ar-y, (pām'-ār-ēy) *a.* Principal; opital.

Palm'-er, *s.* A sort of pilgrim, so called from the staff of palm-tree which he carried in his hand, differing from pilgrims in general by being a constant traveller to holy places, not a traveller to some one destination, and by living on alms under a vow of poverty.

Palm'-er-worm, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

PAL-MET'-TO, (I sounded) *s.* A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies.

Pal-mil'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing palms.

See other words in the previous class.

PALPABLE, pāl'-pā-bl, 101: *a.* Perceptible by touch,—that may be felt; hence, gross, easily detected; plain, easily perceptible.

Pāl'-pā-bly, *ad.* So as to be touched; grossly, plainly.

Pāl'-pā-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being palpable.

Pāl'-pā-bil'-ity, 84, 105: *s.* Palpableness.

PAL-PA'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pāl'-pē-tāt, *v. n.* To beat, to flutter, to go pit-a-pat.

Pāl'-pi-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* A beating, a fluttering,—the motion of the heart when it can be felt.

PALSGRAVE, pāwł'-grāv, 112, 25: *s.* A count of the palace: compare *Palatine*.

PALSY, pāwł'-zēy, 112: *s.* A privation of voluntary motion or feeling, or both, generally accompanied by involuntary motion of the parts affected; paralysis.

To Pāl'-y, *v. a.* To strike as with the palsy, to paralyze.

Pāl'-sied, (-zīd, 114) *a.* Afflicted with palsy.

Pāl'-si-cal, *a.* Palsied, paralytic.

To PALTER, pāwł'-ter, 112: *v. n.* To fail or falter in action by subterfuge; to shift, to dodge; [Shaks.] See as a neuter verb in the next class.

Pāl'-ter-er, *s.* He that palters, a shifter.

PALTRY, pāwł'-trēy, 112: *a.* Sorry, worthless, despicable, contemptible, mean.

Pāl'-tri-ness, *s.* State of being paltry.

To Pāl'-ter, *v. a.* To expend, use, or squander in a paltry manner. [Milton: prose.]

PALY.—See *Pale*, (slip of wood:) also under *Pale*, (wan.)

PAM=pām, *s.* The knave of clubs at loo; probably from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph*.

To PAMPER=pām'-per, 36: *v. a.* To glut, to feed high or luxuriously; to gratify to the full.

Pām'-pered, 114: *pari. a.* Over full, luxuriant.

Pām'-per-ing, *s.* Luxuriancy.

PAMPHLET, pām'-lēt, 163: *s.* A book consisting only of a sheet or a few sheets, stitched, and sold unbound.

To Pamph'-let, *v. a.* To write pamphlets.

Pamph'-let-er, *s.* A scribbler of pamphlets.

PAN=pān, *s.* A vessel, broad and generally shallow, in which provisions are kept; the part of a gun that holds the prime; anything hollow, as the brain-pan.

Pan'-cake, *s.* Thin pudding cooked in a frying-pan.

To PAN, pān, *v. a.* To close or join. [Obs. or loc.]

PANACEA.—See under *PAN*, hereafter.

PANADO=pā-nā'-dō, *s.* Food made by boiling bread in water: it is sometimes spelled *Panada*.

See Several words commencing with *Pan* are, like this one, related to the Latin word *panis*, bread, as *Pan-ter*, *Pantry*; *Panic-grass*, *Pannic*, or *Pannicle*; *Pannic*; *Pannier*; which see in their places.

PANCAKE.—See above, under *Pan*, a vessel.

PANCRATIC, &c., **PANCREAS**, &c., **PAN-DECT**, **PANDEMIC**, **PANDEMONIUM**.—

See under *PAN*, hereafter.

PANDER, pān'-der, *s.* A pimp, a male bawd;

the word comes from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*, and was once written *Pander*.

To Pan'-der, *v. a.* and *n.* To be subservient to lust or passion, to pimp for, to pimp.

Pan'-der-ly, *a.* Pimping.

Pan'-der-ism, 158: *s.* The employment of a pander: old authors spell it *Pandarism*.

To Pan'-dar-ize, *v. n.* To pander. [Cotgrave.]

Pan'-dar-ous, 120: *a.* Panderly. [Middleton.]

PANDICULATION, pân-dîc-kû-lî-shûn, 89: *s.* A yawning or stretching; literally, a throwing open.

PANDIT.—See *Pundit*.

PANDORE, **PANEGYRIC**, &c.—See under **PAN**, hereafter.

PANE=pânt, *s.* A square, especially of glass; a piece of any thing in variegated work.

Pane'-less, *a.* Wanting panes.

PAN'-EL, *s.* A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a piece of parchment, or a roll of parchment, belonging to the sheriff, into which are entered the names of a jury.

To Pan'-el, *v. a.* To form into panels.

PANG=pång, *s.* Extreme pain; sudden shoot of anguish.

To Pang, *v. a.* To give extreme pain to.

PANIC=pân'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Groundless and violent, always applied to fear: the word originated in the sudden fright and flight of an army which surrounded *Bacchus* in his Indian expedition, when the god *Pan*, who commanded for *Bacchus*, ordered his men at the suggestion of the latter to utter a sudden general shout in the middle of the night; *Panic* has the same meaning, but is less used:—*s.* A sudden fright without cause.

PANIC, or **PANIC-GRASS**.—See *Pannicle*.

PANICLE, pân'-ê-cl, 105, 101: *s.* The down upon reeds; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers and fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses.

Pan'-ic-u-la-ted, *a.* Furnished with panicles.

PANNADE=pân-nâd', *s.* Curvet of a horse.

PANNAGE=pân'-nâg, *s.* Food that swine feed on in the woods: see the note at *Panado*.

PANNEL=pân'-nêl, *s.* (This word is probably related to *Panicle*.) A kind of rustic saddle; a name also given to the stomach of a hawk. In other senses, see *Pancl*.

PANNICLE, pân'-nê-cl, 105, 101: *s.* (Compare *Panado* and *Panicle*.) A plant of the millet-kind, whose seeds in some places abroad are used to make bread: it is also called *Pan'-nick*, or *Pan'-ic*, and *Pan'-ic-grass*.

PANNIER, pân'-nê-er, *s.* Originally a bread-basket, (compare *Panado*.) at present one of two baskets thrown across a beast of burthen, in which fruit or other things are carried.

PANNIKEL, pân'-nê-kêl, 105: *s.* (Compare *Pan*, a vessel.) The brain-pan. [Spenser.]

PANOPLY, **PANORAMA**, **PANSOPHY**, **PANTECHNICON**, &c.—See under **PAN**, hereafter.

PANSY, pân'-zêy, 151: *s.* A kind of violet fancifully marked: the word implies a *thought* or fancy.

To Pant=pânt, *v. n.* To palpitate, to have the breast heaving as in short respiration; to play with intermission; to wish earnestly, with *after* or *for*.

Pant, *s.* Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Pant'-er, *s.* One who pants. [Congreve.]

Pant'-ing, *s.* Act of panting.

Pant'-ing-ly, *ad.* With palpitation.

Pant'-ess, *s.* Difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTABLE, pân'-td-bl, *s.* A pantofle. [Massinger.]

PANTALOOON=pân'-td-lûn'', *s.* Originally a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and hence applied to them by the other States as a common name; afterwards a name of derision as referring to a part of their dress that then distinguished the Venetians, namely, breeches and stockings that were all of a piece; in later times this part of dress similarly made has gone by the same name, but used in the plural number; in the singular the word signifies an old man or buffoon dressed in pantaloons, a character common in ancient Italian pantomimes as well as in modern ones: it is to this character *Shakespeare* alludes in the *Seven Ages*.

PANTER=pân'-ter, *s.* A net. [Chaucer.] See also under **To Pant**, with *Pantless*, *Panting*, &c.

PANTHEIST, &c., **PANTHEON**, **PANTHER**.—See under **PAN**, hereafter.

PANTILE=pân'-til, *s.* A gutter-tile, originally a pent-tile.

PANTLER=pân'-tler, *s.* (Compare *Panado*.) An officer in a great family who was charged with the bread.

PANTOFLE, pân'-tôf-fl, 107: *s.* A slipper.

PANTOGRAPH, &c., **PANTOMETER**, **PANTOMIME**, &c.—See hereafter, under **PAN**.

PANTON, pân'-tôn, *s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, pân'-trêy, 103: *s.* (Compare *Panado*.) Originally, the store-room for bread only, now for all provisions.

PAN-

PANURGY, pân'-ur'-gêy, 105: *s.* Skill in all kinds of work; general skill or craft.

PAN'-A-CRE'-A, *s.* An all-curing medicine.

PAN-CRAT'-IC, 88: *a.* Able to subdue all at gymnastic contests: *Panocratical* is the same.

PAN'-CRE-AS, (pång'-crê-âs, 143, 158) *s.* A substance, all flesh, as its name imports, otherwise called the sweetbread, being a gland situated at the bottom of the stomach.

Pan'-cre-at'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

PAN'-DECT, *s.* A treatise which embraces all the parts or branches of the subject treated, applied as a name to the digest or collection of the Roman or civil law.

PAN-DEM'-IC, *a.* Incident to all, or a whole people.

PAN'-DE-MO'-NI-UM, 90: *s.* The palace or city of all the demons. [Milton.]

PAN-DORA, *s.* That which vibrates all sounds,—the name of an old sort of lute, often corruptly called a bandore.

PAN'-E-GYR'-IC, (-jêr'-ick, 88) } 129, 115: *a.*

PAN'-E-GYR'-I-CAL, (-jêr'-ê-câl) } and *s.* Originally, pertaining to a *Panegyris* (Pân'-ê'-jê-rîs), or a meeting of all the people on some solemn occasion, when praises were publicly pronounced on those who had deserved well of their country: hence the present meaning, encomiastic, giving praise:—*s.* (Only the former word) A eulogy, an encomiastic piece.

Pan'-e-gyr'-ist, (-jêr'-ist, 115) *s.* One that bestows praise, a eulogist.

To Pan'-e-gyr-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To praise highly; to bestow praises.

PAN'-O-PLY, *s.* All the armour which can be worn for defence,—complete armour.

PAN'-O-RA'-MA, *s.* A view of all or the whole, a full view, the name given to a painting on the interior surface of a large cylinder, which is viewed from a station in the centre.

PAN'-SO-PHY, (-fêy, 163, 105) *s.* All wisdom.

Pan-soph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pretending to know every thing.

PAN'-TA-MOR'-PHIC, 163: *a.* Taking all shapes.

See words in which **PAN** has not the sense of all previously to this class.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, '65: vizh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

See words in which Pan- has not the sense of *all*, previously to this class.

PAN-TECH'-NI-COW, (-tēck'-nē-cōn, 161) *s.* That which is for all things of artificial workmanship,—the name of a repository.

PAN'-THE-IST, *s.* He who believes that *all* is God,—that there is no difference between God and the universe: an old opinion that was revived with modifications by Spinoza in the 17th century.

Pan'-the-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Conflating God with the universe.

PAN'-THE'-ON, 18: *s.* A temple of *all* the gods.

PAN'-THER, *s.* The enemy or hunter of *all* beasts,—or perhaps the beast whose skin has the colours of *all* beasts,—the name of a spotted ferocious animal otherwise called the pard.

PAN'-TOO'-MA-PHY, (-lēy, 163, 105) 87: *s.* Description of *all*—view of an entire thing.

PAN'-to-graph, *s.* An instrument by which *all* things can be copied.

PAN-TOM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring *all* sorts of elevations, angles, and distances.

PAN'-TO-MIME, *s.* and *a.* One who mimics *all*; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon; a representation by mute mimicry:—*adj.* Representing only in gesture and dumb show.

PAN'-to-mim'-ic, 88: } *a.* Representing only by
PAN'-to-mim'-i-cal, } gesture or dumb show.

PANURGY.—See at the head of the class.

See words in which Pan- has not the sense of *all*, previously to this class.

PAP=pāp, *s.* A nipple of the breast, a teat.

Pap'-il-lar-y, *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling a nipple.

Pap'-il-lous, 120: *a.* Papillary.

PAP=pāp, *s.* A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled; pulp of fruit.

To Pap, *v. a.* To feed with pap. [B. and Fl.]

Pap'-py, *a.* Soft, succulent; easily divided.

Pa-pes'-cent, *a.* Pappy. [Arbutnot.]

PAPA, pā-pā, 97: *s.* A spiritual father; see Pape: a food name for father used in many languages.

PAPACY, PAPAL, &c.—See under Pape.

PAPAVEROUS, pā-pāv'-ēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Resembling poppies; having the qualities of a poppy.

PAPAW=pā-pāw', *s.* A tree of warm climates, sometimes 20 feet high, with a fruit as large as a melon, which is boiled for food as a vegetable.

PAPE=pāpe, *s.* A spiritual father; distinctively, the head of the Catholic church, being another form of the word *Pope*.

Pa'-pa-cy, *s.* Popedom.

Pa'-pal, 12: *a.* Belonging to or proceeding from the pope; pertaining to the Roman hierarchy.

Pa'-pism, 158: *s.* Papistry.

Pa'-piat, *s.* One who maintains the entire supremacy of the pope,—a word of reproach used by Protestants of Catholics: Pa'-pala is an older word of the same purport.

Pa'-pis-try, *s.* Devotion to the pope.

Pa'-pis'-tic, 88: } *a.* Conformable to the doctrine or
Pa'-pis'-ti-cal, } practice which requires entire submission to the Pope.

PAPER=pā'-per, 36: *s.* and *a.* The substance on which we write and print; a piece of paper; a single sheet; any written instrument:—*a.* Made of paper, thin, slight.

To Pa'-per, *v. a.* To cover with paper; to fold in paper; in a sense now obsolete, to register.

Among the compounds are Pa'-per-cred'-it, (the system of dealing on written evidences of debt circulated in lieu of money); Pa'-per-fac-ed, (having a face white as paper); Pa'-per-lite', (a machine or plaything of paper to resemble a kite in the air); Pa'-per-ma'-ker; Pa'-per-mill'; Pa'-per-mon'-ey, (written

evidences of debt circulated as money); Pa'-per-stain'-er, (one that stains or stamps paper for hangings); &c.

PAPESCENT.—See under Pap, soft food.

PAPHIAN, pā'-fē-ān, 163: *s.* and *a.* Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus, or to Venus, who was worshipped there; venereal:—*a.* A Cyprian.

PAPIER-MACHE', pāp'-yā-mā'-shāy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A substance made of paper reduced to pasta.

PAPILIO, pā-pil'-yō, 90: *s.* A butterfly.

Pa-pil'-io-na'-ceous, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Resembling a butterfly. [Botany.]

PAPILLARY, &c.—See under Pap, the nipple.

PAPISM, PAPIST, &c.—See under Pape.

PAPPUS=pāp'-pūs, *s.* The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, so called as resembling the gray hairs of an old man or grandfather: compare *Papa*.

Pap'-pous, 120: *a.* Having soft light down, as thistles.

PAPPY.—See under Pap, soft food.

PAPULÆ=pāp'-ū-lē, 103: *s. pl.* (Compare Pap, a nipple.) Pimples or eruptions.

Pap'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Full of pimples.

PAPYRUS=pā-pi'-rūs, *s.* An Egyptian reed of which the ancients made *paper*: it is the parent of the modern word.

PAR=par, 33: *s.* State of equality; equal value: it is chiefly used as a term of traffic.

PARA-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying position close to, near, side by side, and hence correspondence of parts, as in *Parasymph*, *Parasymph*, *Parallel*, *Parable*, &c.: also, a state out of, beyond, or on the other side; hence, a passing through; and hence likewise the notion of pervading; as in *Paraschyma*, *Paracentric*, *Paragoge*, *Paraleon*, *Parasysm*, &c.; also, a state of being against or contrary, or so as to oppose and keep off, as in *Paradox*, *Paralogy*, *Parasceastic*, &c., *Parachute*, *Parasol*, &c., which last are arbitrary compounds derived through the French.

PARABLE, pā'-d-bl, 101: *s.* (See Para-) That which is cast or placed by the side of something else, a similitude, lying, as it were, side by side with the thing illustrated. There is an adjective Pa'-rable, used by Brown, signifying procurable or easily obtained, which is no relation of this word, but is from the same Latin source as the last syllable of the verb *To prepare*. The technical rhetorical term for *Parable* is *Parabola*.

To Par'-a-ble, *v. a.* To represent by a parable.

PAR-AB'-O-LA, *s.* A section of a cone so directed that the cutting plane is even or parallel with one side of the cone; or (by another explanation) so cast or contrived that there is an equality between the square of a certain proportional line, and the rectangle under two other lines related to that proportional one.

PAR-AB'-O-LISM, 158: *s.* A reduction to an equivalent state, as when the terms of an equation are divided by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term.

PAR'-A-BOL'-IC, 88: } *a.* Expressed by parable or
PAR'-A-BOL'-I-CAL, } similitude; also having the form of a parabola.

Par'-a-bol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of parable; in form of a parabola.

PAR-AB'-O-LOID, *s.* A curve having properties like to those of a parabola.

PARACELSIAN, pā'-d-cēl'-ah-ān, 147: *s.* and *a.* A physician who followed the practice of Paracelsus:—*adj.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

PARACENTESIS=pā'-d-cēn-tē'-cīs, *s.* (See Para-) A puncturing through the skin,—the operation of tapping.

PARACENTRIC=pā'-d-cēn'-trick, 88: *a.* (See Para-) Going out of the strict curve which would form a circle: *Paracentric* is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-ti'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

PAR

PARACHRONISM, pǎr-ăk'-rôn-izm, 87, 163, 158: *s.* (See Para-.) A deviation *out of* the true course of time,—an error in chronology.

PARACHUTE, pǎr-ă-shŭt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* (See Para-.) An instrument like an umbrella used in aerostation for safety *against* a fall.

PARACLETE=pǎr-ă-clét', *s.* (See Para-.) He who, being *near*, calls to or intercedes,—the intercessor, the Holy Ghost.

PARADE=pǎr-ă-răd', *s.* Show, ostentation, military order, guard; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

To Par-ă-răd', *v. a. and n.* To exhibit in a showy and ostentatious manner; to assemble for the purpose of being inspected or exercised:—*new*. To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about as in parade.

PARADIGM, pǎr-ă-dīm, 157: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is exhibited in close position to its copy,—an example, a model.

Par-ă-dig-mat''-i-cal, *a.* Exemplary.

Par-ă-dig-mat''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the way of example. *To Par-ă-dig''-ma-tize*, *v. a.* To set forth as a model.

PARADISE=pǎr-ă-dīc', 152: *s.* The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.—See also *Parvis*.

Par-ă-di-si''-a-cal, 84: *a.* Pertaining to paradise; suiting Paradise; making a paradise: *Paradisian* or *Paradisian*, (pǎr-ă-dīzh''-ăn), with the same meaning, is no longer in use.

PARADOX, pǎr-ă-dŏcks, 188: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *contrary* to opinion; an assertion or position in appearance absurd, yet true in fact.

Par-ă-dŏx''-i-cal, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Par-ă-dŏx''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.

Par-ă-dŏx''-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being paradoxical.

Par-ă-dŏx-ol''-o-gy, 87: *s.* The use of paradoxes. [Brown.]

PARAGOGE=pǎr-ă-gŏ-jét', *s.* (See Para-.) A driving *beyond* or *out of* the usual limits, applied as the name of a grammatical figure by which a word is lengthened in syllables without alteration of meaning; as if from *cadence* we form *cadency*, or from *dear*, *deary*.

Par-ă-gog''-i-cal, (-gŏd'-gê-cāl, 88, 92) *a.* Pertaining to a parago: *Paragogy''ic* is the same.

PARAGON=pǎr-ă-gŏn', *s.* (Compare *Par*, equal.) A companion, an equal; hence, in old writers, a match for the trial of excellence; emulation; and, hence, that which is set up for emulation, that which all try to equal; a model, pattern, or something supremely excellent.

To Par-ă-gŏn, *v. a. and n.* To compare, to mention in competition; to be equal to:—*new*. To pretend equality or comparison.

PARAGRAM=pǎr-ă-d-grām', *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *near* or resembles in writing or sound, a pun, a play on words.

Par-ă-gram''-ma-tist, *s.* A punster.

PARAGRAPH, pǎr-ă-gráf, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) Originally, some mark written by the side of the text in order to signify a portion of the discourse which relates to one point, as the mark ¶ still used in the Bible; hence, a correspondent portion of written or printed matter, whether indicated in this or in any other way; in general, the indication is by a break at the end of one paragraph, and an indentation at the beginning of the next.

To Par-ă-graph, *v. a.* To form into paragraphs; to introduce into a paragraph.

Par-ă-graph''-i-cal, 88: *a.* Denoting a paragraph; *Paragraph''ic* is the same.

Par-ă-graph''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With distinct divisions.

PAR

PARALEIPSIS, pǎr-ă-līp''-sīs, 106: *s.* (See Para-.) A leaving out or *on one side*—the name of a rhetorical figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions.

Par-ă-lī-pom''-en-a, 6: *s. pl.* Things omitted; books of supplemental things.

PARALLAX, pǎr-ă-l-lăcks, 188: *s.* (See Para-.) The arc of the heavens intercepted between the true place of an elevated body and its apparent place; so named as being the effect of *change* in the situation of the observer, which carries his eye *out of* or *beyond* a point first ascertained.

Par-ă-l-lac''-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLEL=pǎr-ă-l-ləl', *a. and s.* (See Para-.) Lying *even* or *side by side* with another thing,—extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same direction or tendency; continuing a resemblance through many particulars; *s.* That which is parallel; a line marking the latitude; resemblance; comparison made.

To Par-ă-l-ləl, *v. a.* To place so as to be parallel; to keep level with; to correspond to; to be equal to; to compare.

Par-ă-l-ləl-ly, *ad.* In a parallel manner.

Par-ă-l-ləl-a-ble, *a.* That may be equalled. [Bp. Hall.]

Par-ă-l-ləl-less, *a.* Matchless. [B. and Fl.]

Par-ă-l-ləl-ism, 158: *s.* State of being parallel; resemblance, comparison.

Par-ă-l-ləl''-o-gram, *a.* A right-lined quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal; in common language it is sometimes limited to a rectangle longer than broad.

Par-ă-l-ləl''-o-gram''-ic, 88: *a.* Having properties of a parallelogram.

Par-ă-l-ləl''-o-pīp''-ed, *a.* A solid figure contained by six quadrilateral figures, whereof every opposite two are parallel.

PARALOGY, pǎr-ă-l-lŏ-gŏy, 87, 105: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *opposed* or *contrary* to reason,—false reasoning.

Par-ă-l-lŏ-gism, 158: *s.* An irrational argument.

PARALYSIS, pǎr-ă-l-lŏ-cīs, 87: *s.* (See Para-.) A loosening from the sources of vital function, such as goes *through* or *permeates* the parts affected,—a palsy.

Par-ă-lyt''-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Palsied; *Paralytical* is the same:—*s.* One struck by palsy.

To Par-ă-lyze, (pǎr-ă-l-iz) *v. a.* To strike as with palsy, to benumb, to render torpid, to make useless.

PARAMETER=pǎr-ă-m-ter, 87: *s.* (See Para-.) That which lies *side by side* as a proportional measure, namely, a third proportional to the absciss and any ordinate: it is by the equality of the rectangle under the parameter and absciss, with the square of the ordinate, that the *parabola* is determined.—See *Ellipse*.

PARAMOUNT=pǎr-ă-mŏwnt, 32: *a. and s.* Superior, having the highest jurisdiction, with *to*; eminent of the highest order:—*s.* The highest in rank, the chief.

PARAMOUR, pǎr-ă-moor, [Fr.] 170: *s.* One who attaches himself to another *through love*; a lover, a wooer, at present seldom used but of one who loves loosely, or with violation of moral propriety, but by Spenser and other old poets used in a good sense; it was also applied by them to a woman, but at present only to a man.

PARANYMPH, pǎr-ă-nīmŏf, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) One who goes *side by side* with the bride, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports.

PARAPEGM, pǎr-ă-pēm, 157: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is fixed *close to* or *upon*, applied as the name of a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were engraved, and to a table set up publicly containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, &c.; whence astrologers gave this name to their tables: the Greek form entire is *parapegma*, (g sounded,) the plural of which is *parapegmata*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǎsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ŭn, 166: ŭn, 166.

PAR

PARAPET=pär'-d-pët, *s.* A wall breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, pär'-d-fer-nä'-lê-d, 163, 90: *s. pl.* (See Para-.) Things that go beyond, or are over and above a wife's dowry, which she is entitled by law to take with her; the apparel and ornaments of a wife suitable to her degree; hence the word has been used to signify ornaments of dress generally.

PARAPIIMOSIS, pär'-d-fê-mô'-cîs, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) That which, as a bridle, is opposed to, or obstructs the drawing down of the foreskin,—the name of a disease, or rather the effect of one.

PARAPHRASE, pär'-d-frâze, 163, 151: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is placed by the side of a passage in order to explain it,—an explanation in many words; loose or free translation as opposed to metaphrase.

To Par-a-phrase, *v. a. and n.* To interpret by comments; to translate with latitude:—*new.* To make a paraphrase.

Par'-a-phrast, *s.* A lax interpreter or translator.

Par'-a-phrast'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Lax in interpretation; not literal, not verbal: *Par'aphrast'ic* is the same.

Par'-a-phras'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAPHRENITIS, pär'-d-frê-nî'-tîs, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) That which passes through or pervades the diaphragm,—an inflammation of the diaphragm; the word also signifies *phrensy*, or that which pervades the mind, some of the old physicians imagining that the diaphragm and not the brain was the seat of the mind, and, as Quincy observes, it certainly has a nice consent and fellow-feeling with the head.

PARAPLEGY, pär'-d-plêd'-gêy, *s.* (See Para-.) A stroke through the part,—a palsy of the lower part of the body.

PARAQUITO, pär'-d-kê'-tô, 170: *s.* A paroquet. [Shaks.]

PARASANG=pär'-d-säng, *s.* A Persian measure of length, about four miles.

PARASCENIUM, pär'-d-cê'-nê-üm, 90: *s.* (See Para-.) The place beyond the stage, the tiring-room of the ancient theatre, also called *Postscenium*.

PARASCEUASTIC=pär'-d-sû-âs'-tîk, 59, 88: *a.* (See Para-.) Preparing against, preparatory: Donne uses *Par'ascue* to signify a preparation; and, because *s* and *v* were anciently confounded, we may also meet with *Par'ascue* in the same sense.

PARASELENE=pär'-d-sê-lê'-nê, 101: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is by the side of or near the moon,—a meteor called also a *moon moon*.

PARASITE=pär'-d-cîte, 152: *s.* (See Para-.) One whose office or function is *near*, or concerns corn or food; originally, an officer appointed to collect corn for the public sacrifices; afterwards, one who partook of the sacrifices; subsequently, and at present, one who frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant.

Par'-a-sit'-ism, 158: *s.* Sycophancy. [Milt.: prose.]

Par'-a-sit'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Flattering, wheedling; in botany, living on another plant: *Par'asit'ic* is the same.

Par'-a-sit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a parasitic manner.

PARASOL, pär'-d-sôl', [Fr.] *s.* (See Para-.) That which keeps off the sun,—a little umbrella.

PARASYNEXIS, pär'-d-sîn-êcks'-is, 183: *s.* (See Para-.) A conventional out of rule,—an unlawful meeting.

PARATHESIS=pär'-âth-ê-cîs, 87: *s.* (See Para-.) A placing *side by side*; in grammar, the same as apposition; in rhetoric, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterwards expanded; in printing, a parenthetical notice when marked thus, [].

PARAVAIL=pär'-d-vâil', *a.* Holding for profit, the epithet of the lowest kind of tenant in the feudal system, implying that he held of a mediate lord, and not of the king, or in *capite*.

PARAVENT, pär'-d-vânt', 122: *ad.* Publicly, in front: the word is old French. [Spenser.]

PAR

To PARBOIL=par'-boil, 33, 30: *v. a.* To boil in part, to half boil.

To PAR-BREAK, (-brâkt, 100) *v. n. and a.* To vomit: hence, *Par'break*, *s.* a vomit. [Obs.]

PARBUCKLE, par'-bûc-kî, 101: *s.* A rope like a pair of slings for hoisting caeks, &c.

PARCEL=par'-cêl, 14: *s.* A part, a portion; a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things, generally in contempt; in modern use, it commonly signifies a small bundle.

To Par'-cel, *v. a.* To divide into portions; to make up into a mass: among sailors, *To parcel a team* is to lay canvass over it, and daub it with pitch; and *Parcelling* is a name for long narrow slips of canvass, daubed with tar, to be used for binding.

PAR'-CE-NER, *s.* One who holds a fee with others; properly, a *co-parcener*.

Par'-ce-nar-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A holding of land by joint tenants as by one individual,—joint-tenancy.

To PARCH=partch, *v. a. and n.* To burn slightly and superficially:—*new.* To be scorched; to become very dry.

Parch'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being scorched.

PARCHMENT=partch'-mênt, *s.* Skin of a sheep or goat made fit for writing on: the skin of a calf, when distinguished from that of the sheep, is called *vellum*.

PARCHITY, par'-cê-tê, *s.* Sparingness. [Obs.]

PARD=pard, 33: *s.* The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast: Spenser and other old authors use *Pard'ale*.

To PARDON par'-dôn, *colloq.* par'-dn, 114: *v. a.* To excuse, to forgive, to grant the remission of a penalty.

Par'-d-n, *s.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty; official warrant of forgiveness, or of penalty remitted.

Par'-don-a-ble, 101: *a.* Venial, excusable.

Par'-don-a-bly, 103: *ad.* Excusably.

Par'-don-a-ble-ness, *s.* Susceptibility of pardon.

Par'-don-er, *s.* One who pardons; also, among our ancestors, one whose trade it was to retail real or pretended indulgences which he professed to buy wholesale of the pope.

To PARE=pâr, 41: *v. a.* To cut off as the superficial substance or extremity of a thing; to diminish by little and little; sometimes followed by *off* and *away*.

Pa'-rer, *s.* He or that which pares.

Pa'-ring, *s.* That which is pared off; rind.

PAREGORIC=pär'-ê-gôr'-ick, 88: *a. and s.* Assuaging, mollifying, comforting:—*s.* A medicine that comforts.

PARELCON=pär'-êl'-côn, *s.* (See Para-.) A drawing out or beyond the limits,—as when a word is lengthened by an added syllable or word.

PAREMBOLE=pär'-êm'-bô-lê, 101: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is thrown close to, in the way or progress of a sentence,—a sort of parenthesis which immediately relates to the subject of the sentence, or so differs from the parenthesis, which may relate to some subject distinct from that of the sentence interrupted.

PARENCHYMA, pär'-êng'-kê-mô, 158, 161, 105: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is framed for a fluid to pass throughout its parts,—any soft porous substance, but particularly those interior parts of the animal body through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection.

Par'-en-chym'-a-tous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to the parenchyma; spongy: some authors use *Par'en-chymous*.

PARENESIS=pär'-ê-nê-cîs, *s.* (See Para-.) Praise correspondent to the person and thing,—persuasion to do something, exhortation.

Par'-e-net'-ic, 88: *s.* Hortatory, encouraging.

Par'-e-net'-i-cal, } *a.* Hortatory, encouraging.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ; lâw; gôod; j'ôo, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *mule*, 17!.

PAR

PARENT=pär'-ént, 41: *s.* He or she that produces young, a father or mother; cause, source.

Pa'-rent-age, *s.* Extraction, birth.

Pa'-rent-less, *a.* Destitute of parents.

Pa'-rent'-al, *a.* Pertaining to parents; becoming a parent; tender.

PA'-REN'-TI-CIDE, *s.* The killer of his parents.

PA'-REN-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* Something done or said in honour of the dead, a word derived from *Parentalia*, which were feasts and sacrifices performed by the Romans in honour of their deceased parents and other relations.

PARENTHESIS=pär'-én'-thê } 101: *s.* (See

PARENTHESSES, pär'-én'-thê } Para-) That

cêtz, pl. } which is placed in, so as to be by, or lie along the way, during the progress of another sentence,—a sentence inserted in another sentence, in general distinguished by the marks ().

Par'-en-thet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to or using

Par'-en-thet'-i-cal, } parentheses; made by the way or aside.

Par'-en-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In or by way of parenthesis.

PARER.—See under To Pare.

PARERGY, pär'-er-gêy, *s.* (See Para-) That which lies on one side of something important, and may be passed by or not,—something unimportant.

PARGET=par'-jêť, 14: *s.* Plaster laid on roofs of rooms; paint.

To Par'-get, *v. a. and n.* To plaster, to paint.

Par'-get-er, *s.* A plasterer.

PARHELION, par'-hê'-lê-ôn, 90: *s.* (See Para-) That which is by the side of or near the sun,—a mock sun.

PARIAL=pär'-rî'-äl, *s.* A colloquial contraction of *Pair-royal*, applied as a name for three cards of a sort at certain games.

PARIETAL=pär'-rî'-ê-täl, *a.* Pertaining to walls; constituting the sides of something in the manner of a wall.

Pa'-ri'-e-tine, 105: *s.* Piece of a wall. [Burton.]

PA'-RI'-E-TAR-Y, *s.* A herb otherwise called pellitory of the wall.

PARIS=pär'-is, *s.* The herb true-love.

PARISH=pär'-ish, *s. and a.* A division, the particular charge of a secular priest, being one of those, or a subdivision of one of those, into which the kingdom was divided by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 686:—*adj.* Belonging to a parish, parochial; maintained by the parish.

Pa-rish'-ion-er, *s.* One that belongs to a parish.

PARISIAN, pä-rîz'-yän, *collog.* pä-rîzh'-'än, 146, 147: *s.* A native of Paris.

PARISYLLABIC, pär'-ê-sîl-läb'-'ick, 105, 88: *a.* Having equal or like syllables.

PARITOR, pär'-ê-tor, 105, 18: *s.* A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law, an apparitor.

PARITY, pär'-ê-têy, 105: *s.* Equality.

PARK=park, 33: *s.* A piece of ground enclosed for chase, or other purposes of pleasure; parks were originally grants out of forest lands with privileges which lasted only while they were kept enclosed: *A park of artillery* is the whole train of artillery belonging to an army.

To Park, *v. a.* To enclose in a park.

Park'-er, *s.* A park-keeper. [Obs.]

PARK'-LEAVE, 143: *s.* A herb.

PARLANCE=par'-läncê, *s.* Talk, conversation; idiom of conversation.

To Parle, *v. a.* To talk, to discuss orally. [Shaks. Milton.]

Parle, *s.* Conversation; oral treaty. [Obs.]

PAR

To Par'-ley, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss anything orally.

Par'-ley, *s.* Talk; oral conference: *To beat a parley* is to beat the drum for a parley.

PAR'-LIA-MENT, (par'-lê-mént, 103) *s.* Strictly, the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm, namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; but it is often used to signify only the two houses, namely, of lords and commons, without including the king.

Par'-lia-men'-tar-y, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; enacted by parliament.

Par'-lia-men-ta'-ri-an, 90: *s. and a.* One of those who sided with the parliament against Charles I., by some writers called *Parliamentarians*:—*a.* Attached to the parliament against Charles I.

PAR'-LOUR, 120: *s.* A room in monasteries in which the religious meet for the purpose of converse; hence, a room in houses on the first floor for the convenient reception of visitors; a better sort of room in houses of entertainment.

PAR'-LOUS, 120: *a.* Keen, shrewd. According to Junius, and other etymologists, it is from *Perilous*, because, in very old writers, this last is written *parelous*: the more obvious etymology is, however, here preferred.

Par'-lous-ness, *s.* Quickness; keenness.

PAR'-OI, 18: *a.* By word of mouth, as *Parol evidence*, distinguished from *written*.

Pa'-role, [Fr.] *s.* Word given as an assurance, particularly by a prisoner of war conditionally set at large.

PARMACITY, a corruption of *Spermaceti*.

PARMESAN, par'-mê-zän', 151: *a.* The epithet of a delicate cheese made at Parma, in Italy.

PARNEL=par'-nêl, *s.* A punk, a slut. [Obs.]

PAROCHIAL, pä-rô'-kê-äl, 90, 161: *a.* Belonging to a parish.

Par'-ô'-chi-al-ly, *ad.* In a parish; by parishes.

Pa-rô'-chi-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being parochial. [Marriot, 1769.]

Pa-rô'-chi-an, *a. and s.* Belonging to a parish: [Bacon].—*s.* A parishioner. [Little used.]

PARODY, pär'-ô-dêy, 105: *s.* (See Para-) A song or composition running as it were *side by side*, or parallel with another, in which the words, by slight changes here and there, suggest an amusing contrast of thought or sentiment, in general turning what was serious into burlesque.

To Par'-o-dy, *v. a.* To imitate in parody.

Pa-rôd'-i-cal, 84: *a.* Copying after the manner of parody. [Warton.]

PAROL, PAROLE.—See under Parliance.

PARONOMASIA, pär'-ô-nô-mä'-zhê-ä, 147: *s.* (See Para-) A figure of speech which derives its point or force from the nearness of names with regard to sound, as, *They are friends, not friends*; it is a sort of pun: many of our older authors use an Anglicised form of the word, namely, *Parous-masy*; but they are not at present followed.

Par'-o-no-mas'-ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to *paronomasia*.

PARON'-Y-MOUS, *a.* Near to another word in meaning, as distinguished from *synonymous*, or such as are quite the same in meaning: thus it may be said that there are few or no synonymous words in a language, but many that are *paronyms*.

PARONYCHIA, pär'-ô-nîck'-ê-ä, 161, 90: *s.* (See Para-) A sore lying close to the nail,—a whitlow.

PAROQUET, pär'-ô-kêť', 145: *s.* A species of small parrot.

PAROTIS=pär'-ô-tis, *s.* (See Para-) One of the glands (parot'-ides) which are near the ears; applied also to a tumor affecting them.

Par-ot'-id, 94: *a.* Pertaining to the *parotides*, or the glands that secrete saliva.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

PAR

PAROXYSM, pǎr'ôk-sîzm, 154, 158: *s.* (See *Para-*.) An extremity of disease or of feeling suddenly *peroding* or *seizing* the frame; a fit; a periodical exacerbation of disease.

Par'-ox-yē'-māl, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm.

PARREL=pǎr'-rēl, *s.* A machine to fasten the yards to the mast so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDE, pǎr'-rē-cide, 105: *s.* One who slays his father; figuratively, the destroyer of his country, his patron, &c.; the crime of murdering a father.

Par'-ri-ci'-dal, *a.* Relating to parricide; committing parricide: *Parricidal* seldom occurs.

PARROT=pǎr'-rôt, 18: *s.* A bird remarkable for its power to imitate exactly the human voice.

To PARRY, pǎr'-rēy, *v. n.* and *a.* To put by thrusts, to fence:—*act.* To turn aside.

Par'-ried, (-rîd, 114) *part.* Warded off, turned aside.

To PARSE=parce, 153: *v. a.* To resolve into the parts of speech.

Par'-sing, *s.* The art or act of resolving sentences into their grammatical elements.

PARSIMONIOUS, par'-sē-mō'-nē-ūs, 90, 180: *s.* Sparring, frugal; hence, covetous.

Par'-si-mō'-ni-ous-ly, 146: *ad.* Frugally.

Par'-si-mō'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Disposition to spare and hoard.

Par'-si-mon-y, 18, 105: *s.* Frugality; niggardliness.

PARSLEY=par'-slēy, *a.* A well-known herb.

PARSNEP, par'-snēp, 14: *s.* A plant whose root is esculent when cultivated for the purpose.

PARSON=par'-sôn, *colloq.* par'-sn, 114: *s.* Strictly, one who has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church, and he is called *parson*, i. e. *person*, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; in a looser and common sense, a priest, or one who officiates in a place of worship, and liable in this sense to be deemed a term of slight, or at least less respectful than clergyman.

Par'-son-age, *s.* The benefice of a parish, [Addison:] the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PART=part, 33: *s.* and *ad.* Something less than the whole,—a quantity helping to make up a larger quantity; hence, a member; particular; ingredient; share; portion; concern; something relating to, or belonging; side, interest; any one of the characters of a play; business, duty, as *distributed* to a person; action, conduct; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties, accomplishments; also quarters, regions, districts: *To take in good part*, i. e. *in ill part*, to accept as being good, &c. *For the most part*, commonly:—*ad.* Partly, in some measure.

Part'-ly, *ad.* In part, in some degree.

Part'-ed, *a.* Having parts or faculties. [B. Jon.]

Part'-y.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

To PART, *v. a.* and *n.* To make into parts, to distribute, to separate; to disunite; to keep asunder:—*new*. To have part; to be separate; to quit each other; hence, to go away; *To part with*, to quit, to resign, to be separated from.

Part'-ed, **Part'-ly**.—See above.

Part'-er, *s.* One that separates.

Part'-ing, *s.* Division; separation; specially, an operation by which gold and silver are separated; the state of a ship driven from her anchor.

Part'-tage, *s.* Division, act of sharing. [Locke.]

To Par-take, &c.—See hereafter in its alphab. place.

Par'-tial, &c.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

Part'-i-ble, 101: *a.* Separable; divisible, such as may be parted: Camden spells it *Partible*.

Par'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being partible.

To Par-ti-ci-pate, **Par'-ti-ci-ple**, &c.—See hereafter.

Par'-ti-cle, 101: *s.* A small part or portion; spe-

PAR

cially, one of the smaller or less considerable among the parts of speech, a word indeclinable.

Par-tic-u-lar, &c.—See hereafter in its alphab. place.

Par'-ti-san.—See hereafter under *Party*; and in another sense, in its alphabetical place.

Par'-tite, *a.* Divided. [Botany.]

Par-ti'-tîon, (-tîsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of dividing, division; separate part; that which divides, as a partition of wood.

To Par-ti'-tîon, *v. a.* To separate by a partition.

Par'-ti-tive, (-tîv, 105) *a.* Distributive. [Gram.]

Par'-ti-tive-ly, *ad.* Distributively.

Part'-let.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

Part'-ly.—See immediately after *Part*.

Part'-ner, *s.* A sharer, an associate.

To Part'-ner, *v. a.* To join as a partner. [Shaks.]

Part'-ner-ship, *s.* Joint interest or property.

Par'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Departure. [Spenser.]

Par'-ty, &c.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

To PARTAKE=par-tākē, } *v. n.* and *a.*
I Partook, par-tōok, 113: } (See *Part*, &c.)
 Partaken, par-tā'-kn, 114: }
 others, to participate: it is commonly used with *of*, less frequently with *in*:—*act.* To share, to have part in; Shakspeare and writers of his time sometimes use it for *To impart*.

Par-tā'-ker, *s.* One who partakes; an accomplice.

Par-tā'-king, *s.* Combination; in a juridical sense, union in some bad design.

PARTERRE, par-tārē, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers.

PARTIAL, par'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* (See *Part*, &c.) Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another; well disposed, followed by *to*; subsisting only in a part, as opposed to *total*, *general*, or *universal*.

Par'-tial-ly, *ad.* With undue bias; in part.

To Par'-tial-ize, *v. a.* To make partial. [Shaks.]

Par'-tial-ist, *s.* One who is partial. [Unusual.]

Par'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Bias of the judgement in favour of one more than another without reason.

PARTIBLE, &c.—See under *Part*.

To PARTICIPATE, par-tîss'-ē-pāte, *v. n.* and *a.* (See *Part*, &c.) To partake; to have share, often followed by *of* or *in*; as, *To participate of two natures*: *To participate in another's sorrow*:—*act.* To partake, to share.

Par-tic'-i-pable, 59: *a.* That may be participated.

Par-tic'-i-pant, *a.* and *s.* Sharing:—*s.* *Partaker*.

Par-tic'-i-pa-tive, 105: *a.* Capable of partaking.

Par-tic'-i-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* State of sharing with others; act or state of having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PAR-TI-CI-PLE, 105, 101: *s.* A word *participating* the properties both of a noun and of a verb.

English verbs have two participles, the first formed by adding *ing* to the simple infinitive, the second, when the verb is regular, by adding *ed*. It would have taken up space unnecessarily to have inserted such obvious inflections in the Dictionary, and therefore they are inserted only when, in addition to their use as participles, they have acquired the character of nouns substantive or adjective; but participles of irregular formation are constantly given with the verb they belong to. Certain accommodations of the original word on receiving the new termination, can hardly be accounted irregular: for instance, leaving out the *e* in *write*, *vote*, in order to form *writing*, *voting*: in *dying* the *e* is not omitted, for the sake of making the word distinct from *dyng*, the first participle of *To die*: *g* is changed into *i*, (unless a vowel precedes,) on adding *ed*, as *tried* from *To try*; but *dyled* (linged) is once more an exception, as being spelled *dye* before the *e* is added. The doubling of the final consonant in some cases, with the reason for it, is alluded to in the Principles.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pǎ-pǎ: lǎw: gōod: j'oo, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mus*, 171.

(194.) It may here be added that in adjectives formed as participles, the same principle is acted upon, and sometimes a consonant is doubled from the notion of a secondary accent on the last syllable, as in *car'beret'ed*. On the principle referred to, the doubling of the *l* would be clearly unnecessary in *levelled*, *modelled*, *marvellous*, *crystallize*, &c.; but with regard to this letter, the custom of our language seems to make an exception, as well as with regard to a few individual words (referred to Prin. 194) in which other consonants occur in the same situation.

Par'-ti-cip'-i-al, (-yal, 146) 90: *a.* Having the nature of a participle; formed from a participle.

Par'-ti-cip'-i-al-ly, *ad.* As a participle.

PARTICLE.—See under Part.

PARTICULAR=**par-tick'-u-lar**, *a.* and *s.* (See Part, &c.) Not belonging to the whole, but to one person; individual; single, one among many; distinct from the whole, peculiar, odd, strange; attentive to things single and distinct.—*s.* Single point, single instance; individual or private person; in senses obsolescent, private person, private interest, private character or single self: *In particular*, especially; distinctly.

Par-tic'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Singly, distinctly; in especial manner.

To Par-tic'-u-lar-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To mention distinctly, or in detail:—*nes.* To be particular, to be attentive to single things: the noun *Particularism* has been used to signify the theological doctrine of particular election.

Par-tic'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Distinct notice of particulars; singleness; petty incident; something belonging to a private person; something peculiar.

To Par-tic'-u-late, *v. a.* To make mention singly. [Obs.]

PARTISAN, **par'-tē-zān**, 105, 151: *s.* A kind of pike or halberd; a commander's leading staff or truncheon. See also under Party.

PARTITE, PARTITION, PARTITIVE, &c.—See under Part.

PARTLET=**part'-lēt**, *s.* (See Part, &c.) A ruff or band formerly worn by women, so called because it was the *parting* between the head-dress and body-dress or bodice: it is also the name of a hen, from the ruffling of her feathers.

PARTNER, &c.—See under Part.

PARTOOK.—See To Partake.

PARTRIDGE=**par'-tridge**, *s.* A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, **par-tūr'-ē-ēnt**, 49, 90: *a.* Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

Par'-tūr-i-ōn, (-rīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young.

PARTY, **par'-ēy**, 105: *s.* (See Part, &c.) That which concerns not the whole, that which is separate; hence, a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in a community, a faction; one concerned in any affair; one of two litigants; a particular person; cause, side; select assembly; a detachment drawn from a main body.

Par'-ti-sōn, (-zān, 151, 12) *s.* An adherent to a faction; the commander of a detachment: with another etymology and meaning, see in its place above.

Among the compounds are *Par'-ty-coloured*, (having diversity of colours: *Par'-ty-jury*, (a jury half foreigners, half natives: *Par'-ty-man*, (an abettor of a party: *Par'-ty-spirit*, (the spirit that supports a party: *Par'-ty-wall*, (the wall that separates two houses: &c.)

PARVIS=**par'-vīs**, *s.* A church or church-porch: the church-porch, or rather perhaps the ambulatory of a religious house or college, was once called the *paradise*, of which some etymologists suppose this word to be a contraction.

PARVITUDE, **par'-vē-tūde**, 105: *s.* Littleliness: *Parvity* is the same: both words are now unused.

PAS, **pā**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Step; precedence. [Arbuth.]

PASCH, **pāsk**, 161: *s.* The passover; the feast of Easter. [Obs.]

Pas'-chal, (-kāl) *a.* Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

Pasque'-flower, (**pāsk'-flower**, 189, 54) *s.* The Easter-flower, also called anemone.

To PASH=**pāsh**, *v. a.* To push against, to strike, to dash with violence. [Shaks. Dryden.]

Pash, *s.* A blow, a stroke; a shooting out of young horns; and hence, a wild youth. [Obs.]

PASQUIN, **pas'-kwīn**, 76, 145: } *s.* A lampoon, **PASQUINADE**, **pās'-kwē-nādē'**, } so called from the name given to a mutilated statue of a gladiator in Rome, on which it was usual to paste satirical papers; the name *Pasquid* had been that of a witty, censorious, sneering cobbler: the word may also be frequently found in English writers under the form *Pasquil*, but not in any of recent date.

To Pas'-qui-nadē', *v. a.* To lampoon, to satirize: *To Pas'quin* and *To Pas'quill* have the same meaning: *Pas'quiller* (a lampooner) occurs in old writers only.

To PASS=**pāss**, 11: *v. n.* and *a.* (This verb is regular: *Pass* for *Passed* is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthography, except as an *adj. prep.* or *s.* see the last word of the class: *To move onward*, to be *progressive* in space or in existence:—*act.* *To cause to move onward*: all other senses attributed to this verb are senses, not of the verb, but of the context, or they arise out of ellipses of words formerly used with it: among the particles used with the verb are *out*, *by*, *over*, *away*, *from*, *to*, *is*, *through*, &c., with each of which a correspondent meaning is formed: by the omission of the particle, or of some word formerly employed, the verb often acquires the meaning of the whole context: thus has *To pass*, simply, come to signify to pass away,—to pass bounds, (this sense is obsolete),—to pass from hand to hand,—to pass from the actor to the sufferer,—to pass a regard or thought, (this sense is obsolete),—to pass a sentence through the forms of law,—to pass by one's turn, &c.: so *To pass a place* is to pass by a place,—*To pass a river* is to pass over a river,—the neuter verb in this manner frequently becoming or appearing active; *To pass life* is to pass on in life, or through it; *To pass in fencing* is to make the sword pass the adversary's; *To pass an account* is to pass it from under examination as being correct: in old authors, *To pass* is sometimes used for *To surpass*, which is, literally, to be above or superior while in progress: in saying *an event comes to pass*, we mean that it comes to us in the order of time, and then passes by as an event completed.

PASS=**pāss**, *s.* Way, road; a narrow entrance, an avenue; a permission to pass; an order by which a person is passed onward to some destination, especially an order for passing a poor person to his own parish or place; a push in fencing; an event at its height; hence, height as to condition.

Pass'-less, *a.* That has no pass or passage. [Cowley.]

Pass'-er, *s.* One that passes: it is often compounded with *by*; as a *Pass'-er-by*.

See *Passerine*, and also *Passible*, *Passion*, &c., hereafter: they are no relations of this class.

Pass'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be passed or travelled over; that may pass without objection; that is current or popular.

Pass'-a-bly, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

Pass'-ing, *part. a.* Moving on; surpassing; it is used adverbially for exceeding or exceedingly, in particular by old writers, as *passing fair*, *passing rich*: *Passing bell* is a bell accompanying departure, originally rung to obtain prayers for the passing soul while a person was dying, now rung after decease: a *Passing note* is a note in music between two others for the purpose of softening a distance: Barrow uses *Passant* for *passing*; as *passant words*: see *En passant*, lower.

Pass'-ing-ly, *ad.* Exceedingly. [Camden.]

Pass'-sage, *s.* Act of passing; way, road; occurrence; condition of being seldom stationary; parts of anything which have been or are to pass under hand,—a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *shīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

use almost obsolete; a part of a book, single place in a writing.

PAS'-sa-ger, 2: *s.* One on his passage: instead of this we now use *Passenger*.

PASS'-time is contracted to *Pastime*, which see hereafter in its place.

PAS-sa'-DO, (päs-sä'-dō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A pass or thrust in fencing.

EN PAS'-sant, (öng-päs'-söng, [Fr.] 170) *ad.* By the way, slightly, when without the prefix, as used by Barrow, (see *Passing*, above.) It should be pronounced as an English word.

PAS'-SEN-GER, *s.* One who is on his way, a traveller, a wayfarer: *the passenger falcon* is a migratory hawk.

PASS'-O-VER, *s.* The feast of the Jews commemorative of the time when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians, but *passed over* the Hebrews.

PASS'-PA-ROLE, *s.* A command given at the head of an army to be passed on to the rear.

PASS'-PORT, 130: *s.* Permission of passage.

PAS'-sY-MEAS-URE, (-mēzh'-oor, 147) *s.* An old stately kind of dance.

PAST, *a. and prep.* Not present, nor to come; spent, gone through:—*s.* The time gone by:—*prep.* Beyond; above.

By losing, through use, its character as a verb, it properly loses its original spelling: see the head word.

PASSERINE, päs'-sēr-in, 105: *a.* Pertaining to sparrows; of the sparrow kind.

PASSIBLE, päs'-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PAS'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being passible.

PAS'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Passibleness.

PAS'-sion, (päh'-ün, 147) *s.* Any effect caused by external agency; passibleness, or susceptibility of effect from external action; suffering, emphatically the last suffering of Christ; also that sensible effect of impression which is felt in the agitation or commotion of the mind, distinguished from mere emotion by seeking relief or gratification beyond the emotion itself; any one effect of this kind, determined in its character by its cause, object, duration, intensity, and other circumstances; in particular, anger; love; eagerness; zeal, ardour.

To Pas'-sion, *v. n.* To be extremely agitated. [Obs.]

Pas'-sioned, 114: *a.* Disordered, violently affected; expressing great passion.

Pas'-sion-less, *a.* Not easily moved; cool.

Other compounds are *Pas'-sion-week*, (the week before Easter Sunday, named as commemorating the passion or suffering of Christ: *Pas'-sion flower*, (also named with allusion to the passion of Christ: &c.)

PAS'-sion-AR-Y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Pas'-sion-ate, *a.* Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger: it is used by old writers as a verb, signifying to affect or to express with passion.

Pas'-sion-ate-ly, *ad.* With passion; with commotion of mind; angrily.

Pas'-sion-ate-ness, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PAS'-sive, (päs'-siv, 105) *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, having that form as a verb by which the person or thing acted upon becomes the nominative case or subject, instead of being objective or accusative, as in the active form of the verb.

Pas'-sive-ly, *ad.* With a passive nature; without agency; according to the form of a verb passive.

Pas'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being passive.

PAS-siv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Passiveness.

PASSIM=päs'-sīm, [Lat.] *ad.* Every where.

PASSILESS, **PASSOVER**, **PASS-PAROLE**,

PASSPORT, **PASSYMEASURE**, **PAST**.—See under *Pas*.

PASTE, päst, 111: *s.* Anything mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: flour and water mingled, and so called even when hardened by cooking; artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones.

To Paste, *v. a.* To cement with paste.

Paste'-board, 108, 48: *s. and a.* A species of thick paper formed of many sheets pasted one on another, or by macerating paper and casting it into moulds:—*adj.* Made of pasteboard.

Pa'-stry, 105: *s.* Pies, tarts, and other similar things collectively, as being made of paste: hence, a *Pa'st y-cook*: old authors sometimes use *pastry* for a pie or tart, in which use it was liable to the plural form *pastries*: Shakespeare uses it for the place where pastry is made.

Pa'-sty, *s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish.

For *Pastil*, see *Pastille* hereafter.

PASTEL=päs'-tél, *s.* A herb.

PASTERN=päs'-tern, *s.* The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the hoof: hence, the *Pas'tern-joint*: *Paterns* was also an old name for pattens.

PASTICCIO, päs'-titch'-o, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A mixture, an olio, a medley.

PASTILLE, päs'-tél, [Fr.] 170: *s.* (Compare *Paste*.) A roll of some sort of paste hardened, as those which are made of sweet-scented resins and aromatic woods, for perfuming chambers by gradual burning; also a sort of drawing crayon that was called a *pas'til*, from the Latin word *pastillus*.

PASTIME=päs'-time, *s.* (See *Pas*, &c.) Sport, amusement: *To Pastime* scarcely occurs.

PASTOR=päs'-tor, *s.* A shepherd; a clergyman, as having charge of a flock to be fed with wholesome doctrine.

Pas'-tor-ly, *a.* Becoming a pastor, pastor-like.

Pas'-tor-ship, *s.* The office or rank of a pastor.

Pas'-tor-al, *a. and s.* Becoming abepherds; hence, rustic; rural: relating to the care of souls:—*s.* A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or in which the speakers have the names and use the idiom of shepherds, an idyl, a bucolic.

PASTRY, &c.—See under *Paste*.

PASTURE=päs'-türe, *colloq.* päs'-choor, 147: *s.* Food of cattle; land grazed by cattle; it has been used to signify human culture, education: *Common of pasture* or *pasturage* is the right of feeding cattle on ground leased to an under-tenant.

To Pasture, *v. a. and n.* To place in a pasture:—*new.* To graze.

Pas'-tu-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pas'-tu-rage, *s.* The business of feeding cattle; land grazed by cattle; grass which cattle eat.

PASTY.—See under *Paste*.

PAT=pät, *a. and ad.* Apt, fit, convenient; (not as present in elegant use, though expressive as a colloquial word:—*ad.* Just in the nick, exactly.

Pat'-ly, *ad.* Fitly, conveniently.

Pat'-ness, *s.* Fitness, convenience.

PAT=pät, *s.* A light quick blow, a tap; that which is beat into shape by pats, as a small lump of butter.

To Pat, *v. a.* To strike gently, to tap.

PATACHE, pd-täh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A light ship.

PATACCOON=pät'-d-cöön', *s.* A foreign coin worth about 4s. 8d.

PATAVINITY, pät'-d-vin'-ē-tē, 81, 105: *s.* Provincial idiom in speech, so named after the idiom of Livy, the Latin historian, who was not born at Rome, but at Patavium, now Padua.

PATCH=pätch, *s.* A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small parcel, as of land; one dressed in patchwork, a clown or fool, a beggarly fellow.

To Patch, *v. a.* To put a patch on; to mend clumsily.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wä; chäp'-män; pd-päh': läw; gööd: j'wä, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

sily; to make with patches, often followed by *sp*; in old plays, to dress in a party-coloured coat.

Patch'er, *s.* One that patches or botches.

Patch'er-y, *s.* Bungling work, botchery.

Patch'work, (-work, 141) *s.* Work composed of various pieces; a made-up clumsy thing.

PATE=**pāt**, *s.* The head, now seldom used but in ridicule.

Pa'ted, *a.* Having a pate; used only in composition, as *Shallow-pated*, *Long-pated*.

PATEFACTION, **pāt'-ē-fāk'**-shūn, 89: *s.* Act or state of laying open, declaration.

PAT-ENT, *a.* and *s.* Apparent, plain; open to the perusal of all; appropriated by letters patent:—*s.* A writ conferring some exclusive privilege: the *Patent-rolls* are the records of patents.

Pat-en-tee', *s.* One who holds a patent.

PATELLA=**pā-tēl'-lā**, *s.* Literally, a dish, applied as a name for the cap of the knee; and of a univalve shell-fish.

Pa-tēl'-lā-form, *a.* Formed as a dish.

Pat'-el-lite, *s.* Fossil remains of the patella.

PAT-EN, *s.* The cover of the chalice anciently used to hold particles of the host, called also the *pat'el*, and often written *patine*; a plate, a round bright object as a plate. [Shaks.]

PATENT, &c.—See under *Patefaction*.

PATERNAL=**pā-ter'-nāl**, *a.* Fatherly; pertaining to a father; derived from a father, hereditary.

Pa-ter'-ni-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Fatherhood.

PAT-ER-NOS'-TER, *s.* "Our Father,"—the Lord's prayer.

PATH, **pāth**, *p. pāthz*, 122, 166: *s.* Way, road, track; in common language it usually means a narrow way: Shakspeare and Dryden use it as a verb, which Todd considers active, signifying to push forward, but others, as to Shakspeare, (Jul. Cæs., a. 2, s. 1.) make it neuter, signifying to walk, with a case absolute following it.

Path'-less, *a.* Untrodden, having no track.

Path'-way, *s.* A way, commonly a foot-way.

PATHETIC=**pā-thē't'-ick**, 88: } *a.* Affecting the

PATHETICAL, **pā-thē't'-ē-cil**, } passions, moving, passionate; it is often understood as having only the softer passions, as grief and melancholy, for its subjects, but it strictly refers to all the passions, the violent as well as the tender.

Pa-thē't'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* In a pathetic manner.

Pa-thē't'-ic-al-ness, *s.* Quality of moving the passions.

PA'-THOS, 92, 94: *s.* Passion; vehemence or energy of feeling; expression of strong or deep feeling; a state of being affected in any way by an external cause.

PA'-THOŌ'-NO-MY, 87: *s.* Expression of the passions; science of the signs by which any state of passion is indicated.

PA'-THOŌ'-NO-MON'-IC, 88: *a.* That makes disease plainly known, as a *pathognomonic* sign, distinguished from a sign merely *symptomatic*.

PA'-THOŌ'-O-Ō-GY, 87: *s.* The doctrine of diseases, their causes, effects, and differences.

Pa-thoŌ'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in pathology.

Path'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to pathology: *Path'olog'ic* is the same.

PATH'-O-PAŌ'-IA, (-pē'-yā, 103, 146) *s.* A speech or a figure of speech contrived to move the passions.

PA'-THOS.—See higher in the class.

PATHWAY.—See under *Path*.

PATIBLE, **pāt'-ē-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* That may be borne or endured.

PA'-TIENT, (pā'-sh'ēnt, 90) *a.* and *s.* That suffers; that can endure or suffer; bearing toil, or pain, or affliction, or insult, with equanimity:—*s.* That which receives impressions from external agents.—See in a special sense lower.

To Pa'-tient, *v. a.* To compose to patience. [Obs.]

Pa'-tient-ly, *ad.* In a patient manner.

Pa'-tience, *s.* The quality of being patient; it also occurs as the name of a herb.

PA'-TIENT, *s.* One who suffers under disease; it is commonly used of the relation between the sick person and the physician, but sometimes absolutely for a sick person.

PATIBULARY, **pā-tīb'-ū-lār-ēy**, 105: *a.* Belonging to an instrument of punishment in use among the Romans, which resembled both a cross and a gallows; hence, pertaining to the gallows, pertaining to the cross.

PATIN.—See *Patēn*; and **PATLY**, &c., under *Pat*.

PATRIARCH, **pā-trē-ark**, 105, 161: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) One who governs by paternal right, applied in general to the ancient fathers of mankind; a dignitary of the highest rank in the church, superior to archbishops.

Pa'tri-ar'-chal, *a.* Belonging to a patriarch.

Pa'tri-ar'-chate, *s.* The ecclesiastical jurisdiction or dignity of a patriarch; also called *Pa'triarch'ship*.

Pa'tri-ar'-chy, *s.* Patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, **pā-trīsh'-ān**, 90: *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A Roman father or nobleman; hence, a nobleman:—*adj.* Senatorial, not plebeian; noble.

PATRIMONY, **pāt'-rē-mōn-ēy**, 18, 105: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A right or estate inherited from one's fathers.

Pat'-ri-mō'-ni-al, *a.* Possessed by inheritance; claimed by right of birth.

Pat'-ri-mō'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.

PATRIOT, **pā-trē-ōt**, 90: *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) He who loves and truly serves his father-land; it is sometimes used ironically for a seditious disturber of the government:—*adj.* Actuated by the love of one's country.

Pa'tri-o-tism, 158: *s.* Love of one's country.

Pa'tri-ōt'-ic, 88: *a.* Full of patriotism.

To PATROCINATE, &c.—See under *Patron*.

PATROL, **pā-trōl**, 116: *s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; the persons that go the rounds; one of the patrol, a watchman.

To Pa-trol', *v. n.* To go round a place or district as a patrol.

PATRON=**pā-trōn**, 92, 18: *s.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate, a vindicator; a guardian saint; in a special sense, one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Pa'tron-ess, *s.* A female patron.

Pa'tron-less, *a.* Without a patron.

Pa'tron-age, 96: *s.* Support, protection; guardian ship; advowson: Shakspeare badly uses it as a verb in the sense of *To Patronise*.

Pa'tron-al, *a.* Acting as a patron; protecting, supporting; guarding; defending.

To Pa'tron-ize, (-izē, 151) *v. a.* To support as a patron his client; to assist by countenance and other means.

Pa'tron-iz-er, *s.* One who patronises.

PA'-TRO-CIN'-Y, 105: *s.* Patronage. [Obs.]

Pa-troo'-i-na'-tion, 59, 89: *s.* A patronising; this and also the verb *To Patrocinate* are disused.

PATRONYMIC=**pāt'-rō-nīm'-ic**, 88: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A name which designates a person by alluding to his father; as *Fitzjames*, that is the son of James.

PATTEE=**pāt-tē**, *s.* Sort of cross. [Heraldry.]

PATTEN=**pāt'-tēn**, *s.* The foot of a pillar, that which it stands on, the base; a shoe of wood with an iron ring worn under the common shoe by women.

Pat'-ten-ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes pattens.

To PATTER=**pāt'-ter**, 36: *v. n.* To strike with

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

PAY

a quick succession of small sounds, as the quick steps of many feet, or the beating of hail.

PATTERN=păt'-tern, 36: *s.* The original proposed for imitation; a specimen; an instance; a shape cut in paper or something similar.

To Pat'-tern, *v. a.* To serve for as a pattern; to imitate as from a pattern. [Shaks.]

PATTY, păt'-tēy, 105: *s.* A little pie.

Pat'-ty-pan, *s.* A pan to bake patties in.

PATULOUS, păt'-ū-lūs, 120: *a.* Spreading.

PAUCITY, pāw'-cē-tēy, 105: *s.* Fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

PAU-cil'-o-que, (-kwēy, 188) 87: *s.* The utterance of few words: hence, *Pauciloquent*, (*adj.*)

To PAUM, pām, 122: *v. a.* See **To Palm**. [Swift.]

PAUNCE, pānce, 122: *s.* A pansy. [Spenser.]

PAUNCH, pāunch, 122: *s.* The belly.

To Paunch, *v. a.* To rip the belly; to eviscerate.

PAUPER=pāw'-per, *s.* A poor person, particularly one who depends on parochial support.

Pau'-per-ism, 158: *s.* The state of poverty

PAUSE, pāwez, 151, 189: *s.* A stop, a cessation; suspense; a mark thus, (—) for suspending the voice; a stop in music.

To Pause, *v. n.* To stop, to forbear for a time, whether speech or action; to deliberate.

Pau'-er, *s.* One who pauses or deliberates.

Pau'-sing-ly, *ad.* With pauses.

To PAVE=pāve, *v. a.* To lay with stones or bricks.

Pa'-ver, 36: *s.* One whose trade is to pave.

Pa'-vi-er, *s.* A paver; often spelled Pavior.

Pa'-ving, *s.* Pavement.

Pave-ment, *s.* A stone or brick path or floor; Bp. Hall uses it as a verb for **To Pave**.

PAVILION, pā-vil'-yōn, 146: *s.* A larger or more handsome tent; a building with a dome.

To Pa-vil'-ion, *v. a.* To furnish with tents; to shelter by a tent.

PAVIN.—See in the ensuing class.

PAVO=pā'-vō, *s.* Peacock, applied as a name to a southern constellation; also to a fish.

Pa-vone', *s.* A peacock. [Spenser.]

Pa'-vin, or **Pa'-van**, *s.* A stately dance. [Shaks.]

PAW=pāw, *s.* The foot of a beast of prey, including the dog and cat; the hand in contempt.

To PAW, *v. n.* and *a.* To draw the fore foot along the ground, applied frequently to the horse:—*act.* To strike with a drawn action of the fore foot; to handle as with paws; to fawn as a spaniel that paws his master.

Pawed, 114: *a.* Having paws; broad footed.

PAWKY, pāw'-kēy, *a.* Arch, cunning. [Local.]

PAWL=pāwl, *s.* A piece of iron in ships to keep the capstan from recoiling.

PAWN=pāwn, *s.* A peon, which see. [Chas.]

PAWN=pāwn, *s.* Something given as security for repayment of money or fulfillment of a promise; the state of being in pledge.

To Pawn, *v. a.* To pledge; to give in pledge.

Pawn'-er, 36: *s.* He who pawns

Pawn'-ee', 177: *s.* He who receives a pawn.

Pawn'-bro-ker, *s.* One who lends money on pledge.

PAX, pācks, 188: *s.* Peace, applied as the name to a little image of Christ, because in old times the kiss which the people gave it before leaving church was called the kiss of peace: it has been often confounded with **Pis**.

To PAY=pāy, } *v. a.* To discharge as a debt;
I Paid=pāid, } applied to debts of moral and reli-
Paid=pāid, } gious duty as well as those of com-

PEA

merce; to give the equivalent for; to reward, to best; to make amends by suffering, with *for*; in naval language, to smear with pitch, resin, turpentine, and the like.

Pay-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may or ought to be paid; due

Pay'-er, *s.* One that pays.

Pay-ee', 177: *s.* One to whom money is paid.

Pay-ment, *s.* Act of paying; that which is paid.

Pay- The compounds are *Pay'-day*, *Pay'-office*, *Pay'-master*, &c.

PAYNIM.—See **Painim**.

To PAYSE, *v. n.* To Poise, which see. [Spenser.]

PEA=pēe, *s.* A plant; its fruit, which grows in a pod, and is eaten both by men and cattle.

Pease, (pēez, 151) *s. sing.* The collective of *pea*: the plural, *peas*, has precisely the same pronunciation: originally *pease* was used where we now use *peas*, and its plural was *peason*.

Pea'-shell, *s.* The husk of a pea.

Peas'-cod, *s.* A pea-shell. [Shaks. Gay.]

PEACE=pēce, 103: *s.* and *interj.* A state of tranquillity, or of freedom from disturbance or agitation; hence, respite from war; state not hostile; reconciliation of differences; rest, quiet, content; heavenly rest; silence; in law, that general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects:—*interj.* Silence! hush!

Peace-a-ble, *a.* Quiet, undisturbed; not violent; not turbulent.

Peace-a-bly, *ad.* Without contention or tumult.

Peace-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quietness, disposition to peace.

Peace'-ful, 117: *a.* Undisturbed, still; pacific, mild; not in war.

Peace'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a peaceful manner.

Peace'-ful-ness, *s.* Freedom from disturbance, quiet.

Peace'-less, *a.* Without peace, disturbed.

Peac- The compounds are *Peac'-breaker*; *Peac'-maker*; *Peac'-offering*, (an atoning sacrifice among the Jews); *Peac'-officer*, (a constable or other civil officer whose duty is to protect the public peace); *Peac'-parted*, (dismissed from the world in peace;) &c.

PEACH=pēetch, *s.* A wall fruit; its tree: hence, *Peach'-coloured*, of a pale red, like the peach-blossom.

To PEACH=pēetch, *v. n.* and *a.* An old corruption of **To Impeach**, now confined to the vulgar.

PEACOCK=pē'-cōck, *s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Pea'-hen, *s.* The female of the peacock.

Pea'-chick, *s.* The chick of a peacock.

PEAK=pēck, *s.* The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminate.

Peak'-ish, *a.* Having peaks; situated on a peak: *colloq.* having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness.

To Peak, *v. n.* To look thin or sickly; in *Shakespeare*, to make a mean figure, to sneak.

PEAL=pē:l, *s.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments, &c. In *Shakespeare*, the expression "Night's yawning peal" is an allusion to evening bells, to which a beetle's hum is compared only with regard to the sleep which follows.

To Peal, *v. n.* and *a.* To utter loud and solemn sounds:—*act.* To assail with noise: *To peal the pot* is supposed to be a wrong transcription of *To heat the pot*, or at least to mean the same.

PEAN.—See **Pean**: **Pe'-a-nism**, *s.* Triumphant song. [Mifflord.]

PEAR, pāre, 100, 41: *s.* A fruit; its tree.

Pear'-tree, *s.* The tree which bears the pear: *Pear-main* (a sort of apple) was originally written *Pear-main*, and is allied to these words by mistake.

PEARCH.—See **Porch**.

PEARL, perl, 33, 131: *s.* A white, hard, smooth, and shining body, usually round, found chiefly in a kind of oyster of the southern Asiatic seas; poetically, any thing round and clear, as a fluid drop; it is also ap-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: qōōd: j'w, i, e, *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mude*, 171

plied as a name for a white speck or film growing on the eye; and with reference to comparative rarity, it designates the smallest size printing type next to diamond.

To Pearl, *v. a.* and *n.* To adorn with pearls:—*new*. To resemble pearls: hence *Pearled* (*adj.*) in both senses.

Pearl'-y, a. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling pearls.

☞ The compounds are *Pearl'-ash*, (an alkali in little white masses obtained from the ashes of wood;) *Pearl'-eyed*, (having a speck in the eye;) *Pearl'-oyster*, (the testaceous fish which produces pearls;) to which may be added the names of minerals, *Pearl'-spar* and *Pearl'-stone*; and the names of plants, *Pearl'-grass*, *Pearl'-plant*, *Pearl'-wort*, &c.

PEARMAN, *pär-män'*, 100: *s.* A variety of the apple.

☞ See *Pear* and its compound.

PEASANT, *pész-ánt*, 120, 151: *s.* and *a.* One whose business is rural labour,—a hind:—*adj.* Rustic.

Pear'-ant-ly, a. Like a peasant. [Milton.]

Pear'-ant-ry, s. Peasants, collectively; in a less usual sense, rudeness, coarseness.

PEASCOD, PEASHELL, PEASE.—See under *Pea*.

PEAT=*pétt*, *s.* A species of turf used for fire.

Peat'-y, 105: a. Like peat.

PEAT=*pétt*, *s.* A little darling, a pet. [Shaks.]

PEBBLE, *péb'-bl*, 101: *s.* Popularly, any roundish common stone; strictly, a stone distinct from flints, by having veins, clouds, and other like variations formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of simple concretion.

Peb'-bled, 114: a. Abounding with pebbles.

Peb'-bly, 105: a. Full of pebbles.

☞ Among the compounds are *Peb'-ble-stone*; *Peb'-ble-crystal*, (a crystal in form of nodules); &c.

PECCABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PECCANT=*péc-kánt*, *a.* and *s.* Sinning, guilty, criminal; hence, injurious to the body, corrupting, offensive; wrong, deficient, informal, in a legal sense:—*s.* [Obs.] An offender.

Pec'-can-cy, s. Bad quality, offence.

Pec'-ca-ble, a. Liable to sin.

Pec'-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Liability to sin.

Pec'-ca-bil'-i-o, [Span.] s. Petty fault, slight crime: in Hudibras it occurs for *Piccadil*.

PEC-CÁ-VI, (-cá'-vê) "I have sinned." [Lat.]

PECHBLEND=*pécht'-blénd*, *s.* Pitchblend, an ore of uranium found in Swedish and Saxon mines.

PECK=*péck*, *s.* The fourth part of a bushel; it is sometimes a corruption of Pack.

To **PECK**=*péck*, *v. a.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; (to pick up with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to assail as by pecking; To *peck at*, to carp at.

Peck'-er, s. One that pecks; the name of a bird.

PECKLED, *péck'-kld*, 101: *a.* Speckled, of which it is a corruption. [Isaac Walton.]

PECTINAL, *péck'-tè-nál*, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to or resembling a comb.—*s.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pec'-ti-ná'-ted, a. Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

Pec'-ti-na'-tion, 89: s. State of being pectinated.

PECTORAL=*péck'-tör-ál*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the breast:—*s.* Something to relieve or to protect the breast,—a medicine acting on the chest or lungs; a breastplate.

To **PECULATE**=*péck'-ú-láté*, *v. n.* To rob or defraud the public, to embezzle.

Pec'-u-la'-tor, 33: s. A robber of the public.

Pec'-u-la'-tion, 89: s. Theft of public money: Burnet uses *Peculate* for this meaning.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn 166: thên, 166.

PECULIAR, *pê-cû'-lê-ar*, 105, 146: *a.* and *s.*

Appropriate, singular, particular; belonging to one, not common to many:—*s.* Property exclusive; in the canon law, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself.

Pe-cu'-li-ar-ly, ad. In a manner not common to others.

Pe-cu'-li-ar-ness, s. State of being peculiar.

Pe-cu'-li-ar'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: s. Something peculiar to a person or thing.

To *Pe-cu'-li-ar-ize, v. a.* To appropriate, to make peculiar.

PECUNIARY=*pê-cû'-nê-âr-ê-y*, 105: *a.* Relating to money; consisting of money.

Pe-cu'-ni-ous, 120: a. Full of money. [Obs.]

PED, *péd*, *s.* A pad, which see: a sort of basket. [Obs.]

PEDAGOGUE, *péd'-d-gög*, 92, 107: *s.* A leader or professed teacher of boys; a schoolmaster, generally in contempt,—a pedant.

To *Ped'-a-gogue, v. a.* To teach as a pedagogue.

Ped'-a-gog-ism, 77, 158: s. Office or character of a pedagogue. [Milton: prose.]

Ped'-a-gog'-ic, (-göd'-jick, 88) } a. Suiting a *Ped'-a-gog'-i-cal, (-göd'-jê-cal) }* schoolmaster.

Ped'-a-gog'-y, s. Preparatory discipline. [South.]

Pe'-do-bap'-tist, 86: s. One who holds that baptism should be administered during boyhood or infancy.

Pe'-do-bap'-tism, 158: s. Infant baptism.

Pe'-der-as'-ty, s. The heathen sentiment of love for boys contrarily to nature.

PEDAL, &c., PEDANEUS.—See under *Pedate*.

PEDANT=*péd'-ánt*, *s.* A pedagogue, (which see:) a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

Ped'-an-try, s. The manners of a pedant; ostentation of learning; obstinate or ignorant addition to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life, with an apparent contempt of common or general forms.

To *Ped'-an-tize, v. n.* To play the pedant. [Cotgrave.]

Pe-dan'-tic, 88: } a. Displaying pedantry.

Pe-dan'-ti-cal, } a. Displaying pedantry.

Pe-dan'-ti-cal-ly, ad. In a pedantic manner.

PEDATE=*péd'-áté*, *a.* Footed, or having divisions like the toes. [Botany.]

PED'-AL, a. and *s.* Belonging to the foot:—*s.* That which is acted upon by the feet, as a part of a musical instrument.

PE-DA-NE-ous, 120: a. Pedestrian. [Obs.]

PE-DA-RI-AN, s. A Roman senator who gave his vote by his feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused in divisions of the senate.

☞ See *To Peddle, &c.*, which is not related to these words, hereafter.

PED'-ES-TAL, s. The footing or basis of a statue.

PE-DES'-TRI-AL, a. Employing the foot; belonging to the foot.

Pe-des'-tri-ous, 120: a. Not winged, going on foot. [Brown.]

Pe-des'-tri-an, a. and *s.* On foot:—*s.* One who journeys on foot; one remarkable for powers of walking.

PED'-I-CLE, 101: s. The foot-stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

Ped'-i-cel-late, a. Supported by a pedicle.

Pe-dun'-cle, 158: s. That which supports the pedicle or the fructification of a plant.

Pe-dun'-cu-lar, a. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pe-dun'-cu-late, a. Growing on a peduncle.

PED'-I-MENT, s. A part of a building which, though near the top, is the foot or foundation of what is to crown the whole work,—something by which the sub-structure is finished; it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but is sometimes an arch.

☞ See *Pedler, &c.*, hereafter.

See *Pedobaptist*, &c., which is not related to these words, along with *Pedagogue* above.

PED'-O-MAN'-cr, 87: *s.* Divination by the soles of the feet.

PE-DOM'-ETER, 87: *s.* An instrument by which the paces of the feet are numbered, and the distance from one place to another ascertained.

To PEDDLE, **péd'-dl**, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To be busy about petty matters; to sell petty matters:—*act.* To sell by retail, or in petty dealings.

Ped'-ler, 36: *s.* One who sells small commodities, always now understood as one who travels about the country for this purpose.

Ped'-ler-ess, *s.* A female pedler.

Ped'-ler-y, *a.* and *s.* Sold by pedlars:—*s.* The articles sold by pedlars; the employment of a pedler.

PEDERERO=**péd'-ér-ér'**, *o.* *s.* A sort of swivel gun, sometimes written *Paterero*.

PEDICULAR=**pé-dick'-ú-lar**, 34: *a.* Lousy, having the lousy distemper: *Pediculous* is the same.

PEDIGREE, **péd'-é-grét**, *s.* An account of descent through (*per*) its degrees;—a genealogy; lineage.

PEDIMENT.—See under *Pedate*.

PEDLER, &c.—See under *To Peddle*.

PEDOBAPTIST, &c.—See with *Pedagogue*.

PEDOMANCY, **PEDOMETER**, **PEDUNCLE**, &c.—See under *Pedate*.

To PEEL=**pécl**, *v. a.* and *n.* To strip off the skin;—to decorticate, to flay; hence, to strip, to plunder, to pillage:—*new.* To lose the skin or rind.

Peel, *s.* The skin or rind of any thing.

Peel'-er, *s.* One who peels; a plunderer.

PEEL=**pécl**, *s.* A broad thin board with a handle, used by bakers to put bread in and out of the oven.

To PEEP=**péep**, *v. n.* To begin to appear; to look as from a hiding-place so that only the eye is uncovered.

Peep, *s.* A beginning to appear; a sly look.

Peep'-er, *s.* One that peeps; in cant language, the eye; and also a looking-glass.

Peep'-hole, **Peep'-ing-hole**, *s.* Hole to peep through.

To PEEP=**péep**, *v. n.* To make the cry which the word imitates, to utter the noise of a young chicken; hence, to utter a small cry: it is otherwise written *To Pip*.

Peep'-er, *s.* A young chicken.

PEER=**péer**, 43: *s.* An equal; one of the same rank; one of equal qualities; a companion; a nobleman, so called because men of distinguished birth were alone considered fit companions for the king; at present, the word is limited to the members of the upper house of parliament, and to Scotch and Irish noblemen of correspondent rank, qualified, on election, to sit in the upper house: *To peer* (to make a peer) rarely occurs.

Peer'-ess, *s.* A woman ennobled by birth or by marriage.

Peer'-age, 99: *s.* The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

Peer'-dom, *s.* Peerage. [Little used.]

Peer'-less, *a.* Without an equal, matchless.

Peer'-less-ly, *ad.* Matchlessly.

Peer'-less-ness, *s.* Universal superiority.

To PEER=**péer**, *v. n.* (By contraction from *To Appear*.) To come just in sight; to peep.

PEEVISH=**péev'-ish**, *a.* Petulant, querulous; waspish, irritable; in old authors, silly.

Peev'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

Peev'-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being peevish.

PEG=**pég**, *s.* A piece of wood serving as a nail; the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained; hence the phrase, *To take a peg lower*, to depress, to sink.

To Peg, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PEON, (**pém**, 157, 139) *s.* That which is fixed or

fastened,—a machine or scaffold, in general of moveable parts: the Greek form is *Peg'-ma*.

PEG'-MA-TITE, *s.* Primitive granite rock.

PEIRASTIC, **pi-rás'-tick**, 106: *a.* Attempting.

To PEISE, **pi-zé**, *v. a.* To poise: both as a verb and noun it is variously spelled by old writers. [Obs.]

PEKOE=**pé'-kót**, *s.* A fine black tea.

PELAGE=**pél'-áge**, *s.* The covering, whether hair, fur, or wool, of beasts, particularly wild beasts: it is a word borrowed from the French. [Bacon.]

PELAGIAN, **pé-lá'-jé-án**, 90: *s.* and *a.* One who adopts the opinion of *Pelagius*, a monk who, at the beginning of the fifth century, opposed the doctrine of original sin, and maintained the merit of good works:—*adj.* According with the doctrine of the Pelagians: the same written word may be found in the sense of *belonging to the sea*, from the Latin noun *pelagus*; but it is a word not yet established.

PELF=**pélf**, *s.* Money, in an odious sense.

PELICAN, **pél'-é-cán**, 105: *s.* A large bird with a long beak and a pouch in which it holds a great quantity of water as a supply for itself and its young: hence it is popularly supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast: the word is also applied as the name of a chemical vessel from which two opposite beaks pass out and re-enter at the belly of the cucurbit.

PELIOMA, **pél'-é-ó'-má**, 105: *s.* Something of a livid or blackish colour; hence a bruise; a mineral which is a variety of the lollite.

PELISSE, **pé-lé-cé**, [Fr.] 104: *s.* (Compare *Pellicle*, &c.) Strictly, a robe or cloak lined with a skin or fur; at present the name is given to a silk habit worn by females.

PELLET=**pél'-lét**, 14: *s.* A little ball; a ballet: shreds or pieces used as pellets.

To Pel'-let, *v. a.* Shakespear (Lover's Complaint) uses it with the meaning of to form into little balls: it would more properly signify to peit.

Pel'-let-ed, *a.* Consisting of pellets. [Shaks.]

To PELT, *v. a.* To assail as with pellets; to throw.

Pelt'-er, *s.* One that pelts; formerly, a paltry wretch.

Pelt'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Mean as from fragments, paltry:—*s.* Assault. [Shaks.]

PELLICLE, **pél'-lè-cl**, 105, 101: *s.* A thin skin: it is often used for the film which gathers on liquors.

PELLS, 143: *s. pl.* Parchment rolls, or records made of skins: hence, *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer.

PELT, *s.* Skin, hide:—See also *Pelta*: as a verb, see under *Pellet*: to which origin must also be referred *Pelt*, a blow, sometimes heard in colloquial style.

Pelt'-mon-ger, (**müng'-guer**, 116, 77) *s.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

Pel'-try, *s.* Skin or furs, collectively.

PELLITORY, **pél'-lè-tór-éy**, 129, 18, 105: *s.* A herb of several kinds.

PELLUCID, **pél'-lú'-cid**, *a.* Transparent.

Pel'-lú'-cid-ness, *s.* Clearness, not opacity.

Pel'-lú'-cid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Pellucidity.

To PELT, &c.—See under *Pellet*: **PELT**, &c.—See with *Pellicle*.

PELTA=**pél'-tá**, *s.* Sort of buckler; a target: it is sometimes written *Pelt*.

Pel'-tate, *a.* Having the form of a round shield.

PELTING.—See under *Pellet*: **PELTRY**, see with the words under *Pellicle*.

PELVIS=**pél'-vis**, *s.* The lower part of the abdomen.

PEN=**pén**, *s.* An instrument of writing, but primarily a feather:—See lower in this class.

To Pen, *v. a.* To write; to compose and commit to paper.

Penned, (**pénd**, 114) *part. a.* Written.

Pen'-ner, *s.* One that writes: it is also an old name for a pencease.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá-pá': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Pen'-ning, *s.* Style of writing, composition.

Pen'-knife, (-nîf, 157) *s.* A knife for mending pens.

Pen'-man, *s.* A writer; sometimes, an author.

Pen'-man-ship, *s.* Use of the pen; manner of writing.

PEN, *s.* A feather, of which pens are generally made.—See above. [Spenser. Milton.]

Pen'-ned, *a.* Having wings.

Pen'-nate, Pen'-na-ted, *a.* Winged; in botany, having leaves that grow against one another on the same stalk.

Pen'-ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a quill or feather.

PEN=pén, *s.* An enclosure, a coop, as for sheep, fowls, &c.

To Pen, } *v. a.* To shut within, to enclose, to en-
I Pent, } cage, to coop; often followed by *up*,
Pent, } sometimes by *in*.

Pent, or Pent up, *a.* Shut up.

Pen'-stock, *s.* Sort of sluice or floodgate.

PENAL=pén-nál, *a.* That punishes; that denounces punishment; that incurs punishment.

Pe-nal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Penally. [Brown.]

Pen'-al-ty, 92: *s.* Punishment as taking place by course of law; hence, it often means the forfeiture incurred by omission or by commission, which was annexed as an understood condition to the one or the other.

PEN'-ANCE, 12: *s.* Voluntary or imposed suffering, as a punishment for faults, or an expression of penitence; repentance.

PENCE.—See Penny.

PENCIL=pén'-cíl, *s.* Properly, a small delicate brush with which painters produce the completing touches of their art; hence, in figurative style, the art itself; less properly, but more commonly, a pen for writing or drawing without ink, generally made with black lead; this last application has so much usurped the place of the former, that we are mostly obliged to distinguish the original meaning by an epithet; as a *hair pencil*: from a different etymology, this word in Chaucer signifies a little flag or streamer.

To Pen'-cíl, *v. a.* To paint; (This is the original and proper meaning;) to mark or draw with a black lead pen.

Pen'-cilled, (-cîld, 114, 194) *part. a.* Painted; written or drawn with black lead marks.

PENDANT.—See in the ensuing class.

PENDENT=pén'-dént, *a.* Hanging; jutting over; sloping; supported above the ground.

Pen'-dant, 192, 12: *s.* That which hangs, as any thing by way of ornament, particularly a jewel in the ear; a streamer from the mast head of a ship; old authors use it for a pendulum.

Pen'-dence, *s.* Slopeness, inclination.

Pen'-den-cy, *s.* Suspense, delay of decision.

Pen'-ding, *a.* Depending, during. [Law term.]

Pen'-dule, *s.* A pendulum. [Evelyn.]

Pen'-du-lous, 120: *a.* Hanging, not supported below; in old authors, doubtful, unsettled.

Pen'-du-lous-ness, *s.* State of being pendulous; Brown uses *Pen'dulosity*.

Pen'-du-lum, *s.* Any weight so hung that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

PENETRABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PENETRANT=pén'-é-tránt, 92, 12: *a.* Having power to pierce or enter.

Pen'-e-tran-cy, *s.* Power of entering.

Pen'-e-tra-ble, 101: *a.* That may be pierced.

Pen'-e-tra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.

Pen'-e-trail, *s.* A word used by Harvey for Pen'-e-tra'-li-a, which in Latin signifies interior parts.

To Pen'-e-trate, *v. a.* and *n.* To pierce, to enter be-

yond the surface; hence, to affect the mind; to reach the meaning;—*acc.* To make way; to make way intellectually.

Pen'-e-tra-tive, 105: *a.* Piercing, sharp; acute, discerning; having power to impress the mind.

Pen'-e-tra-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being penetrative.

Pen'-e-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of entering; entrance completed; mental entrance; acuteness, sagacity.

PENGUIN=pén'-gwîn, *s.* A bird that often weighs 16lbs., though no higher than a large goose; the word is also applied to a West-Indian fruit.

PENINSULA=pé-nín'-sú-lá, *s.* (Compare Penultima, &c.) Literally, almost an island,—a portion of land connected by an isthmus to a main land.

Pe-nín'-su-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to a peninsula; in form or state of a peninsula.

To Pe-nín'-su-late, *v. a.* To form into a peninsula.

PENITENT, pén'-é-tént, 105: *a.* and *s.* Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins; repentant.—*a.* One sorrowful for sin; anciently, in a strict sense, one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

Pen'-i-tent-ly, *ad.* With penitence.

Pen'-i-tence, *s.* The state of a penitent; repentance;

Pen'-i-ten-cy is the same.

Pen'-i-ten'-tial, (-sh'ái) 90: *a.* and *s.* Proceeding from or expressing penitence.—*s.* A book directing the manner and degrees of penance.

Pen'-i-ten'-tiar-y, (-sh'ár-ý) *a.* and *s.* Relating to the rules and degrees of penance.—*a.* One who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance; a place to do penance in, a prison; also, a penitent.

PENKNIFE, PENMAN, &c.—See under Pen.

PENNACHED, pén'-násh, 161, 114, 143: *a.* Literally, marked as with feathers,—diversified with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.

PENNANT=pén'-nánt, 12: } *s.* (Compare Pen-

PENNON=pén'-nôn, 18: } dant.) A small flag; it may be found as an old name for certain tackle used on shipboard.

PENNATED, PENNED.—See under Pen, (*a* feather.)

PENNY, pén'-ný, 105: *sing.* } *s.* A small coin

PENNIES, pén'-nîz, 119: *pl.* } of which twelve

PENCE=pénce, 153: *pl.* } make a shilling;

It was once of silver; the current penny is now always of copper: the former plural is never used but when the silver or copper pieces are meant: it is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the two lower coins being fractions of a penny; hence, money in general; and because it is the lowest denomination, it often means, proverbially, a small sum.

Pen'-ny-roy'-al, *s.* The name given to a plant.

Pen'-ny-wright', (-wáit, 100, 162) *s.* A weight which contains 24 grains troy, so called because the ancient silver penny was of this weight.

Pen'-ny-wîze', (-wîze, 151) *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

Pen'-ny-worth', (pén'-ný-wurth, 141: *colloq.*

Pen'-nurth) *s.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; something advantageously bought; a small quantity.

PENSILE, pén'-cíl, 105: *a.* (Compare Pendent, &c.) Hanging, suspended, supported above the ground: it is generally applied to objects of art and nature that raise admiration or pleasure: as *The pensile globe*; *A pensile dome*.

Pen'-sile-ness, *s.* State of being pensile.

PENSION, pén'-shûn, 90: *s.* A payment of money, a rent; hence, a sum of money paid to some churches in lieu of tithes; an allowance or annual sum paid on any account, frequently an allowance from a government for services rendered, sometimes secret and base, sometimes public and honourable.

To Pen'-sion, *v. a.* To grant a pension to.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

Pen'-sion-er, *s.* One who receives a pension; one who lives on a pension; at Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford:—*The king's pensioners*, in a special sense, are a band of gentlemen who attend about the king on state occasions.

Pen'-sion-ary, 129, 12, 105: *a.* and *s.* Maintained by a pension, consisting in a pension:—*s.* One receiving a pension, a pensioner: *The Grand Pensionary* was the name of the first minister of state under the old republican government of Holland.

PENSIVE, pěn'-civ, 152, 105: *a.* (Compare Pendent, &c.) Literally, thoughtful, employed in serious reflection; thoughtful with melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Pen'-sive-ly, *ad.* In a pensive manner.

Pen'-sive-ness, *s.* Melancholy, thoughtfulness.

PENSTOCK, PENT.—See under Pen, (an enclosure.)

PENTACAPSULAR=pěn'-tă-căp'-sû-lar, *a.* Having five cells or cavities. [Bot.]

PEN'-TA-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* An instrument of five strings; an order or system of five sounds.

PEN'-TA-COC'-COUS, 120: *a.* Having five grains or seeds in five united shells, one seed in each.

PEN'-TA-CROS'-TIC, *s.* A set of verses so arranged as to exhibit an acrostic of one name five times over.

PEN'-TA-DAC'-TYL, *s.* The plant five-fingers, so called from the shape of its leaf.

PEN'-TA-GON, *s.* A figure with five angles.

Pen-tag'-o-nal, *a.* Having five angles.

PEN'-TA-GRAPH, (-grăf, 163) *s.* A drawing instrument which, by five different points for fixing the pen or pencil, enables the draftsman to reduce an original to any required degree.

PEN'-TA-GYN'-I-AN, (*g* soft) *a.* Five-fold feminine, or having five pistils. [Botany.]

PEN'-TA-HE'-DRON, *s.* A figure of five sides.

Pen-ta-he'-dral, **Pen-ta-he'-drous**, *a.* Five-sided.

PEN'-TA-HEX'-A-HE'-DRAL, 188: *a.* Exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. [Crystallog.]

Pen-tam'-e-ter, *s.* and *a.* That which has five parts as determined by some measure, a term applied to a Latin verse of five feet:—*adj.* Having five feet.

PEN-TAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Five-fold masculine, or having five stamens. [Botany.]

PEN-TAN'-GU-LAR, 158: *a.* Five-cornered.

PEN'-TA-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having five petals.

PEN-TAPH'-YL-LOUS, 163, 120: *a.* Five-leaved.

PEN'-TAR-CHY, (-kêy, 161) *s.* Government under five.

PEN'-TA-SPAST, *s.* An engine with five pulleys.

PEN'-TA-SPER'-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having five seeds.

PEN'-TA-STICH, (-stîck, 161) *s.* A poem or poetical passage consisting of five lines or verses.

PEN'-TA-STYLE, *s.* An architectural work with five rows of columns.

PEN'-TA-TEUCH, (-tûke, 161) *s.* The five books of Moses.

PENTECONTER=pěn'-tê-côn'-ter, 36: *s.* That which contains or consists of fifty, a name given to the fifty-oared vessel of ancient Greece, smaller than a trireme.

63 The Greek *π* being represented in Latin by *a*, Misford spells this word *Pentaconter*, and other similar compounds correspondingly; but the example set by *Pentecost*, and the utility of distinguishing in our adoptions Greek words that mean fifty from those which mean five, surely render the orthography above given far preferable.

PEN'-TE-COST, *s.* A feast among the Jews, so called as being celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of the month Nisan, which was the second day

of the feast of the passover: it is now applied to the correspondent season of Whitsuntide, which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter.

Pen'-te-cos'-tal, *a.* Belonging to Whitsuntide: *Pentecostals* (*s. pl.*) were oblationers formerly made at Pentecost by parishioners to their priest.

PEN'-TE-COS'-TER, *s.* A military officer of ancient Greece commanding fifty men.

Pen'-te-cos'-tys, (-tis) *s.* A body of fifty men.

PENTHOUSE=pěnt'-howce, 152: *s.* (Compare Pendent, &c.) A shed hanging out aslope from a main wall.

Pen'-tice, (-tiss, 105) *s.* A sloping roof. [Wotton.]

Pen'-tile, *s.* A tile formed for constructing a sloping roof, often called a pantile.

PENULTIMA, pē-nûl'-tê-mă, 105: *s.* (Compare Peninsula, &c.) That which is almost the last, namely, the last but one, always applied to the last syllable but one of a word: some writers shorten the term into *pe-nul'*.

Pe-nul'-ti-mate, *a.* Last but one.

PE-NU'-BRA, *s.* That is almost a shadow,—that part of a shadow which is half light.

PENURIOUS, pē-nûr'-t-ûs, 90, 49: *a.* Niggardly, sparing, not liberal; scant, not plentiful.

Pe-nu'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Sparingly, not plentifully.

Pe-nu'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Niggardliness; scantiness.

PEN'-U-RTY, 92: *s.* Want, poverty, indigence.

PEON=pē'-ôn, 18: *s.* In India, a foot-soldier: hence the word *Pawn*, one of the common pieces or men at the game of chess.

PEONY, pē'-nêy, 105: *s.* The name of a flower.

PEOPLE, pē'-pl, 103, 101: *s.* A nation: (in this sense it is singular, and is capable of the plural form, though this is unusual: see however Rev. x. 11.) persons; (in this sense and its subsequent applications it is plural;) persons of some large class; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; the vulgar.

To Peo'-ple, *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.

Peo'-plish, *a.* Vulgar. [Chaucer.]

PEPASTIC.—See under Peptic.

PEPPER=pēp'-per, *s.* An aromatic pungent seed; also its plant: there are three distinct kinds.

To Pep'-per, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to mangle with shot or blows laid on thickly as pepper.

Pep'-per-ing, *a.* Hot, fiery, angry:—*s.* A beating.

PEP'-PER-MINT, *s.* Mint eminently hot, an aromatic herb; also a liquor distilled from it.

65 Of the other compounds the following are also names of plants: *Pep'-per-grass*; *Pep'-per-pot*; *Pep'-per-tree*; *Pep'-per-wort*;—the remaining compounds are *Pep'-per-bor*, (a caster for sprinkling the powder of pepper;) *Pep'-per-cake*, (a hot spiced cake;) *Pep'-per-corn*, (a seed of the pepper-plant; hence, something of inconsiderable value;) *Pep'-per-gin*, *ger-bread*, (hot spiced gingerbread;) *Pep'-per-mint-tree*, (a tree which is a native of New South Wales;) *Pep'-per-water*, (a liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations.) &c.

PEPTIC=pēp'-tick, *a.* Promoting digestion; dietetic.

PE-PAS'-TIC, *s.* A medicine for promoting the digestion of food; a medicine for digesting wounds.

PER.—A Latin preposition signifying *by*, *for*, *on*, *through*; as, "A man *per se*," i. e. A man who for excellence stands by himself, or alone: "A *per se*, A," i. e. A by itself, A. It is often used in such phrases as "A shilling *per day*," "A loaf *per man*;" in which it signifies *for each*. As a prefix, besides these meanings, it often amplifies the meaning of *thoroughly* into *thoroughly or completely*: in chemistry it has this meaning; thus a *peroxide* is a substance containing an unusual or thorough quantity of oxygen,—a *maximum* of oxygen,—as distinguished from *protoxide*, or a substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. The French form of this word is *par*; but words that come to us through the French often re-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gôod: j'oo, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mets*, 171.

assume the Latin form; the Greek *dia* is often equivalent to *per* in Latin.

PERACUTE=*pér'-d-cüté'*, *a.* (See *Per.*) Very sharp, very violent.

PERADVENTURE=*pér'-äd-vén''-tñre*, 147: *ad.* (See *Per.*) By chance, perhaps: Some of our older writers use it as a substantive, signifying doubt, question.

Per-case, 152: *ad.* *Perchance*; perhaps. [Bacon.]

Per-chance, *ad.* *Perhaps*.

Per-haps, *ad.* *Peradventure*, it may be.

To PERAGRATE, &c.—See under *Peregrine*.

To PERAMBULATE=*pér-äm'-bü-láté*, *v. a.* (See *Per.*) To walk through or over, to survey by passing through.

Per-am'-bu-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One that perambulates a wheel for measuring roads.

Per-am'-bu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of passing through or over; hence, a travelling survey; a district appointed for regular survey; annual survey of the bounds of a parish.

PERBISULPHATE, *pér'-bí-sül''-fáté*, 163: *s.* (See *Per.*) A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation.

PER-CAR'-BU-RET'-TKD, *a.* Combined with a maximum of carbon.

PER-CHLOR'-IC, (-clör'-ick, 88) *a.* The epithet of chloric acid when chlorine is combined with a maximum of oxygen.

Per-chlo'-rate, 47: *s.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-OX'-IDE, 188: *s.* A substance with a maximum of oxygen.

To Per-ox'-i-dize, *v. a.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

PER-PHOS'-PHATE, (-fös'-fáté, 163) *s.* A salt in which phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation.

PER-SUL'-PHATE, (-fáté, 163) *s.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxide.

PERCASE.—See with *Peradventure*.

PERCEANT=*pér'-cé-ánt*, 147: *a.* Piercing, penetrating. [Spenser.]

To PERCEIVE=*pér'-cēv'*, 103: *v. a.* (See *Per.*)

To have impressions and consequent cognizance of external objects through the instrumentality of the appropriate bodily organs; it is possible to have the sensations without the cognizance, as in first infancy, before any knowledge has been gained: in this case it would be wrong to say the objects are *perceived*; also, to receive into the mind without the intervention of the senses, more properly to *conceive* in the case of sensible objects, but in the case of truths or facts offered to the understanding, the best usage sanctions the employment of *to perceive*; as, "I perceive your meaning." "He perceives his error." Bacon assigns it to things destitute both of sense and understanding; as, "The upper regions *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the lower;" but this, if not meant figuratively, is improper.

Per-ceiv'-er, 36: *s.* One who perceives.

Per-ceiv'-a-ble, *a.* Perceptible.

Per-ceiv'-a-bly, *ad.* Perceptibly.

Per-ceiv'-ance, *s.* Perception. [Milton: *passage*.]

PER-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be known by being seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelt; that may be known only mentally; capable of perception.

Per-cep'-ti-bly, *ad.* So as to be perceptible.

Per-cep'-ti-bil''-i-ty, *s.* State of being perceptible.

Per-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The power of perceiving by means of the senses, implying not merely an effect on the sensorium, but a certain state of the intellect as a consequence,—a consequence not original, nor necessary according to our first constitution, though necessary afterwards through the force of indissoluble associations established by repeated though unconscious deductions of reason: (a want of distinction between

original capacity for sensation, and acquired power of perception, is one of the great defects of Locke's Essay:)—consciousness; observation; any single cognizance by the mind through the instrumentality of the senses; less properly, the revival in the mind of an absent object of sense, for this is properly called a conception; and sometimes a conclusion purely rational; but this is properly called a notion: see *Notion*.

Per-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of perception.

Per-cep'-tiv''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of perception.

PER-CIP'-I-ENT, 90: *a.* and *s.* Perceiving; having power of perception:—*s.* One that perceives, or has the power of perceiving.

PERCH=*perch*, 35: *s.* A fresh-water fish of prey.

PERCH=*perch*, 35: *s.* A pole, a rod; hence, a certain length as measured by a pole, and fixed at five yards and a half; something on which birds roost or sit.

To Perch, *v. n.* and *a.* To sit or roost, as a bird:—*act.* To place on a perch.

Perch'-er, *s.* He or that which perches: Bailey gives the plural *Perchers* as the name of Paris candles formerly used in England; and also of the larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PERCHANCE.—See with *Peradventure*.

PERCHLORATE, PERCHLORIC.—See with

Perbisulphate.

PERCIPIENT.—See under *To Perceive*.

PERCLOSE, *per-clōz'*, 151: *s.* (See *Per.*) The full or complete close. [Raleigh.]

To PERCOLATE=*pér'-cò-láté*, *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Per.*) To strain through; to filter:—*new.* To be in the act of filtration.

Per'-cò-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of straining through.

To PERCUSS=*pér'-cūs'*, *v. a.* (See *Per.*) To strike so that the effect goes through or pervades the substance of the thing struck; to strike simply.

Per-cus'-sion, (-cūsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of percussing; state of being percussed, a stroke.

PER-CU'-TI-ENT, (cū'-sh'ēnt, 147) *a.* Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDIFOL.—See in the ensuing class.

PERDITION, *pér'-dīsh'-ūn*, *s.* State of being lost, primarily by being given up completely, as by God, (see *Per.*); hence, ruin; death; utter ruin; eternal death.

PER'-DUZ, (pér'-dū, 189) *a. adv.* and *s.* Abandoned, desperate: [B. and Fl.:—*adv.* [South.] Lost to view, in concealment:—*s.* [Shaks.] One in concealment; one on the watch from a hiding-place.

Per-du-los, 120: *a.* Lost; thrown away. [Obs.]

PER'-DI-FOIL, *s.* That which periodically loses its leaves, as opposed to an evergreen. [Bramhall.]

PERDURABLE, *pér'-dū-rd-bl*, 101: *a.* (See *Per.*) Very durable, lasting. [Drayton.]

Per'-du-ra-bly, *ad.* Lastingly. [Shaks.]

Per'-du-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Long continuance. [Unusual.]

PERDY, *pér'-dē'*, 104: *ad.* Certainly, verily, in truth; it is a corruption of the French oath, *par Dieu*.

PEREGAL=*pér'-ē-gāl*, *a.* Equal. [Spenser.]

To PEREGRINATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PEREGRINE, *pér'-ē-grīn*, 105: *a.* (See *Per.*) Having come through or over countries,—foreign, not native, not domestic.

Per'-ē-grīn''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being foreign. [Cockeram. Johnson.]

To Per'-ē-grī-naté, *v. n.* To travel.

Per'-ē-grī-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A traveller.

Per'-ē-grī-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Travel; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

To PER-A'-GRATE, 81: *v. a.* To wander over, to ramble through. [Unusual.]

Per-a'-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of passing through any state or space. [Holder.]

To PEREMPT, *pér'-em'*, 156: *v. a.* To extinguish, to crush, to destroy. [Law term.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Per-emp'-tion, *s.* Crush, extinction. [Law.]

PER'-EMP'-TOH-r, 129, 18, 105: *a.* That crushes or extinguishes all further debate, or all debate,—absolute, positive, dogmatical.

Per'-emp-tor-i-ly, *ad.* Absolutely, positively.

Per'-emp-tor-i-ness, *s.* Absolute decision.

PERENNIAL, pēr'-ēn'-nē-āl, *a.* and *s.* (See Per.) Llasting *through* the year; hence, perpetual, unceasing;—*s.* A plant that lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not, as distinguished from an annual and a biennial.

Per-en'-ni-al-ly, 146: *ad.* Continually.

Per-en'-ni-ty, *s.* Perpetuity. [Derham.]

PERERRATION, pēr'-ēr-rā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) A wandering *through* many places, travel. [Howell.]

PERFECT=per'-fēckt, *a.* (See Per.) Literally, made or finished *throughout*,—complete, consummate, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed or skillful; pure, blameless,—a sense chiefly theological; in old authors, certain as to a fact.

To Per'-fect, 82: *v. a.* To finish, to complete.

Per'-fect-er, 36: *s.* One that makes perfect.

Per'-fect-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence, totally, exactly.

Per'-fect-ness, *s.* Completeness; perfection.

Per'-fect-i-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming perfect.

Per'-fect-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Capacity of being made perfect.

Per'-fec-tion, 89: *s.* State of being perfect; something that concurs to perfection, in which sense it has a plural. *s.*

Per'-fec-tion-al, *a.* Made complete, [Pearson:] appertaining to perfection.

To Per'-fec-tion-ate, *v. a.* To perfect, to advance to perfection. [Dryden.]

Per'-fec-tion-ist, *s.* One pretending to perfection, applied formerly to a puritan.

Per'-fect-ive, 105: *a.* Conducing to make perfect, followed by *of*.

Per'-fect-ive-ly, *ad.* In a manner that brings to perfection.

PER-FIC'-IENT, (-fīsh'-ēnt, 147) *s.* One who performs a complete or permanent work,—applied to one who endows a charity.

PERFIDIOUS, per-fīd'-yūs, 146, 147, 120: *a.* (See Per.) Breaking *through* or violating faith,—treacherous; proceeding from treachery.

Per-fīd'-ious-ly, *ad.* Treacherously.

Per-fīd'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being perfidious.

Per'-fī-dy, 84: *s.* Breach of faith, treachery.

To PERFLATE=per-flāt', *v. a.* (See Per.) To blow *through*.

Per-fla'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of blowing through.

Per'-fla-ble, 81: *a.* Having the wind driven through.

PERFOLIATE, per-fō'-lē-āt, 90: *a.* (See Per.) Having its stem *through*,—applied to a leaf which surrounds its stem, and is perforated by it.

To PERFORATE=per-fō-rāt', *v. a.* (See Per.)

To bore *through*, to pierce with a pointed instrument.

Per'-fo-ra-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to pierce.

Per'-fo-ra-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which pierces.

Per'-fo-ra-tion, 89: *s.* Act of piercing or boring; the place bored, a hole.

PERFORCE, per-fō'-urc, 130: *ad.* (See Per.) By violence.

To PERFORM=per-fārm', 36, 37: *v. a.* and *n.* (See Per.) To execute *thoroughly*, to achieve, to accomplish, to discharge;—*n.* To succeed in an attempt; to go through a part undertaken as a musician or as an actor.

Per-form'-er, *s.* One that performs.

Per-form'-ing, *s.* An act done.

Per-form'-a-ble, *a.* That may be performed.

Per-form'-ance, 12: *s.* Execution, completion; action, deed; the acting or playing of a performer; composition, work.

To PERFRICATE, per-frē-cāte, 105: *v. a.* (See Per.) To rub *over*. [Little used.]

To PERFUME=per-fūm', *v. a.* (See Per.) To send a vapour *through* or *over*,—to impregnate with sweet scent.

Per-fūm', 82: *s.* Sweet odour, fragrance; a substance that emits a sweet odour.

The poets frequently accent both the verb and the noun on the former syllable, the noun so frequently that it is difficult to decide whether its predicament is the one here assigned, or Prin. 83, under which it is also placed: what is conceived to be the seat of accent in present colloquial use has here determined the preference.

Per-fū'-mer, 36: *s.* One who sells perfumes; less commonly, one who perfumes.

Per-fū'-mer-y, *s.* Perfumes collectively.

Per-fū'-ma-tor-y, *a.* That perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY, per'-fūngk-tō'-rē, 158, 129, 105: *a.* (See Per.) Done with the sole view of getting *through*, regardless how done; pertaining to a work done with the sole purpose of getting through it,—slight, careless, negligent.

The original of this word is a Latin adverb, of which the verb, the participle, and the other related words, have just the contrary meaning, so that, if it had been derived from them, instead of the adverb, it would have signified *completely done, thoroughly performed*, in which case its accentuation would have been *per-fun'ctōry*; but formed as it is by abbreviation from *per-functō'ri-e*, its proper accentuation is deemed to be that assigned to it above.

Per'-func-tō'-ri-ly, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently, so as to save appearances.

Per'-func-tō'-ri-ness, *s.* Negligence, carelessness.

To PERFUSE, per-fūz', 137: *v. a.* (See Per.) To spread *throughout*, to tincture. [Harvey.]

PERGOLA=per'-gō-lā, [Ital.] *s.* Sort of arbour.

PERHAPS.—See with Peradventure.

PERI, pēr'-ē, 43, 105: *s.* An eastern fairy.

PERI-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, (*circum* in words of Latin origin,) near, about.

PERI'-I-ANTH, 129: *s.* That which is *about* or around the flower, namely, the calyx, when contiguous to the other parts of the fructification.

PERI'-I-APT, *s.* That which is tied *round*,—applied as the name of an amulet.

PERI'-I-CAN'-DI-UM, *s.* That which is *around* the heart, being a thin membrane that contains it like a purse.

PERI'-I-OAR'-PI-UM, } *s.* The pellicle *around* the
PERI'-I-CAMP, } seed of a plant.

See *Periclitare*, &c., *Periculus*, after the present class, to which they are not related.

PERI'-I-CRA'-NI-UM, *s.* That which is *around* the skull, being the membrane that invests it exteriorly.

PERI'-I-DO'-DEC-A-HR'-DRAL, *a.* That has twelve sides *all round*, or when all are counted,—the epithet of a crystal which, in its primitive form, is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PERI'-i-hex'-a-he'-dral, 188: *a.* The epithet of a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, its secondary six.

PERI'-i-oc'-ta-he'-dral, 188: *a.* The epithet of a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, its secondary eight.

See *Peridot*, after the present class.

PERI'-I-EN'-G-Y, *s.* A bustling *about* a matter,—needless or superfluous trouble, diligence, or caution in any work.

PERI'-I-ORE, *s.* That which is *near* the earth, applied as the name of the nearest point in the orbit of a pla-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mude*, 171.

PERI-

PER

net, opposed to Apogee: the full Latin word is *Peri-igē-um*.

See *Perigord* after the present class.

PER'-GRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A delineation which only approaches its original, or seems to be, about or concerning it, but is not a good copy,—a careless delineation.

PER-16'-Y-NOUS, (pēr-īd'-gē-nūs, 87, 120) *a.* Inserted around the feminine part or pistil, as the coral and stamens. [Bot.]

PER'-I-HE'-LI-ON, *s.* That which is *near* the sun, applied as the name of the nearest point in the orbit of a planet, opposed to Aphelion: this form of the word is Greek, of which the Latin form is *Perihelium*.

PERIHEXAHEDRAL.—See with Peridodecahedral above.

See *Peril*, *Perilous*, &c., after the present class.

PER-IM'-E-TER, *s.* That which is *around*, that which bounds and measures any figure, being the sum of all its sides.

PERIOCTAHEDRAL.—See with Peridodecahedral above.

PER-RI-OD, (pēr'-ē-ōd, 43, 105) *s.* Literally, a going round, a circuit: hence, the time in which anything is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a cycle; sometimes the completing of a circuit or revolution of time; hence, the state at which anything terminates; a course of events memorably terminated; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent, resolvable primarily into the protasis and apodosis, (that is, the part resembling the semicircle *tending out*,—and that resembling the semicircle *returning in*), and these parts again made up of smaller parts similarly dependent: sentences made up of parts loosely connected, so as to have a completed construction once, or twice, or oftener before they end, are less properly, though very commonly, called periods.

To *Per-ri-od*, *v. a.* To put an end to. [Shaks.]

Pe'-ri-od''-ic, 88: } *a.* Performed in a circuit; hap-
Pe'-ri-od''-i-cal, } pening by revolution; relating to
periods or a period; constructed with complete gram-
matical dependence, as a *periodic* sentence, in contra-
distinction to a *loose* sentence.

Pe'-ri-od''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be periodical.

PER'-I-OS'-CI, (-ē-cī, 103, 6) *s. pl.* People who dwell round from us at the opposite point of longitude, but in the same latitude; some writers use the Anglicised word *Periecians*, (pēr'-ē-ō'-sh'ānz.)

PER'-I-OS'-TE-UM, *s.* That which is *around* the bones, being the membrane that immediately covers the bones exteriorly.

PER'-I-PAT-ET''-IC, 88: *a.* and *s.* Walking about, as a *peripatetic* philosopher, almost exclusively applied to Aristotle and his disciples: *Peripatetic* has the same meaning:—*s.* One that walks about, seldom applied, except in joke, but to a follower of Aristotle, whose disciples were so called because it was their habit to walk about while teaching or disputing in the Lyceum at Athens.

Per'-i-pa-tet''-i-cism, 158: *s.* The notions of the Peripatetics.

PER-IPH'-ER-Y, (pēr-īf'-ēr-ēy, 87, 163, 105) *s.* That which one carries or draws quite round,—circumference.

Per'-i-pher''-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a periphery;
Per'-i-pher''-i-cal, } constituting a periphery: some
authors use *Periphēral*.

PER'-I-PHRASE, pēr'-ē-frāzē, 105, 163, 151: *s.* Literally, a *roundabout* expression,—a circumlocution, as *The end of life to express death*: the full Latin word is *PER-IPH'-RA-SIS*, (-cis.)

To *Per'-i-phrasē*, *v. a.* To express by circumlocution.

Per'-i-phras''-tic, 88: } *a.* Circumlocutory.

Per'-i-phras''-ti-cal, } *a.* Circumlocutory.

Per'-i-phras''-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With circumlocution.

PER'-I-PLUS, *s.* A voyaging *around* a sea or coast, circumnavigation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

PER'-IP-NEU''-MON-Y, 110, 18, 105: *s.* An inflammation about or around the lungs: the full classical word is *Peripneumo'nia*.

PER'-I-PO-LYG''-O-NAL, *a.* That has many sides all *round*, or when all are counted,—the epithet of a sort of crystal.

PE-RIP''-TER-AL, *a.* Winged all *round*,—an epithet implying the state of being surrounded by battlements.

PER'-IS'-CI, (pēr-īsh'-yī, 147) *s. pl.* People whose shadows move all round, namely, those of the frigid zone: see Aesci: some writers use the Anglicised word *Periscians* (pēr-īsh'-ānz.): Brown uses *Periscian* as an adjective, signifying having shadows all round.

PER'-I-SCOPR, *s.* A view all *round*.

See To *Perish*, &c., after the present class.

PER'-I-SPERM, *s.* That which is *around* the seed of some plants, namely, a thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, or woody substance.

PER'-I-SPHER''-IC, (-spher''-ick) *a.* *Round*, spherical.

PER'-IS-SOL''-O-GY, *s.* A winding *about* by many words,—superfluity or redundancy of expression, macrology.

This word is not an immediate compound of *peri*, but of *perissos*, redundant, which is derived from *peri*.
PER'-I-STAL''-TIC, 88: *a.* That presses out by folding *around*, applied to that vermicular motion of the intestines, arising from the spontaneous or excited contraction of the spiral fibres, by which the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

See *Peristerial*, after the present class.

PER'-I-STYLE, *s.* A range of columns carried *round* an edifice.

PER'-I-SYS''-TO-LE, *s.* That which is *near*, or concerns the contraction of the heart, being the pause which ensues on the contraction before the diastole or dilatation can follow.

See *Perite*, after this class.

PER'-I-TO-NR''-UM, *s.* That which is stretched *over*, applied as the name of the thin soft membrane which covers the inside of the cavity of the abdomen, and encloses, more or less completely, the viscera contained in it.

PER'-I-TROCH''-E-UM, (-tröck'-ē-ūm, 161) *s.* That which runs round; a wheel, but particularly the wheel used as a mechanical power for raising weights.

See *Periwig*, &c., and *Periwinkle*, in their places hereafter.

Here end the words compounded with *Peri*.

To **PERICLITATE**, pēr-rī-clē-tāte, 105: *v. a.* (Compare *Peril*, &c.) To hazard: hence, *Peri-clita'tion*. [Obs.]

PE-RIC''-U-LOUS, 92: *a.* Perilous. [Out of use.]

PERIDOT, pēr'-ē-dōt, 92: *s.* Chrysolite.

PERIGORD, pēr'-ē-gord, *s.* The epithet of a stone, an ore of manganese, originally remarked at Perigord in France.

PERIL=pēr'-īl, *s.* (See *Periclitate*, &c.) Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy: danger denounced.

To *Per-īl*, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in danger, [Milton:]
—*act.* To put in peril.

Per-il-ous, 120: *a.* (Not *Perilous*, though the usual practice of the language is to double *l* in situations where other consonants are not doubled: see *Prin.*, 194.) Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is ludicrously used in the manner of an adverb of emphasis, as *perilous* shrewd, [Hudibras:] and some etymologists imagine *perilous* to have been identical with this word. In Spenser it sometimes appears in the contracted form *per'lous*.

Per-i-lous-ly, *ad.* Dangerously.

Per-i-lous-ness, *s.* Dangerousness.

To **PERISH**=pēr'-ish, *v. n.* and *a.* To die, to lose life in any manner, to come to nothing: (it seems to have for or with before a cause, and by before an instrument: Locke has *by* before a cause;) to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally:—*act.* [Shaks.] To destroy, to decay.

PER

Per'-ished, (-isht, 114, 143) *a.* Gone to nothing; perishing.

Per'-ish-a-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to perish.

Per'-ish-a-ble-ness, *s.* Liability to perish.

PERISTERION, pēr'-is-tēr'-ē-ōn, 43, 90: *s.* The herb vervain.

PERITE=pēr'-it', *a.* Skilful. [Whitaker, 1654.]

PERIWIG, pēr'-ē-wig, *s.* A covering of false hair made to go on the head; now frequently shortened into wig: the original word in old French was *Perruque*, or that which was used for (per) a *haque*, which latter was a cap made of some animal's skin with the hair outside; the *perruque* supplanted this in France about the end of the 15th century, (vide Roquefort, *Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.*) late in the 16th century we had possession of the word under the form *peruiche*; this, in the next century, became *peruwa* and *periwig*: now it is *wig*: of which word being ashamed, we have once more gone to the French and adopted their *peruque*, under the form *peruke*.

To Per'-wig, *v. a.* To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pēr'-ē-wing'-kl, 101: *s.* (Corruption of a Saxon word.) A small shell fish by old authors also applied as the name of a plant.

To PERJURE, per'-joor, 109: *v. a.* (See Per.) To swear through, *i. e.* in violation of, to forswear: it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Per'-ju-rer, 36: *s.* One that swears falsely.

Per'-ju-ry, *s.* The making of a false oath.

Per'-ju'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Guilty of perjury. [Coke.]

To PERK=perk, *v. n.* and *a.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness, as a bird in the act of perching.—*act.* [Shaks.] To make trim, to set up as an ornament.

Perk, *a.* Pert, brisk, airy. [Spenser.]

PERLOUS.—See Perilous.

PERLUSTRATION, per'-lūs-trā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) Act of viewing all around or thoroughly.

PERMANENT=per'-mā-nēnt, *a.* (See Per.) That remains throughout, or entirely,—durable, not decaying; of long continuance.

Per'-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* Durably, lastingly.

Per'-ma-nence, Per'-ma-nen-cy, *s.* Duration, continuance, lastingness: Brown uses *Perman'sion*.

To PERMEATE=per'-mē-āte, *v. a.* (See Per.) To pass through the pores or interstices of.

Per'-me-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of passing through.

Per'-me-a-ble, *a.* That may be passed through.

Per'-me-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being permeable.

Per'-me-ant, *a.* Passing through. [Brown.]

PERMISCIble, PERMISTION.—See Per-mix-tion.

PERMISSION, PERMISSIVE, &c.—See in the ensuing class

To PERMIT=per-mīt', *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow, to suffer; to leave or resign,—an unfrequent sense, but nearer the literal meaning, which is to send or yield as through some means.—See Per.

Per-mit'-tance, 12: *s.* Permission. [Derham.]

PER'-MIT, 83: *s.* A written permission from an officer of the customs for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

Per-mis'-sible, 101: *a.* That may be permitted.

Per-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering; granted.

Per-mis'-sive-ly, *ad.* By bare allowance.

Per-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of permitting; allowance.

PERMIXTION, per-mückst'-yūn, *colloq.* per-mückst'-shūn, 146, 147: *s.* Act of thoroughly mingling; the state of being mingled; *Permistion* (per-mis'-shūn) is another form of the same word.

PER-mis'-CI-BLE, 59: *a.* That may be mingled.

PER

To PERMUTE=per-mūt', *v. a.* (See Per.) To change for, to exchange.

Per-mu'-ter, *s.* One that exchanges.

Per'-mu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Exchange of one thing for another; in a special sense, altering, changing, or varying the position or order of things in order to show in how many different ways they can be placed.

PERNANCY, per'-nān-cēy, *s.* A taking or receiving: tithes in pernancy are tithes taken or that may be taken in kind.

PERNICIOUS, per-nish'-ūs, 147: *a.* (See Per.) Thoroughly mischievous; very hurtful; destructive.—See also in the next class.

Per-nic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Mischievously.

Per-nic'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, per-niss'-ē-tēy, 84, 105: *s.* Celebrity, quickness. [Ray.]

Per-nic'-ious, (-nish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Quick, speedy; a sense found only in Milton, Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 520.

PERNOCTATION, per'-nōck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) A watching through the night.

PERORATION, pēr'-ō-rā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker goes through his arguments by way of recapitulation, and urges them with greater earnestness and increased warmth: hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

PEROXIDE, To PEROXIDIZE.—See with Per-bisulphate.

To PERPEND=per-pēnd', *v. a.* (See Per.) To weigh thoroughly in the mind, to consider attentively. [Shaks.]

Per-pen'-mon, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Consideration. [Obs.]

PERPENDER=per-pen'-der, *s.* A coping-stone; a word corrupted from a French word.

PERPENDICLE, per-pēn'-dē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* (See Per.) Anything hanging down by a straight line.

Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar, *s.* and *a.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon; a line at right angles with another line:—*adj.* Falling at right angles over the plane of the horizon; upright; crossing at right angles.

Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* So as to be perpendicular.

Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION.—See under To Perpend.

PERPESSION, per-pēsh'-ūn, 147: *s.* (See Per.) A suffering through out or always. [Pearson.]

To PERPETRATE=per'-pē-trāte, *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally to go through with, or finish,—so commit, always used in an ill sense.

Per'-pe-tra'-tor, 38: *s.* One that commits a crime.

Per'-pe-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Commission of a crime.

PERPETUAL=per-pēt'-ū-āl, *colloq.* per-pēt'-shoo-āl, *a.* Never ceasing, eternal with respect to futurity; continual, uninterrupted: *A perpetual warranty* is where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed: *A perpetual screw* is one that acts against the teeth of a wheel so that the action can always go on.

Per-pēt'-u-āl-ly, *ad.* Continually.

To Per-pēt'-u-ate, *v. a.* To make perpetual; to continue without cessation.

Per-pēt'-u-ā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Per'-pe-tu'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

PERPHOSPHATE.—See with Perbisulphate.

To PERPLEX, per-plēcks', 188: *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally, to entangle through out,—to disturb with doubtful notions, to distract, to embarrass, to puzzle; to make intricate, to complicate; less commonly and less properly, to plague, to torment.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. made, 171.

Per-plex', *a.* Perplexed. [Glanvill.]

Per-plex'-ed-ly, *ad.* Intricately; confusedly:—Milton uses *Perplex'dly*.

Per-plex'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being perplexed.

Per-plex'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Doubt; anxiety of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, per'-pò-tà''-shùn, 89 : *s.* (See Per.) *A thorough drinking bout.*

PERQUISITE, per'-kwé-zít, 188, 151, 105 : *s.* (See Per.) Something obtained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Per'-qui-sited, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [Savage.]

PER'-QUI-SIT'-ION, 89 : *s.* *A thorough search*: this is the literal meaning, which has given place to a derivative one in the previous two words.

PERROQUET, per'-rò-két', 76, 145 : *s.* A species of parrot.

PERRUQUIER.—See *Peruke*.

PERRY, pèr'-rèy, *s.* A drink made of pears.

PERSCRUTATION, per'-scroo-tà''-shùn, 109, 89 : *s.* (See Per.) *A searching thoroughly.*

To PERSECUTE=per'-cè-cùte, *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally, to follow or pursue closely or harassingly,—to pursue with malignity, to harass with penalties, (generally for opinions;) to importune much.

Per'-se-cu'-tor, 38 : *s.* One that persecutes.

Per'-se-cu'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.

To PERSEVERE=per'-sè-vèr', *v. n.* (See Per.) To be constant or intent *throughout*, to hold on or persist in any business, not to give over or quit it.

Shakespeare and the writers of his day spell and accent this word *Perséer*.

Per'-se-ve/-ring, *part. a.* Persisting.

Per'-se-ve/-ring-ly, *ad.* With perseverance.

Per'-se-ve/-rant, 12 : *a.* Persisting. [Bp. Hall.]

Per'-se-ve/-rant-ly, *ad.* Perseveringly. [Obs.]

Per'-se-ve/-rance, *s.* Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuit.

In Shakespeare's time, this word followed the accentuation of the verb as then pronounced.

PERSIAN, per'-sh'ân, 147 : *a.* Of or from Persia.

PERSIFLAGE, pâr'sh'-cèl'-flâzh', [Fr.] 170 : *s.* Light talk in which all subjects are treated with banter.

To PERSIST=per'-cist', *v. n.* (See Per.) To keep *throughout* to something which is begun, to persevere; to be obstinate in proceeding.

Per-sist/-ence, **Per-sist/-en-cy**, *s.* State of persisting; steadiness; also obstinacy, contumacy.

Per-sist/-ive, 105 : *a.* Steady; persevering.

PERSON=per'-sôn, 18 : *collog.* per'-ân, 114 : *s.* Originally, a mask used by Roman actors; hence, character assumed, as "I speak in the person of your father;" exterior appearance; the body, not the will or inclinations; hence, the whole human being indefinitely; and hence, any one human being definitely; one's self, not a representative; formerly, the paragon or rector of a parish; (see *Person*) in grammar, the character which a noun or pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, or the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

Per'-son-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Having a well-formed person; in law, enabled to maintain pleas in court.

Per'-son-age, *a.* A person emphatically, a great person; exterior appearance; character assumed or represented.

Per'-son-al, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to men or women, not to things; or, as the law expresses the latter, not *real*; proper to him or her; present, not by representative, but actually; exterior, corporal; movable, appendant to the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons.—*s.* Anything appendant to the person; and hence also, any movable.

Personnel (pâr'so-nèl'), [Fr.] 170 is a word used of military and naval equipments in the French

service, and means the rank, appointment, duties, &c. of the persons (officers and men) who constitute an armament.

Per'-son-al-ly, *ad.* In person; with respect or with allusion to an individual, particularly.

Per'-son-al'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* The existence or individuality of any one; direct application to a person; a remark or reflection directly applied.

To Per'-son-ate, *v. a.* and *s.* To represent by assuming a character; to act; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; in old authors, to make a pictorial representation of; to describe; to celebrate loudly, a sense that occurs in Milton, and the literal sense of the original word, the ancient mask being so named because the actor, by sounding his words through the mouth-piece, increased the power of his voice:—*acc.* To play a fictitious character.

Per'-son-a'-tor, 38 : *s.* One who personates.

Per'-son-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of personating.

To Per'-son-i-ty, 81, 6 : *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person; to represent with the attributes of a person: Richardson in one place uses *To Personize*.

Per'-son-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* The change of things to persons, a figure of speech, which, by the correspondent Greek word, is called *Prosopopæia*.

PERSPECTIVE, per'-spèck'-tív, 105 : *s.* and *a.* (See Per.) A seeing *through*, as between trees, a vista, a view, a prospect; hence, the art of drawing distant and near objects on a plane, so as to have in appearance their relative places; hence, also, a glass through which things are viewed:—*ad'*. Optic, relating to perspective.

In the poets, this word often has the accent on the first syllable.

Per-spec'-tive-ly, *ad.* By representation; through a glass; optically.

PER'-SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Discernible. [Out of use.]

Per'-spi-ca'-cious, (-sh'ús, 147) *a.* Quicksighted.

Per'-spi-ca'-cious-ness; *s.* Quality of being perspicacious.

Per'-spi-cac'-i-ty, (-cáss'-é-téy, 84, 105) *s.* Acuteness of sight; acuteness of discernment.

Per'-spi-ca-cy, *s.* Perspicacity. [B. Jon.]

Per-spíc'-ience, (-spísh'-ence, 147) *s.* Act of looking sharply. [Unusual.]

PER'-SPI-CIL, *s.* An optic glass. [Glanvill.]

PER-SPIC'-U-OUS, 120 : *a.* That may be seen through, transparent; hence, clear to the understanding, not obscure.

Per-spíc'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Clearly, plainly.

Per-spíc'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being perspicuous.

Per'-spi-cu'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Transparency; [Brown:] clearness to the mind, freedom from obscurity.

To PERSPIRE=per'-spíre', 45 : *v. n.* and *a.* (See Per.) To exude by or through the skin, (literally to breathe through it, or exhale,) to perform excretion by the cuticular pores, to sweat:—*act.* To emit by the pores.

Per'-spi-ra-ble, *a.* That may be perspired; less properly, emitting perspiration.

Per'-spi-ra-tive, 105 : *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

Per'-spi-ra-tor-y, 129, 18 : *a.* Perspirative.

Per'-spi-ra'-tion, 105, 89 : *s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores, sweat.

To PERSTRINGE=per-string'e, *v. a.* (See Per.) To touch or graze as in passing by or near; hence, to touch upon. [Burton.]

To PERSUADE, per-swāde', 145 : *v. a.* (See Per.) To counsel or advise, not with purpose only, but with effect, or *thoroughly*,—to draw or incline the will by presenting motives to the mind; less frequently, to inculcate; to hold discourse in the way of persuasion, followed by *with*: some old authors use *Persuade* substantively for *Persuasion*.

Per-sua'-der, *s.* One that persuades; that which incites.

Per-sua'-da-ble, 101 : *a.* Persuadable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165 : vîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165 : shîn, 166 : thên, 166,

Per-sua'-da-bly, *ad.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUA'-SI-BLE, (-cē-bl, 152, 105, 101) *a.* That may be persuaded.

Per-sua'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being flexible by persuasion.

Per-sua'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Persuasibleness.

Per-sua'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions:—*s.* An exhortation; a suggestion to some act.

Per-sua'-sive-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

Per-sua'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being persuasive.

Per-sua'-sor-y, *a.* Having power to persuade.

PER-SUA'-SION, (per-sua'-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of persuading; state of being persuaded; the opinion which results from persuasion; opinion: *Persuasion* is generally regarded as the act of moving the passions, or the state of yielding to motives addressed to the passions rather than to the understanding; but the distinction is not always observed.

PERSULPHATE.—See with Perbisulphate.

PERT=per-t, *a.* and *s.* Lively, brisk; hence, (more commonly,) saucy, forwardly loquacious: some old authors use it as a verb, signifying to be saucy: Todd reads *Pert* as a substantive in lieu of *part* in line 378 of Goldsmith's *Traveller*, surely with little taste, and with what conformity to original copies he does not say.

Pert'-ly, *ad.* In a pert manner.

Pert'-ness, *s.* Quality of being pert

To PERTAIN=per-tān', *v. n.* (See Per.) To have a hold or dependence on something, to belong, to relate.

PER-ti'-NENT, *a.* Relating, regarding, concerning; (in this sense we now commonly use *pertaining*;) related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose, apposite, not foreign to the thing intended.

Per'-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose.

Per'-ti-nent-ness, *s.* Quality of being pertinent.

Per-ti-nence, Per'-ti-nen-cy, *s.* Propriety to the purpose in hand.

PERTERBRATION, per-tēr'-ē-brā'-shūn, 44, 89: *s.* (See Per.) The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS, per-tē-nā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* (See Per.) Holding on or keeping to a purpose with a vicious extreme; obstinate, stubborn, perverse; less commonly, resolute, steady, in a good sense.

☞ This word and the following are etymological relations of *To Pertain*, &c., above.

Per'-ti-na'-cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately.

Per'-ti-na'-cious-ness, *s.* Pertinacity.

Per'-ti-na'-ci-ty, (-nāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; resolution.

Per'-ti-na-cy, *s.* Pertinacity. [*L'Estrange*.]

PERTINENCE, &c.—See under *To Pertain*.

PERTINGENT=per-tin'-gēt, *a.* (See Per.) Touching or reaching completely.

PERTLY, PERTNESS.—See under *Pert*.

PERTURBANSIENT, per-trān'-sh'ēt, 147: *a.* (See Per.) Passing through or over. [*Little used*.]

To PERTURB=per-turb', *v. a.* (See Per.) To unsettle completely, to disorder; to confuse; hence, to deprive of tranquillity.

Per-turb'-er, 36: *s.* A disturber.

To PER-TUR'-BATE, *v. a.* To perturb.

Per-turb'-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Disturbance, disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of the passions; disquiet of mind.

Per'-turb-a'-tor, 38: *s.* A disturber.

PERTUSED, per-tūzud', 151, 114: *a.* (See Per.) Pierced through, bored, punched.

Per-tu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of piercing; a hole made by piercing: *To Pertund* does not occur.

PERUKE, per-rūk', 109: *s.* A periwig, which see; *Perruquier*, (pēr-rō'-ke-er,) a wig-maker, is spelled quite as in French.

To PERUSE, pēr-rōz', 109, 151: *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally, to scan throughout, to observe; hence its usual sense, to read.

Per-u'-ser, 36: *s.* A reader, an examiner.

Per-u'-sal, 12: *s.* Act of reading; examination.

PERUVIAN, pēr-rō'-vē-ān, 109, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Peru in South America.

To PERVADE=per-vādē', *v. a.* (See Per.) To pass through an aperture; [Newton:] to pass through the whole extension of.

Per-va'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Having power to pervade.

Per-va'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of pervading.

PERVERSE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PERVERT=per-vert', *v. a.* (See Per.) To turn as *for* the mere purpose of turning, that is, from the straight, natural, or right course; to distort from the true purpose; to corrupt.

Per-vert'-er, 36: *s.* One who perverts.

Per-vert'-i-ble, *a.* That may be easily perverted.

PER-VERSE', 153: *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; petulant, disposed to cross and vex.

Per-verse-ly, *ad.* With perverseness.

Per-verse-ness, *s.* Quality of being perverse: in old authors, perversion.

Per-vert'-si-ty, *s.* Perverseness, crossness.

PER-VER'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of perverting; change to something worse.

Per-vert'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Tending to pervert.

To PERVESTIGATE, per-vēs'-tē-gātē, 105: *v. a.* (See Per.) To search thoroughly, to find out by searching.

Per-vēs'-ti-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Diligent inquiry.

PERVICACIOUS, per-vē-cā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* (See Per.) Thoroughly or spitefully obstinate.

Per'-vi-ca'-cious-ly, *ad.* With wilful obstinacy.

Per'-vi-ca'-cious-ness, *s.* Pervicacity.

Per'-vi-ca'-ci-ty, (-cāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Spiteful obstinacy: *Pervicacy* hardly occurs.

PERVIOUS, per-vē-ūs, 146, 120: *a.* (See Per.) Having a way through, capable of being penetrated; less properly, pervading, permeating.

Per'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being pervious.

PERVIS.—See *Parvis*.

PESADE, pēz-ādē', 151: *s.* A motion which a horse makes in lifting up his fore-quarters.

PESSARY, pēs-sār'-ēy, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A roll of lint or other substance medicated for thrusting into the uterus on extraordinary occasions.

PESSIMIST, pēs-sē-mist, 105: *s.* A complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist.

PEST=pest, *s.* Plague, pestilence; any thing destructive: *Pest-house*, a hospital.

Pes-tif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Pestilential, bringing plague.

Pes-ti'-duct, *s.* That which conveys contagion.

Pes-ti'-lent, *a.* Producing plague; mischievous.

Pes-ti'-lent-ly, *ad.* Destructively.

Pes-ti'-len'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or tending to, the plague.

Pes-ti'-lence, *s.* Pest, plague, contagious distemper.

To PES'-TER, *v. a.* To plague, to harass, to perplex; to encumber as with a crowd.

Pes'-ter-er, 36: *s.* One that pesters.

Pes'-ter-ous, 120: *a.* Encumbering.

PESTILLATION.—See in the next class.

PESTLE, pēs'-sl, 156, 101: *s.* An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar: a *Pestle* of pork in old authors signifies a gammon, perhaps from some analogy of shape.

To Pes'-tle, *v. a.* To bruise with a pestle; in a neuter sense, to use a pestle.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171, 460

PET

Pes'-til-la'-tion, } 89: *s.* Act of pounding. [Brown.]
Pis'-til-la'-tion, }
PET=**pēt**, *s.* (Compare **Petulant**, &c.) A slight passion, a slight fit of peevishness.
To Pet, *v. n.* To take offence.
Pet'-tish, *a.* Fretful, peevish.
Pet'-tish-ly, *ad.* In a fretful manner.
Pet'-tish-ness, *s.* Fretfulness.
PET=**pēt**, *s.* and *a.* A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by the hand, a caudal lamb; hence, any creature fondled and indulged:—*adj.* Petted.
To Pet, *v. a.* To treat as a pet, to fondle, to indulge.
PETAL=**pēt'-āl**, *s.* A flower leaf, as distinguished from the leaf of the plant.
Pet'-a-line, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a petal.
Pet'-a-lous, 120: *a.* Having petals.
PET'-A-LISM, 158: *s.* A form or method of banishment among the Syracusans by writing the name of the obnoxious person on a leaf.
PET'-A-LITE, *s.* A rare mineral occurring in masses, having a foliated structure: the new alkali, *lithia*, was discovered in this mineral.
PET'-A-LOID, *a.* Having the form of petals.
PET'-AL-SHAPED, 114, 143: *a.* Having the shape of a petal.
PET'-A-SUS, *s.* A hat with a broad brim; Mercury's winged cap; a cupola of expanded form.
PETARD=**pē-tard'**, *s.* A piece of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier; *Petar* is another form of the same word.
PETECHIAL, **pē-tēck'-ē-āl**, 161, 146: *a.* Pestilentially spotted: from the Italian *Peteccchie*, (**pēt'-ēck'-ē-ā**), purple spots, Latinized into *Pe-tech-i-ae*.
PETEREL=**pēt'-ēr-āl**, *s.* A sea bird.
PETER-PENCE=**pē'-ter-pēnce'**, *s.* A tribute of a penny from every house, otherwise called *Rome'-scot*, formerly payable to the Pope at Lammas-day.
PET'-TER-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A herb so called.
PETIOLE, **pēt'-ē-ō-le**, 105: *s.* The foot-stalk of a leaf; hence, *Petiolate*, (*a.*) growing out of petioles.
PETIT, **pēt'-ēt'**, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Little in figure; inconsiderable; petty as opposed to important; petty as opposed to grand or high; in these last senses, *Petty* generally takes its place in pronunciation even when the spelling is *petit*; as *petit* or *petty* larceny; *petit* or *petty* treason.
PET'-IT-MAI'-TRE, (**pēt'-ē-ū-mā'-tr**, [Fr.] 170) *a.* A cockcomb.
PETITION, **pē-tish'-ūn**, 89: *s.* Request, entreaty, supplication; a single branch or part of a prayer: *Peti-tio Principi* is a Latin phrase signifying a begging of the question or of the point in dispute.
To Pe-ti'-tion, *v. a.* To solicit, to supplicate.
Pe-ti'-tion-er, 36: *s.* One who offers a petition.
Pe-ti'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Supplicatory.
Pe-ti'-tion-ar-i-ly, *ad.* In a supplicatory manner; also, by way of begging the question.
PET'-I-TOR-y, *a.* Petitioning. [Brewer, 1607.]
PETREAN=**pē-trē'-ān**, 86: *a.* Pertaining to a rock or stone.
PE'-TRE, (-tur, 159) *s.* The common name for nitre.
PE'-TRES-CENT, 59: *a.* Becoming stone. [Boyle.]
Pe-tres'-cence, *s.* Process of changing to stone.
To PE-tri'-f-y, 87: *v. a.* To petrify. [Out of use.]
Pet'-ri-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or state of turning to stone; that which has become stone.
Pet'-ri-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Pertaining to petrification; having power to convert substances into stone.
To PE-tri-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* and *n.* To convert

PHA

into stone; to make hard; to fix:—*seu.* To become stone.
Pe-tri'-fic, 88: *a.* Having power to change to stone.
PE-TRO'-LE-UM, 90: *s.* Literally, rock-oil, a liquid bitumen exuding from the earth and floating on the surface of some wells, or from the cavities of some rocks: it is otherwise called *Pe-trōf*.
PE-TRO-SI'-LEX, 188: *s.* Rock-stone.
PE-TROUS, 120: *a.* Hard; stony.
PETRONEL=**pēt'-rō-nēl**, *s.* A horse pistol.
PETTICOAT, **PETTIFOGGER**, &c.—See under *Petty*.
PETTISH, &c.—See under *Pet*, (slight passion.)
PETTO=**pēt'-tō**, [Ital.] *s.* The breast: in *petto*, in secrecy, in reserve.
PETTY, **pēt'-tēy**, 105: *a.* (See *Petit*.) Small, inconsiderable; inferior; little.
Pe'tty-chap' is a name sometimes given to the wagtail; and *Pe'tty-coy* to a herb.
Pe'tti-ty, *ad.* In a petty manner.
Pet'-ti-ness, *s.* Smallness, unimportance.
PET'-TI-COAT, (-cōt, 108) *s.* The lower part of a woman's dress.
To PET'-TI-FOG, *v. n.* (See *To Fog*.) To play the pettifogger.
Pet'-ti-fog'-ger, 77: *s.* A small-rate lawyer.
Pet'-ti-fog'-ger-y, *s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick, quibble.
PETULANT=**pēt'-ū-lānt**, *a.* (Compare *Pet*, &c.) Saucy, perverse, abusive; less frequently, wanton, freakish in passion.
Pet'-u-lant-ly, *ad.* With pertness; wantonly.
Pet'-u-lance, **Pet'-u-lan-cy**, *s.* Sauciness; wantonness.
PE-TUI'-COUS, 120: *a.* Wanton, frisking. [Cane, 1665.]
PETUNCE=**pē-tūnce'**, 153: *s.* Porcelain clay, a variety of the felspar: without any force of pronunciation, it is often spelled *Petwaise* and *Petwaise*.
PEW=**pū**, 110: *s.* An enclosed seat in a church.
To Pew, *v. a.* To furnish with pews.
PEW'-FEL-LOR, 8: *s.* A companion. [Obs.]
PEWET=**pē'-wēt**, 14: *s.* The lapwing.
PEWTER=**pū'-ter**, 110, 36: *s.* A compounded or facitious metal made of tin, lead, and brass; a vessel made of pewter.
Pew'-ter-er, *s.* A smith who works in pewter.
PEXITY, **pēcks'-ē-tēy**, 188: *s.* Nap of cloth.
PHENOMENA, **fē-nōm'-ēn-ā**, 163, 2: *a. pl.* Phenomenons:—See *Phenomenon*.
PHAETON, **fā'-ē-tōn**, 163: *s.* A lofty open chaise on four wheels, so called from the fabled driver of the chariot of the Sun.
PHAGEDENA, **fāg'-ē-dē'-nā**, 77, 163: *s.* An ulcer that eats away the flesh.
Phag'-e-den'-ic, 88: *a.* Corroding; eating away proud flesh: *Phag'-e-de'-nous* has the same meaning.
PHALANGIOUS, **fā-lān'-jē-ūs**, 163, 105, 120: *a.* Pertaining to the genus of spiders: the word is derived from *Phalangēs*, for which see the ensuing.
PHALANX, **fāl'-āngks**, 163, 158, 188: *s.* A close compact body of men, originally applied to a Macedonian troop; the classical plural *phalanges* (*fā-lān'-jēz*) is applied as a name for the small bones of the fingers and toes.
PHALAROE, **fāl'-ār-ōpē**, 163: *s.* A water fowl of the plover or lapwing kind.
PHANTASM, **fān'-tāzm**, 163, 158: *s.* An appearance, but almost always understood with special qualification, as a vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to the imagination; a depraved vision causing such appearances: the full Greek word is *Phantasma*: *Phasm* and *Phasma* (see lower) have

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: **mish-ūn**, *i. e.* mission, 165: **vish-ūn**, *i. e.* vision, 165: **thīn**, 166: **thēn**, 166,

nearly the same meaning: many of the relations of these words adopted in our language are now written with *f* instead of *ph*.—See Fantastic, &c., and Fantasy.

PHAN-TA-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument lately invented, which, by the rapid motion of successive apertures for, and obstructions of the sight, gives an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO'-RI-A, 151: *s.* A raising of spectres,—the name of an optical instrument by which an appearance of this effect is produced.

PHAN-TAS-MA-TOG'-RA-PHY, (-fēy) *s.* A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

PHAN-TOM, *s.* A spectre; a fancied vision.

PHA'-SIS, (-cīs, 152) *s.* Appearance explained by *PHA'-SES*, (-cēs, 101) *pl.* inhibited by any body, but particularly by a planetary body at the different stages of its revolution.

PHASM, 158: *s.* Appearance; phantom: the full Greek word is *Phasma*.

PHARAONIC, fā'-rā-ōn'-ick, 2, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs: the word is from the French, *Pharaon*, which also furnished the name for the gambling game at cards, now in general written as it is pronounced, *FA'zo*.

PHARISEE, fār'-ē-cēt, 129, 105: *s.* A separatist among the Jews, one of a sect that considered themselves more righteous than other Jews, from their strict observance of ceremonies.

Phar-i-se'-an, 86: *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. [Milton: prose.]

Phar-i-sa'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; hence, externally religious.

Phar-i-sa'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Pharisaical observance of rituals.

Phar-i-sa'-ism, 158: *s.* The notions and conduct of a Pharisee.

PHARMACY, fār'-mā-cēy, 163, 105: *s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines.

Phar-ma-ceu'-tic, (-sū'-tick, 88) } 59, 110:
Phar-ma-ceu'-ti-cal, (-sū'-tē-cāl) } *a.* Relating to the preparation of medicines: hence, *Pharmaceutics*, (*s. pl.*) the science of preparing medicines, or the science of the effect they will have when prepared, and thus including more than *Pharmacy*.

PHAR'-MA-COL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* A treatise on pharmacy; also, pharmacutics.

Phar-ma-col'-o-gist, *s.* One who writes on pharmacy.

PHAR'-MA-CO-PŌ'-IA, (-pō'-yā, 103, 146) *s.* A dispensatory, or book directing how to prepare medicines.

PHAR'-MA-COP'-O-LIST, 87: *s.* One that sells medicines, an apothecary or dispensing chemist.

PHAROS, fār'-ōss, 163, 41: *s.* A light-house for directing mariners; so named from that which was considered one of the wonders of the world at Pharos, an island in the bay of Alexandria: the word also occurs under the forms *Pha-ro* and *Pha-re*.

PHARYNX, fār'-ingks, 163, 158, 183: *s.* The upper part of the gullet, consisting of three pairs of muscles.

Phar-in-got'-ō-mēy, 158, 87: *s.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

PHASEL=fā'-zēl, 163, 151: *s.* French bean.

PHASIS, &c., **PHASM**.—See under Phantasm.

PHIASANT, fēx'-ānt, 163, 120, 151, 12: *s.* A kind of wild cock.

PHEER.—See *Fere*, and compare *Peer*.

To PHEESE, fēz, 163, 151, 189: *v. a.* To comb, to curry; to fleece, to lessen in bulk. [Shaks.]

PHENGITE, fēn'-jite, 169: *s.* A species of alabaster of superior brightness.

PHENICOPTER, fē'-nē-cop'-ter, 163, 105: *s.* A red-winged bird alluded to by classical poets.

PHENIX.—See *Phoenix*.

PHENOMENON, fē-nōm'-ēn-ōn, *s.* (Compare Phantasm, &c.) Appearance, visible quality; any thing as it appears to any of the senses, but particularly any thing that strikes by novelty of appearance.

⁶³ This word has a regular plural, as having been long adopted in our language; but the classical plural, *Phenomena*, (which see), is more common in works of science.

PHENO-GA'-MI-AN, 90: *a.* Having the organs of fructification appearing or visible. [Bot.]

PHÉON, fē'-ōn, 163: *s.* The barbed iron head of a dart. [Heraldry.]

PHIAL, fī'-āl, 163: *s.* A small bottle.

To Phī'-al, *v. a.* To put or keep in a phial.

PHILADELPHIAN, fīl'-ā-dēl'-fē-ōn, 163: *a.* and *s.* Literally, loving the brethren, and in this sense used substantively for one of a sect called the Family of Love; otherwise it signifies, pertaining to the city of Philadelphia.

PHIL-AN'-THRO-PY, *s.* Love of mankind at large.

Phil-an'-thro-pist, *s.* One who entertains and acts on the feeling of universal benevolence.

Phil'-an-throp'-ic, 88: *s.*

Phil'-an-throp'-i-cal, } *a.* Loving mankind.

PHIL'-HAR-MON'-IC, 88: *a.* Loving harmony.

PHIL'-HEL-LE'-NES, (-nēz, 101) *s. pl.* Lovers of the Greeks: hence the adj. *Phil'-hel-len'-ic*: (88, 13.)

⁶³ For *Philibeg*, see *Fillibeg*.

⁶³ See *Philippic*, &c., after this class of words.

⁶³ See *Phillogy*, after this class of words.

PHIL-OL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The love of languages, and the branches of learning in immediate connection with language; hence, in a limited sense, grammar, the derivation of words, and criticism; with wider application, grammar, rhetoric, poetry as a science, antiquity, history, and criticism, an extension of meaning which makes it identical in purport with *Belles Lettres*.

Phil-ol'-o-ger, *s.* A philologist. [Brown.]

Phil-ol'-o-gist, *s.* A critic, a grammarian.

To Phil-ol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To offer criticisms. [Evelyn.]

Phil'-o-log'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to philology:

Phil'-o-log'-i-cal, } grammatical.

PHIL'-O-MATH, 92: *s.* A lover of learning.

Phil'-o-math'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning: *Philomath'-ical* is the same.

PHIL'-O-MEI, 92: *s.* The nightingale, so named

PHIL'-O-MEI'-LA, } from the daughter of Pandion, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale; but the proper name, notwithstanding the long vowel in the penultimate, is, according to Ainsworth, a compound of words signifying *a love of melody*.

⁶³ For *Philomat*, see *Filemat* and *Feuille-morte*.

To PHILOSOPHATE, &c.—See *To Philosophize*, lower.

PHIL'-OS'-O-PHY, (-fēy) 87: *s.* Literally, the love of wisdom; as distinguished from science, speculative knowledge, or that state in the approach to science which accounts for the moral and physical phenomena of the universe by hypotheses: according to which definition the Greek sages of antiquity were strictly philosophers; and if they or their followers had held their several opinions with modesty, and waited the slow progress of investigation and experiment before they deemed their philosophy to be science, their claim to the epithet of Wise could not have been questioned: instead of this, the majority dogmatized; each had his school,—each enounced his system as the basis of all truth, and so, "professing themselves wise, they became fools;"—in less strict application, knowledge natural or moral; the course of sciences read in the schools.

To Phil-os'-o-phize, *v. a.* To form hypotheses in order to account for natural or moral phenomena; to reason like a philosopher: Barrow uses *To Philosophate*, and Sir W. Petty (1655) the substantive *Philosophation*, in the sense of a philosophical discussion.

Phil-os'-o-pher, 36: *s.* One skilled in philosophy: *The Philosophers'-stone* is a stone dreamed of by

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: 3, 4, 5, &c. *mute*, 171.

PHO

alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHIL'-os'-o-pheme, *s.* Principle of reasoning. [Watts.]

Phil'-o-soph^h'-ic, (-zof'-yck, 88, 151) } *a.* Belonging

Phil'-o-soph^h'-i-cal, (-zôf'-ê-câl) } to philosophy.

Phil'-o-soph^h'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With philosophy.

Phil'-os'-o-phism, 158: *s.* Pretended philosophy; speculative notions without learning or sound reasoning.

Phil'-os'-o-phist, *s.* A dabbler in philosophy.

PHIL'-o-ston^h'-or, (-jêy) *s.* Love as proceeding from natural affection, *e. g.* that of a mother for her infant.

PHIL'-ter, *s.* Something to cause love.

To Phil'-ter, *v. a.* To charm to love.

PHILIPPIC, fil'-ip'-pîck, 163: *s.* Any invective declamation; a name originally applied to those of the orations of Demosthenes which were directed against Philip of Macedon, and subsequently adopted by Cicero as the name of his orations against Catiline.

To Phil'-ip-pize, *v. a.* To declaim against. [Burke.]

PHILLYREA, fil'-lê-rê'-d, 163: *s.* An ever-green plant.

PHIZ, fiz, 163: *s.* The face in contempt; a burlesque contraction of Physiognomy.

PHLEBOTOMY, flê-bôt'-ô-mêy, 163, 105: *s.* Venesection, or vein-cutting,—the art or practice of opening a vein and letting blood for medical intentions.

To Phle-bot'-o-mize, *v. a.* To let blood.

Phle-bot'-o-mist, *s.* A blood-letter.

PHLEME, *s.* A steam. [Remotely from the Greek.]

PHLEGM, flêm, 163, 157: *s.* Cold animal fluid, one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed; (see Humoi:) in common modern usage, the thick viscid matter discharged from the throat in coughing; among chemists, the water of distillation; by figurative derivation from the first sense, dulness, sluggishness. coldness, indifference.

Phleg-mat'-ic, (*g* not mute) 88: *a.* Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

☞ This word is often heard with the accent on the first syllable, and some of the poets so use it, particularly in the figurative sense: **Phleg-mat'-ic-al**, if used, must obviously require the accent on the second syllable.

Phleg-mat'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* Coldly, heavily: Warburton uses **Phlegmatically**, which Johnson accents on the first syllable.

PHLEGO-MA-GOGUE, (-gûg, 107) *s.* A medicine formerly used for the purpose of evacuating phlegm.

PHLEGMON, flêg'-môn, 163: *s.* A burning tumor, an inflammation.

Phleg'-mon-ous, 120: *a.* Inflammatory.

PHLO-GIS'-TON, (flô-jis'-tôn, 169) *s.* The principle of inflammability; an element supposed by Stahl to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, at present an abandoned theory.

Phlo-gis'-tic, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston.

To Phlo-gis'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLEME.—See under Phlebotomy.

PHOENIX, fê-nîcks, 163, 103, 188: *s.* The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHONIC, fôn'-îck, 88, 93: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to sound; hence, as a substantive plural, **Phon'ics**, the doctrine of sounds, otherwise called Acoustics.

Pho'-no-camp'-tic, *a.* Able to infect sounds.

Pho-nol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* A treatise on sounds; the science of the elementary sounds uttered in speech.

Pho-no-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHOSGENE, fôs'-gêne, 163: *a.* Generating light, or rather, generated by light,—the epithet of a gas which is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide.

PHOSPHATE, &c.—See lower in the class.

PHY

PHOS'-PHOR, (-for) *s.* That which brings light; the morning star; phosphorus.

To Phos'-phor-ate, *v. a.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

To Phos'-phor-eace", (-êss, 59) *v. n.* To shine as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Phos'-phor-es"-cence, *s.* A shining without heat, as seen in some animal bodies, as well as some vegetables and minerals: hence, **Phos'phores'cent**, (*adj.*)

PHOS'-PHOR-US, *s.* The name given to an undecomposed substance which exhibits luminous fumes when exposed to the air, and at a temperature of about 100° takes fire, and burns with intense brilliancy.

Phos'-phor-ous, 120: *a.* The epithet of an acid in which phosphorus is combined with only one degree of oxygen.

Phos-phor'-ic, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid in which phosphorus is combined with two degrees of oxygen.

Phos'-phate, *s.* A salt formed by phosphoric acid with a base.

Phos'-phite, *s.* A salt formed by phosphorous acid with a base.

Phos'-phu-ret, *s.* A compound having no sensible properties of an acid, in which phosphorus is combined with a base.

Phos'-phu-ret'-ed, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHO-TOL'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine and science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

Pho-tom'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

PHRASE, frâz, 163, 151: *s.* An expression made up of two or more words, and forming in general a part of a sentence; an idiom; style, manner of expression.

To Phrase, *v. a.* and *n.* To style, to call:—*new*. To employ peculiar phrases.

Phra'-se-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Manner of expression; a collection of phrases.

Phra'-se-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase: **Phra'seolog'ic** is the same.

PHRENETIC, frê-nêt'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* and *s.* Literally, pertaining to the brain; hence, disordered or affected in the brain, mad, frantic; old authors use **Phrenic**, whence **Frantic**.—*s.* A madman, a frantic person.

☞ See **Phrenic**, after this class.

Phre-nî'-tis, *s.* Inflammation of the brain; delirium.

Phren'-sy, (-zêy, 151, 105) *s.* Madness.

PHRE-NOL'-O-GY, *s.* The science of the brain, particularly as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual.

Phre-nol'-o-gist, *s.* One who studies phrenology.

Phren'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to phrenology: **Phren'olog'ic** is the same.

PHRENIC, frên'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* Belonging to the diaphragm: this word is originally related to the foregoing class: see **Paraphrenitis**.

PHRONTISTERY, frôn'-tis-têr-êy, 163: *s.* A school, so called as a place for exercising the mind: compare the words under **Phrenetic**.

PHRYGIAN, frîd'-gê-ân, 163: *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia, and particularly applied by the ancients to a sprightly, animating kind of music.

PHTHISIS, tî'-cis, 163, 157: *s.* Consumption.

Phthi'-ic, (tiz'-zick, 93, 151) *s.* Phtiasis.

Phthi'-i-cal, *a.* Inclined to consumption; betokening disease of the lungs; wasting.

PHYLACTER, fê-läck'-ter, 36: } *s.* That

PHYLACTERY, fê-läck'-têr-êy, 129: } which guards or is a safeguard,—applied as a name to a bandage of parchment or other substance bearing some inscription and worn as a spell.

Phy-lac'-tered, 114: *a.* Wearing phylacteries, so as to resemble the Pharisees of old.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Phyl'-ac-ter'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.
PHYLLITE, *fil'-lite*, 163 : *s.* A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.
Phyl'-loph'-o-rous, 120 : *a.* Leaf-bearing.
PHYSALITE, *fis'-d-lite*, 163 : *s.* Literally, swelling stone, a mineral that swells with heat.
PHYSICAL, *fiz'-d-cāl*, 163, 151, 105 : *a.* Pertaining to nature or to natural productions : in another sense, see lower, under Physician.
Phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to nature : see also lower, under Physician.
Phys'-ic, } *s.* That department of science which
Phys'-ics, pl. } has for its subject all things that exist independently of the mind's conception of them, and of the human will ; and thus standing distinct from Metaphysics, or the science which has for its subject notions that exist in the mind only ; and also distinct from Ethics, or the science which has for its subject the voluntary actions of men : according to which definition it is to be observed that all actual beings whatever, spiritual as well as material, so far as the former can come within the reach of human inquiry, are included as properly belonging to the department of Physics : see also under the next word.
PHYSIC-IAN, (*fē-cish'-ān*, 147) *s.* Literally, one whose nature, but always understood in the more limited sense of one who studies the human constitution for the purpose of curing the diseases it is liable to.
Phys'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the science of healing ; medicinal ; resembling physic : see also above.
Phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the rules of medicine ; as, "He who lives *physically* must live miserably." [Cheyne.] See also above.
Phys'-ic, *s.* The science of medicine ; medicines, remedies, but particularly any medicine taken as a purge : see also above.
To Phys'-ic, *v. a.* To give physic to, to purge
Phys'-i-co-Log'-ic, *s.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYS'-I-CO-THE-OL'-O-GY, *s.* Divinity illustrated or enforced by natural philosophy.
PHYS'-I-O-G'-NO-MY, 87 : *s.* That which affords signs for *knowing* the nature or disposition of a person, — applied as the name of an art founded on observation, by which the mind is seen or imagined to be seen in the features of the face ; hence, the face, countenance, or cast of look : Spenser uses *Physiognomy*.
Phys'-i-og'-no-mist, *s.* One skilled in physiognomy : *Physiognomer* is less used.
Phys'-i-og-nom'-ic, 88 : } *a.* Pertaining to physi-
Phys'-i-og-nom'-i-cal, } ognomy ; drawn from observation of the face : the former word is used substantively in the plural, *Physiognom'ics*, to signify the signs in the countenance by which physicians judge of a patient's state of body : *Physiognom'ic* may be met with in old authors for *Physiognom'ic*.
PHYS'-I-OL'-O-GY, 87 : *s.* The doctrine of nature, but understood with a restriction to organized beings, — the science of natural organization.
Phys'-i-ol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in physiology : the older word is *Physiolog'er*.
Phys'-i-o-log'-ic, 88 : } *a.* Pertaining to physio-
Phys'-i-o-log'-i-cal, } logy.
PHYSY. Supposed to mean *Fusc*, which see. [Locke.]
PHYTIVOROUS, *fi-tiv'-d-rūs*, 163, 87, 120 : *a.* Plant-eating, feeding on plants.
PHY-TOO'-RA-PHY, (*-fēy*) *s.* Description of plants.
PHY-TOI'-O-GY, *s.* Doctrine of plants ; botany.
Phy-tol'-o-gist, *s.* A botanist.
PHY'-TO-LITE, *s.* A petrified plant.
PIACLE, *pi'-d-cl*, 101 : *s.* That which requires expiation, — an enormous crime. [Out of use.]
Pi-ac'-u-lar, 34 : } *a.* Expiatory ; that requires
Pi-ac'-u-lous, 120 : } expiation ; atrociously bad.

Pi-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* An atoning by sacrifices.
PIA-MATER, *pi'-d-mā'-ter*, *s.* (See *Dura-mater*)
PIANET = *pi'-d-nēt*, *s.* The lesser woodpecker ; in some places, the magpie.
PIANO-FORTE, *pē-ān'-d-for'-tēy*, [Ital.] *a.* A stringed instrument played by keys, so called from its capability, at will, of soft or strong expression.
Pi-a'-nist, (*pē-ā'-nist*) *s.* A performer on the piano-forte.
PIASTER, *pē-ās'-ter*, 36 : *s.* An Italian coin something under five shillings in value.
PIAZZA, *pē-āz'-zā*, 105 : *s.* A walk under a roof supported by pillars.
PIBCORN = *pi'b'-corn*, *s.* A species of pipe in Wales : in Cornish, *Pib* also signifies a pipe.
PI'-BROCH, (*pē'-bröck*) *s.* Pipe music ; also the instrument (the bagpipe) on which it is played among the highlanders of Scotland : without difference of sound, it is also spelled *Pi-brach*.
PICA = *pi'-cā*, *s.* A pie or magpie ; an appetite that pecks at or craves everything ; in printing, a moderately good-sized type, so named because it was used in printing the *Pie*, by which name the service-book was called in Catholic times, from the different colour of the text and rubric.
PICARON = *pick'-d-rōon*, 92 : *s.* A plunderer ; a pirate ; a wrecker.
To Pic-keer, 43 : *v. n.* To pillage ; to make a flying skirmish. [Obs.]
Pic-keer'-er, *s.* A plunderer. [Swift.]
PICCADILLY, *pic'-kād-il'-lēy*, 105 : *s.* A high collar or kind of ruff, which seems to have taken this name about the commencement of the reign of James I. : it was also called *Piccadil* and *Pic'caradil*. The street in London is supposed to have taken its name from this part of dress. [Obs.]
PICCAGE. — See under *Pick*, (to pierce.)
To PICK = *pick*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cull, to select, to choose, to glean ; to take up, to gather, to find industriously ; to rob ; to separate from anything useless or noxious ; to clean by gathering off gradually anything adhering : — *sex.* To eat slowly by small morsels ; to do anything nicely and leisurely.
Pick'-er, *s.* One who picks or culls ; one who hastily takes up a matter, as a quarrel or cause of quarrel.
Picked, (*pick't*, 114, 143) *part.* Selected, culled ; robbed : in old authors, *spruce* : see also under *To Pick*, (to pierce.)
Pick'-ed-ness, *s.* Foppery. [B. Jonson.]
Pick'-thick, 158 : *s.* An officious person.
Pick'-pock-et, *Pick'-purse*, *s.* One who privately robs from the person : hence the verb *To Pick'-pocket*.
Pick'-nick, *s.* — See *Pic-nic*.
To PICK = *pick*, *v. a.* To pitch or cast. [Shaks.]
Pick'-a-pack, } *ad.* Pitched in manner of a pack :
Pick'-a-back, } or pitched on the back.
To PICK = *pick*, *v. a.* To pierce, to strike with a pointed instrument ; to strike with bill or beak ; to open as a lock, by a pointed instrument ; to mark with streaks or dots by a point or a pointed brush. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.
Pick, *s.* A sharp-pointed iron tool ; a toothpick ; that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil ; that which requires to be picked out, as foul matter in type ; that by which one is pricked or pierced in a figurative sense, now, by the adoption of the correspondent French word, called a *pique*.
Pick'-ed, *a.* Sharp, pointed ; *Picked out*, relieved by stripes of a different colour ; smart, spruce : this may be derived from the present sense, but perhaps from *To Pick*, in the sense of to cull, under which, with *Pickedness*, it is also placed.
Pick'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being pointed.
PICK'-AXE, 188 : *s.* An axe with a sharp point.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels : gāt'-wāy : chāp'-mān : pā-pā' : lāw : gōd' : j'w, *i. e.* *few*, 55 : a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

Pic'-sAGE, s. Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

Pic'-KET, s. In fortification, a sharp stake; hence, a guard placed before an army to give notice of an enemy's approach.

To Pic'-ket, v. a. To place pickets; to station as a picket.

Pick'-LOCK, s. An instrument by which locks are opened without a key; also, a person who picks locks.

Pick'-TOOTH, s. A point to clean the teeth with.

PICKAPACK, PICKABACK.—See under **To Pick**, (to pitch.)

PICKED, PICKEDNESS, &c.—See under **To Pick**, (to cull.)

PICKED, PICKED-OUT, PICKEDNESS, PICKAXE.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

To PICKEER, &c.—See with **Picaron**.

PICKEREL=pick'-ér-él, *s.* A small pike.

Pick'-er-el-weed', s. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKET, To PICKET.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

PICKLE, pic'-kl, 101: s. Any kind of salt or acid liquor in which flesh or vegetables are preserved; the substance pickled; in ridicule, a condition or state; with a different etymology, and otherwise written *Pyckle* and *Fightle*, this word is used in some places to signify a small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, called also in some counties a *Pingle*.

To Pic'-kle, v. a. To preserve in pickle; figuratively, to imbue highly with anything bad.

Pic'-kle-her'-ring, s. A salted herring; also applied formerly as the name of a merry-andrew.

PICKLOCK, PICKTOOTH.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

PICKPOCKET, &c., PICKTHANK.—See under **To Pick**, (to cull.)

PIC'-NIC=pick'-nick, *s.* (Compare **To Pick**, in the sense of *to cull*.) An entertainment in which each person contributes his share to the general table.

PICO, pē'-cō, [Span.] 170: s. Peak, point. [Bentley.]

PICROMEL=pick'-rō-mél, 92: *s.* That which is bitter and sweet,—applied as the name of the chemical principle peculiar to the bile.

Pic'-RO-LITE, s. Bitter-stone, or stone of liver colour,—a carbonate of magnesia.

Pic'-RO-TOX-IN, s. The bitter and poisonous principle of the cocculus indicus.

PICT=pick't, *s.* Something painted,—a painted person, but particularly one of the colony of Scythians or Germans who anciently settled in Scotland, so called because they painted their naked bodies.

Pic'-TO-RIAL, 90, 47: a. Pertaining to a painter or painting; produced by a painter.

Pic'-TURE, (colloq. pick'-ch'oor, 147) s. A painted representation of persons or things: Spenser uses *Pic'tural*: less commonly, the art or science of painting; derivatively, a representation by words, any representation.

To Pic'-ture, v. a. To represent by painting; to represent as by painting.

Pic'-tu-er, s. A painter. [Fuller. Bp. Hall.]

Pic'-tu-req-ue', 189: a. and s. Having that peculiar kind of beauty, natural or artificial, which is agreeable in a picture; striking the mind with great power or pleasure by the grouping or disposition of objects of vision, or by painting to the imagination any circumstance or event with the liveliness of nature.—*s.* Picturesque assemblages in the abstract.

Pic'-tu-req-ue'-ness, s. Quality of being picturesque.

To PIDDLE, pid'-dl, 101: v. a. To attend to small parts rather than the main, perhaps the same as *To Peddle*; to pick at table, to feed squeamishly: this word is now scarcely used, except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

Pid'-dler, 36: s. One busy about minute things; one that eats squeamishly. [Obsolescent.]

PIE=py, 5: *s.* Any crust baked with something in it.

PIE=pī, *s.* The magpie, a party-coloured bird; the service-book of old Catholic times, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubric; printers' type when the different letters are mingled and require re-distribution.

Pied, (pidē) a. Party-coloured, variegated.

Pied'-ness, s. Diversity of colour.

Pie'-bald, (-bāwd, 112) a. Diversified in colour.

PIECE=pēce, 103: *s.* A fragment or part; a quantity; a coin or single piece of money; a single piece of fire-arms or ordnance; and in the same manner the word is liable to be applied to any single thing with reference to that of which it is deemed a part, as a piece of painting, of composition, &c., and also liable to retain the same particular sense after the defining phrase is dropped: so in contempt, a piece of a lawyer means a smatterer: it was once applied to a woman without contempt, probably in the sense of a piece of beauty: with a different etymology, Spenser uses it for a castle, a building: *A-piece*, to each: *Of a piece with*, the same with the rest.

To Piece, v. a. and n. To enlarge by putting a piece; to patch; to join: *To piece out*, to increase by additional pieces:—*seu.* To join, to coalesce.

Pie'-cer, s. One that pieces; a patcher.

Piece'-less, a. Whole, not in separate pieces.

Piece'-meal, ad. a. and s. In pieces, in fragments:—*adj.* Single; separate; divided:—*s.* [Obs.] A fragment.

Piece'-mealed, a. Divided into small pieces.

PIED, &c.—See under **Pie**, (magpie.)

PIELED, pēld, 103, 114: a. Peeled, as to the hair, bald, bare. [Shaks.]

PIEPOWDER=pie'-pow-der, *s.* A court in fairs for redress of grievances and disorders with the utmost speed of justice, or while the dust was yet on the feet of the parties: literally, *foot-dusty court*: custom has made the word quite English as to its pronunciation.

PIER, pēr, 103: s. A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised; a mole projecting into the sea to break the force of the waves and assist disembarkation; that part of the wall of a house which is between the windows, as the pier of a bridge between the arches.

Pier'-age, s. Toll for using a marine pier.

Pier'-glass, s. A glass between the windows.

Pier'-ta-ble, s. A table fixed between windows.

To PIERCE, pērcē, 103, 43: v. a. and n. To penetrate, to enter; to touch the passions, to affect:—*seu.* To make way by force into or through anything; to affect; to dive as into a secret.

Pier'-cer, s. He or that which pierces.

Pier'-cing, a. and s. Penetrating; affecting:—*s.* A penetrating.

Pier'-cing-ly, ad. Sharply.

Pier'-cing-ness, s. Power of piercing.

Pierce'-a-ble, a. That may be penetrated.

PIETY, pi'-ē-tēy, 105: s. (See **Pious**, &c., for the other relations of this word.) The sense of dependence on a supreme being, producing habitual reverence, and a disposition to know and to obey his laws: duty to parents, or to those in superior relation, but in this sense it generally takes a qualifying word, as *filial piety*.

Pi'-E-TIST, s. One of a sect that sprung up in the latter part of the 17th century, that professed great strictness of life, and despised learning and ecclesiastical polity.

Pi'-e-tism, 158: s. The doctrine and practice of the Pietists.

PIEZOMETER=pi'-ēz-ōm'-ē-ter, *s.* A measurer of pressure,—an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water.

PIG=pig, *s.* A young sow or boar; a separated mass of unforged metal, about 250 lb., so called be-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thān, 166: thēn, 166.

cause any larger mass of lead or iron melted from the ore is called *sow-metal*.

To Pig, *v. n.* To bring forth pigs, to farrow; to live or huddle as pigs.

Pig—The compounds are *Pig'-nut*, (earth-nut;) *Pig'-headed*, (large-headed, stupid;) *Pig'-sty*, (place for pigs;) *Pig'-tail*, (the hair tied with a ribbon so as to resemble a pig's tail; also tobacco twisted so as to have a similar resemblance;) *Pig'-widgion*, (a fairy; a cant word for anything very small;) &c.

PIGEON, *pidjé-on*, 146, 18: *s.* A bird of many species, often bred (tame) in a cote, or covered house with divisions in it;—*To Pigeon* is a cant word for to pluck, to fleece, to strip of money by the arts of gambling.

Pig—The compounds are *Pig'-con-breaded*, (having a breast which becomes prominent down the middle;) *Pig'-con-foot*, (a herb;) *Pig'-con-hearted*, (stupid;) *Pig'-con-house*, (a dove-cote;) *Pig'-con-holes*, (the holes in a dove-cote; also an old English game, so called from the arches in the machine through which a ball was rolled;) *Pig'-con-his'ered*, (soft in temper;) *Pig'-con-pea*, (a plant;) &c.

PIGGIN, *pig'-guin*, 77: *s.* A small wooden vessel.

PIG-HEADED.—See under *Pig*.

PIGHT, *pít*, 115, 162. The obsolete *pret.* and part of *To Pitch*: Pitched.

To PIGHT, *píte*, *v. a.* To pierce. [Obs.]

PIGMEAN.—See *Pygmean* under *Pygmy*.

PIGMENT=*pig'-mènt*, *s.* Paint or colour to be laid on some substance.

PIGMY.—See *Pygmy*.

PIGNORATIVE, *pig'-nò-rā-tív*, 105: *a.* Pledging, pawning.

Pig'-no-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of pledging.

PIGNOT, PIGTAIL, PIGWIDGION.—See *Pig*.

PIGSNEY, *pigz'-néy*, 143: *s.* An old word of endearment: the etymology is in question; Todd says the original was *pig's-eye*.

PIKE=*píke*, *s.* The name of a fish.

PIKE=*píke*, *s.* Something pointed; hence the previous word, the snout of the pike being sharp; a lance used by foot-soldiers; a fork used in husbandry; a peak; one of the two iron springs for fastening the work to a turning-lathe.

Piked, 143: *a.* Ending in a point.

Pike—The compounds are *Pike'-man*, *Pike'-staff*, &c.

PILASTER, *pé-lás'-ter*, 105, 36: *s.* (Compare *Pile* and *Pillar*.) A square column set within a wall, and showing only a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCH=*píltch*, *s.* A cloak; a furred gown.

Pilch'-er, *s.* The same as *Pilch*:—See also *Pilchard*.

PILCHARD=*píltch'-ard*, *s.* A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder: also called *Pilcher*.

PILE=*píle*, *s.* A heap, an accumulation; a heap of things to be burned; a heap of balls; a heap formed by the art of a builder,—an edifice; an accumulation of blood forming a tumor in the fundement,—in the plural, *piles* or hemorrhoids.

To Pile, *v. a.* To heap, to coacervate; to fill with something heaped.

Pí'-ler, *s.* One who accumulates.

Pile'-ment, *s.* Accumulation. [Bp. Hall]

Pile'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A herb deemed medicinal.

PILE=*píle*, *s.* A pale, a stake, but particularly a stake driven into the earth for the support of a superstructure.

Pile'-worm, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A worm found in piles.

PILE=*píle*, *s.* The head of an arrow.

PILE=*píle*, *s.* A hair; hence, hairy surface, nap.

Pí'-lous, 120: *a.* Hairy: *Pi'-lose*' (152) is the same.

Pí'-lous'-ty, 92: *s.* Hairiness.

PILE=*píle*, *s.* One side of a coin, the cross being the other: it is doubtful what the pile so applied originally was,—an arrow, a pillar, or a hat.

PILEATED=*pí'-lè-d'*, *a.* Having the form of a cover or hat.

PILEMENT, PILER, PILES, PILEWORT.—See *Pile*, (a heap.)

PILEWORM.—See *Pile*, (a pale.)

To PILFER=*pílf'-er*, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To steal in small quantities;—*act.* To steal by petty robbery.

Pílf'-er-er, *s.* One that pilfers.

Pílf'-er-ing, *Pílf'-er-y*, *s.* Petty theft.

Pílf'-er-ing-ly, *ad.* With petty theft.

PILGARLICK.—See under *To Pill*, (to peel.)

PILGRIM=*pílf'-grim*, *s.* (Compare *Peregrine*.) A traveller, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To Pílf'-grim, *v. n.* To wander or ramble. [Unusual.]

B. Jonson uses *To Pilgrimize*.

Pílf'-grim-age, *s.* A long journey; travel on account of devotion: Shakespeare often uses it for time idly and somely spent.

PILL=*píl*, 155: *s.* Medicine made up into a little ball; (compare *Bolus*;) anything nauseous.

To Pill, *v. a.* To dose with pills.

To PILL=*píl*, *v. a.* and *n.* To peel, to take off the rind; hence, to strip, to rob, to plunder, [Shaks. Dryden:]—*new.* To lose the peel or outside; to commit robbery, [Bible. L'Estrange.]

Pílf'-er, *s.* Robber; hence, *Pílf'-er-y*, Robbery. [Obs.]

Pil-gar'-lick, or **Pilled-gar'-lick**, *s.* Literally, a peeled garlick, applied to a person whose hair had come off through a disease; also to one deserted as garlick when garlick had become unfashionable.

Pílf'-lage, 99: *s.* Plunder, spoil; act of plundering.

To Pílf'-lage, *v. a.* To plunder, to spoil.

Pílf'-la-ger, 2: *s.* A plunderer, an open robber.

PILLAR=*pílf'-lar*, 34: *s.* (Compare *Pile*, a heap.) A column; anything that supports or maintains.

Pílf'-lared, (-lard, 114) *a.* Supported by columns.

PILLAU=*pílf'-láu*, *s.* A common Turkish dish made of rice and mutton fat.

PILLER, PILLERY.—See under *To Pill*.

PILLION, *pílf'-yón*, 146: *s.* A cushion for a woman to ride behind a person on horseback; a pad as part of a saddle; a low saddle.

PILLORY, *pílf'-lór-éy*, 105: *s.* A frame on a pillar with holes and movable boards, through which the head and hands of a criminal were placed.

To Pílf'-lor-y, *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, *pílf'-lò*, 125: *s.* A bag of feathers or something soft laid under the head to sleep on; anything that supports something laid on it.

To Pílf'-low, *v. a.* To rest or place on a pillow.

Pílf'-low-case, (-cace, 152) *s.* The cover of a pillow, which old authors also call a *pillowbier* or *bear*.

PILOISITY, &c., **PILOUS**.—See under *Pile*, (a hair.)

PILOT=*pí'-lòt*, *s.* One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where the navigation requires local knowledge.

To Pí'-lot, *v. a.* To steer; to direct as a pilot.

Pí'-lot-age, 99: *s.* Pilot's skill; knowledge of country: (in old authors, *Pílotism* and *Pílotry*;) hire of a pilot.

PILSER=*pílf'-cer*, *s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. [Ainsworth.]

PIMENTA, *pé-mén'-td*, *s.* A spice; Jamaica pepper, or all-spice: it is also written *Pimento*.

Pí'-ment, *s.* Spiced wine. [Chaucer.]

PIMP=*pímp*, *s.* One who provides for the lust of another,—a procurer, a pander.

To Pímp, *v. n.* To pander, to procure as a pimp.

PIMPERNEL=*pímp'-per-nél*, *s.* A plant.

PIMPING=*pímp'-ing*, *a.* Little, petty.

PIMPLE=*pímp'-pl*, 101: *s.* A small red pustule.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *muté*, 171.

Pim'-pled, 114: *a.* Full of pimples.

PIN=pin, *s.* A short pointed piece of wire with a head; also, from its use in fastening dress, any thing driven to hold parts together; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the central part; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings, and from this sense, in old low language, a note or strain; hence, also, any thing inconsiderable or of little value; likewise, from its oblong shape, a cylindrical roller; and from the pain of puncture, an inflammation in the membrane of the eye; a noxious humor in a hawk's foot.

To PIN, *v. a.* To fasten with pins; to fasten generally; hence it is often confounded with To Pen.

Pin'-ner, *s.* One that pins; a pinnaker; a lappet requiring to be pinned; anciently, a pounder of cattle.

Pin'-tle, 101: *s.* A little pin; in artillery, a long iron bolt.

Pin'-case, (-cāse, 152) *s.* Case for pins.

Pin'-cush-ion, (-cōsh-ūn, 117, 146) *s.* A cushion to keep pins in.

Pin'-dust, *s.* Metal dust in a pin manufactory.

Pin'-feath-er, (-fēth-er) *s.* A feather from its size assimilated to a pin.

Pinfold, Pingle.—See lower in the class.

Pin'-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

Pin'-ma-ker, *s.* One who makes pins.

Pin'-mon-ey, (-mūn-ēy, 116) *s.* Money allowed a wife as for pins, that is, for her private expenses.

PIN'-FOLD, (-fōld, 116) *s.* A place where beasts are pinned in, or penned; see the verb.

Pin'-gle, 158, 101: *s.* A small close. [Obs.]

Pin'-nage, *s.* Poundage of cattle.

PINASTER=pin'-ās-ter, *s.* The wild pine.

PINCERS, pin'-cerz, 143: *s. pl.* Pinchers, which see in the ensuing class.

To PINCH=pintch, *v. a.* and *n.* To squeeze between two sharp points, or between hard bodies, as between the fingers, the teeth, or the parts of some utensil; in derivative senses, to galling; to gripe or straiten; to press, to drive to difficulties; to distress; to try thoroughly; to press out what is contained within.—*new.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to spare, to be frugal.

Pinch, *s.* A painful squeeze, as with the fingers; as much as can be pinched up by the fingers: oppression, distress, difficulty; in these figurative applications it is become inelegant.

Pinch'-ers, *s. pl.* An instrument by which any thing is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail; or kept fast for some operation: it is commonly spelled *Pincers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *Pinchers*; yet the identical meaning of the words generally produces this effect:—why not always write the word as coming from the verb?

Pinch'-flat, Pinch'-pen-ny, *s.* A miser.

PINCHBECK=pintch'-bēck, *s.* A mixed gold-coloured metal, so called from the name of the inventor.

PINCASE, &c., PINDUST.—See under Pin.

PINDARIC=pin'-dār-ick, *a.* and *s.* After the style of Pindar:—*s.* An irregular ode.

PINE=pīne, *s.* A tree of many species, some of them furnishing timber of the most valuable kind.

Pi'-ny, *a.* Abounding with pine trees.

PINE-APPLE, 101: *s.* The ananias, so called from its resemblance in shape to the cone of a pine: it is sometimes called a pine simply; but being without the least natural relationship to the tree, its own tree must always be called a *pine-apple tree*.

Pi'-ner-y, *s.* Place where pine-apples are raised.

Pi'-ne-al, *a.* Resembling a pine-apple, the epithet of a gland about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle of the brain, considered by Des Cartes as the seat of the soul.

To PINE=pīne, *v. n.* and *a.* To languish, to wear

away with any kind of misery:—*act.* To wear out; to grieve for.

Pine, *s.* Wo, pain, penury, misery. [Pope.]

Pine'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of wo. [Bp. Hall.]

PINEAL, PINERY.—See with Pine, (a tree.)

PINFATHERED, PINFOLD, PINGLE, &c.—See under Pin.

PINGUID ping'-gwīd, 158, 145: *a.* Fat, unctuous: *Pin'-guē-do*, (*s.*) fat immediately under the skin.

PINION, pin'-yōn, 90: *s.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare uses it for a feather or quill of the wing; the whole wing; the tooth of a smaller wheel answering to that of a larger, that which serves to bind the arms, allusively to a bird whose pinions are bound,—a fetter for the arms.

To Pin'-ion, *v. a.* To confine or bind as the wings; to disable the pinion; to confine by blinding the arms or elbows; less properly, to bind generally.

Pin'-ioned, (-yūnd, 114) *a.* Furnished with wings.

PINK=pingk, 158: *s.* Primarily, a little eye; also, because the notions and the words happen partially to resemble, something pointed or peaked; specially, a flower with marks as of a little eye; a little fish, the minnow; figuratively, the point or summit of excellence:—See also lower.

To Pink, *v. a.* and *n.* To work in eyelet holes; to make a puncture in:—*new.* To make the eye small by partially closing it; to wink.

~~new~~ The compounds, as regards the foregoing senses, are *Pink'-eyed*, (having small eyes); *Pink'-needle*, (a shepherd's bodkin); *Pink'-sterned*, (having a narrow stern.) &c.

PINK, *a.* and *s.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink:—*s.* A light crimson colour, such as the flower frequently bears.

PINMAKER, PINMONEY.—See under Pin.

PINNACE=pin'-nāce, 99: *s.* A small light vessel using sails and oars, at present generally understood as one of the boats of a ship of war.

PINNACLE, pin'-nd-cl, 101: *s.* A turret above the rest of the building; a high spring point.

To Pin'-na-cle, *v. a.* To furnish with pinnacles.

PINNAGE, PINNER.—See under Pin.

PINNATED=pin'-nd-tēd, *a.* Formed like a wing: Compare Pennated. [Botany.]

Pin'-na-ti-fid', *a.* Feather-cleft. [Botany.]

Pin'-na-ti-ped', *a.* Fin-footed.

Pin'-nu-late, *a.* Subdivided: applied to a leaf.

PINNOCK=pin'-nōck, *s.* The tom-tit.

PINT, pint, 115: *s.* Half a quart.

PINTLE.—See under Pin.

PINULE=pin'-ūle, *s.* One of the sights of an astrolabe.

PINY.—See under Pine.

PIONEER=pi'-ō-neer', *s.* One whose business is to clear the road before an army, to sink mines, and throw up works: the older form of the word was *Pioner* To Pi'-o-neer', *v. n.* To act as a pioneer; to clear the way: Spenser uses *Pioning* as if from *To Pion*.

PIONY, pi'-ō-nēy, *s.* The flower peony.

PIOUS, pi'-ūs, 120: *a.* (See Piety.) Godly, religious; careful of the duties owing to near relations, particularly the superior relations, as parents; practised under the appearance of religion.

Pi'-ous-ly, *ad.* In a pious manner.

PIP=pip, *s.* A spot, most likely a corruption of *pick*, a spot made by something *picked*; a spot on caris; the kernel of an apple:—See also under To Pip.

To PIP=pip, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a young chicken or bird, or as a fowl in pain from disease.

PIP, *s.* A disease in fowls, either a defluxion, or a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

PIPE=pipe, *s.* Any long hollow body,—a tube; hence, specially, an instrument of wind music; the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshūn, 166: thēn, 166.

organ of voice and respiration; the key or sound of the voice; a tube of baked clay for smoking tobacco; the great roll of the king's creditors in the Exchequer.

To Pipe, *v. n.* and *a.* To play upon a pipe; to emit a shrill sound, to whistle.—*act.* To play as upon a pipe.

Piped, 143: *a.* Formed with a pipe, tubular.

Pi-per, *s.* One who plays on a pipe; a very long fish like a pipe.

Pi'-ping, *a.* Whistling; also, weak, feeble, sickly, [from the voice of the sick;] hot, boiling, [from the sound of any thing that boils:] *Piping-hot*, boiling hot; fresh as from the pot. [Low, used only in language of derision.]

☞ The compounds are *Pipe-tree*, (the lilac tree;) *Pipe-fish*, (see *Piper* above,) &c.

PIPE=*pip*, *s.* A liquid measure containing two hogheads, or 504 quarts.

PIP'-KIN, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPERIN=*pip'-ér-in*, *s.* The active principle of pepper. [Chem.]

PIPPIN=*pip'-pin*, *s.* A kind of apple.

PIQUANT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PIQUE, *pék*, 104, 145: *s.* Literally, a puncture, as from something sharp; hence, a point, a punctilio; hence also, an offence taken, ill will, petty malevolence: it seems to have been used by contraction or mistake for *Pica*, a depraved appetite; a doubling of the points at piquet.

To Pique, *v. a.* and *n.* To stimulate; to kindle to emulation; with a reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value; also, to offend or irritate:—*new.* To cause irritation.

PI'-QUANT, (*pé'-kánt*) *a.* Pricking, stimulating to the taste, corporeal or mental; sharp, pungent; severe.

PI'-quant-ly, *ad.* Sharply; pungently.

PI'-quan-cy, *s.* The quality of being piquant.

PI-QUET, (*pé'-két'*) *s.* A game at cards of which the constant object is to make up a number of points.

To PIQUEER, **PIQUEERER**.—See *Pickeer*, &c.

PIRATE=*pí-rá-ti*, 45: *s.* A sea robber; a ship employed in piracy; any robber, particularly a book-seller who steals a copyright.

PI'-rate, *v. n.* and *a.* To rob on the high sea:—*act.* To take by theft or without permission.

PI-rat'-i-cal, 6: *a.* Predatory; robbing.

PI-rat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By piracy.

PI'-RA-CY, *s.* Act or practice of robbing on the sea; any robbery, particularly literary theft.

PIROGUE, *pé-rógue*, *s.* A canoe formed out of a tree; two canoes united; a sort of boat in America: it is sometimes spelled *Pi-rag'-s-a*.

PIROUETTE, *pí-róo-ét'*, [Fr.] *s.* A twirl as in dancing; hence, *To Pirouette*, to twirl.

PIRRY, *pír-réy*, 105: *s.* A rough gale. [Obs.]

PISCATORY, *pís-cá-tór-éy*, *a.* Relating to fishes.

Pis'-car-y, *s.* A privilege of fishing.

Pis-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or practice of fishing.

Pis'-ces, (*-cétz*, 101) *s. pl.* The fishes. [Astron.]

Pis'-cine, 6: *a.* Pertaining to fishes.

Pis-civ'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Fish-eating.

PISH=*pish!* *interj.* An exclamation of contempt: *Pshaw* is the same, with the addition of a vowel sound.

To Pish, *v. n.* To express contempt.

PISIFORM, *pí-sé-form*, *a.* Formed as a pea.

Pi'-so-lite, *s.* Pea-stone, occurring in globules.

PISMIRE, *píz-míre*, 151: *s.* An ant, an emmet.

To PISS, &c. ☞ Words grow indelicate not on account of what they signify, for nothing is indelicate which is not unnecessarily obtruded; but by becoming favourite and familiar terms among those who are notoriously deficient in the decencies of civilized life: hence, in a later dictionary, some words may be passed over without affectation, which, by its predecessors, were

justly deemed indispensable toward the complete use of the language.

PISSAPHALT, *pís-sá-fált*, 163, 142: *s.* Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial.

PISTACHIO, *pís-tá'-ch'ó*, 146: *s.* A kind of nut.

PISTE, *pést*, 104: *s.* The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over. [French.]

PISTIL=*pís-tíl*, *s.* The point in female flowers, adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and when perfect consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma.

Pis'-til-la''-crous, (*-shús*, 147) *a.* Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower.

Pis'-til-late, *a.* Having or consisting in a pistil.

Pis'-til-lif''-er-ous, 120: *a.* Having a pistil without stamens.

Pis'-til-la''-tion, 89: *s.*—See under *Pestle*, to which the whole class is by etymology related.

PISTOL=*pís-tól*, *s.* A small hand gun.

To Pis'-tol, *v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pis'-tol-et', *s.* A little pistol.

PISTOLE=*pís-tole'*, *s.* A gold coin of Spain, but current in other countries.

PISTON=*pís-tón*, *s.* The moving part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes,—an embolus.

PIT=*pít*, *s.* A hole made in the ground; abyss; the grave; floor of the audience part of a theatre; the area for fighting cocks; any hollow part, as the pit of the stomach, the arm-pit; a dint made by the finger; a mark made by a disease.

To Pit, *v. a.* To indent; to set in competition, as cocks in a pit.

☞ Among the compounds are *Pit-coal*; *Pit-fall*; *Pit-hole*; *Pit-man*, (the lower man in a saw-pit;) *Pit-saw*; &c.

PITAPAT=*pít'-á-pát'*, *ad.* and *s.* With a flutter:—*s.* Palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH=*pítch*, *s.* The resin of the pine inspissated.

To Pitch, *v. a.* To smear with pitch; to darken.

Pitch'-y, *a.* Smear'd with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

Pitch'-i-ness, *s.* Blackness, darkness.

☞ The compounds are *Pitch-ore*; *Pitch-stone*; &c.

To PITCH=*pítch*, *v. a.* and *n.* (*Pight*, as the pret. and part., is obsolete: from an earlier date than the times of Elizabeth it has been a regular verb.) To fix, to plant; to pave; to order regularly; to set to a key-note; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to cast:—*new.* To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice, with upon; to fix a tent.

Pitch, *s.* A point or aim for which a cast is calculated, whether low or high; Shakespeare sometimes uses it for the highest rise; size, stature; degree, rate; key-note.

Pitch'-er, *s.* He or that which pitches; an instrument to pitch in the ground in order to pierce it; a vessel from which to pitch or pour out water.

Pitch'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Declivous:—*s.* The rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship.

☞ The compounds are *Pitch-furling*. (a game;) *Pitch-fork*; *Pitch-pipe*, (a pipe to pitch the voice with;) &c.

PITCOAL, **PITFALL**, &c.—See under *Pit*.

PITEOUS, &c.—See under *Pity*.

PITH=*píth*, *s.* The soft spongy substance in the centre of plants; the marrow of animal bodies; strength, force, energy, weight, quintessence.

Pit'-less, *a.* Without pith; without force.

Pit'-y, *a.* Consisting of pith; strong, forcible.

Pit'-i-ly, *ad.* With strength, cogently.

Pit'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being pithy; strength.

PITIABLE, &c., **PITIFUL**.—See under *Pity*.

PITTANCE=*pít-tánc*, *s.* Originally, a portion of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gát'-wáy; cháp'-máu; pá-pá': lāw: gódd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *maile*, 171.

food allowed to a monk; hence, a small portion assigned or allowed.

PITUITE=pit'-ū-īc, 92, 147: *s.* Phlegm, mucus.

Pi-tu'-i-tow, 105, 120: *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

Pi-tu'-i-tar-y, 129: *a.* Conducting the phlegm.

PITY, pit'-ēy, 105: *s.* The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distress of another,—sympathy with misery, compassion; a ground or subject of pity, in which sense it is liable in familiar language to take a plural.

To Pit'-y, *v. a. and n.* To have sympathy for:—*see.* To be compassionate.

Pit'-i-er, *s.* One who pities.

Pit'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving pity.

Pit'-i-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being pitiable.

Pit'-i-ful, 117: *a.* Tender, compassionate; moving compassion, melancholy; moving contemptuous pity, palsy, despicable.

Pit'-i-ful-ly, *ad.* Compassionately; mournfully; contemptibly.

Pit'-i-ful-ness, *s.* Tenderness; despicableness.

Pit'-e-ous, 146, 147: *a.* Exciting pity, sorrowful; yielding pity, compassionate; wretched, palsy.

Pit'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

Pit'-e-ous-ness, *s.* Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

Pit'-i-less, *a.* Destitute of pity, hard-hearted.

Pit'-i-less-ly, *ad.* Without pity.

Pit'-i-less-ness, *s.* State of being pitiless.

PIVOT=piv'-ōt, *s.* A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX.—See **Pyx**.

PIZZLE, piz'-zl, 101: *s.* A name given to a part in certain male quadrupeds.

PLACABLE, plā'-cd-bl, 101: *a.* That may be appeased.

Pla'-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Placability.

Pla'-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being placable.

To Pla'-cate, *v. a.* To appease. [Unusual.]

PLACARD=pld-card', *s.* A written or printed paper posted at some place of public resort; less commonly, an edict, a declaration.

To Pla-card', *v. a.* To notify by placards.

To PLACATE.—See with Placable.

PLACE=plāce, *s.* A particular portion of space; locality; local existence; space in general; state of being; residence, seat, mansion; station, rank; order of priority; office, public employment; room, way, ground; passage in writing.

To Place, *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

Pla'-cer, *s.* One who places.

Place'-man, *s.* One who has a place or office under a government.

PLACENTA=pld-cēn'-td, *s.* The substance that connects the fetus with the womb.

Pla'-cen'-tal, *a.* Relating to the placenta.

PLAC-EN-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* The disposition of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds. [Bot.]

PLACID=plāss'-ld, *a.* (Compare Placable, &c.) Composed, undisturbed, gentle, quiet, mild.

Pla'-cid-ly, *ad.* Gently, mildly.

Pla'-cid-ness, *s.* Placidity.

Pla'-cid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of being placid,—mildness, gentleness.

PLACIT, plāss'-it, *s.* A decree, a decision, of some court or ruler.

Pla'-ci-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to pleading. [Unusual.]

PLACKET=plāck'-ē, 14: *s.* A petticoat. [Shaks.] With the same pronunciation it is also written *Plaguet*.

PLAGIARISM, plā'-jīd-riz-m, 146, 158: *s.* Literary theft; an appropriating of the literary labours of another.

Pla'-gia-ry, *a. and s.* Kidnapping. [Brown:] practising literary theft:—*s.* A literary thief: sometimes called a *plagiari*: *Plagiary* for *plagiarism* may be met with, but should be deemed a fault.

PLAGUE=plāgue, 171: *s.* A disease eminently contagious and destructive,—pestilence; state of misery; any thing troublesome and vexatious.

To Plague, *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to oppress with calamity; to trouble, to tease, to vex, to torture, to embarrass, to disturb: in the latter senses it often occurs ludicrously.

Plague'-ful, 117: *a.* Infected with the plague.

Pla'-guy, (-guy, 105) *a.* Vexatious, troublesome.

Pla'-gui-ly, *ad.* Vexatiously; greatly. [Low.]

PLAICE=plāce, 100: *s.* A flat fish.

Plaice'-mouth, *s.* A wry mouth. [B. Jon.]

PLAID, plād, 120: *s.* A striped or variegated cloth much worn by the highlanders of Scotland, where, by its different patterns, the clans are distinguished.

PLAIN=plān, *a. ad. and s.* Smooth, level, flat; (in this literal sense it is generally written *plane* in philosophical writings, as a *plane* superficies;) open, clear; evident, not obscure; void of ornament to any of the senses or to the intellect; homely; artless; simple; downright; mere, bare:—*adv.* Not obscurely; distinctly; simply:—*s.* A plane superficies, but in this abstract sense written *Plane*; level ground, open field, flat expanse; often a field of battle.

To Plain.—See **To Plane**.

Plain'-ly, *ad.* Lovely, flatly; without ornament, without gloss; sincerely; in earnest; ardently.

Plain'-ness, *s.* Levelness; openness; artlessness.

Plain-deal'-ing, *a. and s.* Honest, open:—*s.* Management void of art, sincerity.

Plain'-spo-ken, 114: *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity.

Plain-work, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Common needle-work as distinguished from embroidery.

Other compounds are, *Plain'-hearted*, *Plain'-heartedness*; *Plain'-song*, (the unvaried chant in church service, in distinction to *Prick'-song*, or variegated music sung by note;) &c.

To PLAIN=plān, *v. n.* To lament, to wail. [Milton.] Spenser uses it actively for *To complain of*.

Plain'-ing, *s.* Complaint. [Shaks.]

Plaint, *s.* Lamentation, complaint; exprobaton of injury: see lower.

Plaint'-ful, 117: *a.* Complaining. [Sidney.]

Plaint'-less, *a.* Without complaint, unrepining.

Plaint'-ive, 105: *a.* Complaining, expressing sorrow; our old authors used *Plain'iff*.

Plaint'-ive-ly, *ad.* With sorrowful expression.

Plaint'-ive-ness, *s.* Quality of expressing grief.

PLAINT, *s.* The propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing. [Law.]

Plain'-tiff, *s.* He that commences a suit, opposed to *Defendant*.

To PLAIT=plāit, *v. a.* (Compare **To Flat**.) To fold, to double, as cloth; less commonly in modern use, to weave, to braid, to entangle, to involve; which senses are now more commonly expressed by *To Plat*.

Plait, *s.* (Often wrongly pronounced *Plat*.) A fold, a double, particularly of cloth.

Plait'-er, *s.* One that plait.

PLAN=plān, *s.* Strictly, the representation of something on a *plane*, as the ichnography of a building; scheme, generally; project detailed.

To Plan, *v. a.* To scheme, to devise.

Plan'-ner, *s.* One who forms plans.

PLANARY.—See under **Plane**.

To PLANCH=plāntch, 11: *v. a.* To plank; to patch.

The vowel in this word and its relations was originally the digraph *ax*, and the pronunciation correspondent.—See Prin. 122. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Planch'-ed, *a.* Made of boards. [Shaks.]

Planch'-er, *s.* A floor of boards. [Obs. or local.]

Planch'-ing, *s.* The laying of floors; flooring.

PLANE=plāin, *s.* A level superficies.—See also as mentioned with the verb.

To Plane, *v. a.* To level, to smooth, to free from inequalities: hence, a *plane*, a carpenter's tool; and hence, *To plane*, to make smooth by using a plane.

Pla'-net, *s.* One who smooths with a plane.

Pla'-nar-y, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

Plane'-tree.—See lower in the class.

See Planet, &c., in the next class.

To Plan'-ish.—See lower in the class.

PLA'-NO-CON'-CAVE, 158: *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

PLA'-NO-CON'-ICAL, 105: *a.* Flat on one side, and conical on the other.

PLA'-NO-CON'-VEX, 188: *a.* Flat on one side, and convex on the other.

PLA'-NO-HOR'-I-ZON'-TAL, *a.* Having a level, horizontal surface or position.

PLA'-NO-SU'-BU-LATE, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped,—a term in botany.

To PLAN'-ISH, *v. a.* To make smooth, to polish.

PLAN-IM'-ET-RY, 87: *s.* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plan'-im-et'-ri-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to planimetry.

PLAN'-I-SPHERE, (-sfrē, 163) *s.* A sphere projected on a plane.

PLAN'-I-PO'-LI-OUS, *a.* An epithet in botany applied to flowers when made up of leaves set together in circular rows round a centre, and so extending from it.

Plan'-i-pet'-a-lous, 120: *a.* Flat-leaved.

PLANE'-TREE, *s.* A large tree so named from the spreading of its branches.

PLANET=plān'-ēt, 14: *s.* Literally, that which wanders,—a celestial body which revolves about another.

Plan'-et-ed, *a.* Belonging to planets. [Young.]

Plan'-et-ar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the planets; under the dominion of a planet; produced by the planets; erratic as a planet: Brown and some other old writers used *Planetical*.

Plan'-et-a'-ri-um, 90, 41: *s.* An astronomical machine which exhibits the motions of the planets.

Plan'-et-struck, *a.* Blasted; amazed.

PLANK, plāngk, 158: *s.* A broad piece of timber, generally understood as thicker than a board.

To Plank, *v. a.* To cover with planks.

PLANNER.—See under Plan.

PLANO-CONCAVE, &c.—See under Plane.

PLANT=plānt, 11: *s.* The sole of the foot.

PLANT'-AIN, 99: *s.* A herb, said to be so named from its resemblance to the sole of the foot; also a tree in the West Indies.

PLANT=plānt, 11: *s.* An organized being destitute of sensation; any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production; in a special sense, a sapling.

To Plant, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into the ground in order to grow,—to set; to procreate, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish; to fill or adorn with something planted; to direct, as a cannon:—*new*. To perform the act of planting.

Plant'-ed, *part. a.* Set: Shakspeare uses it to signify settled, well-grounded.

Plant'-er, *s.* One who plants or cultivates, specially in the West Indies.

Plant'-ing, *s.* Plantation; something planted.

Plant'-age, *s.* A herb, [Shaks.] herbage.

Plant'-al, *a.* Belonging to plants. [Glanvil.]

Plant'-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of planting; place planted; figuratively, a colony.

PLANT'-I-CLE, 101: *s.* A young plant, [Darwin:] a plant in embryo, otherwise a *Plantule*.

PLANT'-AIN, *s.* A herb; a West Indian tree; but see under Plant, the sole of the foot.

PLANT'-CANE, *s.* Sugar-cane from the seed.

PLANT'-LOUSE, 152: *s.* An insect that infests plants.

PLANXTY, plāngks'-tēy, 158, 154, 105: *s.* An Irish dance.

PLASH=plāsh, *s.* A pond, a puddle.

Plash'-y, *a.* Filled with puddles, watery.

To PLASH, *v. a.* To make a noise by moving or disturbing water; more commonly, to splash.

To PLASH=plāsh, *v. a.* To splice or interweave with reference to branches of trees. [Evelyn.]

Plash, *s.* Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. [Mortimer.]

PLASM, plāzm, 158: *s.* A mould, a matrix in which something is formed.

Plas'-mat'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Plastic. [More.]

PLAS'-TIC, 88: } *a.* Having power to give form.

PLAS'-TER, *s.* A substance used in moulding or forming figures, generally a species of gypsum reduced to a paste; also a composition of lime, water, and other things, with which walls are overlaid.—See also lower.

To Plas'-ter, *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster; to smooth over.—See lower.

Plas'-ter-er, *s.* He whose trade is to plaster walls.

Plas'-ter-ing, *s.* Work done by a plasterer.

Plas'-ter-stone, *s.* Gypsum used for making plaster.

PLAS'-TER, *s.* A glutinous or adhesive salve used for healing wounds.

To Plas'-ter, *v. a.* To cover with a medicinal plaster.

PLASTRON=plās'-trōn, *s.* (Compare To Plash, to splice; and To Plat.) Leather or other substance forming a *texture* for the breast, which a fencing-master uses for a protection while teaching.

To PLAT=plāt, *v. a.* (Compare To Plait.) To weave, to make by texture.

Plat, *s.* Work formed by plating.

Plat'-ter, *s.* One who plats.—See also in the next class.

PLAT=plāt, *a. adv.* and *s.* (Compare Plane.) Primarily, flat, level, plain; hence, plain in a figurative sense; [Obs.]—*adv.* Plainly; smoothly; downright: [Obs.]—*s.* A smooth or level portion of ground, otherwise called a *plot*.

Plat'-band, *s.* A border of flowers generally encircling a plat; hence, a border.

Plat'-form, *s.* A level formed by contrivance; hence, the ichnography of an intended building; a scheme: a plan: a flat floor of wood or stone raised above the ground; a flat floor generally.

Plat'-ane, 99: *s.* The plane-tree, so called from its broad leaves.

PLATE, *s.* A flat or extended piece of metal; armour in flat pieces distinguished from mail; an almost flat vessel from which provisions are eaten at table: the metal out of which plate of various kinds is usually made; hence, the Spanish name for wrought silver.—See the next class.

To Plate, *v. a.* To arm with plate armour; to beat into thin flat pieces.—See also in the next class.

PLA'-TEAU', (plā-tō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

PLAT'-TER, *s.* A large shallow dish.

PLAT'-EN, *s.* The *plate* or flat part of a printing press.

PLAT'-Y-PUS, *s.* A flat-footed quadruped of New Holland, with a mouth like a duck's bill.

PLATE=plātē, *s.* Wrought silver: (see Plate in the previous class;) something made of silver.

To Plate, *v. a.* To cover or overlay with a thin coating or wash of silver, as *To gild* is to cover with a

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāi'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

coating of gold: "To *plate* sin with gold," as used by Shakespeare, is, to cover sin with plates of gold: compare *Plate* in the previous class.

Pla'-ting, *s.* The art of covering with a coating of silver; a coating of silver.

PLAT'-I-MA, 92, 105, 98: *s.* A silver-coloured metal, heavier than gold, discovered in Peru, and first made known in Europe about 1750; also called *Plat'inum*.

PLATONISM, plā'-tō-nizm, *s.* The philosophy of Plato, of which the leading doctrine, however it may be denied by some modern commentators, is the independence of God or spirit and matter, as the two distinct eternal principles by which all things exist; the one operating formatively on the other, but not creatively.

Pla'-to-nist, *s.* One who adheres to Platonism.

To Pla'-to-nize, *v. a.* To think with or as Plato.

Pla-ton'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the philosophy,
Pla-ton'-ic-al, } opinions, or school of Plato:
Platonic love is a love between the sexes wholly spiritual, or unmix'd with carnal desires: *Platonic year* is the period which, by the precession of the equinoxes, will bring the stars and constellations to their former places with respect to the equinoxes, generally calculated at about 250,000 years.

PLATOON=plā'-tōon', *s.* A body of soldiers compact as a *ball*,—a small square body of musketeers, who strengthen the angle of a larger square, or a body for any purpose separate from the main body.

PLATTER.—See under *To Plat*, and with *Plate* under *Plat*.—See **PLATYPUS** under *Plat*.

PLAUDIT=plāw'-dīt, *s.* Applause: the original word is *Plau'-dī-te*, which old authors sometimes use.

Plau'-dī-tor-y, *a.* Commending by applause.

Plau'-sive, (-cīv, 152) *a.* Applauding: in Shakespeare, and others of his day, plausible.

PLAU'-SI-BLE, (plāw'-zē-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* That gains approbation; hence the usual meaning, superficially pleasing, specious, popular.

Plau'-sibly, *ad.* With fair show, speciously; among old authors, with applause.

Plau'-sible-ness, *s.* Plausibility.

Plau'-sibil'-i-ty, *s.* Speciousness.

To PLAY=plāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To sport, to frolic, to act not in the way of a task, but for pleasure: hence, to act or operate with ease, or as the easy effect of nature, of skill, or contrivance; to act as if for sport, though to the suffering or injury of another, often followed by *upon* or *with*; to wanton; to game; to trick; to perform.—*act.* To put in operation; to use an instrument of music; to act, to perform.

Play, *s.* Occupation for delight or amusement; a comedy or tragedy acted for amusement, and hence, a literary work in a dramatic form; a game; game or contest for a stake; practice in any contest; action; manner of action; irregular action; room for action, swing; act of touching an instrument; jest, not earnest.

Play'-er, 36: *s.* One that plays; hence many special senses,—an actor, a gamester, a musician, &c.

Play'-ful, 117: *a.* Sportive; full of levity.

Play'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sportive manner.

Play'-ful-ness, *s.* Sportiveness.

Play'-some, 107: *a.* Playful [Obs. or Poet.]

Play'-some-ness, *s.* Playfulness.

Other compounds are *Play'-bill*, (printed notice of a play); *Play'-book*; *Play'-day*, or *Play'-ing-day*; *Play'-debt*, (debt contracted by gaming); *Play'-follow*, in ancient writers *Play'-fers*; *Play'-game*; *Play'-house*, (theatre); *Play'-male*; *Play'-pleasure*, (idle amusement, a word used by Bacon); *Play'-thing*; *Play'-wright*, (a maker of dramas, in contempt); &c.

PLEA=plē, *s.* That which is alleged in support of a demand; an allegation; an apology, an excuse; the act or form of pleading in a court of law.

To PLEAD, *v. n.* and *a.* To offer pleas or allegations as arguments for or against something; to argue before

a court of justice; to be offered as a plea.—*act.* To allege in pleading or argument; to defend, to discuss; to offer as an excuse.

Plead'-er, *s.* One who speaks for or against; specially, one who argues in a court of justice.

Plead'-ing, *s.* Act or form of a plea: in the plural, mutual alterations of plaintiff and defendant.

Plead'-a-ble, *a.* That may be pleaded.

To PLEACH=plēch, *v. a.* To bend; to plat, to interweave. [Shaks.]

PLEASANCE, PLEASANT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PLEASE=plēze, 103, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To delight, to gratify; to satisfy: *To be pleased in*, to take pleasure in: *To be pleased with*, to approve: *To be pleased*, (as an expression of ceremony,) to like:—*new.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to condescend.

Pleas'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a way to be delighted.

Pleas'-er, *s.* One that courts favour.

Pleas'-ing, *a.* Giving pleasure; gaining approval.

Pleas'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a pleasing manner.

Pleas'-ing-ness, *s.* Quality of being pleasing.

Pleas'-man, *s.* A pick-thank. [Shaks.]

PLEAS'-ANT, (plēz'-ānt, 120, 151, 12) *a.* Pleasing, agreeable; cheerful, gay; fitted to raise mirth.

Pleas'-ant-ly, *ad.* Giving delight; gaily, merrily; lightly, ludicrously.

Pleas'-ant-ness, *s.* Delightfulness; gayety.

Pleas'-ance, *s.* Pleasantry. [Obs.]

Pleas'-ant-ry, *s.* Gayety, merriment; sprightly saying; lively talk.

PLEAS'-URE, (plēzh'-oor, 120, 147) *s.* Gratification of the senses, or of the mind; some enjoyment or delight lasting for a time and then ceasing; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice.

To Pleas'-ure, *v. a.* To give pleasure to.—[Supported by good authority, but not elegant.]

Pleas'-u-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Delightful.

Pleas'-u-ra-bly, *ad.* With pleasure.

Pleas'-u-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of giving pleasure.

Pleas'-ure-ful, *a.* Pleasant. [Obs.]

Pleas'-u-rist, *s.* One devoted to pleasure. [Brown.]

The compounds are *Pleas'-ure-boat*; *Pleas'-ure-carriage*; *Pleas'-ure-ground*; &c.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yān, *s.* and *a.* One of the common people.—*adj.* Belonging to the common people; popular; vulgar, low, common; old authors formed from this a collective noun *Plē-be'-iance*, (commonalty,) which is no longer used. *Plēbe'-ianism* and *Plēbe'-ity*, for vulgarity, are scarcely authorized.

PLEDGE=plēdž, *s.* Something put in pawn; a gage, a surety, a hostage; a health in drinking.

To Pledge, *v. a.* To deposit in pawn; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink by a pledge, which pledge was originally a proof, by drinking first, that the liquor was not poisoned; or a promise that no dagger should be lifted against the drinker while off his guard: the pledge thus at first understood being subsequently interpreted as a warranty of hearty good will.

Pled'-ger, *s.* One who offers a pledge; one who drinks to, or drinks in return to another.

PLEDGET=plēdž'-gēt, 14: *s.* A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plē'-yādz, 146, 143: *s. pl.* The seven stars, a northern constellation: the uncontracted classical word is *Pleides*, (plē'-yād'-ēz, 101.)

PLENAL=plē'-nāl, *a.* Full, complete. [B. & Fl.]

Ple'-nar-y, *a.* and *s.* Full, entire, complete:—*s.* Decisive procedure, a law term.

Ple'-nar-i-ly, *ad.* Fully, completely.

Ple'-nar-i-ness, *s.* Fullness, completeness.

Ple'-num, *s.* Fullness of matter in space. [Lat.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: kish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166

Plen'-nist, *s.* One that holds all space to be full of matter.

To PLEN'-ISH, *v. a.* To fill. [Reeve, 1657.]

Plen'-ar-ty, *s.* State of a benefice when occupied.

Plen'-i-tude, *s.* Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion; exuberance; completeness.

Plen'-i-lune, 109: *s.* A full moon. [Pedantic.]

Plen'-i-lu'-nar-y, *a.* Relating to the full moon. [Brown.]

Plen'-ip'-o-tence, *s.* Fulness of power.

Plen'-ip'-o-tent, *a.* Invested with full power.

Plen'-i-po-ten'-ti-ar-y, (-sh'är-ty, 147, 105) *s.* and *a.* A negotiator invested with full power:—*adj.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

PLEN'-TE-ous, &c.—See lower in the class.

PLEN'-TY, 105: *s.* Fulness, abundance, a quantity more than enough: fruitfulness, exuberance; a state of sufficiency: it is very often used inelegantly or colloquially for *Plentiful*.

Plen'-ti-ful, 117: *a.* Abundant, plenteous.

Plen'-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* Copiously, abundantly.

Plen'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* Abundance; fertility.

Plen'-te-ous, 120, 147: *a.* Copious, plentiful.

Plen'-te-ous-ly, *ad.* Copiously, plentifully.

Plen'-te-ous-ness, *s.* Abundance, plenty.

PLENUM.—See higher in the class.

PLEONASM, plē'-ō-nāsm, 158: *s.* (Compare the previous class.) A redundant expression in speaking or writing. [Rhetoric.]

Plē'-o-nas'-tic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the pleo-

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal, } *nasm*; redundant.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With redundancy.

These words are capable of a general application, and *Pleonasm* has been used for the name of a mineral with an abundance of facets.

PLEROPHORY, plē-rōl'-ōr-ty, 163, 105: *s.* Fulness, or firmness of persuasion. [Barrow.]

PLESH, used by Spenser for *Plash*.

PLETHORA=plēth'-ō-rā, 92: *s.* A fulness; (See the classes before the last word;) it is applied to a fulness of blood, or of humors, producing disease; *Pleth'ory*, the English form of the word, is now little used.

Pleth'-o-ret'-ic, 88: *a.* Plethoric.

Ple-thor'-ic, *a.* Having a full habit.

PLETHRUM, plēth'-rūm, *s.* An ancient Greek measure, as some suppose 240 feet.

PLEURA, pl'w'-rā, 109: *s.* A thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax.

Pleu'-ri-sy, *s.* Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleu'-rit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with

Pleu'-rit'-i-cal, } pleurisy.

PLEVIN=plēv'-in, *s.* Warrant or assurance.

PLEXUS, plēcks'-ūs, 188: *s.* A weaving,—applied as a name to any union of fibres or similar substances.

PLIABLE, plī'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Easy to be bent; flexible, literally or figuratively.

Plī'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being pliable.

Plī'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Pliability.

Plī'-ant, *a.* Bending, flexible; easy to take a form; easily complying; easily persuaded.

Plī'-ant-ness, *s.* Quality of being pliant.

Plī'-an-cy, *s.* Easiness to be bent.

PLICA.—See in the ensuing class.

PLICATURE=plīck'-d-tūre, 147: *s.* A doubling, a plaiting. [More.]

Plī'-ca-tion, 105, 89: *s.* A folding; a fold.

Plī'-cate, **Plī'-ca-ted**, 2: *a.* Plaited or folded.

Plī'-ca, *s.* A plaiting or tangling, applied to a disease of the hair peculiar to Poland.

Plī'-form, *a.* Having the form of a fold.

Plī'-ers, *s. pl.*—See in the ensuing class.

To PLIGHT, plīte, 115, 162: *v. a.* (Allied to the previous class, but from Saxon instead of Latin.) To braid; to weave; to plait. [Obs.]

Plight, *s.* A fold, a plait; a plaid. [Obs.]

To PLX, 5: *v. n.* To bend, to form a double.

Ply, *s.* A plait, a fold. [Obsolescent.]

Plī'-ers, *s. pl.* An instrument for holding something in order to bend it.

PLIGHT, plīte, *s.* Condition, case; as *Good plight*; *Bad plight*; for other senses see the foregoing and the next class.

To PLIGHT, plīte, *v. a.* To pledge, to give as surety.

Plight, *s.* Pledge, gage.

Plight'-er, *s.* One that plights. [Shaks.]

PLINTH=plīnth, *s.* The square member that serves for the foundation of the base of a column; the corresponding member on which a statue is fixed.

To PLOD=plōd, *v. n.* To toil, to drudge; to travel laboriously; to study heavily.

Plod'-der, *s.* A dull, heavy, laborious man.

Plod'-ding, *s.* Dull, persevering toil in any thing.

PLOT=plōt, *s.* A plat, of which word it is only a different orthography in the sense of a level portion of ground; Sidney uses it with some extension of meaning to signify a plantation laid out.

To Plot, *v. a.* To describe according to ichnography.

PLOT=plōt, *s.* A scheme, a plan; a conspiracy; stratagem; contrivance; an affair complicated and embarrassed with the intention of being unravelled, as the story of a play.

To Plot, *v. n.* and *a.* To scheme, to contrive; especially, to form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority:—*act.* To contrive.—See also the previous class.

Plot'-ter, *s.* One that plots; a conspirator.

PLOUGH, plow, 162: *s.* The instrument with which the furrows are made for receiving the seed; figuratively, tillage; a kind of plane.

To Plough, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn up the ground with a plough:—*act.* To turn up with a plough; to bring to view by the plough, with *sp*; to furrow; to tear as with a plough; to cut or smooth with a joiner's or stationer's instrument.

Plough'-er, *s.* One who ploughs.

Plough'-ing, *s.* Operation by the plough.

These compounds are *Plough'-dals*, (an ancient contribution of one penny to the church for every plough-land;) *Plough'-bote*, (wood allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry;) *Plough'-boy*, *Plough'-man*, (which signify, beside their literal meaning, a rude rustic ignorant boy or man, or a strong laborious man, generally;) *Plough'-land*, (a farm for corn, but definitely, a carucate, which see;) *Plough'-Monday*, (the Monday for beginning work after twelfth day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays;) *Plough'-share*, (the part of the plough which shares or cuts the ground;) &c.

PLOVER, pluv'-er, 116: *s.* A lapwing.

To PLUCK=plūck, *v. a.* To pull with nimbleness, to pull, to draw, to act upon by forcible traction; the particles *down*, *off*, *on*, *away*, *up*, *into*, often follow and modify its meaning; in a special use, 'to strip feathers from: *To pluck up a heart or spirit* is to assume or resume courage.

PLUCK=plūck, *s.* (Compare the previous word.) The heart, liver, and lights *drawn* from a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market; in low figurative use, courage.

PLUG=plūg, *s.* Any thing to stop a hole, but larger than a peg.—a stopple.

To Plug, *v. a.* To stop with a plug.

PLUM=plūm, *s.* A fruit with a stone; a grape dried in the sun,—a *raisin*; in City cant, now obsolescent, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pū': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e. few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 17 L

the person possessing a monied plum; as an obsolete *adj.* see Plum.

See The compounds are *Plum'-cake*; *Plum-por'-ridge*; *Plum-pud'-ding*; *Plum'-tree*; &c.

PLUMAGE.—See under Plum.

PLUMB=plûm, 156: *s.* and *ad.* Literally, lead; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line,—a plummet:—*adv.* In the manner of lead,—perpendicularly, as To fall *plumb* down; often ignorantly written *plump*.

Plum'-line, *s.* A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

To **Plumb**, *v. a.* To sound; to search by a line with a weight at the end.

Plumb'-er, (plûm'-er) *s.* One who works in lead.

Plumb'-er-y, *s.* Works of lead.

PLUM'-BE-AN, (-bê-ân, 12) *a.* Consisting of **PLUM'-BE-ous**, (-bê-ûs, 120) or resembling lead; heavy; dull.

PLUM-BAL'-OO, *s.* A mineral consisting of carbon and iron, popularly called black lead.

PLUM-BIN'-ER-ous, 120: *a.* Producing lead.

PLUM'-MET, *s.* A weight of lead by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularly ascertained.

Plum'-ming, *s.* The operation of sounding or searching among miners.

PLUME, plûm, 109: *s.* Feather of a bird; feather worn as an ornament: Chapman uses it for a crest of any sort; token of honour, prize of contest; pride, towering men; in botany, that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk, sometimes called a *Plumule*.

To **Plume**, *v. a.* To pick and adjust plumes or feathers; to feather; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; in another sense, to strip of feathers, to strip.

Plu'-mage, *s.* Feathers; suit of feathers.

Plu'-my, *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers.

Plu'-mous, 120: *a.* Feathery, resembling feathers.

Plu-moe'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of having feathers.

Plume'-less, *a.* Without feathers.

Plu-mig'-er-ous, 77, 120: *a.* Feathered.

Plu'-mi-pede, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.

PLUME-AL'-UM, *s.* Feathery alum, a kind of asbestos.

PLUMET, PLUMMING.—See under Plum.

PLUMP=plûmp, *a. s.* and *ad.* Full with substance; round and sleek with fulness of flesh: it is often confounded with *plumb*; a *plump lie* may mean a *full* or round lie, but more likely a *downright* lie:—*s.* Things forming one lump or mass, now written *clump*; as a *clump* (clump) of trees:—*adv.* With the force of something round and full.

To **Plump**, *v. a.* and *n.* To fatten, to swell, to render plump:—*adv.* To grow plump; to fall or sink down with the effect of something round and full; to sink *plumb* down:—See Plum.

Plump'-y, *a.* Plump, fat; a ludicrous word.

Plump'-ly, *ad.* Roundly, fully.

Plump'-ness, *s.* Fulness; disposition to fulness.

Plump'-er, *s.* Something to give the appearance of plumpness, as to the cheeks; a vote given to one candidate, when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected; he who does this is also said to *plump his vote*, and to him therefore is also applied the term a *plumper*, or one who *plumps*: the word is liable in low use to other applications; thus a full, unqualified lie is called a *plumper*.

PLUMPORRIDGE, PLUMPUDDING, &c.—See Plum, &c.

PLUMPY, PLUMPLY, &c.—See under Plump.

PLUMY.—See under Plum.

To **PLUNDER**=plûn'-der, *v. a.* To pillage; to take as private property in warfare; to rob as a thief.

Plun'-der, *s.* Pillage; spoil.

Plun'-der-er, *s.* Hostile pillager; a thief.

To **PLUNGE**=plûng, *v. a.* and *n.* To put suddenly into water, or other thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into; to force in suddenly:—*adv.* To fall or rush as into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse.

Plunge, *s.* Act of plunging; distress.

Plun'-ger, *s.* He or that which plunges; a diver; a cylinder in pumps.

Plun'-gy, *a.* Wet. [Chancer.]

Plunge-on, *s.* A sea bird.

PLUNKET=plûng'-kê't, *s.* A kind of blue.

PLURAL, plû'-râl, 109: *s.* More than one; expressing more than one.

Plu'-ral-ly, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

Plu'-ral-ist, *s.* He who has more than one.—applied to an ecclesiastic who holds more benefices than one.

Plu'-ral-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being plural; a number more than one; more benefices than one; majority.

Plu'-ri-ty, *s.* A word used by our old dramatists to signify superabundance, and being pronounced exactly as *Pleurisy*, the disease, liable to be alluded to also as a disease.

PLUS, *ad.* More: a character in algebra marked thus, +.

PLUSH=plûsh, *s.* A kind of woollen velvet; a shaggy cloth.

PLUSHER=plûsh'-er, *s.* A sea fish.

PLUTONIAN, plû'-tôn'-nê-ân, *a.* and *s.* Relating to Pluto; dark, infernal; relating to the regions of fire, as Neptunian to those of water; hence, an epithet of the theory of the Plutonists:—*s.* A Plutonist.

Plu-to-nist, *s.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

PLUVIAL, plû'-vê-âl, 90: *a.* and *s.* Rainy, relating to rain:—*s.* A priest's cope or cloak.

Plu'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Pluvial.

Plu'-vi-am'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument to ascertain the quantity of water that falls in rain.

To **PLY**, (to bend,) **PLY**, &c.—See under To Plight.

To **PLY**=plÿ, *v. a.* and *n.* To work at closely or with repetition; to practise diligently; to follow for any end with pressing acts:—*adv.* To work steadily; to busy one's self; to go in haste; to offer service: in the last two senses the verb is originally active, signifying, to *ply a journey*, to *ply offers of service*.

See For *Plyers* see *Pliers* along with To *Ply* (to bend) under To Plight.

Ply'-ing, *s.* Importunate solicitation; as a naval term, an endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMATIC, nû-măt'-îck, 88, } 157, 110:

PNEUMATICAL, nû-măt'-ê-câl, } *a.* Relating to the air, or to the breath as derived from the air; or to spirit, which breath or air figuratively represents: see Spirit.

Pneu-mat'-ics, *s. pl.* That branch of physics which treats of air, and the laws according to which it is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances.

Pneu-ma-tol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids; also, the doctrine of spiritual substances.

Pneu-ma-tol'-o-gist, *s.* A one versed in pneumatology.

Pneu-ma-to-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEU-MAT'-O-CELE, 101: *s.* A tumor filled or caused by air, generally a tumor of the scrotum.

PNEU-MO'-NI-a, 90: *s.* A disease which affects the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

breath, or the lungs as the organs of breathing: the English term is *Pneumonia*.

Pneu-mon'-ic, a. and s. Pertaining to the lungs:—*s.* A medicine for disorders of the lungs.

To POACH=*pōach, v. n. and a.* Literally, to put in a pouch or pocket,—to steal game, or carry it off privately as in a bag:—*act.* To plunder by stealth; to soften or make mellow by keeping in a pouch or pocket; to make mellow or soft; and hence, to soften by boiling slightly, to half boil: by a figurative application of the last sense, to begin without completing.

Poach'-er, 36: s. One that steals game.

To POACH=*pōach, v. a. and n.* *To poke* with something pointed, to stab, to pierce:—*acc.* To be poked or penetrated with deep tracks, as soft, marshy ground; hence to be damp, to be swampy. [Obs.]

Poach'-y, a. Wet and swampy. [Obs.]

Poach'-i-ness, s. Marshiness, dampness.

POACH'-ard, s. A duck that inhabits marshes.

POCK.—See in the ensuing class.

POCKET=*pōck'-ēt, s.* A small pouch or bag; a quantity such as a bag of a certain size can hold.

To Pock'-et, v. a. To put in the pocket: *To pock'-et up,* to put out of sight, to take without examination or complaint.

POCK. The compounds are *Pock'-et-book,* (note-book for the pocket;) *Pock'-et-glass,* (mirror for the pocket;) *Pock'-et-money,* (for casual minor expenses;) &c.

POCK, s. A little cyst or bag of matter,—a pustule from any eruptive distemper.

Pock'-hole, s. A pit or scar made by a pock: *Pock'-mark* is the same.

Pock'-fret-ten, 114: a. Having pock-holes.

Pock'-y, a. Having pocks or pustules: infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with the venereal distemper.

Pock'-i-ness, s. State of being pocky.

Poz, (pōcks, 188) s. Originally, any eruptive distemper; now, the venereal disease; unless accompanied by a qualifying word; as, *The small poz.*

POCULENT=*pōck'-ū-lēnt, a.* Fit for drink.

POD=*pōd, s.* The capsule or case of seeds of leguminous plants.

To Pod, v. n. To fill as a pod; to produce pods.

Pod'-der, s. A gatherer of pods.

PODAGRICAL, pō-dāg'-rē-cāl, 92: a. Afflicted with gout, gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE=*pōdge, s.* A puddle, aplash. [Skinner.]

POEM, POESY.—See in the ensuing class.

POET=*pō'-ēt, 14: s.* Literally, one who creates, applied emphatically to one who by extraordinary powers of imagination so combines the materials of the natural and moral world as to present them in new shapes, or unaccustomed and affecting points of view, employing for his means the graces and energies of metrical language.

Po'-et-ess, s. A female poet. Spenser uses *Po'-et-ress.*

Po'-et-as-ter, s. A vile, petty poet.

Po'-et-lau'-re-ate, s.—See *Laureate.*

Po'-et-ry, s. The compositions of poets; the art or practice of writing poems.

To Po'-et-ize, v. n. To write or think poetically.

Po'-et-ic, 88: } *a.* Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry: as a substantive pl., *Poetics*, it is the name of that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

Po'-et-ic-al-ly, ad. In a poetical manner.

Po'-em, s. The work of a poet; in a limited sense, a composition in verse.

Po'-e-ry, 152: s. The art or skill of composing poems; poetry, particularly as a personification; a short conceit engraved on a ring or box, pronounced *po'-ey*, and commonly written *poey*.

POH=*pō, interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

POIGNANT, poy'-nānt, 157: a. (Compare the next class.) Sharp, penetrating; hence, stimulating to the palate; severe, painful; keen, irritating.

Poi'-gnant-ly, ad. In a poignant manner.

Poi'-gnant-ty, s. Sharpness; point, severity.

POINT=*poyn't, 29: s.* The sharp end of any instrument; hence, from the minuteness of a natural point, applied as the name of the metaphysical point, or that which has position, but no dimensions; something that resembles the tapering and sharpness of a point in its primary sense,—an ornamental tag; a head-land; something that wounds, or that awakens attention—the sting of an epigram,—the turn of a thought; something that has position, though not the other condition of a metaphysical point,—a dot or spot; a division marked by a dot; position laid down; particular; mark of aim; aim, instance; exact place; critical moment; degree; state; punctilio; a note in music; and hence, in ancient authors, a tune: *Point-blank*, the white mark at which aim is taken; hence, as an adverbial phrase, directly, horizontally; *Point-blank*, originally a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact.

To Point, v. a. and n. To sharpen to a point; to place with the point towards, as an indication or aim; to indicate; in old authors, to appoint; to distinguish by written points or stops:—*acc.* To note by pointing the finger; to indicate as a sporting dog; to show distinctly; to place written points to words or sentences: the particles *out, to, and at*, are frequently used with this verb to define or modify its application.

Point'-ed, a. Having a sharp point; directed with personality; epigrammatic, full of conceits.

Point'-ed-ly, ad. In a pointed manner.

Point'-ed-ness, s. Sharpness; epigrammatic smartness.

Point'-er, s. Any thing that points; a sporting dog. *Point'-less, a.* Blunt; obtuse.

Point'-el, s. Any thing on a point; a kind of pencil.

Point'-in-stock, s. Object of common ridicule.

POISE, poiz, 151, 189: s. Force tending to the centre, weight; balance, equilibrium; that which balances.

To Poise, v. a. To balance, to weigh; to load with weight; to be equiponderant to.

POISON, poy'-zn, 151, 114: s. A juice, a drop, a gas, or other thing of like nature, that, taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, destroys or injures life; venom; any thing infectious or malignant.

To Poi'-son, v. a. To infect with poison; to attack or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

Poi'-son-er, s. One who poisons.

Poi'-son-ing, s. Act of administering poison.

Poi'-son-ous, 120: a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison: in old authors, *Poisonable* and *Poisonful* occur.

Poi'-son-ous-ly, ad. Venomously.

Poi'-son-ous-ness, s. Quality of being poisonous.

POITREL=*poy'-trēl, s.* Armour for the breast of a horse: it is also found by mistake for *Pointel*.

POKE=*pōke, s.* (Compare *Pocket* and *Pouch*.) A bag, a sack.

To POKE=*pōke, v. a.* To put or thrust forward as the hand, or a stick, or the horns of a brute animal; to search for as in the dark or in a hole; to thrust a stick or the horns against.

Po'-king, a. and s. Drudging, servile:—*s.* Act of poking; a *Po'-king-stick* was one with which our ancestors used to adjust the plates of their ruffs.

Po'-ker, s. The iron bar for stirring the fire.

POLACCA=*pō-lāc'-kē, s.* A three-masted vessel of the Levant: also written *Po-lāc'-cre* (23, 189) and *Po-laquo'*, (76.)

POLAR, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

POLE=*pōle, s.* Literally, that which turns or on which something turns,—one of the extremities of the

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāc'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i, e, j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. same, 171.

imaginary axis of the earth; the real extremity of axis.

Pole-star, *s.* The north star; a guide.

Po'-lar, *a.* Relating to the pole; found near the pole; issuing from the regions of the pole.

Po'-lar-y, *a.* Tending to the pole.

To Po'-lar-ize, *v. a.* To render polary; to render [light] incapable of reflection and transmission in certain directions, with allusion to an imaginary conformity to the poles of a magnet.

Po'-lar-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of polarising light.

Po'-lar-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tendency to the pole.

POLE=*pōl*, *s.* A long, round *pale* or stake; a staff; a tall piece of timber erected; an instrument for measuring; and hence one length of the instrument, definitely fixed at 54 yards: *Bare poles*, bare masts.

To Pole, *v. a.* To furnish or to carry with poles.

Po'-ling, *s.* 'Act of using poles for any purpose.

Pole'-axe, 188: *s.* An axe fixed to a pole.

Pole'-da-vy, *s.* Sort of coarse cloth; also *Poledavis* and *Pouldavis*, perhaps the name of the maker.

POLE=*pōl*, *s.* A native of Poland.

POLE-CAT, *s.* The fitchew: Webster supposes it may be a corruption of *Foul-cat*, and not *Polish cat*.

See *Polonaise*, &c., for other relations.

POLEMARCH.—See in the ensuing class.

POLEMIC=*pōlēm'-ick*, 88: *a.* and *s.* Literally, warlike, but as an English word always understood in the sense of controversial, disputative:—*s.* A disputant, a controversialist: *Polemics*, contentions, the art or practice of disputation.

Po-lem'-i-cal, *a.* Polemic.

Po'-e-march, (-mark, 161) *s.* A ruler of an army; applied anciently not only to its proper subject, but to an Athenian magistrate, who had the care of soldiers' orphans, and of strangers and sojourners.

PO-LEM'-O-SCOPE, *s.* A view as of an army,—the name of a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLEY-GRASS=*pōl'-lèy-grās*, 11: *s.* A herb.

POLICE.—See in the ensuing class.

POLICY, *pōl'-ē-cy*, 105: *s.* Government, rule; the course or management of public affairs, whether with respect to foreign powers or internal arrangement; very often it implies the former respect exclusively; that which a man personally directs; hence in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds of an estate: see other senses lower.

Po'l'-i-cied, (*pōl'-ē-cid*, 114) *a.* Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration: this is the proper word, but Thomson and others used *Po'l'-iced*, (*pōl'-ist*, 114, 143.)

PO-LICE', (*pōl'-ē-cē*, 104) *s.* The regulation or government of a city, town, or country, so far as regards the inhabitants; the body of civil force by which a country or city is regulated.

Po-lice'-of-fi-cer, *s.* An officer of the civil power.

Po-lice'-man, *s.* One of the ordinary police.

POL-I-CY, *s.* Management of affairs; hence, prudence; art; stratagem; also, a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim, in which sense the word is said to be derived from a Spanish word signifying a note or writing; but connected as it is with *prudence* or *management* in its purpose, and *guaranteed* as it is by the civil institutions of the country, a *Policy of insurance*, or of any other kind, may fairly be counted a relation of the present class.

See *Polish*, &c., *Polite*, &c., hereafter.

POL-I-TIC, 81: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to polity or government, in which sense *political* is mostly used; versed in affairs, prudent; artful:—*a.* A politician, [Obs.:] as a *subs. pl.* *Politics*, the science of government; the part of ethics which consists in the knowledge or practice of conducting the affairs of a kingdom.

Po'l'-i-tic-ly, *ad.* With policy; with art.

Po-lit'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to politics.

Po-lit'-s-cal-ly, *ad.* With relation to politics; also with policy, artfully.

Po-lit'-i-cas'-ter, *s.* A sorry politician.

Po'l'-i-tic'-ian, (-tish'-ān, 147) *s.* and *a.* One versed in politics; a man of deep contrivance:—*adj.* [Milton.] Cunning, playing an artful part.

To Po'l'-i-tize, *v. n.* To play the politician. [Milton: prose.]

POL-I-TY, 105: *s.* A form of government; civil constitution; policy, art, management.

To POLISH=*pōl'-ish*, *v. a.* and *n.* To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners:—*neu.* To receive a gloss.

Po'l'-ish, *s.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

Po'l'-ish-er, *s.* He or that which polishes.

Po'l'-ish-ing, *s.* Brightness; refinement.

Po'l'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of polish.

Po'l'-ish-ment, *s.* Polish. [Obscure.]

PO-LITE', *a.* Glossy, smooth, [Obs.:] polished, refined; elegant of manners.

Po-lite'-ly, *ad.* In a polite manner.

Po-lite'-ness, *s.* Quality of being polite.

POL-I-TESSE', (-tess) *s.* Politeness; an affected word, or used to intimate over-acted politeness. [French.]

Po'l'-i-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Gloss. [Obs.]

POLITY, &c.—See under *Policy*.

POLL, *pōl*, 116: *s.* The head; the back part of the head; a list according to heads; a registering according to heads: it is one of the names of the chub-fish.

To Poll, *v. a.* To lop off the head or top of any thing, as trees, or the horns of animals; to cut off the hair of the head, to clip, to shear; hence, to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a register, particularly as a voter.

Po'l'-er, *s.* One who lops or clips; one who pillages; one who registers himself as a voter.

Po'l'-e-vil, 115: *s.* A swelling in a horse's poll, or nape of the neck.

Po'l'-tar, 188: *s.* A tax levied per head.

POL-LARD, *s.* A tree lopped; a clipped coin; a stag that has cast his horns: in all senses obs.: see it according to its usual sense in the ensuing class. *Po'l'-lenger* is another old word for brushwood, or wood accustomed to be lopped for fuel: *To Po'l-lard* for *To Poll* or *lop* may also be met with.

POLLEN=*pōl'-lén*, *s.* A fine bran; farina; the seeduating dust of plants.

Po'l'-len-in, *s.* A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips.

Po'l'-lard, 34: *s.* Mixture of bran and meal.

POLLICATION, *pōl'-liss-ē-tā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A promise. [Burnet.]

POLLINCTOR, *pōl'-lingk'-tor*, 158: *s.* One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

POLLOCK=*pōl'-lōck*, *s.* A species of cod-fish: the chub is sometimes called a *Pollard*: see *Poll*.

To POLLUTE, *pōl'-lūt*, *v. a.* To defile, to make foul or unclean; to profane; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixture of ill, moral or physical; to pervert by pollution; (the last sense occurs in Milton.)

Po'l'-ute', *a.* Polluted. [Milton.]

Po-lu'-ter, *s.* One that pollutes; a defiler.

Po-lu'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being polluted.

Po-lu'-ting, *a.* Tending to defile or infect.

Po-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of polluting; state of being polluted; defilement.

POLONAISE, *pōl'-lō-nāz'*, 151, 189: *s.* A robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles.

Po'l'-o-nese', (-nēz) *s.* The Polish language.

Po'l'-o-noise', (-nāz, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A movement in music of three crotchets in a bar, with a peculiar rhythm.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

POLT-FOOT, pŏl't-fŏt, 116, 118: *s.* A crooked foot: hence, *Polt'-footed*: *Polt* is a word in vulgar use for a blow.

POLTROON=pŏl-trŏon', *s.* A coward; a scoundrel: old authors use it as an adjective.

Pol'-troon'-er-y, *s.* Cowardice.

POLVERINE, pŏl'-vēr-in, 105: *s.* Calcined ashes of a plant of the Levant, that have the nature of pearl ashes.

POLY.—See *Poley*-grass.

POLY-, pŏl'-ēy. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, multiplication, plurality, and the like.

POL'-Y-A-COU'-STIC, (-cow'-stick) *a.* That multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POL'-Y-AN'-DRI, *s.* Plurality of husbands.

POL'-Y-AN'-THUS, *s.* Literally, many flowers,—the name of a plant of many hues.

POL'-Y-CHREST, (-crĕst, 161) *s.* That which is useful for many purposes,—a name used in medicine.

POL'-Y-CHRO'-ITE, 161: *s.* That which has or gives many colours,—the colouring matter of saffron.

PO-LYO'-RA-CY, 87: *s.* Government by many rulers.

POL-YO'-AM-Y, 87: *s.* Plurality of wives.

Pol'-yg'-am-ist, *s.* One who upholds polygamy.

Pol'-yg'-a-mous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to polygamy.

POL'-Y-GAR'-CHY, (-kĕy) *s.* Government by many.

POL'-Y-GLOT, *a.* Having many languages:—*s.* One skilled in languages; a book of many languages.

POL'-Y-GON, *s.* A figure of many angles; a range of buildings with several corners or divisions.

Pol'-yg'-o-nal, 81: *a.* Having many angles.

POL-YO'-O-NUM, *s.* That which has many knees or knots,—knot-grass: Spenser calls it *Polygony*.

POL'-Y-GRAM, *s.* A figure of many lines.

POL'-y-graph, (-grăf, 163) *s.* A manifold-writer, or instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.

Pol'-yg'-ra-phy, (-fĕy) *s.* Art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering them.

POL'-y-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to polygraphy.

POL'-Y-GYN, (-jĭn) *s.* That which is manifoldly feminine,—a plant having many pistils. [*Bot.*]

POL'-y-gy-ny, *s.* Plurality of wives,—polygamy.

POL'-Y-HA'-LITE, *s.* Mineral containing many salts.

POL'-Y-HE'-DRON, *s.* Figure of many sides; a multiplying glass; also written *Polyedron*.

POL'-y-he'-drous, *a.* Many-sided: *Polyhed'rical* is the same: they are also written without the *h*.

POL-YI'-O-XY, 87: *s.* Talkativeness.

POL-YI'-O-quent, 188: *a.* Fond of talking.

POL-YM'-A-THY, *s.* Learning in many departments; various knowledge and skill.

POL'-y-math'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to polymathy.

POL'-Y-MOR'-PHOUS, (-fŭs) *a.* Having many forms.

POL'-Y-NĒ'-SIA, (-nĕ'-zē-d= nĕ'z'-yĕ, *colloq.* nĕ'z'h'-d, 158, 146, 147) *s.* Literally, that which has many isles,—the name given to a space including many isles in the Pacific Ocean.

POL'-Y-NO'-MI-AL, 90: *a.* Consisting of many names or terms,—an epithet used in algebra.

POL'-y-on'-o-mous, 120: *a.* Many-titled.

POL'-Y-OP'-TRUM, *s.* A multiplying glass.

POL'-Y-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having many petals.

POL-YPH'-O-NY, 87, 163: *s.* Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

POL'-y-phon'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to polyphony.

POL-YPH'-YL-LOUS, 120: *a.* Many-leaved.

POL'-Y-PUS, *s.* That which has many feet or many roots; hence, a name of a sea animal with many feet; hence also a swelling in the nostrils adhering by many roots; and a tough concretion of blood in the heart and arteries: the animal is also called a *Pol'-y-pe*: a fossil polypus is called *Pol'-y-pite*.

Pol'-y-pous, 120: *a.* Having the nature of polypus.

Pol'-yp'-o-dy, *s.* A name given to a plant from its many roots.

POL'-Y-SCOPE, *s.* A multiplying glass.

POL'-Y-SPAST, *s.* A machine with many pulleys.

POL'-Y-SPERM, *s.* A tree with fruit of many seeds.

POL'-y-sperm'-ous, 120: *a.* Containing many seeds.

POL'-Y-SYL'-LA-BLE, *s.* A word of many syllables.

POL'-y-syl'-lab'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a polysyllable: *Pol'syllab'ic* is the same.

POL'-Y-SYN'-DE-TON, *s.* A figure of speech in which conjunctions are purposely multiplied.

POL'-Y-TECH'-NIC, (-tĕck'-nick, 161) *a.* Denoting or comprehending many arts.

POL'-Y-THE'-ISM, 158: *s.* The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods, as those of the ancient heathen mythology.

Pol'-y-the'-ist, *s.* One whose religion is polytheism.

Pol'-y-the-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.

POMACEOUS, pŏ-mă'-sh'ŭs, 90: *a.* Consisting of apples; like apples; pertaining to apples.

PO-MACE', *s.* Dross of cider pressings.

PO-MAN'-DER, *s.* Literally, an *apple* or ball of amber,—a perfumed ball or powder.

Po-made', *s.* A fragrant ointment.

Po-ma'-tum, *s.* An unguent for dressing the hair, originally composed of apples, lard, and rose-water.

To Po-ma'-tum, *v. a.* To apply pomatum to.

POME, *s.* Fruit of the apple kind. [*Botany.*]

To Pome, *v. a.* To grow to a round head like an apple. [*Obs.*]

Pome-cit'-ron, 18: *s.* A citron apple.

Pome-gran'-ate, *s.* A fruit as large as an orange, filled with pulp and seeds; literally, an apple of seeds; the tree producing it; an ornament like a pomegranate.

Pome-roy'-al, *Pome-roy'*, *s.* A kind of apple.

Pome'-wa-ter, 140: *s.* A kind of apple.

Pome'-rey, *s.* In heraldry, a green roundel.

Po-mil'-er-ous, *a.* Apple-bearing, applied to all plants that produce the larger fruits, including gourds, &c.

POMME, (pŭm, [*Fr.*] 170) *s.* A device or part of a device like an apple. [*Heraldry.*]

Pom'-mel, (pŭm-mĕl, 116) *s.* A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

To Pom'-mel, *v. a.* To beat as with a pommel.

Pom-me'-li-on, 90: *s.* The hindmost knob of a cannon, also called the cascabel.

POM'-PI-ON, (pŭmp'-yŏn, 90) *s.* A pumpkin.

Pom'-pet, *s.* An old name for a printer's ball.

POM'-PIRE, *s.* A sort of pearmain. [*Ainsworth!*]

POMP=pŏmp, *s.* Originally, a procession with circumstances of parade and splendor; hence, splendor, exterior show; pride.

Pom-pŏs'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Ostentatiousness.

Pom'-pous, 120: *a.* Showy, grand; splendid, magnificent: Barrow uses *Pompŏtic*.

Pom'-pous-ly, *ad.* With parade or display.

Pom'-pous-ness, *s.* Splendor; showiness.

POMPHOLYX, pŏm'-fŏ-lĭcks, 163, 188: *s.* A small spark, which, while brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the roof and walls of the workshop.

POMPET, POMPION, POMPIRE.—See under *Pomaceous*.

POND=pŏnd, *s.* A pool or small lake.

Pond'-weed, *s.* A plant.

To PONDER=pŏn'-der, *v. a.* To weigh mentally, to consider, to think upon: Spenser is said by Johnson to have used *To Pond*, which Todd considers a mistake in the editions from which Johnson quotes: Shakespeare wrongly uses it with *on* as a neuter verb.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw-wāy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gŏd: j'ŏw, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i &c. mute, 171.

Pon'-der-er, *s.* One who ponders.
Pon'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* With due estimation.
Pon'-der-a-ble, &c.—See lower in the class.
Pon'-der-ous, 120: *a.* Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.
Pon'-der-ous-ly, *ad.* With great weight.
Pon'-der-ous-ness, *s.* Weight; gravity.
Pon'-der-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be weighed.
Pon'-der-al, *a.* Estimated by weight, in distinction to numeral.
Pon'-der-ance, *s.* Weight, heaviness.
Pon'-der-os'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Ponderousness.
Pon'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of weighing.
PONENT=**pō'-nēt**, *a.* (Compare Posited, under To Pose.) Setting, or western with reference to sun-setting: see Levant.
PONIARD, **pōn'-yard**, 146: *s.* A dagger.
To Pon'-i-ard, *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.
PONK, **pōngk**, 158: *s.* A nocturnal sprite. [Spenser.]
PONTAC=**pōn'-tāck**, *s.* A fine sort of claret.
PONTAGE—See under Pontifice.
PONTEE=**pōn-tē'**, *s.* An instrument used in glass-works for holding a bottle while forming the neck.
PONTIC=**pōn'-tīck**, *a.* Pertaining to the Pontus, called also the Euxine, and Black Sea.
PONTIFICAL, **pōn-tīf'-ē-cāl**, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a high-priest; (the high priests of Rome had this name as the frequent builders or renewers of one of the public bridges: see Pontifice, &c.): it is sometimes used with particular reference to the Pope:—*s.* A book of ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; in the plural, *Pontificals*, the full dress of a dignified priest.
Pon-tīf'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.
Pon-tīf'-i-cate, *s.* The popedom.
Pon-tīf'-i-cal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State and government of the Pope.
Pon'-ti-fic'-i-an, (-fīsh'-'ān, 147) *a.* Popish. [Bp. Hall.]
Pon'-tiff, *s.* A high-priest; the Pope.
Pon-tīf'-ic, *a.* Relating to priests.
PONTIFICE, **pōn-tē'-fīss**, 105: *s.* Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
Pon-tīf'-i-cal, *a.* Bridge-building. [Milton.] See higher.
Pon'-tage, *s.* Duty for repairing bridges.
PON-TOON, *s.* A temporary floating bridge made by planks laid across boats.
PONTINE, **pōn'-tīn**, 105: *a.* (Compare Pond.) The epithet of a large marsh between Rome and Naples.
PONY, **pō'-nēy**, *s.* A small horse.
POOD=**pōōd**, *s.* A Russian weight, thirty-six pounds.
POOL=**pōōl**, *s.* A pond, in general differing from it by having the provision of an outlet and inlet; the receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards; also the stakes made up: this is properly the *poule* or chicken; but similarity of sound, and the analogy of the things, have so entirely allied the two words, that it would be vain, and likewise useless, to separate them.
POOP=**pōōp**, *s.* The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck.
Poop'-ed, (*colloq.* **pōōpt**, 114, 143) *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by the shock of a heavy sea.
Poop'-ing, *s.* The shock of the sea on the ship's stern; also, a similar shock from any collision.
POOR=**pōōr**, 51: *a.* and *s. pl.* Indigent, necessitous, the opposite of rich; lean, emaciated; dry, barren, as soil; not fit for any purpose; wretched, mean, depressed; pitiable; paltry, mean; of no force, value, or dignity; it is often used with a sense of pity, and hence is sometimes a word of tenderness:—*s. pl.* Indigent people collectively.
Poor'-ly, *ad.* and *a.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly:—*adj.* Indifferent in health.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Poor'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being poor.
POO—The compounds are *Poor'-john*, (a kind of fish;)
Poor'-spirited, *Poor'-spiritedness*; &c.
POP=**pōp**, *s.* A small quick sound, of which the word is imitative.
To Pop, *v. n.* and *a.* To appear to the eye suddenly, as a pop comes on the ear: with off it signifies to disappear or go suddenly:—*act.* To put forward or offer suddenly; to bring out unexpectedly:—*To pop a person off with something*, is, to shift him off with it.
Pop, *ad.* Suddenly, unexpectedly. [Colloq.]
Pop-gun, *s.* A child's air-gun for making a noise.
POPE=**pōpt**, *s.* The head of the Roman Catholic church; it is applied capriciously to various objects, as to a fish; to an effigy; &c.
Pope-dom, *s.* The papacy.
Po-per-y, *s.* The Roman Catholic religion in contempt; its priesthood exclusively.
Pope-ling, *s.* An adherent of the Pope.
Po'-pish, *a.* Relating or peculiar to popery.
Po'-pish-ly, *ad.* In a popish manner.
POPE—The compounds have little relation to the primitive: *Pope'-john*, with allusion to alleged the female pope, is the name of a game at cards; and *Pope's-eye* is the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
POPINJAY=**pōp'-in-jāy**, *s.* A parrot; the green woodpecker; a trifling fop.
POPLAR=**pōp'-lar**, *s.* A tall tree.
POPLIN=**pōp'-līn**, *s.* A stuff of silk and worsted.
POPLITEAL=**pōp-līt'-ē-āl**, *a.* Pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint: *Poplitic* is the same.
POPPET—See Puppet.
POPPY, **pōp'-pēy**, *s.* A soporific plant.
POPULACE=**pōp'-ū-lācc**, *s.* The people; distinctively, the common people, the multitude.
Pop'-u-la-cy, *s.* The populace. [K. Charles.]
Pop'-u-l-AR, 34: *a.* Pertaining to the people; hence, prevailing among the people; suitable to the people, fit for common understandings; pleasing to the people; studious to please the people; vulgar, plebeian.
Pop'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* So as to meet common apprehension; so as to please the multitude.
To Pop'-u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make popular.
Pop'-u-lar'-i-ty, *s.* State of being in favour with the multitude; aptness to meet vulgar apprehension.
To Pop'-u-l-ATE, *v. n.* and *a.* To breed people:—*ad.* To furnish with inhabitants.
Pop'-u-l-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of peopling; number of people; state of a country as to its number of people.
Pop'-u-l-ous, 120: *a.* Full of inhabitants.
Pop'-u-l-ous-ly, *ad.* With many inhabitants.
Pop'-u-l-ous-ness, *s.* State of being populous: Brown uses *Populos'ity*.
PORCATED=**por'-cā-tēd**, *a.* Having ridges.
PORCELAIN, **porcē-lān**, 99: *s.* The finest species of earthen-ware, originally imported only from the East, but now made in Europe: also, wrongly, for *Porcelain*.
Por'-cel-la'-ne-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to porcelain.
POrch, **pō'urtch**, 130: *s.* A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance; a portico: distinctively, the place in Athens where Zeno taught; hence, the Stoic philosophy.
PORCINE=**por'-cīn**, *a.* (Compare Pork.) Pertaining to swine; like a hog.
Por'-cu-PINE, *s.* A sort of hedgehog.
Por'-cu-pine-fish, *s.* A prickly fish.
PORE=**pōrē**, 47: *s.* Literally, a passage; a spiracle, particularly of the skin, a passage for perspiration.
Po'-rous, 120: *a.* Having pores or passages.
Po'-rous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being porous: Wiseman uses *Po'ri-ness*; and Brown *Porus'ity*.

Po'-ry, *a.* Porous; hence, *Por'iness*. [Unusual.]
To PORE=*pōr*, 47: *v. n.* To look with steady continued attention:—with *on*, to examine.
Pore-blind, 115: *a.* Purlind.
PORISTIC=*pō-ris'-tīk*, *a.* An epithet applied in mathematics to a method of determining the several ways of solving a problem, and the respective suitable occasions for using them.
PORK, *pō'urk*, 130: *s.* (Compare *Porcine*.) The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, if not dried also: ludicrously, a hog.
Pork'-er, *s.* A hog, a pig.
Pork'-et, 14: *s.* A young hog.
Pork'-ling, *s.* A young pig.
Pork'-eat-er, *s.* A feeder on pork.
POROUS, &c., **POROSITY**.—See under *Pore*.
PORPHYRY, *pōr'-fē-rēy*, 163, 105: *s.* A fine speckled marble: *Por'-phyr* (=*-fur*) is the same.
Por'-phy-rit'-ic, *a.* Resembling porphyry.
PORPOISE, *pōr'-pūs*, 124: *s.* Literally, the sea-hog; an unwieldy fish frequent on our coasts: *Por'-pus* and *Por'-pess* are less usual modes of spelling it.
PORRACEOUS.—See under *Porret*.
PORRECTION, *pōr-rēk'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of stretching forth. [Unusual.]
PORRET=*pōr'-rēt*, 14: *s.* A leek, a small onion, a scallion.
POR-RA'-CEOUS, (=*-sh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Green, as a leek.
POR'-RIDGE, *s.* Broth seasoned with porrets or similar things; hence, broth generally: it may however be a corruption of *Pottage*.
Por'-ridge-pot, *s.* A pot for boiling meat.
Por'-rin-ger, *s.* A sort of soup-plate.
PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *s.* Wine of Oporto: In other senses, see in the next class, and in that following it.
To PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *v. a.* To carry in form; at sea, to carry [the helm] to the larboard.
Port, *s.* Carriage, air, mien, bearing.
Port'-ly, *a.* Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.
Port'-li-ness, *s.* Dignity of mien; bulk of person.
Port'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That can be carried; manageable by the hand; that can be borne or supported.
Port'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being portable.
Port'-tage, 99: *s.* Carriage, act of carrying; price of carriage: see also in the next class.
Port'-ance, *s.* Port. [Spenser. Shaks.]
Port'-ass, *s.* A portable prayer-book or manual of devotions, a breviary; also called or written *Portesse*, *Portos*, &c. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
Port'-a-tive, 105: *a.* Portable. [Obs.]
Port'-er, 36: *s.* One who carries burthens for hire; also applied as a name for a kind of strong beer much drunk by porters, in which sense it is said not to be older than the middle of the last century: see also in the next class.
Port'-er-ly, *a.* Like a porter; vulgar.
Port'-er-age, *s.* Carriage; money for carriage.
Port'-cray'-on, *s.* Case to carry a pencil.
Port'-fo'-lio, 90: *s.* Case to carry or hold papers.
Port'-glave, *s.* A sword-bearer.
Port'-ly, &c.—See higher in the class.
Port-man'-teau, (=*-tō*, 108) *s.* Case to hold a mantle or cloak, and other things necessary for travelling. See *Portent*, after the next class.
PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *s.* A gate or entrance: the mouth of a river; a harbour, a safe station for ships; an aperture, particularly in a ship, whence the guns are put out.—See also the previous classes.
Port'-age, *s.* Porthole. [Shaks.] See the more usual senses in the previous class.
Port'-al, *s.* A gate; the arch under which a door opens.
Port-cul'-lis, *s.* A sort of machine like a harrow

hung over a gate ready to slip down and close against an enemy: also sometimes called a *Portchase*.
To Port-cul'-lis, *v. a.* To shut up.
Port'-er, *s.* One who has charge of a gate, or waits at a gate.—See also in the previous class.
Port'-ress, *s.* A female porter.
Port'-hole, *s.* A hole in a ship's side: the *Port'-lad* is used for closing it, and a *Port'-bar* to secure the lid in rough weather: the *Port'-last* is the gunwale of a ship.
Port'-grave, *Port'-greve*, *s.* A portreeve.
Port'-reeve, *s.* The bailiff of a port town.
Port'-man, *s.* A Burgess of a port town, or of one of the Cinque Ports.
Port'-mote, *s.* A court held in port towns.
Port'-i-co, *s.* A covered walk serving as an entrance to some edifice: *Port'-icus* is less used.
PORTE, (=*e* mute), *s.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered.
PORTABLE, &c.—See under *To Port*.
PORTAL, &c.—See under *Port*, a gate.
To PORTEND=*pōr-tēnd'*, 38: *v. a.* To foretoken, to foreshow ominously.
Por-ten'-sion, (=*-shūn*, 147) *s.* A portending. [Brown.]
Por-ten', 82: *s.* Omen of ill; prodigy.
Por-ten'-tous, 120: *a.* Ominous; wonderful in an ill sense, prodigious, monstrous.
PORTER, &c.—See under *To Port* and *Port*, (*s.*)
PORTFOLIO, &c.—See under *To Port*.
PORTGLAVE, &c., **PORTHOLE**, **POR-TICO**, &c.—See under *Port*, (*s.*)
POR-TION, *pō'ur-shūn*, 130, 147: *s.* A part, allotment, dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child; a wife's fortune.
To Por'-tion, *v. a.* To divide; to endow.
Por'-tion-er, *s.* One who divides.
Por'-tion-ist, *s.* One who has a certain academical allowance; the incumbent of a benefice that has more rectors or vicars than one.
PORTLY, &c., **PORTMANTEAU**.—See under *To Port*.
PORTMAN, **PORTMOTE**.—See under *Port*, (*s.*)
To PORTRAY, *pōr-trāy'*, 130: *v. a.* To paint or draw in colours; to describe vividly in words; to adorn with pictures.
Por-tray'-er, *s.* One who portrays.
POR'-TRAIT, *s.* Picture drawn from life.
To Por'-trait, 82: *v. a.* To portray. [Spenser.]
Por'-trait-ure, (=*-tūre*, 147) *s.* Portrait. [Shaks.]
PORTRESS, **PORTREEVE**. See under *Port*, (*s.*)
PORWIGLE, *pōr-wīg-gl*, *s.* A tadpole. [Brown.]
PORY.—See under *Pore*.
POSE, *pōz*, *s.* A cold in the head. [Chaucer.]
To POSE, *pōz*, 151: *v. a.* To put to a pause, to puzzle, to gravel; some suppose it to have meant to stupefy, as by a stoppage in the head:—See the previous word.
Po'-ser, 36: *s.* Something that puzzles.
To POSE, *pōz*, *v. a.* To appose, to put questions to, to interrogate. [Obs.]
Po'-ser, *s.* Apposer or interrogator.
Pos'-ITION, (=*pōz'-ē-tēd*) *a.* Put, set, placed.
PO-sit'-ion, (=*pō-zish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* State of being placed; situation; principle placed or laid down; the advancing of a principle; specially, in Latin grammar, the place of a vowel before two consonants.
PO-sit'-ion-al, *a.* Regarding position.
PO-sit'-ive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Primarily, set, laid down, hence, direct, explicit; real; absolute; not negative; confident; dogmatic; settled by arbitrary appoint-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

ment, as opposed to *natural*.—*s.* That which is capable of being affirmed; that which settles by arbitrary appointment.

Pos-i-tive-ly, *ad.* In a positive manner.

Pos-i-tive-ness, *s.* State or quality of being positive.

Pos-i-tiv-i-ty, *s.* Peremptoriness. [Waits.]

Pos-i-ture, 147: *s.* Position; posture. [Obs.]

POSNET=pōz-nēt, 151: *s.* A little basin.

POSSE=pōs-sē, 101: *s.* A power; a number: it is a Latin word, and by itself is low in English speech, as being the remnant of a phrase, namely, *Posse comitatus*, signifying the civil power of a shire or county.

To POSSESS, pōz-zēs', 151: *v. a.* To have as an owner, to be master of, to seize, to obtain; to make master of, with *of* before the thing possessed, sometimes anciently *with*: *To be possessed*, to be under some influence, as of a spirit, or of an intestine power.

Pos-ses-sor, 38: *s.* He who possesses.

Pos-ses-sor-y, *a.* Having possession.

Pos-ses-sive, 105: *a.* Having possession; denoting possession; genitive.

☞ The possessive case of English nouns is signified by *s*, which stand for the *s* of Saxon nouns: sometimes the apostrophe is used without the *s*.—See *Prin.* 199.

Pos-ses-sion, (pōz-zēs'h-ūn, 147) *s.* The state of owning; property; the thing possessed; in a special sense, madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To Pos-ses-sion, *v. a.* To invest with property. [Obs.]

Pos-ses-sion-er, *s.* One in possession. [Sidney.]

POSSET=pōs-sēt, 14: *s.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

To Pos-set, *v. a.* To curdle, to turn. [Shaks.]

POSSIBLE, pōs-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* (Compare *Posse*.) That may exist or be; not contrary to the nature of things.

Pos-si-bly, *ad.* With possibility; perhaps.

Pos-si-bil-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being possible.

POST, pōst, 116: *a.* and *s.* Suborned, hired to do an improper action, [Sandys, 1605:—*s.* The suborned collectively, as *A Knight of the Post*.

POST, pōst, 116: *s.* A piece of timber *posited* or set erect:—See also lower.

To Post, *v. a.* To fix on a post, as a notice or advertisement; to fix the name of on a post with opprobrious mention:—See also lower.

Post-er, *s.* One who posts bills; also a bill posted or to be posted:—See lower.

POST, *s.* That which is *posited*,—situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office.

To Post, *v. a.* To place, to station, to fix; to place in the ledger from the waste-book or journal; and in an obsolete sense, to stay, to delay:—See also lower.

Post, *s. adv. and adj.* One who comes and goes between station and station; a messenger; particularly a public letter-carrier:—*adv.* Hastily, or as a post; Shakspeare uses *post* with the same meaning.—*adj.* Used in passing from station to station, as horses or chaises: *Post and pair*, the name of an old game at cards.

To Post, *v. n. and a.* To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel rapidly with any horses:—*act.* To send with speed.

Post-er, *s.* A courier; one that travels hastily.

Post-a-ble, *a.* That may be carried. [1643.]

Post-age, *s.* Money paid for letter-carriage.

Post-ing, *s.* Act of travelling post; trade of furnishing post-horses.

Pos-til-ion, (-til'-yōn) *s.* The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage.

Post-boy, *s.* A boy that carries letters; a boy that drives a post-chaise.

☞ Other compounds are *Post-chaise*; *Post-hackney*, (post-horse:.) *Post-haste*; *Post-horse*; *Post-house*; *Post-man*; *Post-mark*, (on a letter) *Post-master*; *Postmaster-general*; *Post-note*, (a cash note for sending by post:.) *Post-office*; *Post-paid*; *Post-town*, &c.

POST. A Latin particle which enters into the composition of the following words: it signifies *after*, *behind*, *subsequent*, *since*, &c.: it is generally pronounced pōst, (116) but in some words is sounded regularly pōt.

To POST-DATE, 116: *v. a.* To date later than the real time.

POST-DI-LU'-VI-AN, 116, 105, 109: *a.* and *s.* Posterior to the flood: *Post-diluvial* has the same meaning:—*s.* One that lived since the flood.

POST-DIS-SEI'-ZIN, (-sē'-zīn) *s.* A writ that lies for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by a force of *novel disseisin*, is again disseized by the former disseisor.

POST-E-A, [Lat.] *s.* The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial.

☞ See *Poster* in the previous classes.

POST-ER-I-OR, (pōs-tēr'-ē-or, 43) *a.* and *s.* Later, or subsequent in time or place:—*s. pl.* The hinder parts of a man or other animal: *à post'erid'ri* is a Latin phrase signifying *from what follows*, or *from the effect*, and is applied to an argument used to infer a cause or antecedent: all induction rests on argument *à posteriori*: see *Induction*.

Post-er-i-or-i-ty, *s.* State of being after, opposed to Priority.

Post-er-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Succeeding generations, descendants, opposed to Ancestry.

POST-ERN, (pōst'-ern, 116, 36) *s.* Primarily, a back door or gate; hence, a private entrance.

POST-EX-IS'-TENOE, (pōst'-ēgz-īs'-tēnce, 154) *s.* Subsequent or future existence.

POST-FINE, 116: *s.* A duty to the king for a fine acknowledged in his court, paid by the cognizee *after* the fine is fully passed.

POST-FIX, 116, 188: *s.* An affix.

☞ See *Post-hackney*, *Post-haste*, *Post-horse*, &c., among the compounds of the previous class.

POST-HU-MOUS, (pōst'-hū-mūs, 120) *a.* Done, had, born, published, &c., after one's death: the elder word is *Post-hume*.

Post-hu-mous-ly, *ad.* After one's death.

Post-TIC, *a.* Backward. [Brown.]

Post-TIL, *s.* A marginal note, so called because written after the text. [Bale, 1543.]

To Post-til, *v. n. and a.* To comment on a text:—*act.* To illustrate by added note. [Obs.]

Post-til-er, *s.* One who illustrates by notes.

☞ See *Postilion* in the previous class.

POST-LI-MIN'-I-UM, 90, } 116: *s.* A claim to pro-

POST-LIM-I-NY, 84, 105, } perty by a person returning to his country who had been taken by an enemy, or on any other account lost for a time, and *afterwards* appearing.

Post-li-min'i-i-ous, 120: } *a.* Contrived, done, or

Post-li-min'i-i-ar, 34: } existing subsequently.

☞ See *Putman*, *Postmaster*, *Postmaster-general*, *Post-office*, &c., among the compounds of the previous class.

POST-ME-RID'-I-AN, 116, 90: *a.* Being in or belonging to the afternoon.

POST-NATE, *a.* Born after; subsequent. [Unusual.]

POST-O-BIT, 116: *a.* and *s.* After death:—*s.* A bond payable after the person's death therein named.

To POST-PONE, 116: *v. a.* To put *after* or off, to defer; to set in value before something else, with *to*.

Post-po-NEr, *s.* One who puts off, a delayer.

Post-pone-ment, *s.* A putting off, delay.

Post-po-nence, *s.* A setting after in value.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *t. e.* vision, 165: thīn 166: thēn, 166.

Post-po-siⁿ-ion, (-zish'-ün, 147) *s.* State of being put back or out of the regular place.

Post-script, 116: *s.* That which is written after,—the paragraph at the end of a letter.

To POSTULATE=pōs'-tū-lāt, 147: *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof, [Brown:] to require by entreaty, [Burnet.]

Post-tu-late, *s.* Position supposed or assumed without proof; the Latin word, which is often used for it, is *Postulaⁿ-tum*, *pl.* *Postulaⁿ-ta*.

Post-tu-laⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption; supplication; suit.

Post-tu-laⁿ-tor-y, *a.* Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

POSTURE=pōs'-tūrt, *colloq.* pōs'-choor, 147: *s.* (Compare *Post*.) Place, situation; collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other,—attitude; state, disposition.

To Post-ture, *v. a.* To put into a posture.

Post-ture-masⁿ-ter, *s.* A teacher of postures or attitudes; a sort of dancing-master.

POSY, pō'-zēy, 151: *s.* (See *Poesy*.) A poetic motto; a bunch of flowers, so called, as is supposed, from the poetic motto which generally accompanied a nosegay when presented by a lover to his mistress.

POT=pōt, *s.* A vessel, never large, employed for various purposes and of various material, but commonly of earthenware; the quantity contained in a pot, definitely, a quart. *To go to pot*, to go to destruction, probably with allusion to fuel for boiling a pot; [a low phrase:] *Potⁿ-paper* is a small-sized paper.

To Pot, *v. a.* To preserve seasoned in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

Potⁿ-a-ger, *s.* A porringer.

Potⁿ—See *Potash* in its place.

Potⁿ-tage, 99: *s.* Any thing boiled and decocted for food.

Potⁿ-ter, *s.* A maker of earthen pots.

Potⁿ-ter-y, *s.* Place where pots are made; earthenware.

Potⁿ-tern-oreⁿ, *s.* An ore used by potters to glaze their ware.

Potⁿ-ting, *s.* A tipping; a putting into pots.

Potⁿ-tle, *s.* A liquid measure of four pints; a tankard; now more commonly a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

Potⁿ—The compounds are *Potⁿ-belly*, (a protuberant belly:) *Potⁿ-belly*; *Potⁿ-boy*, (a servant at a public-house:) *Potⁿ-companion*; *Potⁿ-gun*, (an obsolete corruption of *Potⁿ-gun*;) *Potⁿ-hanger* or *Potⁿ-hook*, (a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire; any thing resembling it in shape:) *Potⁿ-herb*, (an esculent vegetable:) *Potⁿ-lid*; *Potⁿ-man*, (an anciently, a pot-companion; at present, a servant at a public-house:) *Potⁿ-sherd*, (fragment of a broken pot,—sometimes *Potⁿ-share*, i. e. a division or piece;) *Potⁿ-driftant*, (courageous from the effect of liquor only:) &c.

POTABLE, pō'-tā-bl, 101: *a. and s.* That may be drunk, drinkable:—*s.* Something potable.

Poⁿ-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being potable.

Poⁿ-taⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* Drinking bout; a draught.

Poⁿ-tion, *s.* A draught, commonly of medicine.

Poⁿ-tu-lent, *a.* Fit to drink; rather tipsy. [Obs.]

POTANCE=pō'-tānce, *s.* In a watch, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

POTARGO=pō'-tar'-gō, *s.* A West-Indian sauce.

POTASH=pōt'-āsh, *s.* A vegetable alkali procured from the ashes of plants.

Poⁿ-tasⁿ-sa, *s.* Potash: see -a in the prelim. Index.

Poⁿ-tasⁿ-si-um, 147: *s.* The metallic basis of potassa.

POTATO=pō-tā'-tō, *s.* (*pl.* Potatoes, 189) A well-known esculent root.

POT-BELLY, &c., **POT-COMPANION**.—See under *Pot*.

To POTCH=pōtch, *v. a.* To push, to thrust, [Shaks:] in any other sense, see *To Pouch*.

POTELOT=pō'-tē-lōt, *s.* Sulphuret of molybden.

POTENCE=pō'-tēnce, *s.* Sort of crutch. [Herold.]

POTENT=pō'-tēnt, *a.* Powerful; efficacious; having great authority: Shakspeare uses it for *Potestate*.

Poⁿ-tent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

Poⁿ-tent-ness, *s.* Potency.

Poⁿ-ten-cy, *s.* Power, force; efficacy.

Poⁿ-TENⁿ-TIAL, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; in old authors, efficacious; in grammar, having an inflection or sign, as a verb, by which power or possibility is primarily implied.

Poⁿ-tenⁿ-tial-ly, *ad.* So as to be potential.

Poⁿ-tenⁿ-ti-alⁿ-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being potential; possibility, not actuality.

Poⁿ-TENⁿ-TATE, *s.* Prince, sovereign, monarch.

Poⁿ-tenⁿ-ta-cy, *s.* Sovereignty.

Poⁿ-tesⁿ-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Authoritative. [Pearson.]

POT-GUN, **POT-HANGER**.—See under *Pot*.

POTHECARY, pōth'-cār-ēy, 105: *s.* Properly, Poticary or Apothecary; see the latter: the former is the old and obsolete English word, from the Spanish *boticario*; the latter is immediately from the Latin.

POTHER=pōth'-er, *s.* Bustle, tumult, flutter; it seems primarily to have signified a cloud of dust, and was formerly pronounced pūth'-er; now, when used at all, it is commonly in the corrupted shape *Bother*. [Colloq.]

To Pothⁿ-er, *v. n. and a.* To make blustering, ineffectual efforts:—*act.* To tease, to puzzle.

POTHERB, &c., **POTSHERD**, &c., **POT-TAGE**, &c., **POTTER**, &c., **POTTERN-ORE**, **POTTLE**.—See under, or as compounds of, *Pot*.

POTION, **POTULENT**.—See under *Potable*.

POUCH=powtch, 31: *s.* A small bag, a pocket ludicrously, a paunch: *Pouchⁿ-mouthed*, blubber-lipped.

To Pouch, *v. a.* To pocket; to swallow; to pout.

POULDAVIS.—See *Poledavy*.

POULE, pōöl, [Fr.] *s.*—See *Pool*.

POULT, pōult, 7: *s.* A young chicken.

Powlⁿ-ter, 108, 36: *s.* A poulterer. [Shaks.]

Powlⁿ-ter-er, *s.* A dealer in slaughtered fowls.

Powlⁿ-try, *s.* Domestic fowls.

POULTICE, pōulⁿ-tiss=pōlⁿ-tiss, 108: *s.* A cataplasm, an application to sores of meal, bread, or the like, to remove the inflammation: Temple uses *Pultice*.

To Powlⁿ-tice, *v. a.* To apply a poultice to.

POUNCE=pownce, 31: *s.* Claw or talon of a bird of prey: see also *lower*.

Pounced, (pownst, 143) *a.* Having talons. [Thomson.]

To Pounce, *v. n. and a.* To seize with talons, followed by *upon*; to seize—*act.* To seize with talons; also, to pierce as with talons, to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

Pounce, *s.* Originally, Pumice-stone, so called from its being porous or perforated; this was anciently powdered in order to be used for smoothing or polishing certain wares: hence, other powders came to be called *pounce*, as the powder of gum sandarach; and hence, *To Pounce* sometimes means to sprinkle with powder, or rather, perhaps, to sprinkle from a pounce-box.

Pounⁿ-cet-box, 188: *s.* A small box perforated to allow the escape of scent, or of powder. [Shaks.]

POUND=pound, *s.* A pinfold or prison for beasts that trespass or stray; an enclosure.

To Pound, *v. a.* To shut as in a pound.

Poundⁿ-er, *s.* A planer.

Poundⁿ-breach, *s.* The breaking of a public pound.

To POUND, pownd, *v. a.* To beat as with a pestle: hence, *Poundⁿ-er* may mean a pestle.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *male*, 171.

POUND, *pound*, *s.* A certain weight, being 12 oz. *troy*, and 16 *avoird.*; the sum of 20s. which formerly weighed a pound.

Pound'er, *s.* The name of a *weighty* pear; that which or carries pounds, as a *ten-pounder*, &c., applied to cannon fitted for ball of so many pounds weight; and ludicrously to other things; as a tenant paying so many pounds a year; a note for so many pounds; &c.

Pound'-age, *s.* A sum deducted from every pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Pound-fool'-ish, *a.* Neglecting large sums in attending to little ones: see *Penny-wise*.

POUPETON, *pōw-pēt-ōn*, *s.* A doll or baby. [Fr.]

To POUR, *pōur=pōr*, 47: *v. a. and n.* To let as a liquid out of a vessel; to emit, to give vent to:—*new.* To stream, to flow; to rush tumultuously.

Pour'er, 36: *s.* One that pours.

POURPRESTURE, *poor-prēs-tūre*, 147: *s.* A wrongful enclosure of land. [Law.]

POUR-PAR'-TY, *s.* A share or sharing as regards the parcellers of an estate.

POUSSE, *powcē*, 189: *s.* Pease or pulse. [Spenser.]

POUT=*powt*, *s.* A fish; a bird: wrongly for *Poult*.

To POUT=*powt*, *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to hang prominent as the lips in pouting.

Pout, *Pout'-ing*, *s.* Fit of sullenness. [Colloq.]

POVERTY, *pōv'-er-tē*, 105: *s.* Indigence, necessity, want; meanness, defect.

POWDER=*pow'-der*, *s.* Dust, primarily of the earth; in special senses, gunpowder; sweetened flour for the hair.

To Pow'-der, *v. a. and n.* To reduce to dust; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt:—*new.* [Vulg.] To come with tumult, as powder.

Pow'-der-y, *a.* Dusty; friable.

new. Among the compounds the following refer to gunpowder: *Pow'-der-cart*; *Pow'-der-chest*; *Pow'-der-jask* or *Pow'-der-horn*; *Pow'-der-mill*; *Pow'-der-mind*; *Pow'-der-room*, (in a ship):—Of the other compounds, *Pow'-der-box* is a box for hair-powder; and *Pow'-dering-tub* the vessel in which meat is salted, and hence, a place in which any thing is kept from putrefaction.

POWDIKE=*pow'-dike*, *s.* A marsh or fen dike.

POWER=*power*, 53: *s.* Ability to do something; less properly, though a common sense, capacity to be acted upon in some particular manner; in special senses, animal strength; mental faculty; influence; an instrument which mediately effects an end; the moving force in an engine; government correlative to *subjection*; a potentate; a superhuman being; a military force, in which sense seldom at present used in the singular; in low style, a great number; it is sometimes used adjectively; as *A power-loom* is a loom worked by steam.

Pow'-er-ful, 117: *a.* Having power; forcible; efficacious; Camden uses *Powerable*.

Pow'-er-ful-ly, *ad.* In a powerful manner.

Pow'-er-ful-ness, *s.* Power, might, efficacy.

Pow'-er-less, *a.* Weak, impotent.

POWLDRON=*powl'-drōn*, 18: *s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders,—an heraldic term.

POWTER=*pow'-ter*, *s.* A large-breasted pigeon.

POX.—See with *Pock* under *Pocket*.

POY=*poy*, 29: *s.* A rope-dancer's pole.

To POZE.—See *To Pose*, in both its uses.

PRAAM, *prāhm*, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat.

PRACTICAL, *präck'-tē-cāl*, 105: *a.* That acts; that can be put into action or use; opposed to *speculative*: old authors use *Practic*; and in Spenser this last sometimes means skillful, artful.

Prac'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a practical manner.

Prac'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being practical.

Prac'-ti-ca-ble, *a.* Performable, feasible; affording possibility for some performance.

Prac'-ti-ca-bly, *ad.* So as to be practicable.

Prac'-ti-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Practicability.

Prac'-ti-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being practicable.

PRAC'-TICE, (*präck'-tiss*, 105) *s.* Frequent or customary acts; such use as begets a *habit*; actual performance distinguished from speculation or theory; method or art; dexterity; exercise of any profession, particularly the medical profession; a rule in arithmetic so called emphatically for its practical utility; in a peculiar sense, with partial relation to a different etymology, it formerly signified wicked artifice, stratagem.

To Prac'-tise, (*-tiss*, 152) 137: *v. a. and n.* To do repeatedly; to exercise actually; to draw by artifice:—*new.* To form a habit; to exercise a profession; to experiment medically, followed by *upon*; to negotiate secretly; to try artifices or stratagems.

Prac'-ti-sant, *s.* An agent. [Shaks.]

Prac'-ti-ser, *s.* One that practices.

Prac'-ti'-ion-er, *s.* One engaged in the actual exercise of an art, particularly that of medicine.

PRAT'-IQUE, (*-tück*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A term used in commerce to signify intercourse; and hence, a licence for intercourse after quarantine.

PRAT'-IS, 188: *s.* Practice; commonly, a form or exercise to be practised for improvement in something.

PRÆ=præ. [Lat.] Before: see *Præ*.

PRÆ-COG'-NI-TA, *s. pl.* Things to be foreknown.

PRÆ-MU-NI'-RE, *s.* (Corruption of *Præmoneri*.)

A writ, or the offence for which it is granted, namely, that of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the name is taken from words in the writ implying a *forewarning* to the party to appear and answer the charge against him. The penalties of *præmonire* are now applied to many offences, some of which bear more, some less relation to the crime above described.

Præ-mu'-ni-tor-y, *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred.

PRÆTOR.—See *Pretor*.

PRAGMATIC=*præg-mät'-ick*, 88: *a.* (Compare *Practical*, &c.) Originally, relating to some business or matter in hand, as *Pragmatic sanction*, which was a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college or body that had consulted him; the *Pragmatic Sanction*, distinctively, was that rescript of Charles VI. by which he settled his hereditary dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa: as a word of general application see the next word.

Prag-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Impertinently busy; assuming airs of business;—*Pragmatic* is less usual in this sense, and being so used, is accented by old writers on the first syllable.

Prag-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Over officiously.

Prag-mat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being pragmatical.

Prag'-ma-tist, *s.* A busybody. [Bp. Reynolds.]

PRAIRIE=*prair'-ē*, *s.* An extensive tract of level meadow ground.

PRAISE, *prāiz*, 151, 189: *s.* Commendation; laud; fame; tribute of gratitude; ground of praise.

To Praise, *v. a.* To commend, to laud; to do honour to, to glorify in worship.

Prais'-er, *s.* One who praises.

Praise'-ful, 117: *a.* Laudable. [Sydney.]

Praise'-less, *a.* Without praise.

Praise'-wor-thy, (*-wur-thē*, 141) *a.* Commendable.

Praise'-wor-thi-ly, *ad.* Commendably.

Praise'-wor-thi-ness, *s.* Desert of praise.

PRAIME.—See *Praam*.

To PRANCE=*prānce*, 11: *v. n.* To spring or bound in high mettle; to ride with bounding movement or ostentatiously; to move in a showy manner.

Pran'-cing, *s.* The bounding motion of a horse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thin, 166: then, 166,

PRE

PRANK, 158: *s.* and *a.* A wild flighty act, a frolic, a ludicrous trick:—*a.* Frolicsome.
To PRANK, prāngk, 158: *v. a.* To decorate to ostentation. *See* the previous class.
Prank'-er, *s.* One who dresses ostentatiously.
Prank'-ing, *s.* Ostentatious decoration.
PRASON, prā'-sōn, *s.* A leek; also a sea-wood.
Prase, 151: *s.* A sub-species of leek-green quartz.
To PRATE=prātē, *v. n.* and *a.* To talk much and without weight:—*act.* To utter foolishly.
Prate, *s.* Tattle, unmeaning loquacity.
Prat'-ter, 36: *s.* One that prates, a chatterer.
Prat'-ting, *s.* Chatter, idle talk.
Prat'-ting-ly, *ad.* With idle loquacity.
To PRAT'-TLE, *v. n.* To talk childishly.
Prat'-tle, *s.* Puerile or trifling talk.
Prat'-tler, *s.* A puerile or trifling talker.
Prat'-tle-ment, *s.* Prate; prattle. [Hayley.]
PRATIQUE, PRAXIS.—*See* under Practical.
PRAVITY, prāv'-ē-tē, 105: *s.* Depravity.
PRAWN=prāwn, *s.* A small crustaceous fish.
To PRAY=prāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To ask with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate; to entreat; to petition Heaven:—*act.* To supplicate, to entreat: "I pray" or "pray," a sort of adverbial phrase introductory to a question: *To pray is aid*, to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause.
Pray'-er, 134: *s.* He who prays; more commonly the form of supplication; also, the thing supplicated.
Pray'-ing-ly, *ad.* With supplication.
Pray'-er-less, *a.* Not using prayer.
Pray'-er-book, 118: *s.* Book for devotions.
PRE-—*See* before Pre-acquaintance.
To PREACH=prēchtē, *v. n.* and *a.* To pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects; to discourse in the manner of a preacher:—*act.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate as one preaching: Hooker uses *Preach* substantively.
Preach'-er, *s.* One that preaches.
Preach'-er-ship, *s.* Office of a preacher.
Preach'-ing, *s.* Public religious discourse.
Preach'-man, *s.* A preacher in contempt.
Preach'-ment, *s.* Discourse as by a preacherman.
PRE-. A prefix originally only in words of Latin origin, but at present often found in arbitrary compounds: it signifies *before* or *priority* either in time, place, or rank: see also *Præ*, which is the Latin form.
PRE-AC-QUAINT'-ANCE, 188: *s.* Previous acquaintance.
PRE-AD-MIN'-IS-TRA'-TION, 89: *s.* Previous administration.
To PRE-AD-MON'-ISH, *v. a.* To caution beforehand.
Pre'-ad-mo-nif'-ion, *s.* Previous notice.
PRE-AM-BLE.—*See* below the next word.
To PRE-AM'-BU-LATE, *v. n.* To go before.
Pre-am'-bu-la'-tion, *s.* Preamble. [Chaucer.]
Pre-am'-bu-la'-tor-y, *a.* Antecedent.
Pre-am'-bu-lar-y, **Pre-am'-bu-lous**, *a.* Previous.
Pre'-am-ble, 81: *s.* A preface, an introduction.
To Pre-am'-ble, 81: *v. n.* and *a.* To go before, to precede:—*act.* To preface, to introduce.
PRE-AP-PE-REN'-SION, (shud, 147) *s.* An opinion formed before examination.
PRE-AU'-DI-ENCE, 146: *s.* Right of previous audience, particularly as regards rank among barristers.
PREASE, prēc, 189: *s.* Press, crowd. [Spenser.]
PREBEND=prēb'-ēnd, *s.* A stipend out of the estate of a cathedral church; improperly, a prebendary.
Preb'-en-dar-y, *s.* An officiating canon.
Preb'-en-dar-y-ship, *s.* A canonry.
Pre-ben'-dal, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.

PRE

PRECARIOUS, prē-cār'-ē-ūs, 41, 105, 120: *a.* Literally, depending on prayer or solicitation; hence, uncertain, as depending on the will of another; it is frequently but improperly used to signify *uncertain* without this limitation.
Pre-ca'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to be precarious.
Pre-ca'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being uncertain.
PRECO'-A-TIVE, 92, 98, 105: *a.* Suppliant.
Preco'-a-tor-y, 129: *a.* Beseeching.
PRECAUTION, prē-cāw'-shūn, 89: *s.* (*See* Pre-) Previous caution; preventive measures.
To Pre-cau'-tion, *v. a.* To warn beforehand.
Pre-cau'-tion al, *a.* Precautionary.
To PRE-CAU'-TION-AR-Y, *a.* Preservative, preventive.
To PRECEDE=prē-cēdē, *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before in place or in rank.
Pre-ce'-dent, *a.* Going before; former.
Pre-ce'-dent-ly, 105: *ad.* Beforehand.
Pre-ce'-dence, } *s.* Act or state of going before;
Pre-ce'-den-cy, } adjustment of place; foremost place in ceremony; superiority.
Prece'-e-da'-ne-ous, 92, 90, 120: *a.* Previous; preceding. [Hale, Hammond, Barrow, &c.]
PRECE'-DENT, (prēs'-ē-dēnt, 81) *s.* That which, going before, is an example for following times or practices.
Prece'-e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent.
PRECE'-SION, (-cēsh'-ūn 90) *s.* Act of going before: it is particularly applied to the advancing of the equinoctial points.
PRECELLENCE=prē-cēl'-lēncē, *s.* Excellence.
PRECENTOR=prē-cēn'-tor, 38: *s.* (*See* Pre-) One that leads the choir.
PRECEPT=prē-cēpt, *s.* A rule authoritatively given; specially, the warrant of a magistrate; in common use, a rule, a direction.
Pre-cep'-tor-y, *a.* Giving precepts: *see* lower.
PRE-CEP'-TIAL, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a.* Preceptive.
Pre-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* A precept. [Bp. Hall.]
Pre-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Containing or giving precepts.
Pre-cep'-tor, 38: *s.* A teacher, a tutor.
Pre-cep'-tor-y, *s.* A subordinate religious house.
Pre-cep'-tress, *s.* A female preceptor.
Pre-cep'-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Belonging to a preceptor.
PRE-CE'-PE, [Lat.] *s.* A writ commanding a defendant to redress the injury or stand the suit.
PRECEDION.—*See* under To Proceed.
PRECINCT, prē-cīngkt, 158: *s.* Outward limit, boundary; hence, territorial district.
PRECIOUS, prēsh'-ūs, 94, 147: *a.* Of great price; valuable: it is often used ironically.
Pre'-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* Valuably, to a great price.
Pre'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Valuableness.
Pre'-ci-ous'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Preciousness; something precious. [Brown. More.]
PRECIPE.—*See* under Precept.
PRECIPICE, prēs'-ē-pis, 92, 105: *s.* A headlong steep, a fall without gradual declivity.
Pre-cip'-i-tant, &c.—*See* lower.
To PRE-CIP'-I-TATE, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw headlong; to throw to the bottom, [a chemical term:] to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly or blindly.—*new.* To fall headlong; to fall as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.
Pre-cip'-i-tate, *a.* and *s.* Steeply falling; steep; headlong, hasty; violent.—*s.* A medicine of some substance precipitated, but particularly of mercury.
Pre-cip'-i-tate-ly, *ad.* With precipitation.
Pre-cip'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of precipitating; hence, blind haste: that which is precipitated; hence, subsidence.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pē'-pā: lāw: good: jōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.
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PRE

Pre-cip'-i-ta'-tor, *s.* One that precipitates.
Pre-cip'-i-tant, *a.* Falling headlong; rashly hurried; hasty; unexpectedly hastened.
Pre-cip'-i-tance, } *s.* Rash haste, headlong hurry.
Pre-cip'-i-tan-cy, }
Pre-cip'-i-tous, *a.* Headlong, steep; hasty; rash; in old authors *Pre-ci-pit'* occurs.
Pre-cip'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.
Pre-cip'-i-tous-ness, *s.* Quality of being precipitous.
PRECISE=**pré-cice'**, 152: *a.* Literally, cut or pared to the purpose,—exact, strict, limited determinately; formal, solemnly finical.
Pre-cise'-ly, *ad.* Exactly; with finical nicety.
Pre-cise'-ness, *s.* Quality of being precise.
Pre-ci'-sive, 105: *a.* Cutting off; nicely limiting.
PRE-ci'-sion, (-cizh'-ün, 90: see *Concision*.)
s. Preciseness; exact limitation.
PRE-ci'-sion, (-cizh'-än) *s.* One who limits; a methodist in religion. [Drayton. Watts.]
Pre-ci'-sion-ism, 158: *s.* Practice of a precisian.
To PRECLUDE, **pré-cl'üd'**, 109: *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To shut out or hinder beforehand; to shut.
Pre-clu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Shutting out.
Pre-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* So as to shut out.
PRE-clu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *a.* Act of precluding.
PRECOCIOUS, **pré-cö'-sh'üs**, 90: *a.* (See *Pre*.) Ripe before the natural time.
Pre-co'-cious-ness, *s.* Precocity.
PRE-coo'-i-ty, (-cöss'-é-té, 92) *s.* Ripeness before time.
PRE.—See before *Pre-acquaintance*.
To PRECOG-ITATE, 77: *v. a.* To consider beforehand.
PRE-COG-NIT'-ION, 89: *s.* Previous knowledge; in Scotch law, a pre-inquiry whether there is ground for prosecution.
To PRE-COM-POSE', 151: *v. a.* To compose beforehand.
To PRE-COON-CEIVE', 103: *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand.
Pre'-con-ceit', *s.* A pre-conception.
Pre'-con-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* An opinion previously formed.
To PRE-CON-CERT', *v. a.* To concert beforehand.
PRE-con-I-ZA'-TION, 89: *s.* Proclamation: From *Præco*, and this from *Prædico*, to say beforehand.
To PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. a.* and *n.* To contract beforehand: Shakespeare accents the noun similarly.
Pre-con'-tract, *s.* A contract before another.
PRE-CUR'-sor, *s.* Forerunner, harbinger.
Pre-cur'-sor-y, *a.* and *s.* Preceding, introductory.—*s.* An introduction.
Pre-curse', *s.* A forerunning. [Shaks.]
PREDAL=**pré-däl**, *a.* Robbing, plundering.
Pre-da'-ceous, (-sh'üs) *a.* Living by prey.
Pre'-da-tor-y, *a.* Plundering, preying; rapacious.
To PREDECEASE=**pré-dé-céce'**, 189: *v. a.* To die before, [Shaks.:] hence, *Pre'deceased*.
PREDE-CEASE'-sor, 92, 38: *s.* One who dies before another, and so leaves him to take his place,—ancestor.
To PREDESTINATE, **pré-dés-tè-näte**, *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.
Pre-des'-ti-nate, *a.* Predestinated.
Pre-des'-ti-na'-tion, *s.* Fatalism. (which see;) restrictedly, a pre-determination of God with regard to the salvation or damnation of some and not of others: hence, the neuter verb *To Predestinate*, which Dryden uses in the sense of *To hold predestination*.
Pre-des'-ti-na'-tor, *s.* He who predestinates; also, a predestinarian.

PRE

Pre-des'-ti-na'-ri-an, 90: *s.* and *a.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.—*adj.* Of or belonging to predestination.
To PRE-DES-TINE, (-tîn, 105) *v. a.* To decree beforehand: this word contains the general meaning of the whole class.
To PREDETERMINE, **pré-dè-ter'-mîn**, 105: *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To determine previously.
Pre'-de-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Before determined.
Pre'-de-ter'-mi-na'-tion, *s.* Determination beforehand.
PREDIAL, **pré-dè-äl**, 146, 147: *a.* Consisting of land, or farms.
PREDICABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To PREDICATE, **préd'-é-cat'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To affirm of something; as to predicate happiness of contentment:—*acc.* To affirm something of another thing.
Pred'-i-cate, *s.* That which is predicated of something; as in saying Contentment is happiness: where contentment being the subject, and is the copula, happiness is called the predicate.
Pred'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of predicating; declaration of any position.
Pred'-i-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Affirmative, decisive.
Pred'-i-cant, *s.* One that affirms something.
Pred'-i-ca-ble, *a.* and *s.* That may be affirmed of something:—*s.* That which can be affirmed of any thing, which in scholastic logic are genus, species, difference, property, accident, and these are called the five predicables.
Pred'-i-ca-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capacity of being predicated.
Pre-dic'-a-ment, *s.* A category, or one of the ten Aristotelian divisions which include all possible varieties or modes of being, and therefore all that can be the subject or the matter of predication, namely, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering: class, kind, situation, relative position: sometimes it means a had position.
Pre-dic'-a-men'-tal, *a.* Relating to predicaments.
PRE.—See before *Pre-acquaintance*.
To PRE-DICT', *v. a.* To foretell.
PRE This word is an etymological relation of the previous class.
Pre-dic'-tor, 38: *s.* A foreteller.
Pre-dic'-tive, 105: *a.* Foretelling, prophetic.
Pre-dic'-tion, 89: *s.* A prophecy.
PRE-di-GEST'-ION, (-gést'-yün, *colloq.* *gest'-shün*, 147) *s.* Digestion too soon performed.
PRE-di-LEC'-TION, 89: *s.* A liking beforehand.
PRE-dis-PO'-NENT, *a.* That which predisposes.
To Pre'-dis-POSE, 151: *v. a.* To incline beforehand.
Pre-dis-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous inclination.
PRE-DOM'-I-NANCE, &c.—See in the ensuing sub-class.
To PRE-DOM'-I-NATE, *v. n.* and *a.* To be first or superior in rule or power, to prevail, to be ascendant:—*act.* To rule over.
Pre-dom'-i-na'-tion, *s.* Superior influence.
Pre-dom'-i-nant, *a.* Prevalent, ascendant.
Pre-dom'-i-nant-ly, *ad.* Prevalently.
Pre-dom'-i-nance, } *s.* Prevalence, superior influ-
Pre-dom'-i-nan-cy, } ence, ascendancy.
To PRE'-E-LECT', *v. a.* To choose beforehand.
Pre'-e-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous election.
PRE-EM'-I-NENT, *a.* Eminent above others.
Pre-em'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* With pre-eminence.
Pre-em'-i-nence, *s.* Eminence above others.
PRE-EM'-TION, (-ém'-shün, 156) *s.* A previous buying,—the name of a right to do so, asserted formerly by the king.
PREEN=**prén**, *s.* A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
To Preen, *v. a.* To clean as with a preen; said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beak.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshün, 166: thên, 166.

PRE

PRE.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To **PRE-EN-GAGE**, *v. a.* To engage previously.

Pre-en-gage'-ment, *s.* Previous engagement.

To **PRE-ESTAB'-LISH**, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

Pre-e-stab'-lish-ment, *s.* Settlement beforehand.

To **PRE-EX-AM'-INE**, 154: *v. a.* To examine first.

Pre-ex-am'-i-na'-tion, *s.* Previous examination.

To **PRE-EX-IST'**, 154: *v. n.* To exist previously.

Pre-ex-is-tent, *a.* Existent before.

Pre-ex-is-tence, *s.* Previous existence.

PRE-EX-IS-TI-MA'-TION, *s.* Esteem beforehand.

Pre-ex-pec-ta'-tion, *s.* Previous expectation.

PREFACE=**pré-fâc**, 99: *s.* (See **Pre.**) Literally, something spoken before,—introduction; premonitory address.

To **Pre-fâc**, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To introduce by preliminary remarks:—*æw.* To say something introductory: Cleveland puns on the word when he uses it to signify to put a face or covering before or upon something.

Pre-fâ-cer, *s.* The writer of a preface.

Pre-fâ-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to a preface, introductory.

PREFECT=**prê-fêct**, *s.* Governor, ruler, commander; superintendent; tutelary power.

Pre-fect-ure, 147: *s.* Office of a prefect.

To **PREFER**=**prê-fer'**, 33: *v. a.* (See **Pre.**) To place in one's estimation before or higher than something else,—to regard more: (with *above*, *before*, or *to*, after the accusative and before the thing less esteemed;) to advance, to exalt; also, with a literal application, to bring or put forward, especially with ceremony or solemnity.

Pre-fer-rer, 194: *s.* One who prefers.

Pre-fer-a-ble, *a.* Eligible before something else.

Pre-fer-a-bly, *ad.* In preference.

Pre-fer-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being preferable.

Pre-fer-ence, *s.* Act of preferring; estimation or election of one thing before another.

PRE-FER'-MENT, *s.* Act of preferring, [Obs.]: advancement to a higher station, [this is the literal, and now the established application:] a place of honour and profit.

PRE.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To **PRE-FIG'-URE**, *v. a.* To exhibit by ante-

pre-fig'-u-rate, *v. a.* To exhibit by ante-

Pre-fig'-u-ra'-tive, *a.* Showing by antecedent signs.

Pre-fig-u-ra'-tion, *s.* Antecedent representation.

To **PRE-FINE**, *v. a.* To limit beforehand. [Unusual.]

Pre-fi-ni'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous limitation.

To **PRE-FIX**, 188: *v. a.* To put or fix before another thing; to appoint beforehand; to settle.

Pre-fix-ion, (-fick-shûn, 154) *s.* Act of prefixing.

Pre-fix, 83: *s.* A letter, syllable, or word put before another word so as to make with it a new compounded word.

To **PRE-FORM**, *v. a.* To form beforehand. [Shaks.]

PRE-FUL'-GEN-CY, *s.* Superior brightness.

PREGNANT=**prêg'-nânt**, *a.* Being with young; breeding; hence, fruitful, fertile; full of consequence; also, in old authors, teeming with productions of mind, ready, witty, apt; showing itself, plain, evident; teeming with kindness; ready on occasion to give existence to some feeling or passion.

Preg'-nant-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully; plainly.

Preg'-nance, *s.* Pregnancy; inventive power. [Obs.]

Preg'-nan-cy, *s.* State of being pregnant.

To **PREGRAVATE**=**prê-grâ-vât**, *v. a.* To bear down, to depress. [Bp. Hall.]

PREGUSTATION, **prê-güs-tâ'-shûn**, *s.* (See **Pre.**) The act of tasting or enjoying before another.

PREHENSILE, **prê-hên'-all**, 105: *a.* Seizing, grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.

PRE

PRE-HEN'-SION, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A taking hold.

PREN-SA'-TION, *s.* A setting with violence. [Barrow.]

To **PREJUDGE**=**prê-jûdg'**, *v. a.* (See **Pre.**)

To determine beforehand in matters to be judged.

Pre-judge'-ment, *s.* Judgement beforehand.

To **PRE-JU'-DI-CATE**, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To prejudge.

Pre-jû-di-cate, *a.* Fore-judged; prejudiced.

Pre-jû-di-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Fore-judging.

Pre-jû-di-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of prejudgement.

Pre-jû-di-ca-cy, *s.* Prejudice. [Blount, 1636.]

PRE-JU'-DICE, (**prê-j'oo-diss**, 92, 109, 105) *s.*

Prejudgement *for* or *against* something: (to sometimes follows it, but less properly;) prepossession: also, because mischief or detriment is a frequent effect of prejudice, it often signifies mischief, hurt, detriment.

To **Pre-jû-dice**, *v. a.* To fill with prejudice; also, to injure, to hurt, to impair.

Pre-jû-dicet, (-dist, 114, 143) *a.* Prepossessed.

Pre-jû-dic'-ial, (-dîsh'-âl, 147) *a.* Prejudiced; contrary, opposite; mischievous, injurious.

Pre-jû-dic'-ial-ness, *s.* State of being prejudicial.

PRELATION, **prê-lâ'-shûn**, 89: *s.* A setting up above others; preference.

PREL'-ATR, 99: *s.* A dignitary of the church, a bishop applied to one lower than a bishop.

Pre-late-ship, *s.* Office of a prelate.

Pre-lâ-cy, *s.* Dignity of prelates; bishops collectively.

Pre-lâ-tic, 88: *a.* Relating to a prelate, or to pre-

Pre-lâ-tic-al, *s.* lacy.

Pre-lâ-tic-al-ly, *ad.* With reference to prelates: Milton uses this and some of the other words in an invidious sense.

Pre-lâ-tist, *s.* One who supported prelaty.

Pre-lâ-ture, 147: *s.* State or dignity of a prelate.

Pre-lâ-ty, *s.* Episcopacy. [Milton: prose.]

To **PRELECT**=**prê-lect'**, *v. n.* To lecture.

Pre-lect'-tor, 38: *s.* A reader, a lecturer.

Pre-lect-ion, 89: *s.* Reading, lecture, discourse.

PRELIBATION, **prê-li-bâ'-shûn**, *s.* (See **Pre.**)

Foretaste; effusion produced by being about to taste.

PRELIMINARY, **prê-lîm'-ê-nâr-êy**, 105, 129: *a.* and *s.* (See **Pre.**) Previous, introductory:—*s.* That which precedes, something preparatory.

PRELUDE=**prê-lûd**, *s.* (See **Pre.**) A playing of the instruments before the formal commencement of the piece to be performed; hence, something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

To **Pre-lû-de**, *v. a.* To play a prelude to.

Pre-lû-der, *s.* One who plays a prelude.

To **PRE-LUDE**, 109: *v. n.* To act or play in such a manner as to prepare for some main business to follow.

Pre-lû-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Introductory.

Pre-lû-di-um, [Low Latin.] *s.* A prelude.

Pre-lû-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Previous, introductory.

Pre-lû-sor-y, *a.* Introductory.

PREMATURE=**prê-mâ-tûr'**, *a.* (See **Pre.**) Ripe too soon; hence, existing, done, said, undertaken, &c., too soon.

Pre-mâ-tûr'-ly, *ad.* Too early, too soon.

Pre-mâ-tûr'-ness, *s.* State or condition of being premature, *too soon* or *early*.

To **PREMEDITATE**, **prê-mêd'-ê-tât**, *v. a.* and *n.* (See **Pre.**) To contrive, form, or conceive beforehand:—*æw.* To think beforehand.

Pre-mêd'-â-tate, *a.* Premeditated. [Barrow.]

Pre-mêd'-â-tate-ly, *ad.* With previous meditation.

Pre-mêd'-â-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of meditating beforehand; previous contrivance or design.

To **PREMERIT**=**prê-mêr'-it**, *v. a.* To deserve before.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâte'-wây: châp'-mân: pû-pâ': lîu: göd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i &c. *mate*, 171.

PRE

PREMICES, prēm'iss-iz, 92, 14, 151: *s. pl.* First fruits. [Dryden.]

PREMIER, prēm'ier, 105, 146: *a. and s.* First chief:—*s.* The prime minister.

To PREMISE, prēm'iz', *v. a.* To send beforehand. [Shaks.] To lay down as premises: Swift uses *To premise with*, as if it were a neuter verb.

PRĒM'ĒS, (prēm'iss, 83, 105, 137) *s.* The antepremises, (prēm'ē-cis, 14: *pl.*) precedent proposition or propositions of a syllogism; things premised generally; that part in the beginning of a deed the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed: hence, *Premises* is often used to signify a house, or a house and land when proposed in some way to be conveyed.

Prem'iss, *s.* A premise. [Watts. Whately, 1827.]

PREMIUM, prēm'ē-ūm, 90: *s.* A reward,—particularly something given to invite a loan or bargain.

PRE.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To PRE-MON'ISH, *v. a.* To forewarn.

Pre-mon'ish-ment, *s.* Previous admonition.

Pre-mon'i-tor-y, *a.* Giving previous warning.

Pre-mo-ni'-ion, 89: *s.* Previous warning.

To PRE-MON'STRATE, *v. a.* To show beforehand.

Pre-mon'stra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of showing before.

See The name *Premontants*, which was given to an order of monks also called White Canons, has no relationship to these words, but to *Premonté*, the name of the place whence they came.

PRE-MU-NI'-RE.—See Premunire.

To PRE-MU-NIT', *v. a.* To fortify previously,—to provide against objections: hence, **PRE-MU-NIT'-ION**, (*s.*)

See *Premunitory* under Premunire.

PRE-MO'-MEN, *s.* The first, or, as we now call it, the Christian name of a person.

To PRE-NOM'i-nate, *v. a.* To name beforehand.

Pre-nom'i-nate, *a.* Forenamed [Shaks.]

Pre-nom'i-na'-tion, *s.* A forenaming.

PRE-NOM'-TION, 89: *s.* A fore notion; prescience.

See *Presatiation* under Prohensile.

For Prentice, Prenticeship, see Apprentice, &c.

PRE-NUN'-CI-A'-TION, 150: *s.* Act of telling before.

To PRE-OB-TAIN', *v. a.* To obtain beforehand.

To PRE-OC-CU-FY, 6: *v. a.* To take previous possession of; to prepossess,—to occupy by prejudices.

To PRE-OC-CU-PATE, *v. a.* To preoccupy.

Pre-oc-cu-pan-cy, *s.* A taking of first possession.

Pre-oc-cu-pa'-tion, *s.* Anticipation.

To PRE-OM'i-nate, *v. a.* To prognosticate.

PRE-O-PIN'-ION, 90: *s.* A fore-formed opinion.

Pre-op'-tion, 89: *s.* Right of first choice.

To PRE-OR-DAIN', *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.

Pre-or-di-nate, *a.* Preordained.

Pre-or-di-na'-tion, *s.* Act of preordaining.

Pre-or-di-nance, *s.* First decree. [Shaks.]

PREP'-A-RATE, &c.—See the next class.

To PREPARE=prē-pār', 41: *v. a. and n.* To make ready for any purpose, to fit, to adjust; to form; to make by regular process:—*neu.* To take previous measures; to make all things ready; to make one's self ready.

Pre-pare', *s.* Preparation. [Shaks.]

Pre-pa'-rer, *s.* He or that which prepares.

Pre-pa'-red-ly, *ad.* By proper precedent measures.

Pre-pa'-red-ness, *s.* State of being prepared.

PREP'-A-RATE, *a.* Prepared. [Obs.]

PREP'-A-RATION, 89: *s.* Act of preparing; the thing prepared; in special senses, previous measures;

PRE

ceremonious introduction: in old authors, accomplishment, qualification.

Pre-par-a-tive, *a. and s.* Tending to prepare:—*s.* That which has the power of preparing; that which is done in order to something else.

Pre-par-a-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of preparation.

Pre-par'a-tor-y, *a.* Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous.

To PREPENSE=prē-pēncē', 153: *v. a. and s.* (See Pre.) To weigh beforehand. [Elyot. Spenser.]

Pre-pense', *a.* Aforethought, preconceived.

PREPOLLENT=prē-pōl'-lēnt, *a.* Predominant.

Pre-pol'-lence, **Pre-pol'-len-cy**, *s.* Prevalence.

To PREPONDERATE=prē-pōn'-dēr-āt, *v. a. and s.* (See Pre.) To outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence:—*neu.* To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence: *To Preponder* is out of use.

Pre-pōn'-der-ant, *a.* Outweighing.

Pre-pōn'-der-ance, *s.* Superiority of weight.

Pre-pōn'-der-a'-tion, *s.* State of outweighing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pōz', 151: *v. a.* (See Pre.) To put before. [Bedwell, 1615.]

Pre-pōs'i-tor, *s.* One put before or over others, as a monitor in a school.

Pre-pōs'i-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Put before:—*s.* A word or particle put before another.

Pre-pōs'i-ture, 147: *s.* A provostship.

PREP'-O-SIT'-ION, (prēp'-ō-zish'-ūn, 92, 89) *s.* A particle commonly set before a noun and governing a case.

To PREPOSSESS, prē-pōz-zēs', 151: *v. a.* (See Pre.) To preoccupy, particularly as to the mind or heart: hence, to prejudice.

Pre-pōs-ses'-sor, *s.* One that prepossesses.

Pre-pōs-ses'-sion, (-zēs'-ūn, 147) *s.* Previous possession; prejudice.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs, 120: *a.* (See Pre.) Having that first which ought to be last; hence, perverted, absurd, wrong; applied to persons, foolish.

Pre-pōs'-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* With preposterousness.

Pre-pōs'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* State of being preposterous.

PREPOTENT=prē-pō'tēnt, *a.* Very powerful.

Pre-po'-ten-cy, *s.* Superior power. [Unusual.]

PREPUCE=prē-pūc, *s.* The foreskin.

PREREMOTE=prē-rē-mōt', *a.* Remote with respect to antecedent order or time, as opposed to *Post-remote*, which means remote with regard to order or time to follow.

To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīr', 188: *v. a.* (See Pre.) To require previously.

PRE-REQ'-UI-SITE, (-rēck'-wē-zīt, 188, 105, 151) *a. and s.* Previously required:—*s.* Something previously necessary.

PREROGATIVE, prē-rōg'-d-ātiv, 105: *s.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege:—*Prerogative Court* is a court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein all wills are proved.

Pre-rog'-a-tived, 114: *a.* Having prerogative.

PRESAGE=prēs'-āg, 81, 99: *s.* A presensation of something, prophetic, foreboding: the accent is placed on the first syllable by our old poets.

To Pre-sage, 83: *v. a.* To foretell, to have a presensation of:—Dryden uses it with *of*, as a neuter verb.

Pre-sa'-ger, *s.* He or that which foretells.

Pre-sage'-ment, *s.* A presage.

Pre-sage'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of presages.

PRESBYTER, prēz'-bē-ter, 151, 105: *s.* An elder; a priest; a presbyterian.

Pres'-by-ter'-y, *s.* Body of elders.

Pres'-by-ter'-ri-an, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to or consisting of presbyters; having or pertaining to the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ān, 166: thēn, 166.

PRE

ecclesiastical government which is exercised by synods and assemblies subordinate to each other, and all of them subject to a general assembly; also, holding the opinion, or pertaining to the opinion, that every congregation has in itself what is necessary to its own government: *Presbyterial* has the same meaning.—*s.* One who belongs to any class of presbyterian Christians, who are generally Calvinists.

Pre-by-te/-ri-an-ism, 158: *s.* The principles and discipline of presbyterians.

PRESCIENT, prē-shē-ēnt, 146, 147: *a.* (See Pre-.) Foreknowing, prophetic.

Pre-sci-ence, *s.* Foreknowledge.

Pre-sci-ous, 120: *a.* Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND=prē-cīnd', 59: *v. a.* To cut off.

Pre-scind'-ent, *a.* Cutting off, abstracting.

To PRESCRIBE=prē-skrib', *v. a.* and *n.* To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.—*new.* To give law; to influence arbitrarily or by long custom; to order forms of medicine.

Pre-scrib'-er, 36: *s.* One who prescribes.

PRE-SCRIPT, *a.* and *s.* Prescribed, directed by precept.—*s.* Direction, precept, model; formerly, a medical prescription.

Pre-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* Pleading the law of custom.

Pre-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Appointment. [Obs.] Medical recipe; custom continued till it has the force of law.

PRESEANCE=prē-sē-ānct, *s.* Priority of place in sitting. [Carew, 1590.]

PRESENCE.—See under Present.

PRESENTATION, prē-cēn-sā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Pre-.) A previous sensation, feeling, or notion.

Pre-sen'-sion, 147: *s.* Perception beforehand.

Pre-sen'-ti-ment, *s.* Sensation, precension.

PRESENT, prēz-ēnt, 151: *a.* and *s.* Literally, being before, or face to face, or with somebody or something; ready at hand; being now under view or consideration; not past, nor future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; not neglectful, attentive, propitious.—*s.* The present time: *At present*, at the present time: see also under the verb, for which seek lower in the class.

Pre-sen'-tly, *ad.* At present, now; [Obs.] immediately, soon after.

Pre-sen'-t-ness, *s.* Presence of mind, quickness. [Clarendon.]

Pre-sen'-ta/-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Ready, immediate.

Pre-sen'-tial, (-zēn'-sh'āl), *a.* Supposing presence.

Pre-sen'-tial-ly, *ad.* With the notion of presence.

Pre-sen'-ti-al/-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being present.

To Pre-sen'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To make present. [Grew, 1680.]

Pre-sen'-tifi'-ic, 88: *a.* Making present. [More, 1653.]

☞ See *Presentiment* in the previous class.

Pre-sence, *s.* State of being present, contrary to absence; distinctively, the state of being present to a great personage; the persons so present; the usual chamber of such presence, called likewise the *Presence-room* and *Presence-chamber*; a great person or a divinity present; that which characterizes a person present,—port, air, mien, demeanour; also, readiness, quickness, as *Presence of mind*.

To PRE-SENT, (prē-zēnt', 83) *v. a.* To exhibit to view or notice, to place in the presence of, emphatically, in the presence of a superior; to give formally and ceremoniously; in special senses, to prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a court of judicature for inquiry; to point a missile weapon before discharging it; to offer in the way of battle; in ancient use, to introduce by something exhibited to view: the original construction requires that the thing presented should follow the verb, but we now often say *To present* a person with something, instead of *To present* something to the person: *To present* a person, in the sense of to make presents to him, seems to be

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a different derivation of the verb, namely, from the noun hereafter, and to require the accent on the first syllable: see the noun derived from the verb, the last in the class.

Pre-sent'-er, *s.* One that presents.

Pre-sent'-a-ble, *a.* That may be presented.

Pre-sen'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* That admits of the presentation of a clerk in orders.

Pre-sent'-ment, *s.* Act of presenting; any thing presented or represented; particularly, the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence; or the information by the jury in a court; or the notice of offence by justices of the peace in their sessions.

Pre-sen'-tee, 177: *s.* One presented to a benefice.

Pre-sen'-ta/-tion, 89: *s.* Act of presenting; representation; act of offering a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice: it is sometimes found wrongly used or printed for *Presenation*, which see in the previous class.

Pre-sent, 83: *s.* A gift; a donative; "*These presents*," *i. e.* letters now present: see the first word of the class.

To PRESERVE, prē-zerv', 189: *v. a.* To keep or save from injury or destruction: in a special sense, to season or pickle fruits and other vegetables so as to keep them fit for food.

Pre-serve, *s.* Fruit preserved; a place set apart for the preservation of game.

Pre-ser'-ver, 36: *s.* One who preserves.

Pre-ser'-va-ble, *a.* That may be preserved.

Pre-ser'-va-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That has the power of preserving.—*s.* That which can preserve.

Pre-ser'-va-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Preservative.

Pre-ser'-va/-tion, 89: *s.* Act of preserving; state of being preserved.

To PRESIDE, prē-zīd', 151: *v. a.* (See Pre-.) Literally, to sit *before*, *i. e.* higher than, others,—to have the authority of place over others.

Pre-si'-dent, *s.* One who presides; a governor.

Pre-si'-den-cy, *s.* Presidentship; time of serving the office of president.

Pre-si'-dent-ship, *s.* Office and place of president.

Pre-si'-den/-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Presiding over; pertaining to a president.

PRE-SID'-IAL, (-cīd'-yāl, 146) *a.* Having a garri-son.

Pre-sid'-iar-y, *a.* Belonging to or having a garri-son.

To PRESIGNIFY, prē-cīg'-nē-fy, 6: *v. a.* (See Pre-.) To intimate beforehand; hence, *Presignification*.

To PRESS=prēss, *v. a.* and *n.* To urge or drive with force; to squeeze; to act upon with weight; to make smooth by squeezing; to compress; to impose by constraint; to impress, as into some service; to urge or enforce by mental acts, as by arguments or importunity; to constrain; to distress; to affect strongly.—*new.* To act with compulsive violence; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion; to crowd; to urge vehemently; to act upon: *To press upon*, to push against.

Press, *s.* The instrument by which any thing is pressed; emphatically, the instrument used in printing, and figuratively, printing; a frame or case in which clothes or other similar things are kept when folded up or compressed for the purpose; violent tendency; crowd, tumult, throng, (an obsolete sense); a commission to force men into the king's service, contracted from *Impress*.

Press'-er, 36: *s.* One that presses; one that works at any kind of press.

Press'-ing, *a.* Importunate, urgent.

Press'-ing-ly, *ad.* With force, closely.

Pre-si'-tant, *a.* Gravitating, heavy. [More.]

Pre-si'-ly, 105: *ad.* Closely. [B. Jon.]

Pre-si'-sion, (prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Pressure. [Newton.]

Pre-sure, (prēsh'-oor, 147) *s.* Act of pressing; state of being pressed; force acting against something;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāu; gōōd; j'ōō, *i. e.* *jew*; 55: *a, e, i, &c. made*, 171.

in senses now obsolescent, violence inflicted; affliction; impression.

PRE- Among the compounds are *Press'-bed*, (one that shuts in a case;) *Press'-gang*, (a detachment from a ship's crew for impressing men;); *Press'-man*, (one of a press-gang; also, a printer who works the press;); *Press'-money*, (given to men impressed,) &c.

PREST=*prĕst*, *a.* and *s.* Ready, not dilatory; appearing ready, neat, tight: *prest men* is a phrase sometimes construed *ready for service*, and not *forced into service*; i. e. *prest men*, not *pressed men*: although the former is quite obsolete, yet the latter should never have the same spelling, however the pronunciation is necessarily the same; (Prin. 114, 143:—) *s.* [Also obs.] *Ready money*, or a loan of money; hence, a loan.

PREST'-O, *ad.* Quick, at once; with quickness.

PRESTER=*prĕ'-ster*, *s.* An exhalation thrown from the clouds with such force as to take fire by collision.

PRESTIGES, *prĕs'-tĕ-gĭz*, *s. pl.* (Compare Pre-striktion.) Illusions, impostures, juggling tricks.

Pre-stig'-ious, (-stid'-j'ūs, 120) *a.* Juggling.

Pre-stig'-ia-tor, *s.* A juggler, a cheat.

Pre-stig'-ia-tory, *a.* Consisting of illusions.

PRESTRIKTION, *prĕ-strĭk'-shŭn*, 89: *s.* A dazzling; hence, dimness. [Milton: prose.]

To PRESUME, *prĕ-zŭm'*, *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pre-.) Literally, to take beforehand,—to take for granted:—*new*. To suppose or believe previously; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions, with *upon* before the cause of confidence; to make confident attempts: it has *on* or *upon* before the thing supposed, and less properly *of*.

Pre-su'-mer, *s.* One that presumes.

Pre-su'-ma-ble, *a.* That may be presumed.

Pre-su'-ma-bly, *ad.* Without examination.

PRE-SUMP'-TION, (-zŭm'-shŭn, 156, 89) *s.* Act of presuming; the thing presumed: confidence grounded on something presupposed, with *upon*; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance; unreasonable confidence of blind favour.

Pre-sump'-tive, 105: *a.* Taken by supposition; proving circumstantially, not directly; supposed, as distinguished from *apparent*; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

Pre-sump'-tive-ly, *ad.* By presumption.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous, (-tŭ-ŭs, colloq. -choo-ŭs, 147, 190) *a.* Arrogant, confident; arising out of presumption, and not weakness.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* In a presumptuous manner.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being presumptuous.

To PRESUPPOSE, *prĕ'-sŭp-pōz'*, 151: *v. a.* (See Pre-.) To suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent.

Pre'-sup-po'-sal, 12: *s.* Previous supposal.

Pre'-sup-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous supposition.

PRESURMISE, *prĕ'-sur-mĭz'*, *s.* Fore surmise.

PRETENCE.—See in the ensuing class.

To PRETEND=*prĕ-tĕnd'*, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to hold out or stretch forward. [Dryden:] to hold out as a delusive appearance, [Milton:] commonly, to simulate, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; less frequently, to claim or pretend to; to design, to intend:—*new*. To put in a claim, truly or falsely, followed by *to*; to profess presumptuously.

Pre-tend'-er, *s.* One who pretends something, or to something, specially one who pretends a right to a crown from which he is excluded.

Pre-tend'-ed, *a.* Simulated.

Pre-tend'-ed-ly, *ad.* By pretence.

Pre-tend'-ing-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly, presumptuously.

Pre-tence', *s.* Something held out, as for terrifying or threatening. [Shaks.] commonly, the act of showing or alleging what is not real; the show or appearance simulated or assumed; assumption; claim, true or false.

Pre-tensed', (-tĕnst, 114, 143) *a.* Pretended, feigned.

Pre-ten'-sion, (-shŭn, 147) *s.* Fictitious appearance; more commonly, a claim, true or false.

PRETENTATIVE, *prĕ-tĕn'-tĕ-tĭv*, 105: *a.* (See Pre-.) That may be previously tried.

PRETER- A particle in words of Latin origin, signifying beside, by, beyond, beyond in time.

PRE'-TER-IM-FER'-PECT, *a.* Imperfectly past, applied to a tense in grammar, which, in its primary use, signifies a time that *was passing*.

PRE'-TER-IT, *a.* and *s.* Gone beyond, past:—*s.*

The tense which, in its primary use, signifies past time.

Pre'-ter-it-ness, *s.* State of being past.

Pre'-ter-it'-ion, (-ish'-ŭn, 89) *s.* Act of going past.

PRE'-TER-LAPSED', (-lĕpsĕt, 114, 143) *a.* Past, gone by.

PRE'-TER-LE'-GAL, *a.* Exceeding legal limits.

To PRE'-TER-MIT', *v. a.* To pass by, to neglect.

Pre'-ter-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ŭn) *s.* Act of omitting.

PRE'-TER-NAT'-U-RAL, (-nĕt'-sh'oo-rĕl, 147) *a.* Beyond what is natural, out of ordinary nature, irregular.

Pre'-ter-nat'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* Out of common nature.

Pre'-ter-nat'-u-ral-ness, *s.* State of being out of the order of nature: *Pre'-ternat'-u-ral'-ity* is less used.

PRE'-TER-FER'-PECT, *a.* Perfectly past, applied to a tense in grammar, which, in its primary use, signifies a time that *has passed*.

Pre'-ter-plu'-per'-fect, 109: *a.* More than perfectly past, an absurd epithet applied to the tense which, in its primary use, signifies a time that *had passed*.

To PRETEX, *prĕ-tĕk's*, 188: *v. a.* To cloak, to conceal. [Edwards, 1747.]

Pre-text', *s.* Pretence, false allegation.

PRETOR=*prĕ'-tor*, *s.* A Roman judge; now sometimes applied to a mayor, a judge, or a chancellor.

Pre'-tor-ship, *s.* The office of pretor.

Pre-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Authorized by the pretor.

Pre-to'-ri-an, *a.* Judicial; exercised by the pretor; warranted by edict.

PRETTY, *prĭt'-tĕy*, 113, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Pleading without being striking, beautiful without being elegant; foppish, affected as applied in contempt to men; it is used with a sort of irony in order to express slight contempt; as "A pretty fellow!" "A pretty task!" It has the sense of the adverb in certain colloquial applications, as, a *pretty* height, a *pretty* while, i. e. a *pretty* good height, a *pretty* good while:—*adu.* In some degree, moderately.

Pre't'-ti-ly, *ad.* With pretty appearance; in a pretty manner.

Pre't'-ti-ness, *s.* Diminutive beauty; pleasingness without elegance or dignity.

To PRETYPIFY, *prĕ-tĭp'-ĕ-tĭy*, *v. a.* To prefigure.

To PREVAIL=*prĕ-vĕl'*, *v. a.* To have superiority, to overcome; to be in force, to have influence; to persuade, with *upon*, *on*, or *with*.

Pre-vail'-ing, *a.* Predominant, prevalent.

Pre-vail'-ment, *s.* Prevalence. [Shaks.]

PREV'-A-LENT, *a.* Predominant; efficacious.

Prev'-a-lent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

Prev'-a-lence, *s.* Superiority, influence, force,

Prev'-a-len-cy, *s.* predominance, validity.

To PREVARICATE, *prĕ-vĕr'-ĕ-cĕt*, 41, 105: *v. a.* and *s.* To evade by some crooked course, [Obs.:] —*new*. To take to a crooked course; to cavil, to quibble.

Pre-va'-ri-ca'-tor, *s.* A shuffler, a caviller; in civil law, a sham dealer; at Cambridge, a sort of occasional orator.

Pre-va'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Shuffle, cavil; in law it is sometimes understood as collusion.

To PREVENT=*prĕ-vĕn'*, *v. a.* (See Pre-.) Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. [Phillips.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish'-ŭn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vĭzh'-ŭn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thĭn*, 166: *thĕn*, 166.

Pre-ve'-ni-ent, 90: *a.* Preceding, preventive.

To PRE-VENT', *v. a. and n.* To go before as a guide, to go before; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, [these senses, in common use, are obsolete; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct:—*see*.] [*Obs.*] To come before the usual time.

Pre-vent'-er, 36: *s.* One that goes before, [*Obs.*]; one that hinders.

Pre-vent'-a-ble, *a.* That may be prevented.

Pre-ven'-ting-ly, *ad.* So as to hinder.

Pre-ven'-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Tending to hinder; preservative, with *of*:—*s.* A preservative.

Pre-ven'-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of prevention.

Pre-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of going before; pre-occupation, [*Obs.*]; hindrance, obstruction.

Pre-ven'-tion-al, *a.* Tending to prevent.

PREVIOUS, prē'-vē-tis, 146, 120: *a.* (See *Pre-*.) Going before, prior, antecedent.

Pre'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* Beforehand, antecedently.

Pre'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* Antecedence.

PREVISION, prē'-vīzh'-ūn, 147: *s.* Foresight.

To PREWARN, prē'-wārn', 140: *v. n.* To forewarn.

PREY=prāy, 100: *s.* Spoil, booty, plunder; that which is seized or is liable to be seized in order to be devoured; ravage, depredation: a beast or animal of prey is a carnivorous animal.

To Prey, *v. n.* (With *on* or *upon*.) To plunder, to rob; to feed by violence; to corrode.

Prey'-er, *s.* Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prī'-ā-pizm, 138: *s.* A venereal tension, in general preternatural.

PRICE=prīc, *s.* Equivalent paid for any thing; reward; value estimated by a gold or silver standard:—*See* Money.

To Price, *v. a.* To pay for, [*Obs.*]; to prize.

Price'-less, *a.* Invaluable; also valueless.

To PRIZE, 137: *v. a.* To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

Pri'-zer, *s.* One that values.

To PRICK=prīck, *v. a. and n.* To pierce with a small puncture; to form or erect with an acuminate point, as the ears; to fix by the point, the accusative being followed by *in* or *into*; to hang or place on a point; to nominate by a puncture,—to mark; to mark a tune, whence the old expression *prick-song*; to make acid as to prick the throat in drinking; to spur, to impel; to pierce with remorse:—*see*. To come upon the spur; in old authors, to sim at a point; to dress one's self for show.

Prick, *s.* A sharp slender instrument, a goad; a thorn; a puncture; a point; a point at which archers aim; the print of a hare in the ground.

Prick'-er, *s.* Something to prick with.

Prick'-et, 14: *s.* A buck in his second year.

Prick'-ing, *s.* Sensation of being pricked.

Prick'-kle, 101: *s.* A small pointed shoot growing from the bark, as in the gooseberry, the moss-rose, &c., and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood: any small sharp point; anciently, a basket made of briars.

Prick'-ly, *a.* Full of prickles.

Prick'-li-ness, *s.* Fullness of prickles.

☞ The compounds are *Prick'-louse*, (name of contempt for a tailor); *Prick'-madam*, (species of houseleek); *Prick'-punch*, (a workman's tool to prick a round mark in cold iron); *Prick'-song*, (a song pricked down, or having its notes written); *Prick'-wood*, (a tree); *Prick'-le-back*, (a fish also called *stickleback*), &c.

PRIDE=prīde, *s.* Inordinate self-esteem; the behaviour which indicates contempt or slight esteem of others; sometimes self-esteem simply, and distance or reserve not indicative of contempt; dignity, elevation; ornament, show, splendor; it seems to have been used for the state of the female beast soliciting the male.

To Pride, *v. a.* To rate high, always followed by a reciprocal pronoun.

Pri'-ding-ly, *ad.* In pride of heart.

Pride'-ful, 117: *a.* Insolent. [Unusual.]

Pride'-less, *a.* Without pride. [Chaucer.]

PRIE=prī, 106: *s.* Privet. [Tusser.]

PRIEF=prīf, 106: *s.* Proof. [Spenser.]

To Prieve, *v. a.* To prove. [Chaucer.]

PRIER.—*See* under *To Pray*.

PRIEST, prēst, 103: *s.* One who officiates in sacred offices; specifically, one above a deacon and below a bishop.

Priest'-ess, *s.* A female priest.

Priest'-ly, *a.* Becoming a priest, sacerdotal.

Priest'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being priestly.

Priest'-like, *a.* Like a priest.

Priest'-craft, *s.* Art of priests to gain power.

Priest'-hood, *s.* Office of a priest; the sacerdotal order.

Priest'-rid-den, *a.* Manag'd by priests.

To PRIG=prīg, *v. n.* To fish. [Vulg.]

PRIG, *s.* A thief; [this is the sense in Shakespeare, and in cant language to this day:] a pert, conceited, pragmatical, and generally, little fellow.

Prig'-gish, 77: *a.* Conceited, coxcomical.

PRILL=prīl, *s.* A fish commonly called *Brill*.

PRIM=prim, *s.* (A contraction of *Primitive*.) Formal, precise, nice to affectation.

To Prim, *v. a.* To deck up with affected nicety.

Prim'-ly, *ad.* With primness.

Prim'-ness, *s.* Affected niceness or formality.

PRIMACY, PRIMAGE, &c.—*See* under *Primal*.

PRIMAL=prī'-māl, *a.* First.

Pri'-mar-y, *a.* First in the order of time; first in intention or meaning; first in place or rank.

Pri'-mar-i-ly, *ad.* Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

Pri'-mar-i-ness, *s.* State of being primary.

PRI-MAGE, *s.* The first expense or drawback on an article of foreign purchase, namely, the duty payable to the master and mariners of the ship.

PRI'-MATE, *s.* The chief ecclesiastic.

Pri'-mate-ship, *s.* Dignity or office of primate.

Pri'-ma-cy, *s.* Primateship; in a general sense, excellency, supremacy.

Pri-mat'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the primacy.

PRIME, *a. and s.* Primal, first, original; principal, first-rate; early, blooming; the *Prime* rose is the *prime* or early rose; excellent; forward, and hence lecherous:—*s.* The beginning, the first part; the spring of life; the dawn of day; the first canonical hour; the spring of the year; the best part, the height.

Pri'-my, *a.* Blooming. [Shaks.]

To Prime, *v. n. and a.* (Used with only a special application.) To serve for the charge of a gun before it can go off:—*art.* To put [a gun] into a condition for going off,—to put powder into the pan: the *priming-wire* is a pointed wire for penetrating the vent of a gun.

Pri'-ming, *s.* Powder in the pan; first colouring.

Prime'-ly, *ad.* Originally, primarily, in the first place; in vulgar style, excellently, supremely well.

Prime'-ness, *s.* State of being first; excellence.

Pri'-mer, *a. and s.* First, original: *Pri'-mer-fine*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine:—*s.* A first book: see the next word.

PRIM'-ER, *s.* A book to be used first or foremost,—a book of devotions in the Roman Catholic church; a first book for children; a printing type, originally used for the Prayer-book called a *Primer*.

PRIM'-E-RO, [Sp.] *s.* An old game at cards, so called because he that *first* shows a certain order of cards is the winner.

PRI-ME'-VAL, (prī-mō'-vāl) *a.* Original.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōod; j'ōō; *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171, 488

Pri-me'-vous, 120 : *a.* Primeval.
Pri'-MI-GE''-NI-AL, 90 : *a.* Primogenial.
Pri'-mi-ge''-ni-ous, 120 : *a.* Primogenial.
PRI-MIF'-I-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the first man or captain of those who wielded the javelin, and formed the vanguard of an old Roman army.
PRI-MIT'-I-Æ, (pri-mish'-ē-ē, 147, 101) *s. pl.* The first fruits, which were offered to the gods. [Lat.]
Pri-mit'-ial, (-mish'-āil) *a.* Pertaining to primitism.
PRIM'-I-TIVE, 92 : *a.* and *s.* Established from the beginning, original; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of early time; in this sense generally contracted to *Prim*, which see; primary, not derivative :—*s.* A primitive word.
Prim'-i-tive-ly, 105 : *ad.* Originally; primarily; according to ancient practice.
Prim'-i-tive-ness, *s.* State of being primitive.
Prim'-i-ty, *s.* State of being first. [Pearson.]
Prim'-ness, *s.*—See under *Prim*.
PRI-MO-GE''-NI-AL, 90 : *a.* First-born, original, constituent: this is the usual form, but old writers more correctly use *Primigenial*, &c.
Pri'-mo-gen''-i-tor, *s.* Forefather.
Pri'-mo-gen''-i-ture, 147 : *s.* Seniority of birth.
Pri'-mo-gen''-i-ture-ship, *s.* Right of eldership.
PRI-MOR''-DI-AL, 146 : *a.* and *s.* Original, existing from the beginning:—*s.* Origin, first principle: *Pri-mor'dia*, which might be expected to have the same meaning, is used only as the name of a plum.
Pri-mor''-di-ate, *a.* Original.
PRI-MOR''-ROSE, 157 : *s.* A flower; (see *Prime*): Shakespeare uses it adjectively for flowery.
PRI-MUM-MOB''-I-LÆ, [Lat.] *s.* A first mover.
PRI-MY.—See higher, under *Prime*.
PRINCE=*prince*, *s.* (Compare with the next class.) Literally, a chief; a sovereign, a ruler; in old authors, a ruler of either sex, but for the feminine we now use *Princess*; the son of a king, and specially the eldest son; the chief of any body of men.
To Prince, *v. n.* To play the prince. [Shaks.]
Prince'-ly, *adj.* and *adv.* Becoming a prince, royal, august; having the rank of a prince; having the appearance of a prince:—*adv.* In a princely manner.
Prince'-li-ness, *s.* State or quality of being princely.
Prince'-like, *a.* Princely.
Prince'-dom, *s.* Rank of a prince; sovereignty.
Prin'-cess, *s.* A female prince.
 Among the compounds, *Prince's-feather* is a herb, and *Prince's-metal* a facitious metal made of the purest brass mixed with tin or zinc, said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.
Prin'-ci-pal''-i-ty, 84 : *s.* The country which gives title to a prince; Shakespeare uses it for a prince: see the word also in the next class.
Prin'-ci-pate, *s.* Principality. [Barrow.]
PRINCIPAL, prin'-cē-pāl, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Chief, of the first rate; important, essential: Spenser uses it for *Princely*, the foregoing class and this being etymologically related:—*s.* A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a president or governor; a capital sum placed out at interest.
Prin'-ci-pal-ly, *ad.* Chiefly, above all.
Prin'-ci-pal-ness, *s.* State of being principal.
Prin'-ci-pal''-i-ty, *s.* State of being the principal,—sovereignty; superiority, predominance: see also in the previous class.
PRIN-CIP''-I-Æ, 90, 2 : *s. pl.* First principles.
Prin-cip''-i-a-tion, 89 : *s.* Analysis into elemental parts. [Bacon.]
Prin'-ci-ple, 101 : *s.* Element, constituent part; original cause; operative cause; fundamental truth, first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet: in old authors, beginning.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : āin, 166 : thēn, 166.

To Prin'-ci-ple, *v. a.* To establish firmly in the mind as a principle; to educate in good principles.

PRINCOX, prin'-cōcks, *s.* A prim coxcomb: under the form *prin'cock*, it seems to have been applied adjectively to a child made saucy by over-indulgence. [Shaks.]

To PRINK, pringk, 158 : *v. n.* To prank, which see.

To PRINT=*print*, *v. a.* and *v.* To mark by pressure; to impress so as to leave its form; particularly, to impress on paper by artificial process; and distinctively, to impress by means of letters or types previously composed or arranged after what is technically called *copy*:—*new*. To use the art of typography; to publish a book.

Print, *s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which leaves its impression; a cut in wood or metal to be impressed on paper; the impression made; the letters in a printed book; a printed work; often, distinctively, an ephemeral work, as a newspaper: *In print*, an old phrase signifying *in form*, in exact arrangement, as the letters of a printed book compared with manuscript.

Print'-er, *s.* One that prints books; one that stains linen with figures.

Print'-ing, *s.* Art or process of printing books.

Print'-less, *a.* That leaves no impression.

Among the compounds are *Print'-ing-ink*; *Print'-ing-paper*; *Print'-ing-press*, &c.

PRIOR=*pri'-or*, *a.* and *s.* Former, before, antecedent:—*s.* (see below):—*a pri'o-ri* is a Latin phrase signifying from prior knowledge of what must necessarily be, applied to an argument which infers an effect from a known cause, strictly, from a necessary cause.

Pri'-or-ly, *ad.* Antecedently. [Geddes.]

Pri'-or-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* State of being first; antecedence in time; antecedence in place.

Pri'-OR, *s.* He who is before or above, but not the first,—the superior of a monastery, but below an abbot.

Pri'-or-ess, *s.* The lady superior of a convent.

Pri'-or-ate, *s.* Government of a prior.

Pri'-or-ship, *s.* State or office of a prior.

Pri'-or-y, *s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISAGE, pri'-sāge, *s.* An ancient duty, now called butlerage, by which the king took at his own price a certain proportion of every cargo of wines brought into certain ports: **PRISAGE** (pri'-zāge) has another meaning, namely, the share which belongs to the king or admiral of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea.

PRISM, prizm, 158 : *s.* A solid contained by plane figures, of which, two that are opposite (the bases or ends) are equal, similar, and parallel to each other, and the others (the sides) are parallelograms; the prism of glass used in optical experiments is a prism whose ends are triangles.

Pris-mat'-ic, *a.* Formed as a prism.

Pris-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form as a prism.

Pris-mat-oid''-al, *a.* Similar to a prism.

Pris'-moid, *s.* A body like a prism.

PRISON, priz'-ōn, 151, *colloq.* priz'-zn, 114 : *s.*

A strong hold in which persons are confined, a gaol.

To Pris'-on, *v. a.* To imprison. [Milton.]

Pris'-on-er, *s.* One who is confined; a captive; one who is under arrest.

Pris'-on-ment, *s.* Imprisonment. [Shaks.]

As compounds, *Pris'-on-base* is a rural game, also called *Pris'-oners'-base* and *Pris'-on-bars*; and *Pris'-on-house*, for *Prison*, is a word used by Shakespeare.

PRISTINE, pris'-tīn, 105 : *a.* (Compare *Primal*, &c.) First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE=*prith'-ēy*, *ad.* "I pray thee."

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, prit'-tl-prāt'-tl, 101 : *s.*

Empty talk, trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

PRIVACY, PRIVADO.—See in the ensuing class.

PRIVATE=*prī'-vāt*, *a.* and *s.* Single, individual, not noted or known as of public or general concern

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particular; alone, not accompanied; sequestered; not open: *in private*, secretly:—*s.* In old authors, a secret message, a particular business; in modern use, a common soldier.

PRIV'-ate-ly, *ad.* Secretly, not openly.

PRIV'-ate-ness, *s.* Secrecy; retirement.

PRIV'-a-cy, *s.* State of being secret; retirement, retreat: Arbutnot uses it improperly for *Privacy*; it seems once to have been also used for taciturnity.

PRIV'-a-DO, 97: *s.* A secret friend. [Wotton.]

PRIV'-a-TEER', *s.* A private ship of war licensed by government to take prizes from the enemy.

PRIV'-y, (*priv'-ē*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Private; secret; conscious to any thing; admitted to secrets of state:—*s.* A privy or private place,—a necessary house.

PRIV'-i-ly, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

PRIV'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Private communication; joint knowledge, private concurrence, consciousness: less properly, privacy; in the plural, secret parts.

PRIV'-i-ty The compounds are *PRIV'-y-coin'sellor*; *PRIV'-y-seal'* or *PRIV'-y-seal'*, (the seal which the king uses in matters subordinate that do not require the great seal.) &c.

PRIVATION, *priv'-vā-shūn*, 89: *s.* The state of being deprived of something; act of removing something from another thing; absence; deposition or degradation from rank or office.

PRIV'-a-tive, (*priv'-ā-tiv*, 92, 105) *a.* and *s.* Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something, not positive:—*s.* That which has metaphysical existence by the absence of something, as *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound.

PRIV'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to be privative.

PRIV'-a-tive-ness, *s.* State of being privative.

PRIVET=*priv'-ēt*, 14: *s.* An evergreen plant.

PRIVILEGE, *priv'-ē-lēdž*, 92, 105, 102: *s.* Peculiar advantage; a right not universal; immunity.

To PRIV'-i-lege, *v. a.* To grant a privilege to; to exempt from danger or censure; to exempt.

PRIVILY, *PRIVY*, &c.—See under *Private*.

PRIZE=*priz*, *s.* Something taken or gained by contest or contention; something taken by adventure in war.

PRIZ'-er, *s.* A prize-fighter. [Shaks.]

PRIZE-fight-er, (*-fi-ter*, 115) *s.* One who fights publicly for a reward.

To PRIZE, *PRIZER*.—See under *Price*.

PRO=*prō*, [Lat.] For. *Pro* and *Con*, (for *Pro et Contra*), for and against: this particle, both of Greek and Latin origin, enters into the composition of many words, but seldom with such distinct meaning as to authorize a reference to it in the manner adopted with other prefixes: in some instances, however, this may be done when it occurs in the senses of *before*, *in front*, *forward*, &c., as well as in that of *for*.

PROA=*prō'-ā*, *s.* A long narrow vessel used in the South Seas; sometimes written *Proe*.

PROBABLE, *prōb'-ā-bl*, 92, 101: *a.* (Compare the ensuing class.) That may be proved, [Milton:] likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROB'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In likelihood.

PROB'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* That degree of evidence, or that appearance of truth, which induces belief, but not certainty.

PROBATE=*prō'-bāt*, *s.* Proof, [Skelton:] specially, the proof of a will, being the official copy, with the certificate of its having been proved.

PROB'-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of proving; proof, evidence, testimony; trial; moral trial; noviciate.

PROB'-a-tion-er, *s.* One on trial; a novice.

PROB'-a-tion-er-ship, *s.* State of a probationer; Probationship, state of probation.

PROB'-a-tion-al, *a.* Probationary.

PROB'-a-tion-ar-y, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROB'-a-tive, 105: *a.* Serving for trial.

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Pro'-ba-tor-y, *a.* Serving for proof.

Pro'-ba-tor, [Lat.] *a.* An examiner, an approver; an accuser, or one who undertakes to prove a charge.

Pro'-ba-tum-est', [Lat.] "It is tried" or "proved:" often written at the end of a recipe.

PROBE, *s.* An instrument by which a surgeon tries or probes the depth of a wound; something used as a probe: *Probe-scissors* are such as open wounds, having a button at the end of one of the blades.

To Probe, *v. a.* To try with a probe; to search or try thoroughly.

PROB'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Goodness that has been proved,—honesty, sincerity, veracity.

PROBLEM, *prōb'-lēm*, *s.* That which is *thrown forth* for inquiry,—a question to be solved.

PROB'-lem-a-tist, *s.* One who proposes problems. [Evelyn, 1668.] *B. Jon.* uses with a ludicrous purpose the correspondent verb, *To Prob'/lematise'*.

PROB'-lem-at'-i-cal, *a.* Questionable.

PROB'-lem-at'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Questionably.

PROBOSCIS=*prō-bōs'-is*, *s.* (See *Pro*.) A snout; but particularly the trunk of the elephant.

PROCACIOUS, *prō-cā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* (See *Pro*.) Forward, pert, saucy.

PRO-cac'-i-ty, (*-cāss'-ē-tē*, 92) *s.* Sauciness.

PROCATARCTIC, *prō-cāt-ark'-tick*, *a.* Tending remotely to the commencement of disease, as distinguished from proximate.

PRO-cat-arc'-i-is, 188: *s.* Preexistent cause of disease.

PROCEDURE.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROCEED=*prō-cēdē*, *v. n.* (See *Pro*.) To go or come forward or forth; to pass from one step to another; hence the particular applications,—to transact; to be transacted; to carry on juridical process; to take effect; to be produced.

Pro-cēd'-er, *s.* One who goes forward.

Pro-cēd'-ing, *s.* Process; procedure.

Pro-cē-dure, 147: *s.* Act of proceeding; progress; manner of proceeding, management; in old authors, produce.

PROC'-EDS, (*prōss'-ēdž*, 81, 143) *s. pl.* Issue, rent; the money arising out of a commercial transaction.

PROC'-ess, 59: *s.* A proceeding or moving forward; gradual progress; methodical arrangement; operation; in a special sense, course of law; also that which comes out or rises forth from a bone, i. e. an eminence or protuberance belonging to it.

PRO-ces'-sion, (*-cēsh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* An issuing forth; a train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

To Pro-ces'-sion, *v. a.* To go in procession. [Vulgar.]

Pro-ces'-sion-al, *a.* and *s.* Relating to procession:—*s.* A book of the processions of the Roman church.

Pro-ces'-sion-ar-y, *a.* Consisting in procession.

PROCELEUSMATIC=*prōs'-uē-lēcc-māt'-ick*, *a.* Encouraging by a call or song.

PROCELLOUS, *prō-cēl'-lūs*, 120: *a.* Tempestuous.

PROCEPTION, *prō-cēp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (See *Pro*.) A taking beforehand, a preoccupation. [K. Charles.]

PROCERE=*prō-cēr'*, *a.* Tall. [Evelyn.]

Pro-cēr'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Tallness. [Addison.]

PROCESS, **PROCESSION**, &c.—See under *To Proceed*.

PROCEIN, *prō-shēn*, 161, 120: *a.* Near, next, as *prochein amy*, (*ā'-mēy*) next friend. [Law.]

PROCHRONISM, *prō'-crōn-izm*, 161, 158: *s.* (See *Pro*.) An antedating,—a species of anachronism.

PROCIDENCE, *prōs'-ē-dēncē*, 92, 105: *a.* A falling down, a prolapus.

Pro-cid'-u-us, 120: *a.* That falls from its place.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels, *chāp'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōōd*: *jāō*, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171

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PROCINCT, prô-cîngkt', 158: *s.* A girding up, a state of complete preparation for action. [Milton.]

To PROCLAIM=prô-clâim', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To promulgate, to pronounce publicly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

Pro-claim'-er, *s.* One that proclaims.

Proc-la-ma'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Publication by authority; a royal declaration to the people.

PROCLIVE=prô-clîv', *a.* Inclining. [1653.]

Pro-clî'-vous, 120: *a.* Tending by nature.

Pro-cliv'-i-ty, 92, 84: *s.* Tendency, proneness.

PROCONSUL=prô-côn'-sûl, *s.* (See Pro.) He who governed for a consul,—the magistrate of a Roman province.

Pro-con'-su-lar, *a.* Belonging to a proconsul.

Pro-con'-sul-ship, *s.* Office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prô-crâs'-tê-nât', *v. a.* and *s.* To put off till to-morrow, or from time to time, to defer:—*acc.* To be dilatory.

Pro-crâs'-ti-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A delayer.

Pro-crâs'-ti-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A delaying; delay.

To PROCREATE=prô'-crê-ât', *v. a.* To generate.

Pro'-cre-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Generative, productive.

Pro'-cre-a'-tive-ness, *s.* Power of generation.

Pro'-cre-a'-tor, 38: *s.* Generator, begetter.

Pro'-cre-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Generation, production.

Pro'-cre-ant, *a.* and *s.* Productive; pregnant:—*s.* That which generates.

PROCTOR=prôck'-tor, 38: *s.* Originally, a procurator,—one who manages another's affairs; an attorney of the spiritual court; a manager of the university.

To Proc'-tor, *v. a.* To manage, a cant word. [Shaks.]

Proc'-tor-age, *s.* Management, in contempt. [Milton.]

Proc'-tor-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

Proc'-tor'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Of a proctor. [Prideaux.]

PROCUMBENT=prô-cûm'-bênt, *a.* (See Pro.) Lying down on the face, prone; in botany, trailing.

PROCURABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROCURE=prô-cûr', *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pro.) To take into care for another,—to manage or transact for another; more commonly, to obtain, to acquire; to contrive, to forward: in a sense not frequent, to prevail on:—*acc.* To procure, in the special sense of to pimp.

Pro-cu'-rer, *s.* One that procures; in a special sense, one that procures for lust,—a pimp.

Pro-cu'-re-ss, *s.* A bawd.

Pro-cure'-ment, *s.* Act of procuring.

Pro-cu'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Obtainable.

Proc'-u-ra'-tor, 38: *s.* The manager of some business for another,—a proctor.

Proc'-u-ra'-tor-y, *a.* Tending to procuration.

Proc'-u-ra-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Made by a proctor.

Proc'-u-ra-cy, *s.* Management of something for somebody.

Proc'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Management of affairs for another; a sum paid by an incumbent to the bishop at visitations; less frequently, act of procuring, generally.

PRODIGAL, prôd'-ê-gâl, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Profuse, wasteful, lavish, with of before the thing:—*s.* A waster, a spendthrift.

Prod'-i-gal-ly, *ad.* Profusely, wastefully.

To Prod'-i-gal-ize, *v. n.* To play the prodigal. [Unus.]

Prod'-i-gal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Extravagance, profusion, waste.

PRODIGIOUS, prô-dîd'-jûs, 146, 120: *a.* (Related etymologically to the previous class.) Very great, enormous; hence, astonishing; monstrous; portentous.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

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Pro-dig'-ious-ly, *ad.* Amazingly, portentously; in familiar hyperbole, amazingly.

Pro-dig'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being prodigious.

PROD'-i-gar, 92: *s.* Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, such as formerly gave ground for omens; a portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

PRODITOR, prôd'-ê-tor, 92: *s.* A traitor.

Prod'-i-to'-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Proditory.

Prod'-i-tor-y, *a.* Treacherous. [Milton: prose.]

PRO-DIT'-ION, (prô-dîsh'-ûn, 89) *s.* Treason.

PRODROME=prô-drôme, *s.* A forerunner.

To PRODUCE=prô-dûcs', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To bring forth into view; to exhibit to the public; to bring forth or forward; to cause; to generate: in another literal and now unusual sense, to extend, to lengthen.—See the noun lower.

Pro-du'-cer, *s.* One that produces.

Pro-du'-cent, *a.* That exhibits. [Ayliff.]

Pro-duce'-ment, *s.* Production. [Milton: prose.]

Pro-du'-ci-ble, *a.* That may be produced.

Pro-du'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* State of being producible.

Pro-du'-ci-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Producibleness.

PROD'-UCE, 83: *s.* That which any thing yields or brings,—product; amount, profit, gain.

PROD'-UCT, *s.* Something produced by nature; something produced by art,—work, composition; thing consequential, effect; result, sum.

Pro-du'-c-ible, *a.* That may be drawn out in length.

Pro-du'-c-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

Pro-du'-c-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being productive.

Pro-du'-c-tion, 89: *s.* Act of producing; thing produced; fruit, product; work of art or study.

PROEM=prô-êm, *s.* Preface, introduction.

Pro-e'-mi-al, 90: *a.* Introductory.

PROEMPTOSIS=prô-êmp-tô'-sîs, *s.* A happening before,—applied as a name to the lunar equation or addition of a day to prevent the new moon from happening too soon.

PROFACE, prô-fâss', *interj.* "Much good to you," the corruption of an Italian word. [Shaks.]

PROFANE=prô-fân', *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites; in a good sense, secular as distinct from sacred.

To Pro-fane', *v. a.* To pollute, to violate; to put to wrong use.

Pro-fa'-ner, *s.* Polluter, violator.

Pro-fane'-ly, *ad.* With profaneness.

Pro-fane'-ness, *s.* Irreverence of what is sacred.

Pro-fan'-i-ty, *s.* Profaneness. [Little authorized.]

Prof'-a-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Violation of things sacred; irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFECTION, prô-fêck'-shûn, *s.* Advance.

PROFERT.—See under To Proffer.

To PROFESS=prô-fêss', *v. a.* and *n.* To make open declaration of; to declare in strong terms; to exhibit the appearance of; to declare publicly one's skill in an art or science in order to invite employment:—*acc.* To declare openly; to enter into a state by public declaration; in old authors it sometimes has the special sense, to declare friendship.

Pro-fessed', (-fêst, 114, 143) *part. ad.* Declared.

Pro-fes'-sed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; undeniably.

Pro-fes'-sion, (-fêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Declaration; act of solemn declaration; calling, vocation; specially, an employment requiring learning, as those of divinity, physic, and law; hence, a learned vocation, as distinguished from a trade.

Pro-fes'-sion-al, *a.* Relating to any calling; employed in a learned vocation, and not in trade.

Pro-fes'-sion-al-ly, *ad.* By profession; in way of profession.

Pro-fes'-sor, 38: *s.* One who openly professes any thing; a public teacher, particularly if appointed by any national corporation; in some writings it means one who is visibly religious.

Pro-fes'-sor-ship, *s.* State or office of a public teacher.

Pro-fes'-sor-y, *a.* Professorial. [Bacon.]

Pro-fes'-so-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a professor or professors; referred by professors.

To PROFFER=**prôf'-fer**, *v. a.* To propose, to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.

Proff'-fer, *s.* Something proposed to acceptance.

Proff'-fer-er, *s.* He that offers.

Pro-FERT. A bringing forward, or exhibition, or a record in curia, that is, court. [Law.]

PROFICIENCY, **prô-fish'-ên-sy**, } 147: *s.*

PROFICIENCY, **prô-fish'-ên-sy**, } (See Pro.)

A getting forward; advancement, improvement gained.

Pro-fic'-ient, *s.* One advanced in a study.

Pro-fic'-uous, 120: *a.* Profitable. [Harvey.]

PROFILE, **prô-fel'**, 104: *s.* Primarily, an outline; hence, a head or portrait represented sideways.

To Pro-file, *v. a.* To draw the outline of.

Pro-fil'-ist, *s.* He who draws profiles. [Modern.]

PROFIT=**prôf'-it**, *s.* Pecuniary gain; the surplus of money which remains to a dealer above that with which he began; the completed transaction; proficiency.

To Profit, *v. a. and n.* To benefit, to advantage; to improve;—*new.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of advantage.

Proff'-it-ing, *s.* Gain, advantage.

Proff'-it-a-ble, 101: *a.* Lucrative; advantageous.

Proff'-it-a-bly, *ad.* Gainfully; usefully.

Proff'-it-a-ble-ness, *s.* Gainfulness; usefulness.

Proff'-it-less, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.

To PROFLIGATE, **prôf'-lê-gât**, *v. a.* To drive away, to overcome. [Fotherby, 1632: Harvey.]

Proff'-lig-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Defeat, rout. [Bacon.]

PROF'-LI-GATE, *a. and s.* Driven from decent society; lost to virtue and decency;—*a.* An abandoned wretch.

Proff'-lig-a-ly, *ad.* Shamelessly.

Proff'-lig-a-ness, *s.* Quality of being profligate.

Proff'-lig-a-cy, *s.* Shameless vice, licentiousness.

PROFLUENT, **prôf'-loo-ênt**, 109: *a.* (See Pro.) Flowing forward.

Proff'-lu-ence, *s.* Progress, course.

PROFOUND=**prô-fownd'**, 31: *a. and s.* Deep; intellectually deep; deep in contrivance; having hidden qualities; lowly, humble, submissive;—*s.* The sea; the abyss: Glanvil uses it as a verb in the sense of to dive, to penetrate.

Pro-found'-ly, *ad.* Deeply; with deep insight.

Pro-found'-ness, *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.

PRO-FUND'-ITY, *s.* Profoundness.

PROFUSE=**prô-fûc'**, 152: *a.* Lavish.

Pro-fuse'-ly, *ad.* Lavishly, with exuberance.

Pro-fuse'-ness, *s.* Profusion.

PRO-FU'-SION, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG=**prôg**, *v. a.* To procure by beggarly tricks; to rob; to shift for provisions. [Obs. or vulgar.]

Prog, *s.* Victuals; provision of any kind. [A low word.]

To PROGENERATE=**prô-gên'-êr-ât**, *v. a.* To beget, to propagate.

Pro-gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A begetting. [Unus.]

Pro-gen'-i-tor, 38: *s.* Forefather, ancestor.

PROG'-B-NY, (prôd'-gê-nêy) *s.* Offspring, race.

PROGNOSIS=**prôg-nô'-cîs**, *s.* (See Pro.) A foreknowing,—applied as the name of that part of medi-

cine by which the event of a disease is known from its symptoms.

To PROG-NOS-TI-CATE, *v. a.* To foretell.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* A foreknower.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca'-tion, *s.* A foreknowing; foretokens.

Prog-nos'-tic, *a. and s.* Foreshowing; foretelling disease or recovery;—*s.* The judgement formed of the event of a disease; a prediction; a token foretelling.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca-ble, *a.* That may be foretold.

PROGRAMMA=**prô-grâm'-mâ**, *s.* A university term for a billet or advertisement notifying an oration, procession, &c.; a bill of the outline of an entertainment, often written as an English word, *Program*, sometimes in the French form, *Programme*.

PROGRESS=**prôg'-rêss**, *s.* (See Pro.) Advancement, motion forward; proficience; removal from one place to another; specially, the journey of a sovereign in state.

To PRO-GRESS, 83: *v. n.* To move onward, to advance. ~~new~~ This verb is a modern revival, with its accent on the second instead of the first syllable, where Shakespeare places it: Milton uses it actively, "To progress a circle," *i. e.* to move round it.

Pro-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Going forward, advancing.

Pro-gres'-sive-ly, *ad.* By gradual steps.

Pro-gres'-sive-ness, *s.* State of advancing.

Pro-gres'-sion, (-grêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Regular and gradual advance; motion forward; course; intellectual advance.

Pro-gres'-sion-al, *a.* Advancing, being in an advancing state.

To PROHIBIT=**prô-hîb'-it**, *v. a.* To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

Pro-hib'-i-ter, 36: *s.* One that prohibits.

Pro-hib'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Prohibitory.

Pro-hib'-i-tor-y, *a.* Implying prohibition, forbidding.

Pro-hi-bit'-ion, 89: *s.* A forbidding; an interdict; a writ to stop proceedings in an inferior court.

To PROIN=**proyn**, 29: *v. n.* To prune. [Obs.]

To PROJECT=**prô-jêkt'**, *v. a. and n.* (See Pro.) To throw or cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; also, (from the noun,) to scheme or contrive as a project;—*new.* To jut out or shoot forward: see the noun last in the class.

Pro-jec'-tile, (-tîl, 105) *s. and a.* A body projected or put in motion;—*adj.* Impelled forward.

Pro-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of throwing forward or away; in old chemistry, the crisis of an operation; usually, a part jutting out, as in a building; also, a plan or delineation; and, from the noun below, a scheming or plan of action.

Pro-ject'-ment, *s.* Design, contrivance. [Clarendon.]

Pro-ject'-or, *s.* One who forms schemes or designs, often meant distinctively for a wild schemer.

Pro-jec'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* A jutting out.

PROJ'-ECT, 83: *s.* Scheme, design, contrivance.

PROLAPSE=**prô-lâps'**, 189: *s.* A falling down or out, particularly of some internal part of the body.

To PROLATE=**prô-lâte'**, *v. a.* To utter.

Pro-late', *a.* Brought out beyond the exact figure, as a sphere drawn out at the poles.

Pro-la'-tion, *s.* A bringing out of words,—utterance.

PROLEGOMENA=**prôl'-ê-gôm'-ên-d**, *s. pl.* Introductory observations: the singular is *Prolegomenon*.

PROLEPSIS=**prô-lêp'-sis**, *s.* Anticipation,—applied to a figure of speech by which objections are met beforehand.

Pro-lep'-tic, 88: } *a.* Previous, antecedent, applied

Pro-lep'-ti-cal, } to certain fits of disease.

Pro-lep'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây: chây-mân: pâ-pâ: lâw: gôôd: j'w, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mate, 171.

PRO

PROLIFEROUS, prô-lîf'-êr-ûs, 120: *a.* Putting forth progeny,—prolific. [Botany.]
PRO-LIF'-IC, 88: } *a.* Productive, generative, fruit-
PRO-LIF'-I-CAL, } ful; promising fecundity
PRO-lîf'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully.
PRO-lîf'-ic-ness, *s.* State of being prolific.
PRO-lîf'-i-ca''-tion, *s.* Generation of offspring.
PRO'-LE-TAR-Y, *s.* One generated, and having no other mark of distinction,—a common or mean person.
PRO'-le-ta''-ri-an, 90: *a.* Mean, vulgar.
PROLIX, prô-lîcks', 188: *a.* Long, tedious, not concise; in some old authors, of long duration.
PRO-lîx'-ly, *ad.* Tediously.
PRO-lîx'-ness, *s.* Prolixity.
PRO-lîx'-i-ty, *s.* Tediousness, want of brevity.
PRO-lîx'-i-ous, 147, 120: *a.* Dilatory. [Shaks.]
PROLOCUTOR=prôl''-ô-cit'-tor, *s.* (See Pro.)
 He who speaks before or for others; specially a foreman of a convocation.
PROl'-o-cu''-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a prolocutor.
To PROl'-o-cuize, (-jîze) *v. a.* To prologue. [B. and Fl.]
PROl'-ogue, (-ôg, 107) *s.* Preface, introduction; specially that which is spoken previously to a play.
To PROl'-ogue, *v. a.* To introduce formally. [Shaks.]
To PROLONG=prô-lông', *v. a.* To lengthen out; to put off to a distant time.
PRO-long'-er, 72: *s.* One that prolongs.
To PRO-long'-gate, 158: *v. a.* To prolong.
PRO'-lon-ga''-tion, 89: *s.* A drawing out; delay.
PROLUSION, prô-l'ô'-zhûn, 109, 147: *s.* A prelude, an introduction.
PROMENADE, prôm'-ên-âd', [Fr.] *s.* A walk for pleasure and show; hence, *To Promenade*.
To PROMERIT=prô-mêr'-it, *v. a.* To oblige; to procure; to deserve by merit [Bp. Hall. Pearson.]
PROMETHEAN, prô-mê'-thê-ân, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus; having the life giving quality of the fire which he stole from heaven.
PROMINENT, prôm'-ê-nênt, 105: *a.* Standing forward before others; protuberant, full.
Prom'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* In a prominent manner.
Prom'-i-nence, } *s.* State of being prominent; pro-
Prom'-i-nen-cy, } tubérance.
PROMISCUOUS, prô-mîs'-cû-ûs, 120: *a.* Mingled, indiscriminate; common.
Pro-mîs'-cu-ous-ly, *ad.* Indiscriminately.
Pro-mîs'-cu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being promiscuous.
PROMISE, prôm'-is, 105: *s.* Declaration to do something for another, generally a benefit; hope; expectation; performance of promise, grant.
To PROM-ise, (prôm'-iz, 137) *v. a. and n.* To declare a purpose to, generally a benefit, as a gift, a payment; to make declaration of, even of ill.—*new*.
To afford hopes or expectation; to make promises.
Prom'-i-ser, *s.* One who promises.
Prom'-i-see', 177: *s.* One who is promised something.
Prom'-i-sing, *a.* Affording hope of good.
Of the compounds, Prom'-ise-breaker is he who breaks a promise; and **Prom'-ise-break'**, violation of promise.
Prom'-is-er-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Containing a promise of something to be done.
Prom'-is-er-i-ly, *ad.* By way of promise.
PROMONTORY, prôm'-ôn-tôr-ê-y, *s.* A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.
To PROMOTE=prô-môte', *v. a.* To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.
Pro-mo'-ter, *s.* Advancer; anciently, a makebate.
Pro-mo'-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to advance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* *misson*, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166, 493

PRO

Pro-mo'-tion, 89: *s.* Advancement; preferment.
To PRO-move', (-môv, 107) *v. a.* To promote. [Suckling.]
PROMPT, prôm't, 156: *a.* Quick, ready; pe-
 ulant; told down; unobstructed.
To Prompt, *v. a.* To incite; to assist when at a loss, particularly for words; to dictate.
Prompt'-er, 36: *s.* One who prompts.
Prompt'-ly, *ad.* Readily, quickly.
Prompt'-ness, *s.* Promptitude.
Prompt'-i-tude, *s.* Readiness, quickness.
Prompt'-ure, 147: *s.* Suggestion. [Unusual.]
Prompt'-u-ar-y, *s.* That which contains things in readiness.—a storehouse.
To PROMULGATE=prô-mûl'-gât, *v. a.* To publish, to make known by open declaration.
Prom'-ul-ga''-tion, 89: *s.* A publishing.
Prom'-ul-ga''-tor, *s.* One who promulgates.
To PRO-mu-lâ', *v. a.* To promulgate. [Pearson.]
Pro-mul'-ger, *s.* A promulgator.
PRONE=prôn, *a.* Lying with the face downwards, as opposed to *supine*; bending downwards, not erect; precipitous; sloping; mentally disposed, commonly in an ill sense.
Prone-ly, *ad.* So as to bend downwards.
Prone'-ness, *s.* State of being prone: *Pro'nity* is obs.
PRO-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The position of the hand in which the palm is turned downwards.
Pro-na'-tor, *s.* A muscle of the forearm.
PRONG=prông, *s.* A fork; spike of a fork.
PRONOUN=prô-noun, 32: *s.* A word used for a noun, or serving to lead the verb.
PRO-nom'-i-nal, 92: *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun; referring to something pre-understood.
Pro-nom'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* With the effect of a pronoun.
To PRONOUNCE=prô-nounce', *v. a. and n.*
To speak, to utter; in a limited but common sense, to articulate by the organs of speech; in a classical sense, to utter rhetorically:—new. To speak with confidence or authority.
Pro-nounce', *s.* Declaration. [Milton: prose.]
Pro-noun'-cer, *s.* One who pronounces.
Pro-noun'-cing, *part. a.* Uttering; teaching pronunciation.
PRO-nun'-ci-a'-tive, (-shê-â'-tîv, 147, 105) *a.* Uttering confidently, dogmatical. [Bacon.]
Pro-nun'-ci-a''-tion, (-cê-â'-shûn, 150) *s.* Act or mode of utterance; the manner of uttering words singly; delivery of language as made up of words: see *Elocution*.
PROOF=prôof, *s. and a.* (See To Prove.) Any thing that renders what was doubtful or doubted certain; argument; evidence; experiment; that which has been proved, the temper or impenetrability of some manufactured substance ascertained to withstand certain effects; the trial sheet of a compositor's work in printing, or of an engraver's work on wood, metal, or stone.—*adj.* Having been proved able to resist something, followed by *to or against*: a *Proof-print*, different from a proof simply, is one of the first taken from a copper plate after it is finished, and before it can be at all worn: it is generally without the inscription, which is added afterwards.
Proof'-less, *a.* Wanting proof.
To PROP=prôp, *v. a.* To sustain, to support.
Prop, *s.* Support, stay.
To PROPAGATE=prôp'-â-gât, *v. a. and n.*
To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to spread abroad by carrying from place to place; to increase, to promote:—new. To have offspring.
Prop'-a-ga''-tor, 38: *s.* One who propagates.
Prop'-a-ga''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of propagating; increase, extension, enlargement.

PRO

Prop'-a-ga-ble, 101: *a.* That may be propagated.
Prop'-a-gan'-da, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be propagated.
Prop'-a-gan'-dist, *s.* One who employs himself in promoting principles which himself, his sect, or party deem *propaganda*.
Prop'-a-gan'-dism, 158: *s.* The propagation of principles or tenets.
To PROPEL=prô-pêl', *v. a.* (See *Pro.*) To drive forward.
 See for its relations *To Propulse*, &c.
To PROPEND=prô-pënd', *v. n.* (See *Pro.*) To incline forwards, to be disposed in favour of any thing.
Pro-pen'-den-cy, *s.* Inclination: in some authors, from a different etymological branch, a weighing, an attentive deliberation.
Pro-pense', *a.* Inclined, disposed.
Pro-pense'-ness, *s.* Natural tendency. [Donne.]
Pro-pen'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Propensity.
Pro-pen'-sity, 84, 105: *s.* Natural tendency, bent of mind; disposition to any thing, good or bad.
PROPER=prôp'-er, *a.* Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; own; hence, natural, original; fit, exactly adapted; consonant or agreeing; such as should be in kind, as a *proper* child, a *proper* man; hence, a *proper* term may mean, not a *figurative* one; hence, also, mere, pure, an application frequent in Shakespeare.
Prop'-er-ly, *ad.* Fitly, suitably; strictly.
Prop'-er-ness, *s.* Quality of being proper.
Prop'-er-ty, *s.* Peculiar quality; (See *Accident*;) quality, disposition; that which is one's own; in a special sense, something distinct from the dress which an actor will have to use in playing his part; in old authors it sometimes means *propriety*, which is an etymological relation of this class.
To Prop'-er-ty, *v. a.* To invest with qualities; to seize and retain as something owned. [Shaks.]
PROPHASIS, prôf'-â-cis, 163: *s.* Prognosis or foreknowledge: see *Prognosis*.
PROPH'-E-CY, (-cêy, 105) 163: *s.* Prediction.
To PROPH'-E-AY, (-cÿ, 6, 137) *v. a. and n.* To predict, to foretell.—*new.* To utter predictions; in Scripture, it often means to preach: Daniel, one of our old poets, uses *To Prophesize*.
Prop'h'-e-si'-er, *s.* One who prophesies.
Prop'h'-e-sy'-ing, *s.* A foretelling; a preaching.
PROPH'-ET, 14: *s.* One who prophesies.
Prop'h'-et-ess, *s.* A female prophet.
Pro-phet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Unfolding future events.
Pro-phet'-ical, }
Pro-phet'-ical-ly, *ad.* By way of prediction.
PROPHYLACTIC, prôf'-ê-läck'-tîck, *a. and s.* Preventive, preservative:—*s.* A preventive medicine.
To PROPINE=prô-pînc', *v. a.* To offer in kindness, as the cup when we drink to any one; [Chaucer;] also, to expose generally. [Obs.]
Pro'-pi-na'-tion, 6: *s.* Act of propining. [Potter.]
To PROPINQUATE, prô-pîng'-kwât, 158, 188: *v. n.* To approach, to be near. [Obs.]
Pro-pîn'-qui-ty, (-kwê-têy) *s.* Nearness in place, time, or blood.
To PROPITIATE, prô-pîsh'-ê-âte, 90, 147: *v. a. and n.* To induce to be favourable, to gain, to conciliate:—*new.* To make atonement.
Pro-pi'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that propitiates.
Pro-pi'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of propitiating; the atonement by which propitioussness is obtained.
Pro-pi'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be made propitious.
Pro-pi'-i-a-tor-y, *a. and s.* Having the power to make propitious:—*a.* The mercy-seat of the temple.
Pro-pi'-ious, (-pîsh'-iûs, 120) *a.* Favourable.
Pro-pi'-ious-ly, *ad.* Favourably, kindly.

PRO

Pro-pi'-ious-ness, *s.* Favourableness.
PROPLASM, prô-plâzm, 158: *s.* A mould.
Pro-plas'-tice, (-tîss, 105) *s.* Art of making moulds.
PROPOLIS=prô-pô-lîs, (*s.* (See *Pro.*) That which is before the city, applied as the name of the glutinous substance with which bees close the cells and crannies of their hives.
PROPONENT.—See under *To Propose*.
PROPORTION, prô-pôr'-shûn, 130, 89: *s.* Comparative relation of one thing to another; identity of two ratios, equal degree; symmetry; size as always implying comparison; symmetry to the ear, or harmonic relation.
To Pro-por'-tion, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.
Pro-por'-tion-a-ble, *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.
Pro-por'-tion-a-bly, *ad.* According to proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Proportionality.
Pro-por'-tion-less, *a.* Without proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-al, *a.* Having a settled comparative relation; symmetrical.
Pro-por'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* In proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-al-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being proportional.
Pro-por'-tion-ate, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a comparative relation.
To Pro-por'-tion-ate, *v. a.* To adjust relatively.
Pro-por'-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* With due proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-ate-ness, *s.* State of being proportionate.
To PROPOSE, prô-pôz', 151: *v. a. and n.* (See *Pro.*) To put forward for consideration:—*new.* [Obs.] To converse, to offer schemes.
Pro-pose', *s.* Talk, discourse. [Shaks.]
Pro-po'-ser, *s.* One that proposes.
Pro-po'-si'-tion, (-zîsh'-ûn, 89) *s.* Offer of something for consideration or acceptance; proposal, offer of terms; a sentence in which something is laid down as true, particularly one of the three members of a syllogism.
Pro-po'-si'-tion-al, *a.* Considered as a proposition.
PRO-PO'-SAL, (-zâl) *s.* That which is offered, schema, design; arrangement.
PRO-PO'-NENT, *s.* One that makes a proposal.
To PRO-POUND, (-pound, 31) *v. a.* To propose, to offer; to place for consideration.
Pro-pound'-er, 36: *s.* One that propounds.
PROPRIETOR=prô-prî'-ê-tor, 38: *s.* (See *Proper.*) A possessor in his own right.
Pro-pri'-e-tar-y, *s. and a.* Possessor or Possessors:—*a.* Belonging to a certain owner.
Pro-pri'-e-tress, *s.* Female proprietor.
PRO-PRÎ'-E-TY, *s.* Primarily, exclusive right property; more commonly, the state of being *proper* or as should be; hence, accuracy, justness.
PROPT.—A wrong spelling of *Propped*.
To PROPUGN, prô-pûnc', 157, 139: *v. a.* To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.
Pro-pugn'-er, 36: *s.* One who propugnas.
PRO-PU'-G-NA-CLES, (*g* sounded) *s.* A fortress. [Obs.]
Prop'-ug-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Defence.
To PROPULSE=prô-pûlce', *v. a.* To propel. [Obs.]
Pro-pul'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Act of driving forward: *By* Hall uses *Propulsion*.
PROPYLÆUM, prô-pê-lê'-ûm, *s.* A porch.
PRO RATA, prô râ'-tê, [Lat.] *ad.* In proportion.
PRO RE NA'-T-A, *ad.* As occasion may arise.
PRORE=prôr', *s.* The prow. [Poet.]
PROREPTION, prô-rêp'-shûn, *s.* A creeping on.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'ôo: *i. e. jew*: 55: *a, e, i, &c. see*, 171.
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PRO

To PROROGUE=prō-rōgwa', 171: *v. a.* To protract; to defer; to put off; to delay; particularly, to delay the further session of.

Pro'-ro-ga"-tion, 89: *s.* Prolongation; more commonly, the delay or interruption of a session.

PRORUPTION, prō-rūp'-shūn, *s.* A bursting out.

PROSAIC.—See under Prose.

To PROSCRIBE=prō-scrib', *v. a.* To set down in writing for destruction, to doom to destruction; to interdict.

Pro-scri'-ber, *s.* One that proscribes.

Pro-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription.

Pro-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Doom to destruction.

Pro-scrip'-tor, 83: *s.* One proscribed.

PROSE, prōza, 151: *s.* Discourse not restrained by metrical rules; it is used specially for a prayer of the Roman church.

To Prose, *v. n.* To write prose; to speak tediously.

Pro'-ser, *s.* A person that prosaizes.

Pro-sa'-ic, (prō-zā'-ick, 88) *a.* Pertaining to prose: *Pro'-sa'* is out of use.

Pro-sa'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a prosaic manner.

Pro-sa'-ist, *s.* A writer of prose. (Modern.)

To PROSECUTE=prōs'-ē-cūtē, *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pro.) To follow or pursue for a purpose; to continue, to carry on, to apply to with continued purpose; to pursue by law, to sue criminally:—*acc.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

Pro-s'-e-cu'-tor, 38: *s.* One that prosecutes.

Pro-s'-e-cu'-tion, *s.* Act of prosecuting.

PROSELYTE=prōs'-ē-litē, *s.* One brought over to a new opinion, particularly in religion,—a convert.

To Pro-s'-e-lyte, *v. a.* To convert.

Pro-s'-e-ly-tism, 105, 158: *s.* The practice or principle of going about to make converts.

To Pro-s'-e-ly-tize, *v. n.* and *a.* To convert. [Burke.]

PROSEMINATION, prō-sēm'-ē-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Propagation by seed.

PROSENNEAHEDRAL=prōs'-ēn'-ē-ā-hē'-drāl, *a.* Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PROSER.—See under Prose.

PROSODY, prōs'-ō-dēy, 105: *s.* That which conduces to the construction of verse, applied as the name to that part of grammar which treats of lingual sounds, their measure and quantity, and the laws of versification.

Pro-s'-o-dist, *s.* One skilled in prosody.

Pro-so'-di-an, 90: *s.* A prosodist.

Pro-so-d'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to prosody.

Pro-s'-o-di'-a-cal, 84: *a.* Prosodical.

PROSOPOLEPSY, prōs'-ō-pō-lēp'-sēy, *s.* The taking of a person beforehand, applied as the name of the prejudice we form from a first view.

Pro-s'-o-po-ros'-ia, (prōs'-ō-pō-pe'-yā) *s.* The making of that a person which has no life or no reality,—personification.

PROSPECT=prōs'-pēct, *s.* (See Pro.) View as from a distance; place which affords a view; series of objects open to the eye; view delineated; view into futurity, opposed to *retrospect*; regard to something future.

To Pros'-pect, *v. n.* To look forward. [Unusual.]

Pro-spec'-tive, 105: *a.* Viewing at a distance; distant; acting with foresight.

Pro-spec'-tive-ly, *ad.* With reference to the future.

Pro-spec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of looking forward, or providing for the future.

PRO-SPECT'-US, [Lat.] *s.* Plan or proposal of any work.

To PROSPER=prōs'-per, *v. a.* and *n.* To make happy, to favour:—*acc.* To be prosperous, to thrive.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consouants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

PRO

Pros'-per-ous, 120: *a.* Thriving; favourable.

Pros'-per-ous-ly, *ad.* Successfully, thrivingly.

Pros'-per-ous-ness, *s.* Prosperity.

Pros-per'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

PROSPICIENCY, prōs'-pīsh'-ēncē, 147: *s.* (See Pro.) Act of looking forward.

PROSTATE=prōs'-tātē, *a.* (See Pro.) Set before, applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the urethra.

PROSTERNATION, prōs'-ter-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* State of being cast down, dejection.

PROSTHESIS=prōs'-tē'-thīs, *s.* That which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh; also, a fleshy part, as of the palms.

PROSTHESIS=prōs'-tē'-thīs, *s.* A placing first, as a syllable to a word, (*i. e.* *y-clad* for *c-clad*), the contrary of *aphæresis*.

To PROSTITUTE, prōs'-tē'-tūtē, 105: *v. a.* (See Pro.) To put forward for sale, always in a bad sense, because never applied but to something that ought not to be sold, as person, principle, or good name.

Pro'-sti-tute, *a.* and *s.* Vicious for hire:—*s.* A hiring, a mercenary; a public strumpet.

Pro'-sti-tu'-tor, 38: *s.* He that prostitutes.

Pro'-sti-tu'-tion, *s.* Act of setting basely to sale; state of being set to sale; practice of living as a strumpet.

PROSTRATE=prōs'-trātē, *a.* Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To Pro'-strate, *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw or cast [one's self] down in adoration.

Pro-strat'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of prostrating; great depression, great loss of natural strength.

PROSTYLE=prō'-stīlē, *s.* (See Pro.) Range of columns before an edifice.

PROSYLLOGISM, prō-sīl'-lō-gīzīm, 158: *s.* That which rests on a previous syllogism, applied to the form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next.

PROTASIS, prōt'-ā-cīs, *s.* (See Pro.) That which is drawn forward, or presented first,—the former part of a period, which is completed by the apodosis; less strictly, a maxim or proposition; in the ancient drama the opening of the plot.

Pro-tat'-ic, *a.* Previous, serving to introduce.

PROTEAN=prōt'-ē'-ān, 86: *a.* Readily assuming different shapes, as the marine deity *Proteus*.

To PROTECT=prō-tēctē', *v. a.* To cover from evil, to shield, to defend.

Pro-tec'-tive, 105: *a.* Sheltering, defending.

Pro-tec'-tion, 89: *s.* Defence; it is sometimes applied specially to a passport, or a letter of immunity.

Pro-tec'-tor, 38: *s.* He who protects; in a special sense, one appointed to protect the kingdom during the king's minority, or an interregnum.

Pro-tec'-tor-ate, *s.* Government by a protector.

Pro-tec'-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a protector.

Pro-tec'-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a protector.

Pro-tec'-tress, *s.* A female protector.

To PROTEND=prō-tēnd', *v. a.* To stretch forth.

Pro-tense', *s.* Extension. [Spenser.]

PROTERVITY, prō-ter'-vē-tēy, *s.* Petulance.

To PROTEST=prō-tēst', *v. n.* and *a.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution:—*act.* To prove, to show, [in this sense obs.] to call as a witness: *To protest a bill* is to cause a notary public to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-acceptance or non-payment.

Pro-test'-er, *s.* One that protests.

Pro'-test, 83: *s.* A solemn declaration, generally against something.

Pro'-test-ant, 92: *a.* and *s.* Protesting; pertaining

PRO

to Protestants:—*s.* Originally, one of the Lutherans in Germany, who, in 1539, *protested* against the emperor Charles V., and appealed, concerning their religion, to a general council; at present, it is understood to include all Christians who are not within the pale of the Roman Catholic religion, except those of the Greek church, because these, in their opposition to the former, stand on ground more ancient than the Protestants; and except likewise, and for the same reason, the professors of Arianism.

Protestant-ly, *adv.* In conformity to the notions and opinions of Protestants. [Milton: prose.]

Protestant-ism, 158: *s.* The Protestant religion.

Protestation, 89: *s.* A solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prō-thōn'-ō-tār-ty, *s.* Originally, a chief notary of the Greek empire; at present, an officer in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

Prothonotary-ship, *s.* Office of prothonotary.

PROTO-. A prefix from a Greek word signifying first.

Proto-col, *s.* Literally, that which had the first glue or varnish, applied as the name of the original copy of any writing, the first minute, draught, or summary.

Proto-colist, *s.* In Russia, a register or clerk.

Proto-martyr, 36: *s.* The first Christian martyr, [Stephen;] hence, a first sufferer.

Proto-plast, *s.* He or that which was first formed.

Proto-plastic, 88: *a.* First formed.

Proto-type, *s.* The original of a copy.

Protoxide, 188: *s.* A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree.

To protoxidize, *v. a.* To oxidize in the first degree.

Proto-sulphate, (-fātē, 163) *s.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

To protract=prō-trākt', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To draw out or lengthen, to delay.

Protract, *s.* Tedious continuance. [Spenser.]

Protracter, 36: *s.* One that protracts.

Protractor, 38: *s.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles.

See *er* in the Index of Terminations.

Protract-ive, 105: *a.* Dilatory, delaying.

Protraction, 89: *s.* Act of drawing out, delay.

PROTREPTICAL, prō-trēp'-tē-cāl, 105: *a.* Hortatory, suasive.

To protrude, prō-trōd', *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pro.) To thrust forward;—*adv.* To be thrust forward.

Protrusive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Thrusting forward.

Protrusion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of protruding; a push.

PROTUBERANT=prō-tū'-bēr-ānt, *a.* Swelling.

Pro-tuber-ance, *s.* Tumor, a swelling, prominence.

Pro-tuber-ous, *a.* Protuberant. [Disused.]

To pro-tuber-ate, *v. n.* To swell forward.

Pro-tuber-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of swelling out.

PROUD=prowd, 31: *a.* (Compare Pride, &c.) Having inordinate self-esteem; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand of mien or person; grand, lofty; ostentatious, as applied to things; in old authors, salacious as applied to female brutes: *To be proud of*, to value one's self for: *Proud flesh* is flesh puffed up, *i. e.* exuberant and fungous, from the healing of a wound.

Proud-ly, *adv.* With pride; arrogantly.

PROVAND.—See Provender.

To PROVE, prōv, 107, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To evince, to make that appear certain which was doubtful;—to confirm by experiment, testimony, or argument; to bring to the test; to try by suffering or encountering; specially, to publish according to the law of testaments before a proper officer:—*adv.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to turn out; to succeed.

Pro-ven, *a.* Proved. [Scotch Law.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'tē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'wō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

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Pro-ver, 36: *s.* One who proves.

Pro-va-ble, *a.* That may be proved.

Pro-va-bly, *adv.* So as to be proved.

PROVENCIAL, prō-vēn'-sh'āl, *a.* Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROVENDER=prōv'-ēn-der, *s.* Dry food for brutes,—hay and corn: it was formerly written *Provand*, *Provend*, and *Provant*, and signified not merely food for horses, but provisions in general.

PROVED-I-TOR, *s.* A provider.

PROVERB=prōv'-erb, *s.* A short sentence often repeated, a saw, an adage, a by-word.

To prov-erb, 82: *v. n.* and *a.* To utter proverbs:—*act.* To speak proverbially; to mention in a proverb: to provide with a proverb. [Used by our old poets.]

Pro-verb-i-al, 90: *a.* Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; resembling or suitable to a proverb.

Pro-verb-ial-ly, *adv.* In a proverb.

To Pro-verb-ial-ize, *v. a.* To make into a proverb.

Pro-verb-ial-ist, *s.* One who speaks proverbs.

To PROVIDE=prō-vīd', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To procure beforehand, to get ready; to furnish—the accusative (a reciprocal pronoun) being followed by *with*, formerly by *of*; to stipulate: in a literal sense seldom occurring, to foresee: *To provide against*, to take measures against; *To provide for*, to take care of beforehand.

Pro-vi-ded, *aa.* Stipulated as a condition, followed by *that* expressed or understood.

Pro-vi-der, 36: *s.* He who provides.

PROV-IDENCE, 92: *s.* Foresight, timely care; act of providing; prudence, frugality; the care of God over his creatures, divine superintendence; hence, God considered in this relation.

Pro-vi-dent, *a.* Forecasting, prudent.

Pro-vi-dent-ly, *adv.* With foresight.

Pro-vi-den-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

Pro-vi-den-tial-ly, *adv.* By care of providence.

See the class continued with *Provisia*, &c.

PROVINCE=prōv'-īnce, *s.* That which is under a superior: that which is a department of something, [from the notion of a subjected or conquered place;] hence, a region, a tract, a part of a country; specially, the tract over which an archbishop has jurisdiction; figuratively, the office or business which properly belongs to any one.

Pro-vin-cial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; belonging to a province; not courtly,—rude, unpollished: in a special sense, belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction:—*s.* One belonging to a province; an ecclesiastical governor.

Pro-vin-cial-ism, 158: *s.* Manner of speaking in some province of a country; hence, *provincialism* has been used to signify one who has provincialism.

Pro-vin'-ci-al-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Peculiarity of dialect, provincialism.

To Pro-vin'-ci-ate, *v. a.* To turn to a province. [Howell.]

To PROVINCE=prō-vīn', *v. n.* To lay a branch of a vine or other tree in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION, prō-vīzh'-ūn, 147: *s.* (See To Provide, &c.) Act of providing; the thing provided; food, for which the plural number is often used; terms settled, care taken.

To Pro-vi-sion, *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

Pro-vi-sion-al, *a.* Provided merely for present need; temporarily established.

Pro-vi-sion-al-ly, *adv.* By way of provision.

Pro-vi-sion-ar-y, *a.* Making provision.

Pro-vi'-so, (prō-vī'-zō) *s.* An article in which some provision or stipulation is introduced.

Pro-vi'-sor-y, *a.* Including a proviso.

PRO-VI-SOR, (-sor) *s.* A purveyor; a person appointed to a benefice by the Pope before the death of the incumbent, to the prejudice of the patron.

PROVOCATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROVOKE=*prō-vōkē*, *v. a.* and *n.* To challenge; to induce by motive; to promote; more commonly, to excite by something offensive, to incense, to enrage:—*new.* To appeal, [Dryden;] commonly, to produce anger.

Pro-vō-ker, 36: *s.* One who provokes.

Pro-vō-king, *a.* Exciting anger.

Pro-vō-king-ly, *ad.* So as to raise anger.

Pro-vō-o-cā'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of exciting anger; any thing that excites; in a literal sense now disused, an appeal.

Pro-vō-a-tive, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Stimulating, inciting:—*s.* Any thing which stimulates appetite, or is taken for the purpose of transient excitement.

Pro-vō-a-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being provocative.

Pro-vō-a-tor-y, *s.* A Challenge. [Colgrave.]

PROVOST=*prōv'-ōst*, 18: *s.* One placed over a department; as the head of a college; the executioner of an army.

Prov'-ost-ship, *s.* Office of a provost.

PROW, *prōw*=*prō*, 7: *s.* Fore part of a ship.

PROW=*pro*, 31: *a.* Valiant. [Spenser.]

Prow'-ess, *s.* Bravery, valour.

Prow'-est, *a.* Bravest. [Spenser.]

To PROWL=*prowl*, 31: *v. a.* and *n.* To rove over; to collect by plunder:—*new.* To rove about for plunder, to prey.

Prowl, *s.* A ramble for plunder. [Colloq.]

Prowl'-er, *s.* One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, *prōcks'-ē-māte*, 188: *a.* Near and immediate, opposed to *remote* and *mediate*; nearest, next.

Prox'-i-mate-ly, *ad.* Immediately.

Prox'-ime, (-im, 105) *a.* Proximate. [Watts.]

Prox-im'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Nearness.

PROXY, *prōcks'-ēy*, *s.* Procurement, of which it is a contraction,—agency for another; agency of a substitute; the substitute, whether person or written paper.

Prox'-y-ship, *s.* Office of a proxy.

PRUCE, *prōcc*, 109: *s.* Prussian leather.

PRUDE, *prōod*, 109: *s.* A woman of affected great reserve, coyness, and stiffness.

Prū'-dish, *a.* Affectively grave and modest.

Prū'-der-y, *s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDENT, *prōd'-dēnt*, 109: *a.* Originally, foreseeing; foreseeing by natural instinct; commonly, cautious and wise in measures and conduct.

Prū'-dent-ly, *ad.* Discreetly, judiciously.

Prū'-dence, *s.* Wisdom applied to practice.

Prū'-den-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a.* and *s.* Eligible on principles of prudence:—*a. pl.* *Prudentials*, Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Prū'-den-tial-ly, *ad.* With prudence, cautiously.

Prū'-den-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence. [Brown.]

PRUDERY, &c.—See under *Prude*.

To PRUNE, *prōon*, *v. a.* and *n.* To lop, to divest (as trees) of superfluities, to clear from any thing unnecessary:—*new.* [Dryden.] To dress, to prink.

Prū'-ner, *s.* One that prunes.

Prū'-ning, *s.* A lopping: hence the compounds *Prū'-ning-hook*, *Prū'-ning-knife*, &c.

PRUNE, *prōon*, 109: *s.* A plum.

Prū-nif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Plum-bearing.

PRU-NEL'-LO, *s.* A kind of plum: see also hereafter.

PRUNEL, *prō-nēl*, 109: *s.* A herb.

PRUNELLO, *prō-nēl'-lō*, 109: *s.* A stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made: see also higher.

PRURIENT, *prōr'-ē-ēnt*, 109, 51: *a.* Itching; having an itching desire.

Prū'-ri-ence, } *s.* An itching; a desire which pro-
Prū'-ri-en-cy, } vokes the harbourer of it, as the itch
provokes scratching.

Prū'-ri-go, [Lat.] *s.* The itch.

Prū'-rig'-i-nous, 92, 64, 120: *a.* Tending to the itch.

PRUSSIAN, *prūsh'-ān*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Prussia:—*s.* A native of Prussia.

Prū The old name for Prussia was *Pruce*, which see; hence, the present word, with its relations, was for a long time subject to a similar sound of the *u*, which in the metropolis is now deemed a vulgarian.

Prūs'-sic, *a.* The epithet of an acid which is the colouring matter of Prussian blue, and one of the strongest poisons known.

Prūs'-si-ate, 146, 147: *s.* A salt formed with prussic acid and a salifiable base.

To PRY=*pry*, *v. n.* To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

Pry, *s.* Impertinent peeping.

Pry'-ing-ly, *ad.* With impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANIS=*prī'-td-nis*, *s.* (*pl.* *Prytanes*, 101)

One of the select senators of ancient Athens; a governor, a magistrate.

PRY'-TA-NE'-UM, *s.* A hall for public business.

PSALM, *sām*, 157, 139: *s.* A sacred song.

Psalm'-ist, *s.* A writer of psalms.

PSAL'-MO-DY, (*sāl'-mō-dēy*) *s.* The act or practice of singing sacred songs.

Prū This word and the following are pronounced not as formatives from *psalm*, but with reference to Greek formatives.

Psāl'-mo-dist, *s.* singer of psalms.

Psāl'-mod'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psāl'-mod'-i-cal, }

PSAL'-MO-gra-phy, (-fēy, 163) *s.* The practice of writing psalms.

Psāl'-ter, *s.* The volume of psalms, as used in churches.

Prū Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not to the intervening Saxon: see *Prin*, 142.

Psāl'-ter-y, *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSAMMITE, *sām'-mit*, 157: *s.* A species of sandstone.

PSEUDO, *sū'-dō*, 157, 110: A prefix from a Greek word signifying false.

PSEU'-DO-A-POS'-TLE, 156: *s.* A false apostle.

PSEU'-DO-CHI'-NA, *s.* The false china root.

PSEU'-DO-GA-LE'-NA, *s.* False galena or black jack.

PSEU'-DOG'-RA-PHY, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* False writing: *Pseu'-do-graph* is the same.

PSEU'-DOL'-O-GY, *s.* Falsehood of speech.

PSEU'-DO-ME-TAL'-LIC, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to such lustre as is perceptible only when held to the light.

PSEU'-DON'-Y-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having a false signature.

PSEU'-DO-PHI-LOS'-O-PHY, 163: *s.* False philosophy.

PSEU'-DO-TIN'-E-A, *s.* An insect not a moth, but resembling one, which feeds on wax and is a great enemy to bees.

PSEU'-DO-VOL-CA'-NO, *s.* A volcano which emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava.

PSIAW, *shāw*, *interj.* It expresses contempt.

PSITTACEOUS, *sīt-tā-sh'ūs*, 157, 147: *a.* Of the parrot kind.

PSOAS, *sō'-ās*, *s.* (*pl.* *Psoæ*.) The name of a muscle of the loins, of which there are two.

PSORA, *sōr'-d*, 47: *s.* The itch.

PSYCHOLOGY, *sī-cōl'-ō-gēy*, 161, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the soul as distinct from the body; the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

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doctrine of metaphysical existences; a treatise on the mind: such are the different senses in which the word seems to have been used.

PRY-CHOM'-A-CHY, (-kēy) *s.* Conflict with the soul.
PRY'-CHO-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by conjuring the dead.

PTARMIGAN, tar'-mē-găn, 157, 105: *s.* The white game, a bird.

PTISAN, tīz'-ăn, 157, 151: *s.* A decoction of barley with other ingredients for the sick.

PTOLEMAIC, tōl'-ē-mā'-ick, 157: *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, or his system of the universe, of which the earth is supposed to be centre.

PTYALISM, tī'-d-līzm, 157, 158: *s.* A spitting often, excess of saliva, salivation.

PRYS-MA-GOGUE, (tīz'-mā-gōg, 151, 107) *s.* A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, pū'-ber-tēy, 105: *s.* The time of life at which the generative faculties begin to be developed.

Pu-bes'-cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

Pu-bes'-cence, *s.* State of arriving at puberty.

PUBLIC=pūb'-lick, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a state or nation, not private; common to many; open, notorious:—*s.* Open view, general notice, as in *public*; the people at large, in which sense it ought always to have a plural construction.

Pub'-lic-ly, *ad.* In the name of the public; openly, without concealment.

Pub'-lic-ness, *s.* Publicity.

PUB-LIC'-I-TY, (-liss'-ē-tēy, 84, 105) *s.* State of being public.

Pub'-lic-ist, *s.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Pub'-li-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making public; edition; a literary work published.

Pub'-li-can, *s.* One who collected the public taxes; at present, the keeper of a public drinking-house.

Among the compounds are *Public-heart'-ed*, (public-spirited;) *Public-mind'-edness*; *Public-spir'-ited*; *Public-spir'-itedness*, &c.

To PUB'-LISH, *v. a.* To make public; to put forth into the world for knowledge and perusal, as a book.

Pub'-lish-er, 36: *s.* One who publishes or makes known; specially, one who makes public and sells editions of literary works.

PUCE=pūc, *a.* Of a dark brown colour: so says Todd, but mantua-makers and tailors show a brown purple under this name; of a *sea* colour:—See **Puke**.

PUCELAGE=pū'-cēl-āgu, *s.* Virginity.

PUCERON, pū'-cēr-ōn, *s.* Plant-louse.

PUCK=pūck, *s.* A mischievous fairy or sprite, otherwise called Robin Goodfellow.

PUCK'-BALL, (-bāwl) *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust; it is otherwise called **Puck'-r**.

To PUCKER=pūck'-er, *v. a.* To gather into small ridges.

Puck'-er, 36: *s.* A fold or wrinkle.

Puck'-ered, 114: *part. a.* Gathered into puckers: *To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation.

PUDDER=pūd'-der, *s.* Pother, tumult.

To Pud'-der, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a pother, to make a bustle:—*act.* To perplex, to disturb, to confound.
Both noun and verb are obsolete.

PUDDING, pōd'-ding, 117: *s.* A boiled mass for food seldom baked, or if baked having less firmness than a pie; something of the consistence and softness of a pudding; a bowel stuffed with edible ingredients; a proverbial name for food generally.

The compounds are *Pud'-ding-cloth*, (that in which it is boiled;) *Pud'-ding-pie*, (this is the name in Hudibras for what we now call a meat pudding;) *Pud'-ding-sleeve*, (a full sleeve as of a clergyman in full dress;) *Pud'-ding-time*, (the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, was set on table;) also, as names of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourts: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

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plants, *Pud'-ding-grass*; *Pud'-ding-grass*; *Pud'-ding-pipe-tree*, &c.

PUDDLE, pūd'-dl, 101: *s.* A small stand of dirty water, a muddy plash.

To Pud'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To make muddy; to mix with dirt:—*new*. To muddle.

Pud'-dy, 105: *a.* Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDOCK, **PURROCK**.—See **Paddock**, (enclosure.)

PUDENCY, pū'-dēn-cēy, *s.* Shamefacedness.

Pu-DIC'-I-TY, 84, 92, 59: *s.* Modesty, chastity.

PUEFELLOW.—See **Pewfellow**.

PUERILE, pū'-ēr-il, 105: *a.* Childish.

Pu'-er-il'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Childishness.

Pu-ER'-PER-ous, 120: *a.* Bearing children.

Pu-er'-per-al, *a.* Relating to childbirth.

PUNET.—See **Pewet**.

PUFF=pūf, 155: *s.* A quick blast with the mouth: a small gust of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust, sometimes called a puff-ball; any thing light and porous; something which sprinkles powder as by a puff; figuratively, any trick by way of advancement to attract notice to something, generally a tumid commendation.

To Puff, *v. n.* and *a.* To blow with a quick blast; to swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to move with hurry; to swell with wind:—*act.* To inflate, often followed by *up* intensive; to swell with praise, or with pride; to drive as with a blast, often followed by *away*.

Puf'-fer, 36: *s.* One that puffs.

Puf'-fing-ly, *ad.* Tumidly; with shortness of breath.

Puf'-fy, *a.* Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

Puf'-fi-ness, *s.* State or quality of being puffy.

PUF'-FIN, *s.* A kind of fungus; a name given to a fish, and also to a water-fowl: there is also an apple called a *Puff'-fin-apple*.

PUG=pig, *s.* A corruption of *Puck*, applied as the name of a monkey, from his amusingly mischievous tricks; hence also to a little dog with a face or nose like a monkey: a *pug-nose* is a snub-nose.

PUGGERED.—See **Puckered**.

PUGH, pōh, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

PUGIL=pū'-gil, *s.* Originally, one who combats with fists, a pugilist; a quantity contained in a close fist,—a handful; a large pinch, or as much as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers.

Pu'-gil-ism, *s.* Practice of boxing.

Pu'-gil-ist, *s.* A boxer.

Pu'-gil-is'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

PUGNACIOUS, pūg-nā'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.*

Having a disposition to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-na'-c-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Quality of being pugnacious.

PUISNE, pū'-nēy, 110, 157, 101: *a.* Literally, *born afterwards*, younger, later in time; hence, lower in rank, inferior; petty; inconsiderable.

PUISSANT=pū'-is-sānt, *a.* Powerful.

Pu'-is-sant-ly, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

Pu'-is-sance, *s.* Power, strength, force.

PUKE=pūke, *a.* Primarily, pitch-coloured; thence, of a colour between black and russet: this word is said to be the same as the modern *puce*, in which, doubtless to secure it from connection with the following, the *k* is changed into *c*: if so, with this altered form, the meaning seems to have again changed:—See **Puce**.

PUKE=pūke, *s.* A vomit; an emetic.

To Puke, *v. n.* To vomit; to sicken.

Pu'-ker, *s.* An emetic. [Garth.]

PULCHRTUDE, pūl'-crē-tūde, 161: *s.* Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

To PULE=pūle, *v. n.* To whine.

Pu'-ling, *s.* A cry as of a chicken, a whining.

Pu'-ling-ly, *ad.* With whining, with complaint.

PUM

PULIC=pū'-lick, *s.* A herb.
PULICOSE, pū'-lě-cōc, 103, 152: *a.* Abounding with fleas: *Pulicosis* is the same.
PULIOL, pū'-lě-ōl, *s.* A plant.
PULKHA=pūlk'-hā, *s.* A Lapland sledge.
TO PULL, pōl, 117: *v. a.* To draw violently towards one, opposed to push; to draw forcibly, with or off; to pluck; to tear; to impress by pulling a printing machine: *To pull down*, to subvert; to degrade: *To pull up*, to extirpate.
Pull, *s.* Act of pulling; contest; a pluck.
Pull'-er, *s.* One that pulls.
Pull'-back, *s.* That which keeps back.
PULLEN, pōl'-lěn, 117: *s.* Poultry. [Obs.]
PUL'-LET, *s.* A young hen.
PULLEY, pōl'-lēy, 117: *s.* A small wheel on a pivot with a furrow outside in which a rope runs.
TO PULLULATE=pūl'-ū-lāte, 155, 69: *v. n.* To germinate, to bud.
Pul'-lu-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of budding.
PULMONARY, pūl'-mōn-ār-ēy, 105: *a. and s.* Belonging to the lungs:—*s.* A name given to the herb lungwort.
Pul-mon'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Belonging to the lungs:—*s.* One disordered in the lungs.
PULP=pūlp, *s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
Pul'-py, 105: *a.* Like pulp, soft.
Pul'-pous, *a.* Consisting of pulp, soft.
Pul'-pous-ness, *s.* Quality of being pulposus.
PULPIT, pōl'-pīt, 117: *s.* A rostrum; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.
PULSATILE, PULSATION, &c.—See under Pulse.
PULSE=pūlc, *s.* A beating against, a slight stroke, a throb, a vibration; alternate approach and recession, or expansion and contraction; especially, the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch:—See also hereafter.
To Pulse, *v. n. and a.* To beat as the pulse:—*act.* To drive as the pulse is driven.
Pul'-sa-tive, *a.* Beating, throbbing.
Pul'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Beating like the pulse.
Pul'-sa-tile, (-tīl, 105) *a.* Fit to be struck or acted upon by pulsation, as a drum or tabor.
Pul'-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating or striking; motion of the pulse.
Pul'-sif'-ic, 88: *a.* Exciting the pulse.
PUL'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of driving or forcing forward, in distinction to suction or traction.
PULSE=pūlc, *s.* Leguminous plants,—plants whose fruit is not reaped, but pulled or plucked, says Johnson:—plants whose fruit is beaten out, (see the previous class,) says Webster.
PULTACEOUS, pūl-tā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Macerated.
PULTICE.—See Poultice.
PULVERABLE, pūl'-vēr-ā-bl, 101: *a.* That may be beaten or reduced to dust.
To Pul'-ver-ate, *v. a.* To pulverize.
PUL'-VER-IN, *s.* Ashes of barilla.
To Pul'-VER-IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to dust or powder.
Pul'-ver-i-zā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of pulverizing.
PUL'-VER-OUS, 120: *a.* Consisting of dust or powder.
PUL'-VER-U-LENT, 109: *a.* Dusty, powdery.
Pul-ver'-u-lence, *s.* Dustiness.
PUL'-VIL, *s.* A sweet-scented powder.
To Pul'-vil, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pulvil.
PUMICE, pū'-mīss, 105: *s.* A substance frequently ejected from a volcano, lax and spongy, full of little holes and cavities.

PUN

Pu-mic'-eous, (-mīsh'-ūs, 90) *a.* Of the nature of pumice.
PUMMEL.—See Pommel.
PUMP=pūmp, *s.* An engine by which water is drawn from a well, and sent outwards to a destination.
To Pump, *v. n. and a.* To throw water out by a pump:—*act.* To raise or throw out as by means of a pump; figuratively, to elicit, to draw out of.
Pump'-er, *s.* He or that which pumps.
Pump.—Among the compounds are *Pump'-brake*, (arm of a pump;) *Pump'-dale*, (a tube used with a chain pump on shipboard;) *Pump'-gear*, (materials for pumps, a sea term: *g hard*;) *Pump'-hood*, (head or covering for a chain pump;) *Pump'-spear*, (the bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened;) &c.
PUMP=pūmp, *s.* A thin-soled shoe.
PUMPTION, pūmp'-yōn, 90: *s.* A plant; and also its fruit.
PUMP'-KIN, *s.* The corrupted but common form of the previous word.
PUN=pūn, *s.* A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning.
To Pun, *v. n. and a.* To quibble, to play on words so as to make puns:—*act.* To persuade by a pun.
Pun'-ning, *s.* The practice of making puns.
Pun'-ster, 36: *s.* One given to punning.
To PUNCH=pūntch, *v. a.* To bore with a sharp instrument.
Punch'-er, *s.* A boring instrument.
Punch'-con, 90: *s.* A sort of puncher; that which is punched, viz. a cask; and hence, definitely, a cask measuring 180 gallons.
To PUNCH=pūntch, *v. a.* To hit with the fist.
Punch, *s.* A blow. [Both words are of low use.]
PUNCH=pūntch, *s.* A liquor named from the *palepantz* of Surat, and made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemon.
Punch'-bowl, (-bōwl, 8) *s.* A bowl for punch.
PUNCH=pūntch, *s.* The *Polichinello* of the Italian puppet-show,—fat, short, and humpbacked; hence, from some of these characteristics, a horse well set, having a short back and thin shoulders with a broad neck, and well lined with fat; a punchy man.
Punch'-y, *a.* Short, thick, and fat.
Punch'-i-nel'-lo, *s.* Another name for Punch.
PUNCTATED, pūngk'-tā-tēd, 158, 2: *a.* Drawn into a point, [Geo.] full of small holes, [Bot.]
Punc'-ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a point.
PUNC'-TIL'-I-O, 90: *s.* A nice point in behaviour.
Punc'-til'-ious, (-yūs, 146, 120) *a.* Exact to a nicety.
Punc'-til'-ious-ly, *ad.* With great nicety.
Punc'-til'-ious-ness, *s.* Exactness of behaviour.
Punc'-to, *s.* Nice point of ceremony, [Bacon:] the point in fencing, [Shaks.]
Punc'-tion, 89: *s.* A puncture. [Surgery.]
PUNC'-TU-AL, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.
Punc'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Nicely, exactly.
Punc'-tu-al-ist, *s.* A ceremonious person.
Punc'-tu-al-ness, *s.* Punctuality.
Punc'-tu-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Nicety.
To Punc'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To mark with written points.
Punc'-tu-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or method of pointing.
Punc'-tu-ist, *s.* One skilled in punctuation.
To Punc'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.
PUNC'-TURE, *s.* A sharp small point; a hole made with a small point.
PUNDIT=pūn'-dīt, *s.* A learned Brahmin.
PUNDLE, pūn'-dl, 101: *s.* (Compare Punchy.) A short fat woman.
PUNGENT=pūn'-gēnt, *a.* (Compare Punctated, &c.) Having power to prick, seldom used but of

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

PUR

substances affecting the palate,—or, figuratively, the mind: acrid; piercing; biting.

Pun'-gent-ly, *ad.* Acrimoniously.

Pun'-gen-cy, *s.* Power or quality of being pungent.

PUNIC=pū'-nick, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians; unworthy of trust as the Carthaginians, faithless:—*s.* The language of ancient Carthage.

PUNICE, pū'-niss, 105: *s.* A bug. [Disused.]

PUNICEOUS, pū'-nīsh'-ē-ūs, 90: *a.* Purple.

PUNINESS.—See under Puny.

To PUNISH=pūn'-ish, *v. a.* To chastise, to afflict with penalties or death for some crime or fault.

Pun'-ish-er, *s.* One who punishes.

Pun'-ish-ment, *s.* That which is imposed as a penalty or vengeance of a crime.

Pun'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Fit for punishment.

Pun'-ish-a-ble-ness, *s.* Fitness for punishment.

Pu'-ni-tive, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Pu'-ni-tor-y, *a.* Punishing; tending to punish.

Pu-ni'-ion, (pū'-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Punishment.

PUNK, pūngk, 158: *s.* A strumpet.

PUNNING, PUNSTER.—See under Pun.

PUNT=pūnt, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat.

To PUNT=pūnt, *v. n.* To play at basset.

Punt'-er, 36: *s.* One that plays basset against the banker or dealer.

PUNY, pū'-nēy, 101: *a.* and *s.* (Compare Puisse.) Young; inferior, petty; [these senses are expressed at present only by Puisse;] inferior in rate, size, or strength:—*s.* [South.] A young, inexperienced, unseasoned person.

Pu'-ni-ness, *s.* State of being puny.

To PUP, &c.—See under Puppy.

PUPA=pū'-pā, 120: *s.* The chrysalis.

Pu-piv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on the larvæ and chrysalides of insects.

PUPIL=pū'-pil, *s.* The apple of the eye.

PUPIL=pū'-pil, *s.* A scholar, one under the care of a tutor; one who is spoken of with reference to his former tutor; a ward, one under the care of a guardian; in the civil law, one under the age of 14 if a male, of 12 if a female.

Pu'-pil-age, *s.* State of being a pupil.

Pu'-pil-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil.

Pu'-pil-ar'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of a pupil.

PUPPET=pup'-pēt, 14: *s.* A little image moved by a wire in a show; a word of contempt.

Pup'-pet-ry, *s.* Affectation. [Disused.]

☞ The compounds are *Pup'-pet-show'*, (exhibition of puppets); *Pup'-pet-player*, (manager of puppets); *Pup'-pet-man*, or *Pup'-pet-master*, (owner of a puppet-show); &c.

PUPPY, pūp'-pēy, *s.* Progeny of a bitch, a whelp; name of contempt to a man, generally applied to a conceited person; hence *Puppyism*, conceit, affectation in a man.

To Pup'-py, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps.

To PUP, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps.

Pup, *s.* A puppy.

To PUR=pur, *v. n.* and *a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure:—*act.* [Gray.] To signify by purring.

Pur, *s.* A gentle noise made by a cat.

PURBECK=pur'-bēck, *a.* The epithet of a hard stone brought from Purbeck in Dorsetshire.

PURBLIND, pur'-blind, 115: *a.* (See Pore-blind.) Dim-sighted; near-sighted.

Pur-blind-ness, *s.* Dimness or shortness of sight.

To PURCHASE=pur'-chāc, 152: *v. a.* To buy for a price; to acquire, not inherit; to obtain by any means; to expropriate by a forfeit; to gain or have an

PUR

advantage over something by mechanical means in raising it, a figurative and common application among workmen; in this use the verb often becomes neuter, as, "The capstan purchases space."

Pur'-chase, *s.* Act of buying; any thing obtained at a price; any thing obtained otherwise than by inheritance; formerly, robbery, and also the thing stolen; mechanical advantage in raising a weight.

Pur'-cha-ser, 2: *s.* One who purchases.

Pur'-cha-se-able, *a.* That may be bought.

PUR=pūr, 49: *a.* Clear, not muddy; free from mixture with any thing else; hence, genuine, real; other senses are figurative applications of these; as, incorrupt; mere; holy; unpolluted; chaste.

To Pure, *v. a.* To purify, to depurate. [Obs.]

Pure'-ly, *ad.* In a pure manner; merely.

Pure'-ness, *s.* State of being pure.

☞ *To Purge*, &c., *To Purify*, &c., see hereafter.

Pu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* State of being clean or pure; innocence, chastity.

Pu'-rist, *s.* One particularly nice or choicer, especially in using words of a genuine character.

Pu'-rism, 158: *s.* Practice or affectation of rigid purity.

Pu'-ri-tan, *s.* and *a.* One pretending to eminent purity in religion; it is now seldom applied but in contempt, and in general to a sectary:—*adj.* Of or belonging to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan-ism, 158: *s.* Notions of a puritan.

Pu'-ri-tan'-ic, 88: *s.* Relating to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After the manner of the puritans.

PURFILE, pur'-fil, 105: *s.* A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread.

To Pur'-fle, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To decorate with purple:—*acc.* To be wrought or trimmed with purple.

Pu'-fle or **Pur'-flew**, 109: *s.* Purfile.

To PURGE=purge, 39: *v. a.* and *n.* To make clear or pure, to cleanse; to clear from impurities, with *of*; to clear from guilt, with *from*; to defecate; to evacuate [the body] by cathartics:—*acc.* To grow pure; to have the body in a lax state with motions.

Purge, *s.* A cathartic medicine.

Pur'-ger, 36: *s.* He or that which purges.

Pur'-ging, *s.* A looseness.

Pur'-ga-ment, *s.* A cathartic. [Bacon.]

Pur'-ga-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Cathartic:—*s.* A cathartic.

Pur'-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of cleansing or purifying; act of cleansing the body internally by cathartics; act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

Pur'-ga-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing, expiatory:—*s.* A place in which souls are supposed by some Christians, particularly Roman Catholics, to be purged by fire from carnal impurities before reception into heaven.

Pur'-ga-tor'-i-al, 90: *a.* Relating to Purgatory: *Purgato-ri-ans* is less used.

PURIFORM.—See under Pur.

To PURIFY, pūr'-rē-fy, 49, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pure, &c.) To make pure; to free from guilt or pollution; to clear from barbarisms:—*acc.* To grow pure.

Pu'-ri-fi-er, 6: *s.* Cleanser, refiner.

Pu'-ri-fi-ying, *s.* Act of freeing from pollution.

Pu'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, 105, 89: *a.* Act of making pure; act of cleansing from guilt or pollution; in a special sense, the Hebrew rite after childbearing.

Pu'-rif'-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Having power or tendency to make pure.

☞ See *Purist*, *Purism*, *Paritan*, &c., *Purity*, under Pure.

PURIM=pūr'-im, 49: *s.* The feast of lots, by which the Jews commemorate their deliverance from Haman.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Yowels: gā'tē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: good: j'wō, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

PUR

PURL=*purł*, 39: *s.* An embroidered and puckered border.
To PURL=*purł*, *v. a.* To decorate as with a purl.
PURL=*purł*, *s.* A malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
To PURL=*purł*, *v. n.* To flow with a gentle noise, to murmur; to rise or appear in undulations.
Purl, *s.* An ooze, a soft flow.
Purl'-ing, *a. and s.* Flowing with a soft murmur: —*s.* The gentle noise of a stream.
PURLIEU, *purł'-h*, 69, 110: *s.* Originally, a place *pure* or free from forest law; the grounds on the borders of a forest; hence, border, enclosure, district generally.
PURLIN=*purł'-lin*, *s.* A piece of timber lying across a rafter to keep it from sinking in.
To PURLOIN=*pur-loin'*, 40, 29: *v. a. and n.* To steal, to take by theft:—*new.* To practise theft.
Pur-loin'-er, *s.* One who steals clandestinely.
Pur-loin'-ing, *s.* Theft.
PURPARTY.—See *Pourparty*.
PURPLE, *purł'-pl*, 101: *a. and s.* Red tinged with blue:—*s.* The purple colour; that which distinguished the emperors of Eastern and Western Rome; hence, imperial sovereignty; also, that which distinguishes cardinals; hence, a cardinalate: *Purples*, in the plural, is the term for the spots of livid red which break out in malignant fevers.
To Pur-ple, *v. a.* To colour with purple.
Purł'-plish, *a.* Somewhat purple.
PURPORT=*purł'-port*, 39, 38: *s.* Design; tendency of any thing said or written.
To Purł'-port, *v. a.* To tend, to show.
PURPOSE, *purł'-pöce*, *collog.* *purł'-piis*, *s.* That which a person sets before himself to be reached or accomplished;—design; the end desired; effect; instance; Spenser uses it to signify conversation; it is sometimes used in the plural for what is called at length *Cross-purposes*: *On purpose*, commonly used for *Of purpose*, signifies designedly.
To Purł'-pose, *v. a. and n.* To intend, to resolve:—*new.* To have intention; in old authors, to discourse.
Purł'-pose-ly, *ad.* By design.
Purł'-pose-less, *a.* Having no effect.
PURPRESTURE.—See *Pourpresture*.
PURPRISE, 151: *s.* An enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.
PURPURE, *purł'-pur*, *a.* Purple. [Herald.]
Purł'-ric, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained by digesting the fæces of the box-constrictor, the salts of which are purple: it is produced by the action of nitric acid on the lithic or uric acid.
Purł'-pu-rate, *s.* Any salt formed by the purpuric acid and a base.
To PURR, &c.—See *To Pur*.
PURR=*pur*, 39: *s.* A sea lark.
PURSE=*purce*, 153: *s.* A small money-bag; figuratively, a sum of money; money.
To Purse, *v. a.* To put into a purse; to contract into wrinkles as the mouth of a purse.
Purł'-ser, *s.* The paymaster of a ship: this was probably the original duty from which the name is derived; but the present duty is that of purveyor.
Purse, *s.* The compounds are *Purł'-set*, (a purse made of net-work, or a net made as a purse;) *Purł'-proud*, (proud of wealth;) &c.
PURSINESS.—See under *Pursy*.
PURSLAIN=*purł'-slain*, *s.* A plant.
Purł'-slain-tree, *s.* A tree proper to hedge with.
To PURSUE=*pur-sũ'*, 189: *v. a. and n.* To follow for some end; hence, to persecute; to chase in hostility; to imitate:—*new.* To go on or continue
Pur-sũ'-er, *s.* One that pursues.

PUT

Pur-sũ'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be pursued.
PUR-sũ'-ant, 12: *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
PUR-sũ'-ance, *s.* A following; consequence; prosecution, process.
PUR-sũ'-er, *s.* Act of pursuing; endeavour to attain; prosecution; employment.
PUR-sũ'-vánt, (*purł'-swě-vánt*, 145) *s.* A state messenger.
PURSY, *purł'-sěy*, *a.* Literally, *puffy*; fat and short-breathed.
Purł'-si-ness, *s.* State of being pursy.
PURTENANCE=*purł'-tě-nance*, *s.* That which *pertains* to something, applied as the name of a beast's pluck.
PURULENT, &c.—See under *Pus*.
To PURVEY=*purł'-vũy*, 100: *v. a. and n.* To provide with conveniences, a general sense now obsolete; to procure:—*new.* To buy in provision; to provide.
Pur-vey'-or, *s.* One that purveys; particularly an officer that exacted provisions for the king's followers; a procurer, a pimp.
Pur-vey'-ance, 12: *s.* Provision; procurement of provision; an exaction of provisions for the king.
PURVIEW, *purł'-vũ*, 110: *s.* A condition or proviso; the body of a statute distinct from the preamble.
PUS=*pũs*, [Lat.] *s.* The white or yellowish matter generated in wounds in the process of healing.
Puł'-ri-form, *a.* Like pus.
Puł'-ru-lent, 109: *a.* Consisting of pus.
Puł'-ru-lence, } *s.* Generation of pus.
Puł'-ru-len-cy, }
To PUSH, *pösh*, 117: *v. a. and n.* To press against with force; to strike with a thrust; to urge forward by action behind the object; to enforce to a conclusion; to importune:—*new.* To make a thrust; to rush forward.
Push, *s.* Impulse, force impressed; a thrust at with a pointed instrument; onset; attack; that which pushes or urges,—an extremity, an emergence; that which is pushed out,—a pimple. [The last sense occurs in Bacon.]
Push'-er, *s.* One who pushes.
Pushł'-pin, *s.* A child's play with pins.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *pũł'-cũl-lanł'-ě-mũs*, 120: *a.* Literally, little-souled, having no spirit or courage.
Puł'-sil-lanł'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With pusillanimity.
Puł'-sil-lanł'-i-mous-ness, *s.* Pusillanimity.
Puł'-sil-lan-imł'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being pusillanimous.
PUSS, *pöss*, 117: *s.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's name for a hare.
PUSTULE=*pũsł'-tũk*, 147: *s.* (Compare *To Push*, &c.) A *push* or pimple; a small swelling; an effluence.
Pusł'-tu-lous, 120: *a.* Full of pustules, pimply.
To Pusł'-tu-late, *v. a.* To form into pustules.
To PUT, *pöť*, 117: *v. a. and n.* To lay, to place:—*new.* To place in a situation so as to have direction and motion, some noun being originally understood; hence, to move; to germinate: *To put about*, to put the ship about or round: *To put by*, to turn off: *To put down*, to repress; to degrade; to confute: *To put forth*, to propose; to extend; to bid or shoot: *To put in*, to interpose; to enter a harbour; to offer as a claim: *To put in fear*, to place a person in a condition of fear: *To put in practice*, to place a determination or theory into use: *To put in for*, to offer for: *To put off*, to divert; to delay; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to leave land: *To put on or upon*, to impute; to assume; to impose; in old phrase, to forward, to promote; to urge motion: *To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish; to emit, to extend, to expel; to publish; to disconcert; to dislocate: *To put over*, to refer, to defer; to sail

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĩsh-ũn, i. e. mission, 165: vřzh-ũn, i. e. vision, 165: đĩn, 166: thẽn, 166, 501

over: *To put to*, to alay by; to assist with; to refer: *To put to it*, to distress, to perplex: *To put to death*, to kill: *To put up*, to pass unrevenge, often taking with in addition; also, to take without expressing dissatisfaction; to expose publicly, as to sale; to start from cover; to hoard, to hide: *To put up at*, to take abode at: *Put case*, an old elliptical phrase signifying Suppose the case to be, &c.

Put, *s.* A forced action to avoid something: A *Put-off*, an excuse, a shift: see other senses, with a different pronunciation, below.

Put-ter, *s.* One that puts.

Put-log, *s.* Log or pole for a bricklayer's platform.

Put-ting-stone, *s.* A stone for throwing with up-lifted hand, as a trial of strength.

PUT=**püt**, *s.* A rustic, a clown; also the name of an old game at cards.

PUTAGE=**pü'-täg**, *s.* Prostitution. [Law.]

PUT-ta-ni-um, 158: *s.* Trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, **pü'-tät-iv**, 105: *a.* Supposed, reputed.

PÜTID=**pü'-tid**, *a.* Mean, base, worthless.

Pu'-tid-ness, *s.* Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG.—See under *To Put*.

PUTREDINOUS, &c., *To PUTREFY*.—See below.

PUTRID=**pü'-trid**, *a.* Rotten, corrupt.

Pu'-trid-ness, *s.* Rottenness.

Pu'-try, 105: *a.* Rotten. [Obs.]

To Pu'-TRY-FY, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness:—*æw.* To rot.

Pu'-tre-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Making rotten.

Pu'-tre-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* State of growing rotten; act of making rotten.

Pu'-tred'-i-nous, 120: *a.* Rotten; stinking.

Pu'-tred'-ci-ble, 101: *a.* That may putrefy.

Pu'-tres-cent, *a.* Growing rotten.

Pu'-tres-cence, *s.* The state of rotting.

PUTTOCK=**püt'-tock**, *s.* A hawk.

PUTTY, **püt'-tëy**, *s.* Cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, **püz'-zl**, 101: *v. a. and n.* To perplex; to make intricate:—*æw.* To be bewildered.

Püz'-zle, *s.* Perplexity, embarrassment; a toy to try ingenuity.

Püz'-zler, *s.* One who puzzles himself or others.

Among the compounds are *Pu'-zle-head'ed*, &c.

PUZZOLAN=**püz'-zö-län**, *s.* A porous volcanic substance, of which the unabridged name is *Puzzolana*.

PYCNOSTYLE=**pick'-nö-stil**, *s.* A close-columned edifice, the columns being very near each other.

PYE, **PYEBALD**, &c.—See *Pie*, &c. (both words.)

PYGARG=**pü'-garg**, *s.* A kind of eagle with a white tail; or a beast with white buttocks.

PYGMY, **pig'-mëy**, 105: *s.* Literally, a person as big as one's fist,—a dwarf; anything little.

Pyg-me'-an, 86: *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish; very small.

PYLORUS, **pë-lör'-üs**, *s.* Literally, a gate,—applied as the name of the lower orifice of the stomach.

Py-lor'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYI'-A-GORKS, *s.* One who, coming from the *gates* of the city be represented, assembled with the other Amphityons.

PYR.—An initial syllable, which in the original Greek signifies *fire*, and retains the same meaning directly or allusively in the following words: see other words in which these letters have not the same meaning in the classes following.

PYR'-A-CANTH, (**pü'-d-cänth**) *s.* Literally, fiery-thorn,—applied as a name to a plant.

PYR-AL'-LO-LITE, *s.* A stone which, as the fire is made to act on it by the blow-pipe, seems to be now

one sort of stone and now another; it is a mineral of a greenish colour lately found in Finland.

PYR'-A-MID, *s.* A solid figure so called because its shape resembles that of a flame springing upward: see *Pyramid* below.

PYR-am'-i-dal, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid: *Pyramidal* and *Pyramidal* have the same meaning: *Pyramidally* may also be found as the adverb.

PYR'-a-mis, *s.* A solid figure standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top,—a pyramid. This is the original word, which Bacon and others of his day use: the plural is *Pyr-am'-ides*, (101,) from which the present English word is formed.

Py-ram'-i-doid, 105: *s.* A figure like a pyramid, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

PYRE=**püre**, 45: *s.* A pile to be burned, a funeral pile.

PYR'-E-TOL'-O-GY, 129, 87: *s.* A treatise on fevers.

PYR'-ET-ics, 88: *s. pl.* Medicines for fevers.

PYR'-ITE, (**pü'-lit**) *s.* Fire-stone, a sulphuret of iron or other metal, [Darwin:] the plural is *Pyrites*, which may be considered the regular English plural and pronounced accordingly; or the classical plural, and pronounced in three syllables, **pü'-i'-tëz**: see *Pri-* 101: the latter practice is more common, the noun singular being unusual.

PYR-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of

PYR-it'-i-cal, *a.* pyrite.

PYR-OB'-O-LI, *s. pl.* Balls of fire used anciently.

PYR'-O-CIT'-RIC, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid produced by distilling citric acid.

PYR-OL'-A-TRY, *s.* Worship of fire.

PYR'-O-LIG'-NOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

PYR'-O-LITE'-IC, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained from uric acid.

PYR-OL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* A treatise on heat.

PYR'-O-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by fire.

PYR-OM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

PYR-OPH'-A-NOUS, 163, 120: *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PYR-OPH'-ORUS, *s.* A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

PYR'-O-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PYR-O'-SIS, *s.* A fiery or red face.

PYR'-O-TAR-TAR'-IC, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid obtained by distilling pure tartaric acid.

PYR'-O-TECH'-NY, (**pü'-ö-tëck'-nëy**, 161) *s.* The art of making fireworks.

PYR'-o-tech'-nist, *s.* A maker of fireworks.

PYR'-o-tech'-nic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

PYR'-o-tech'-ni-cal, *a.*

PYR-OT'-IC, 88: *a. and s.* Caustic:—*s.* A caustic medicine.

PYR'-OX-ENE, (**pü'-öck-s-ëne**, 154) *s.* Literally, a stranger to the fire,—the name given to any crystallized mineral which, though found in lava, is not deemed a volcanic production.

PYRENITE=**pü'-ë-nite**, *s.* A dark gray mineral found in the *Pyrenæes*.

PYRIFORM, **pü'-ë-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pear.

PYRRHIC, **pü'-rick**, 164: *s.* An ancient military quick dance, invented by Pyrrhus; a poetic foot of two short syllables.

PYRRHONISM, **pü'-rö-nizm**, 164, 158: *s.* Scepticism; from *Pyrrho*, the founder of that philosophy.

PYR'-rho-nist, *s.* A sceptic.

PYR'-rho-nic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäw'-wäy: chäp'-mäu: pö-pä: läw: gööd: j'ö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *make*, 171.

PYTHAGOREAN, pē-thāg'-ō-rē'-ān, *s.* and *a.*

A follower of Pythagoras, especially in the practice of abstaining from animal food:—*adj.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras: *Pythagoric* and *Pythagorical* are less used.

PYTHIAN, pīth'-ē-ān, *a.* Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo.

PYTH'-O-NESS, *s.* The priestess of the oracle at Delphi; also, a sort of witch: hence, *Pyth'-o-nist*, a conjurer.

PR-THON'-IC, 88: *a.* Pretending to prophecy.

PYX, pīks, 188: *s.* The box in which the host is kept by Roman Catholic priests; a box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

Q.

Q is popularly the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the seventeenth: see **J**: it is always followed by *u*: its sound is uniformly that of *k* or hard *c*, being the 76th element of the schemes prefixed; and the *u* which follows it, though sometimes silent, is generally sounded as *w*: see **Prin.** 145. As an abbreviation it stands for *Question*; *Qy.* stand for *Query*; **Q. E. D.** stand for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; **Q. D.** stand for *Quasi dictum*, as if it were said: and **Q. S.** for *Quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.

QUAB, kwōb, 188, 140: *s.* A sort of fish.

TO QUACK, kwāck, 188, 142: *v. n.* To cry like a goose; to chatter boastingly, to talk ostentatiously: see also the noun.

Quack, *s.* and *a.* A boastful pretender to arts he does not understand, particularly medicine; a tricking practitioner in physic:—*adj.* Falsely pretending or falsely alleged to cure diseases:—*To Quack*, in the sense of to practise arts of quackery, and in the active sense, to try quack medicines on, comes from the noun.

Quack'-er-y, *s.* The practice of quacks in medicine, or in any other art or science: *Quack'ish* as an *adj.*, and *Quack'ism* as a *subst.*, also occur.

Quack'-sal-ver, (-sā-ver, 139) *s.* A quack who deals chiefly in salves or ointments.

QUAD, kwōd, *a.* Evil, bad. [Gower. Chaucer.]

QUADR-. These letters commencing a word imply *four*, as in the words of the following class, in all of which, except in *Quadrille*, which comes through the French, the sound of the first syllable is kwōd: see **Prin.** 140.

QUAD'-RA-GENE, (kwōd'-rā-gēnē) *s.* A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties, (*four teus*).

QUAD'-ra-ges"-i-ma, *s.* Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

QUAD'-ra-ges"-i-mal, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; Lenten: as a *subst. pl.*, *Quadrages'imals* signified offerings that used to be made on Midlent Sunday to the mother church.

QUAD'-RAN-GLE, (kwōd'-rāng-gl, 140, 158) *s.* A surface with four angles, a square.

QUAD'-ran'-gu-lar, *a.* Square; having four angles.

QUAD'-rant, *s.* The *fourth* part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument for taking altitudes.

QUAD'-ran'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a quadrant:—*s.* A square amphora of the old Romans.

QUADRAT.—See under **TO QUADRATE**.

QUAD'-rate, *a.* and *s.* Having four sides, square: square in a figurative sense, equal, exact:—*s.* A square; a quartile in astrology.

TO QUAD'-rate, *v. n.* To square in a figurative sense, to suit, to correspond.

QUAD'-rat, *s.* A piece of metal used in printing to fill up void spaces.

QUAD'-rat'-ic, 88: *a.* Square; belonging to a square: *A quadratic equation* is an algebraic equation having on the unknown side the square of the number sought.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166.

QUAD'-ra-trix, 188: *s.* A squared figure; a mechanical line by means of which right lines can be found equal to the circumferences of circles or of any curves.

QUAD'-ra-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Act of squaring; first and last quarter of the moon; a quadrature.

QUAD'-rel, *s.* A name given to an artificial stone, because made in squares.

QUAD'-ri-ble, 101: *a.* That may be squared.

QUAD'-ren'-ni-al, 90: *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUAD'-ren'-nial-ly, *ad.* Once in four years.

QUAD'-ri-cap"-su-lar, *a.* Having four capsules to a flower.

QUAD'-ri-cor"-nous, 120: *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD'-ri-dec"-i-mal, *a.* Having four faces to each of the two summits, or ten faces in all—the epithet of a crystal.

QUAD'-ri-den"-tate, *a.* Having four teeth on the edge. [Botany.]

QUAD'-ri-fid, *a.* Cloven in four divisions.

QUAD'-ri-jū"-gous, 109: *a.* Having four pairs of leaflets,—pinated.

QUAD'-ri-lat"-er-al, *a.* and *s.* Four-sided:—*s.* A figure having four sides.

QUAD'-ri-lit"-er-al, *a.* Consisting of four letters.

QUA-DRILLE, (kō-drīl', [Fr.] 170) *s.* That which consists of *four*, or of *four*s, applied as a name originally to a company of foot soldiers who exhibited in a tournament or other public show; applied next to a game at cards played by four persons with forty cards; applied also at present to a dance made up of sets of dancers, four in each set.

QUAD'-RI-LO"-BATE, (kwōd'-rē-lō'-bātē, 140, 105) *a.* Having four lobes. [Botany.]

QUAD'-ri-loc"-u-lar, *a.* Having four cells. [Botany.]

QUAD'-rin, *s.* A mite, so called as being the *fourth* part of another small coin.

QUAD'-ri-no"-mi-al, 90: *a.* Consisting of four denominations or terms. [Algebra.]

QUAD'-ri-nom"-i-cal, *a.* Of four denominations.

QUAD'-rip'-ar-tite, *a.* Divided into four parts.

QUAD'-rip'-ar-tite-ly, *ad.* In a quadripartite distribution.

QUAD'-ri-par-ti"-ion, 89: *s.* A division by four, or into four parts, or the taking of the fourth part of any quantity.

QUAD'-ri-phyll"-ious, (-fīl'-iūs, 163, 120) *a.* Having four leaves.

QUAD'-ri-reme, *s.* A galley with four banks of oars.

QUAD'-ri-syll"-la-ble, *a.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD'-ri-valve, *a.* and *s.* Having four valves. [Bot.] —*s. pl.* *Quadrivalves*, Doors with four folds.

QUAD'-riv'-i-al, *a.* Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD'-roon, *s.* A quarter-blooded person, applied in America to the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUAD'-ru-man, 109: *s.* A quadrumanous animal.

QUAD"-ru-man"-ous, 120: *a.* Having four limbs, each of which serves as a hand, as the monkey tribe.

QUAD'-ru-ped, *s.* A four-legged animal.

QUAD'-ru-ple, 101: *a.* Fourfold.

QUAD'-ru-ply, *ad.* To a fourfold quantity.

QUAD'-ru-pli-cate, 81: *a.* Fourfold.

TO QUAD'-ru-pli-cate, *v. a.* To double twice.

See other relations of this class under **QUARRY** (*a square*) and **QUATER**.

QU'ERE.—See under **QUERY**.

QU'ESTOR.—See **QUESTOR**.

TO QUAFF, kwāf, 188, 142: *v. a.* and *n.* To drink, to swallow in large draughts:—*nes.* To drink luxuriously.

QUA

Quaſ'-fer, *s.* One that quaffs: with little apparent allusion to its proper meaning, it is used by Derham as a verb to signify the act of groping for food in the water, as a duck.

QUAGGY, kwäg'-gye, 188, 142, 77: *a.* Trembling under the feet, as soft wet earth.

Quag'-mire, *s.* A shaking marsh or bog that just bears, but trembles under the feet.

To Quag'-mire, *v. a.* To whelm as in a quagmire.

QUAID.—See the next word.

To QUAIL, kwäil, 188: *v. n.* and *a.* To sink in spirit, to be dejected:—*act.* To cast down, to quell, to depress, to sink: the active sense seldom occurs at present, but is frequent in our old poets: Spenser in one place uses *quaid* for the participle, coining it, as is supposed, merely for a rhyme: *To quail* seems once to have been used in the sense of *To Coagulate*, as "To quail milk."

Quail'-ing, *s.* State of falling in spirit.

QUAIL, kwäil, *s.* A bird of game.

Quail'-pipe, *s.* Pipe to allure quails.

QUAINT, kwäint, *a.* Nice, dainty, curious; exact with petty elegance; odd through nicety; in old authors, unusual, wonderful; in Chaucer it sometimes means subtle, artful; Shakespeare often uses it as a term of praise for neat, pretty, exact; and Milton, as well as Shakespeare, for fine-spun or subtle with regard to thought or language; Swift applies it to what is affected or foppish, which is a departure from the original notion.

Quaint'-ly, *ad.* In a quaint manner.

Quaint'-ness, *s.* The quality of being quaint.

To QUAKE, kwäke, 188: *v. n.* and *a.* To shake; to tremble with fear or cold; not to be solid or firm:—*act.* [Shaks.] To throw into a quaking. **The Obs.** pret. is *quook*.

Quake, *s.* A shake, a trembling.

Quak'-ing, *s.* Trepidation.

QUAK'-ER, *s.* One that quakes; it is applied at present, without any remnant of its original meaning, to one of a sect of Christians who call themselves "Friends": the name was given in derision, because George Fox, their founder, told a justice of peace to tremble at the word of the Lord: in religious doctrine the Quakers are remarkable for their regard to the influences of the spirit; in practice, for simplicity of manners and apparel.

Quak'-er-ly, *a.* Resembling Quakers.

Quak'-er-ism, 158: *s.* The religious notions, or plain dress and manners, of Quakers: *Quak'ery* is less used.

To QUALIFY, kwöl'-ë-fy, 188, 140, 105, 6: *v. a.* To fit for any thing; to make capable of any employment; to modify or regulate the quality of; hence, to abate, to soften, to assuage.

Qual'-i-fi'-er, *s.* He or that which qualifies.

Qual'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be qualified.

Qual'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Any natural endowment; legal ability; modification; abatement.

QUAL'-i-ty, (kwöl'-ë-téy, 168) *s.* The nature of a thing relatively considered,—disposition, character, rank: a property of a thing,—virtue, vice, efficacy: in a special sense, superiority of birth; also, persons of high rank collectively.

Qual'-i-tied, (-tîd, 114) *a.* Disposed as to qualities or passions.

QUALM, kwäm, 188, 122: *s.* A sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Qualm'-ish, *a.* Seized with sickly languor.

Qualm'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being qualmish.

QUANDARY, kwön-däre'-ëy, 188, 140, 41: *s.* A difficulty, a doubt, an uncertainty. [A low word.]

To Quan-da'-ry, *v. a.* To bring into difficulty.

QUANTITATIVE.—See in the next class.

QUANTITY, kwön-té-téy, 188, 168, 105: *s.* That property of any thing which may be increased

or diminished: any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion; sometimes distinctively a large portion; the time of a syllable in utterance; in the dead languages, the time of a syllable as it used to be when the language was nationally spoken.

Quan'-ti-tive, 105: *a.* Quantitative. [Digby.]

Quan'-ti-ta-tive, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

Quan'-tum, [Lat.] *s.* The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwör-än-tén, 188, 140, 129, 104: *s.* The space of forty days; also spelled *Carantane* and *Quarantain*: it is applied, specially, to the season of Lent; to the space, whether forty days or not, during which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce; and to the privilege which a widow, whose husband dies seized of land, may claim of continuing in his capital messuage (so it be not a castle) for forty days after his decease.

To Quar'-an-tine, *v. a.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants.

QUARRÉ.—See Quarry.

QUARREL, kwör-rél, 188, 140, 129, 14: *s.*

A brawl, a dispute; a cause of dispute; something that gives right to any angry reprisal; objection, ill-will; in Shakespeare it sometimes means a quarrelsome person: the word has other senses from another etymology, for which see it under **QUARRY**, a square.

To Quar'-rel, *v. n.* and *a.* To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to fall into variance; to fight; to find fault; to disagree:—*act.* [Harsh or obs.] To quarrel with; to compel by a quarrel.

Quar'-rel-er, *s.* One that quarrels.

Quar'-rel-ing, *s.* Breach of concord; contention.

Quar'-rel-some, 107: *a.* Disposed to quarrel.

Quar'-rel-some-ly, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner.

Quar'-rel-some-ness, *s.* Disposition to quarrel.

QUARRY, kwör-réy, 188, 140, 129, 105: *s.* That which is sought,—game flown at by a hawk, and hence, any thing chased for prey; a heap of game killed: see also hereafter.

To Quar'-ry, *v. n.* To prey upon. [L'Estrange.]

QUARRY, kwör-réy, *s.* A stone-mine; a place where they dig stone: see also above and hereafter.

To Quar'-ry, *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry.

QUARRY, kwör-réy, (Compare **Quadr-** and **Quarter**.) *s.* A square; an arrow with a square head, [Obs.] see also the previous classes.

Quar'-rel, 14: *s.* A quarry, (see the previous word:) a square of glass; the glazier's diamond for cutting glass.

QUART, (kwort=kwärt, 140) *s.* A quarter or fourth part, [Spenser:] the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel which holds a quart, or in which strong drink is commonly retailed; a sequence of four cards at piquet.

Quar'-tan, *a.* and *s.* Coming every fourth day, the epithet of an ague:—*s.* The quartan-ague.

Quar-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* An operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another.

Quar'-ter, *s.* A fourth part; a region of the skies as referred to one of the four divisions of the seaman's card; hence, a region or district generally; a station; the station where a portion of an army is lodged.—in this sense now used in the plural; amity as proceeding from the intercourse of people stationed together. *To give or grant quarter* is to grant a continuance or residence in the world,—that is, to grant life; *A quarter of corn* (8 bushels) is a quarter of a load, though custom gives five quarters to the full load: *False quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof.

To Quar'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To divide into four parts; to divide, to sever; to divide into regions; to lodge or station in districts; to assign [a soldier] to a lodging; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms:—*new*. To have a temporary residence.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäü-wäy: chüp'-män: pđ-pđ': lăw: gööd: j'öü, i. e. jéw; 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Quar'-ter-ing, *s.* Station; appointment of quarters for soldiers; a partition in a shield when it contains many coats of arms.

Quar'-ter-ly, *a. and adv.* Containing a fourth part:—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

Quar'-ter-age, *s.* A quarterly allowance.

Quar'-ter-d, *s.* The fourth part of a pint,—a gill.

Other compounds are Quar'-ter-day, (the day that completes the fourth of the year;) **Quar'-ter-dock**, (the deck from the stern to the mainmast;) **Quar'-ter-master**, (an officer in the army who attends to the quarters of the men and their provisions; in the navy, an officer who assists the mates;) **Quar'-ter-sessions**, (sessions of the peace held once a quarter;) **Quar'-ter-staff**, (so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed at the middle and the other equally between the middle and end;) &c.

QUAR-TETT, *s.* In music, a composition for four performers; in poetry, a stanza of four lines.

QUAR-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle.

QUAR-TO, *s. and a.* A book in which the sheet is folded into four leaves:—*adj.* Having the sheets folded each into four leaves.

QUARTZ, kworts, 188, 140, 143: *s.* A species of silicious minerals of various colours.

Quart'-zy, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling quartz.

To QUASH, kwësh, 188, 140: *v. a. and n.* To crush; to squeeze; to subdue as by crushing; to break or annul:—*acc.* To make the noise as of water when crushed or shaken.

QUASH, *s.* A species of pompon, so called from its softness: in America they call it Squash.

QUAS-SA'-TION, 142, 89: *s.* Act of shaking.

QUASSIA, kwôzh'-l-â, 188, 140, 147: *s.* A kind of plant; a medicinal bitter.

Quas'-sin, *s.* The active bitter principle of quassia.

QUAT, kwôt, 140: *s.* A pasture. [Shaks.]

QUATER. A Latin adverb signifying four, which enters into the composition of the following words with a diverse pronunciation: compare *Quadr.*, and *Quarry*, (a square) *Quatrain* comes to us through the French, but is quite Anglicised.

QUATERCÖSINS, kâ'-ter-cûz'-znz, 145, 130, 151, 114, 143: *s. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred; friends.

QUA-TER'-NAR-Y, (kwâ'-ter'-nâr-ty) *s. and a.* The number four:—*adj.* Consisting of four.

Qua-ter'-ni-on, *s.* A quaternary, or the number four; specially, a file of four soldiers among the old Romans.

To Qua-ter'-ni-on, *v. a.* To divide into files or companies. [Milton: prose.]

Qua-ter'-ni-ty, *s.* A quaternary. [Brown.]

QUAT'-RAIN, (kwôt'-rân, 140, 99) *s.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAYER, kwâ'-ver, 188: *v. n.* To shake the voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument; to tremble, to vibrate.

Qua'-ver, *s.* A shake of the voice, or of a sound from an instrument; a musical note equal to half a crotchet; hence *Quavered*, distributed into quavers.

Qua'-ver-er, *s.* One that quavers, a warbler.

Qua'-ver-ing, *s.* A shaking of a musical sound.

QUAY, kây, 145, 103: *s.* An artificial bank or wharf by the side of the sea or river for the more easily loading or unloading of vessels.

QUEACH, &c., **QUEACHY**.—See *Quick*.

QUEAN, kwean, 103: *s.* A wench, a woman; a worthless woman. [Obsolescent.]

QUEASY, kwê'-zây, 188, 151: *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; tender.

Qua'-si-ness, *s.* Nausea; qualmishness.

To QUECK.—See *To Quick*.

QUEEN, kwēn, 188: *s.* The wife of a king; a

woman who is sovereign of a kingdom; a female regent; figuratively, a chief, as a female.

To Queen, *v. n.* To play the queen. [Shaks.]

Queen'-ly, *a.* Becoming a queen.

Queen'-like, *a.* Resembling a queen.

QUEEN'-AP-PLÉ, *s.* A summer apple, of which there is a winter sort called the *Queen'-ing*.

QUEER, kwêar, 188, 43: *a.* Odd, strange, original, particular.

Queer'-ly, *ad.* Particularly, oddly.

Queer'-ness, *s.* Oddness, particularity.

QUEEST, kwêast, 188: *s.* A sort of ring-dove.

QUEINT.—See under *To Quench*.

To QUELL, kwêll, 188, 155: *v. a. and n.* To crush, to quiet, to subdue; originally, to kill:—*acc.* To abate.

Quell, *s.* A killing. [Shaks. *Macbeth*, Act i. S. 7.]

Quell'-ler, 36: *s.* One that quells.

QUELQUE-CHOSE, kêck'-shôz, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A trifle, a kickshaw. [Donne.]

To QUEME, kwême, 188: *v. a. To please*. [Obs.]

To QUENCH, kwêntch, 188: *v. a. and n.* (See the obs. *pret.* and *part.* below.) To extinguish; to still; to still, to allay; to destroy:—*acc.* [Shaks.] To grow cool.

Quench'-er, *s.* One that quenches.

Quench'-a-ble, *a.* That may be quenched.

Quench'-less, *a.* That cannot be quenched.

QUEINT, (kwênt, 135) *pret.* and *part.* Quenched. [Obs.]

QUERELE, QUERENT, QUERIMONIOUS, &c., QUERULOUS, &c.—See under *Query*.

QUERK.—See *Quirk*.

QUERN, kwern, 188, 35: *s.* A hand-mill.

QUERPO: QUERRY.—See *Cuerpo: see Equerry*.

QUERY, kwêr'-ty, 188, 105: *s.* A question; an inquiry to be solved; the abbreviation *Qr.*

To Que'-ry, *v. n. and a.* To ask a question; to express doubts:—*act.* To examine by question; to mark with a query; to doubt of.

QUÊ'-rê, (kwêr'-ty, 103.) The imperative of a Latin verb, and the original of the previous words: placed before a proposition, it signifies a doubt of its truth, its literal meaning being "search," "inquire."

Que'-rist, *s.* An inquirer, a questioner.

Que'-rent, *s.* An inquirer; a complainant or plaintiff in a court of law.

Que'-rele, *s.* A complaint to a court. [Ayliffe.]

QUER'-I-MO'-NI-ous, (kwêr'-l-mô'-nê-üs, 188, 129, 106, 90, 120) *a.* Complaining, querulous.

Quer'-i-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* With complaint.

Quer'-i-mo'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Complaining temper.

Quer'-u-lous, 109: *a.* Habitually complaining.

Quer'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a complaining manner.

Quer'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Habit of complaining.

QUEST, (kwêst) *s.* Search, act of seeking; inquiry, examination; person or persons inquiring; specially, an inquest or jury sworn to inquire; request.

To Quest, *v. n. and a.* To go in search:—*act.* [Unusual.] To seek for.

Quest'-ant, *s.* A seeker; an endeavourer after.

Quest'-man, *s.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, specially a churchwarden.

Quest'-mon-ger, (-mûng-ger, 116, 77) *s.* One who delights in judicial quests, a starter of law-suits.

Quest'-trist, *s.* A seeker, a pursuer. [Shaks.]

QUEST'-ION, (kwêst'-yûn, *colloq.* kwêst'-shûn, 146, 147) *s.* Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry; something requiring examination; doubt; state of being subject to present inquiry; Shakespeare uses it for endeavour, act of seeking; in special senses, judicial trial; examination by torture.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

To Quest-ion, *v. n.* and *a.* To inquire; to debate by interrogatories:—*act.* To examine by questions; to doubt; to have no confidence in.

Quest-ion-er, *s.* An inquirer, a querist.

Quest-ion-ist, *s.* A questioner.

Quest-ion-a-ble, 101: *a.* Doubtful, disputable; literally, liable to question, as in *Hamlet*, Act. I. 8. 4.

Quest-ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being questionable.

Quest-ion-ar-y, *a.* Inquiring, asking questions.

Quest-ion-less, *a.* Without doubt.

QUESTMAN, QUESTMONGER, &c.—See higher in the class.

QUEST-OR, 38: *s.* An officer among the Romans who had the management of the public treasure, and whose duty it was to seek or search for the tribute-money due.

Quest-or-ship, *s.* Office of a questor.

Quest-u-ar-y, (kwěst'-h-är-ēy, 147) *s.* and *a.* One employed to collect profits:—*adj.* Seeking profit.

QUEUE.—See *Cue*.

QUIB, kwīb, *s.* A sarcasm; a quip. [Disused.]

QUIB-BLE, *s.* A slight cavil; a start or turn from the point in question; a conceit depending on the sound of words, a sort of pun.

To Quib'-ble, *v. n.* To evade the point in question by some play on words; to pun.

Quib'-bler, *s.* A low caviller; a punster.

To QUICK, kwīck, 188: *v. n.* and *a.* To stir, to move; also found under the forms of *To Quack*, *To Quack*, *To Quick*, and *To Quinch*: under all its forms obsolete; for the derivative active senses to hasten, and to make alive, we now use *To Quicken*, which see lower.

Quick, *a. ad.* and *s.* Primarily, moving, living, alive; pregnant; active, sprightly; speedy, swift, nimble; done with celerity:—*adv.* Nimblely, speedily:—*s.* A live animal; [Obs.] living plants; Chapman (date 1641) uses *Quench* or *Quick* to signify a thick bushy plot; whence *Quench'y*, (*adj.*) thick, bushy: we now generally use *Quick-set* to signify living plants set to grow, particularly for a hedge: more commonly the *quick* means the living flesh, the sensible parts of the body.

Quick'-ly, *ad.* Soon, speedily, without delay.

Quick-ness, *s.* Speed, velocity; activity; sharpness, pungency; quickness of perception.

To Quick'-en, 114: *v. a.* and *s.* To make alive, to vivify; to sharpen, to actuate, to excite; to hasten, to accelerate:—*acc.* To become alive; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child becomes alive; to move with activity.

Quick-en-er, 36: *s.* One who makes alive; one who invigorates; he or that which accelerates.

☞ The compounds are *Quick-bram*, or *Quick-en-tree*, (a species of wild ash); *Quick'-weed*, (having acute sight); *Quick'-grass*, (dog-grass); *Quick'-lime*, (lime unquenched); *Quick'-match*, (a match used by artillery-men); *Quick'-sand*, (moving sand, unsolid ground); *Quick'-set*, (living plants set to grow); *To Quick'-set*, (to plant with living plants); *Quick'-scented*, (ready of scent); *Quick'-sighted*, (ready of sight); *Quick'-sight edness*, (acuteness of sight); *Quick'-silver*, (moving or living silver, mercury in its native state); *Quick'-silvered*, (overlaid with quicksilver); *Quick'-witted*, (having ready wit): &c.

QUIB kwīd, 188: *s.* A cud; something chewed, as a portion of tobacco.

QUID, kwīd, A Latin word, meaning *why* or *what*, which enters into the composition of the following.

QUID-DR-RY, 105: *s.* That which is a proper answer to the question *quid est?* (What is it?) the essence of the thing inquired after: a scholastic term. Walker suitably Anglicises it by the correspondent barbarism, *Whattity*.

Quid-da-tive, 105: *a.* Constituting the essence.

Quid'-dit, *s.* A subtlety. [Shaks.]

Quil'-let, (contracted from *Quid-libet*) *a.* A subtlety, a nicety, a scientific quibble. [Shaks.]

QUID-NUNC, *s.* One who is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" a news-gossip.

QUIDAM, kwī-dām, [Lat.] *s.* Somebody. [Spens.]

QUIDDANY, kwīd-dā-nēy, *s.* Marmalade.

QUIESCENT, kwī-ēs-sēnt, 188: *a.* Resting; not ruffled; silent.

Qui-es-cence, *s.* Rest, repose; quietness.

Qui'-et, *a.* and *s.* Still, free from disturbance; peaceable; calm; smooth, unruffled; not noisy:—*s.* Rest, repose; tranquillity, peace.

To Qui'-et, *v. a.* To stop motion; to calm, to allay.

Qui'-et-er, *s.* He or that which quiets.

Qui'-et-ist, *s.* One who loves quiet; one who professes quietism.

Qui'-et-ism, 158: *s.* The sentiments of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind: the sect flourished toward the close of the 17th century; Molinos, a Spanish priest, was its reputed founder.

Qui'-et-ly, *ad.* In a quiet state; calmly.

Qui'-et-ness, *s.* The state of being quiet; calmness of temper.

Qui'-et-some, 107: *a.* Calm, still. [Spenser.]

Qui'-e-tude, *s.* Rest, repose.

Qui'-x-tus, [Lat.] *s.* Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally a law term.

QUILL, kwīl, 188, 155: *s.* The large strong feather of a goose, or other fowl; the instrument of writing: that which resembles a quill; as the dart of a porcupine; the reed on which weavers wind their threads; the instrument with which some instruments are struck.

To Quill, *v. a.* To form in plait or folds like quills.

QUILLET.—See under *Quid*, (why.)

QUILT, kwīlt, 188: *s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To Quilt, *v. a.* To make thick by a cloth stitched on with some soft substance between.

Quilt'-ing, *s.* Act of quilting; substance quilted.

QUINARY, kwī-nār-ēy, 188, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Consisting of five.

Qui'-nate, *a.* Having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUIN-CUNX, (kwīng'-cūngks, 158, 154) *s.* An order of *five*, as of trees disposed in a square with one in the middle of the square, which order being repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove presenting alleys in every direction.

Quin-cun'-cial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

QUIN-DEC-A-GON, *s.* A plane figure with fifteen (five and ten) angles.

Quin'-de-cem'-vir, 36: *s.* One of a body of fifteen magistrates who presided over sacrifices.

☞ See *Quinine*, which is not related to this class, hereafter.

QUIN-QUA-GES-I-MA, [Lat.] *a.* Being five times ten or fifty days before Easter Sunday; applied to the Sunday which (itself included in the reckoning) is at this distance of time from Easter-day.

QUIN-QUAN-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Having five angles.

Quin'-quar-tic'-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of five articles.

Quin'-que-cap'-u-lar, *a.* Having five capsules to a flower.

Quin'-que-den'-tate, *a.* Five-toothed. [Botany.]

Quin'-que-fa'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Opening into five parts.

Quin'-que-fid, *a.* Cloven in five.

Quin'-que-fo'-li-a'-ted, *a.* Having five leaves.

Quin'-que-lit'-er-al, *a.* Consisting of five letters.

Quin'-que-lobed, 114: *a.* Having five lobes.

Quin'-que-loc'-u-lar, *a.* Having five localments.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā'-lāy: gōōd: j'wē-jē-jew, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *mute*, 171.

QUI

QUO

Quin-gue-ni-al, 90: *a.* Lasting five years; hap-
pening once in five years.

Quin-gue-par-tite, *a.* Divided into five parts.

Quin-gue-reme, *s.* A galley having five seats or
banks of oars.

Quin-gue-val-vu-lar, *a.* Having five valves.

Quin-gue-vir, 36: *s.* One of an order of five priests
in Rome.

See hereafter *Quinquina*, *Quincy*, *Quintain*, and
Quintal, which are not related to the words in progress.

QUINT, *s.* A set of five. [Hudibras.]

QUINT-ES-SENCE, *s.* In alchemy, the *quint* and last
or highest essence or power in a natural body; hence,
an extract containing the virtues of any thing in a
small quantity; the pure essential part of any thing.

Quint-ess-ent-tial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Consisting of
quintessence.

QUIN-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of planets when
distant from each other the *quint* of a circle.

See *Quintis*, which has no relationship to this class,
hereafter.

QUIN-TU-PLE, 101: *a.* Fivefold.

QUINCE, kwĩnc, 188: *s.* A fruit; its tree.

To **QUINCH**.—See To **Quick**.

QUININE, kwẽ-nĩc, 188: *s.* A substance pre-
pared from yellow bark, possessing the tonic virtues
of the bark in a concentrated form, and capable of
forming salts with acids: one of these, the sulphate
of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers.

QUIN-QUI-NA, *s.* A name of Peruvian bark.

QUINSMY, kwĩn-nĩc, 188, 151, 105: *s.* An in-
flammation and swelling of the throat or of the tonsils.

QUINTAIN, kwĩn-tĩn, 188, 99: *s.* An upright
post on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning
on a pivot; on one end of this a sand-bag was placed,
on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill
to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and
avoid being struck by the sand-bag, which was thus
driven round to the assailant's back.

QUINTAL, kwĩn-tĩl, 188: *s.* A hundred pounds
in weight.

QUINTIN. The same as *Quintain*, which see.

QUIP, kwĩp, *s.* A sharp jest, a taunt.

To **Quip**, *v. a.* and *n.* To taunt; to scoff.

QUIRE, kwĩr, 188: *s.* A bundle of paper con-
taining twenty-four sheets.

QUIRE, kwĩr, *s.* A choir; which see.

To **Quire**, *v. n.* To sing as in a choir. [Shaks.]

Qui-ris-ter, *s.* A chorister; which see.

QUIRITATION, kwĩr-ĩ-tĩ-shũn, 89: *s.* (Com-
pare *Querimonious*, &c.) A crying for help.

QUIRK, kwerk, 188, 35: *s.* A sharp turn of wit,
a taunt; slight conceit; a loose light tune; Shakspeare
uses it for flight of fancy; it is also applied as a name
to a piece of ground taken out of a regular ground
plot for a court or yard.

Quirk-ish, *a.* Full of quirks.

To **QUIT**, kwĩt, 188: *v. a.* To leave; to leave at
liberty; to leave in a state free from the obligation of
doing or of suffering something; hence, to be even
with; to discharge; it is also found in senses for
which we now use *To requite* and *To acquit*. This
verb is regular, though in some old authors *Quit* is
found for *Quitted* both as the *pret.* and *part.* In many
of the examples which Johnson quotes, *Quit* should be
deemed not a participle, but an adjective.

Quit, *a.* Free, clear, discharged from, even.

Quits, *interj.* Used when claims are settled and par-
ties are even with each other.

Quit-ter, *s.* One that quits; a deliverer; Ainsworth
gives it as a name of scoria of tin: *Quit-ter-bone* is a
term in surgery for a swelling on the coronet.

Quit-tal, *s.* Return, repayment. [Shaks.]

Quit-tance, *s.* Discharge from a debt or other obli-

gation; recompense, return: Shakspeare uses *To
Quittance*.

To **QUIT-CLAIM**, *v. a.* To renounce claim to.

QUIT-RENT, *s.* A small rent reserved, by which the
tenant is released from other claim.

QUI-TAM, kwĩ-tĩm, *a.* (Saying "as well" for
the king as for himself,)—an epithet borrowed from
words of the process, by which an action or an informer
is distinguished when the object is to recover a pecu-
niary fine, half of which goes to the informer, for the
infringement of some statute.

QUITCHGRASS.—See *Quickgrass*, a compound of
Quick.

QUIVER, kwĩv-er, 188: *a.* Nimble. [Shaks.]

QUIVER, kwĩv-er, *s.* A case for arrows.

Quiv-ered, 114: *a.* Furnished with a quiver;
sheathed as in a quiver.

To **QUIVER**, kwĩv-er, *v. n.* To quake or *quaver*,
to shake, to shudder, to shiver.

Quiv-er-ing, *s.* A trembling, a shaking.

QUIXOTISM, kwĩcks-ĩ-tĩzm, 188, 158: *s.* Ro-
mantic notions and correspondent actions, like those
of *Quixote*.

Quis-ot-ic, 88: *a.* Aiming at an ideal standard.

QUIZ, kwĩz, *s.* Something to puzzle; one whom an
observer cannot make out, an odd fellow.

To **Quiz**, *v. a.* To puzzle; also, to examine nar-
rowly with an air of mockery.

Quiz-zing, *s.* and *a.* The act of mocking by a nar-
row examination, or by pretended seriousness of dis-
course.—*a.* Fitted for quizzing; a *quizzing-glass* is an
eye-glass.

All these words, which occur only in vulgar or
colloquial use, and which Webster traces to learned
roots, originated in a joke: Daly, the manager of a
Dublin play-house, wagered that a word of no mean-
ing should be the common talk and puzzle of the city
in twenty-four hours; in the course of that time the
letters *Q, u, i, z* were chalked or pasted on all the walls
of Dublin with an effect that won the wager.

To **QUOB**, kwĩb, *v. n.* To throb. [Disused.]

QUODLIBET, kwĩd-ĩl-bĩt, *s.* A quillet.

Quod-li-bet-i-cal, *a.* Such as you will; taking
either side, with reference to disputation.

Quod-li-bet-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be debated.

Quod-li-bet-a-ri-an, 90: *s.* One who talks or dis-
putes on any subject.

QUOIF, &c.—See *Coif*, &c.

QUOIT, kwĩt, 188, 29: *s.* A flat ring of iron to
be pitched from a distance with a trial to encompass a
stake; in the plural, the game itself: it is a game re-
sembling that of the ancient *discus*.

To **Quoit**, *v. n.* and *a.* To throw quoits:—*act*.
[Shaks.] To throw.

QUONDAM, kwĩn-dĩm, [Lat.] Having been
formerly. [Colloq.]

QUOOK, kwĩk. —See *To Quake*.

QUORUM, kwĩr-ũm, 188, 47: [Lat.] *s.* Lite-
rally, "of whom,"—with reference to a complete body
of persons, of whom those assembled are legally suffi-
cient to the business of the whole; a justice of peace
is of the quorum when his commission expresses that
he is one of those "of whom" the presence is neces-
sary to constitute a bench, as at quarter sessions.

QUOTA, kwĩt-ĩ, 188: *s.* (Compare *Quotient*.)
Share or proportion as assigned to each: *Quotation* in
this sense is odd.

To **QUOTE**, kwĩt, 188: *v. a.* To cite or adduce
in the words of another; to name from some autho-
rity; in old authors, to note.

Quo-ter, 36: *s.* One that quotes.

Quo-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Act of quoting; the passage
quoted; citation: see also under *Quota*.

QUOTH, kwĩth, 188, 116: *verb defect.* Say, says,
or said: it is joined only to the 1st and 2nd persons.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ũn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ũn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĩn, 166: then, 166,

RAC

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tīd'-ē-ān, 146, 147: *a.* and *s.* Daily:—*s.* A quotidian fever, or that which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwō'-sh'ēt, 147: *s.* (Compare Quota.) The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

R is popularly the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, though really the eighteenth: see **J**: it has a rough or genuine consonant sound at the beginning of words and syllables, being the 73rd element of the schemes prefixed; but following a vowel in the same syllable, and not coming before a vowel in the next word or syllable, it has not, in polished metropolitan utterance, a forcible consonant sound, but merely gives guttural vibration, length, and frequently broadness, to the previous vowel: see the scheme of vowels from element 33 to 54, inclusive. The letters *rh* are a digraph simply equivalent to *r*: see 164. As an abbreviation, **R.** stands for **Rex**, (King); for **Royal**, as **R.N.** (Royal Navy); **R.A.** (Royal Academician); **R.M.** (Royal Marines); which last also stand for **Ready Money**.

To RABATE=rā-bā't, *v. n.* To bring down or recover a hawk to the fast again.

RABATO=rā-bā'tō, *s.* A neckband. [Obs.]

To RABBIT=rāb'-bēt, 14: *v. a.* To pare down, as the edge of a board, in order to receive the edge of another board.

Rab'-bet, *s.* A cut on the side of a board.

RABBI=rāb'-bī, } *s.* "Master" or "lord,"—

RABBIN=rāb'-bīn, } a doctor or learned man among the Jews.

Rab-bin'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins.

RABBIT=rāb'-bīt, *s.* A small quadruped: the word is sometimes a corruption of *Rare-bit*; as a Welsh rabbit.

RABBLE, rāb'-bl, 101: *s.* A tumultuous crowd; low people such as make up such crowds.

Rab'-ble-ment, *s.* Rabble. [Shaks.]

RABID=rāb'-īd, *a.* Furious, mad.

Rab'-id-ness, *s.* Madness, fierceness.

RABINET, rāb'-ē-nēt, *s.* Small ordnance.

RACA=rā'-cā, *s.* A Syriac term of extreme contempt, signifying a beggarly foolish person.

RACE=rāc, *s.* Contest in speed; course, progress, train; especially, a course on the feet; the rapid part or course of a river.

To Race, *v. n.* To run or contend in a race.

Ra'-cer, *s.* One that races; a race-horse.

☞ The compounds are *Race-course*, *Race-horse*, &c.

RACE=rāc, *s.* Primarily, a root or that from which something springs; hence, with reference to its stock, a family; a generation; a particular breed: *A race of ginger* is a root of ginger, and *Race-ginger* is ginger in the root; also, a particular strength or taste indicating the root, stock, or soil of some natural production, as the *race of wine*, which implies a distinguishing flavour by which its sort is known; hence, a strong flavour with a degree of tartness:—See **Racy**, &c., lower in the class.

Rac'-eme, (rāss'-ēme) *s.* A peduncle or footstalk with short lateral branches.

Rac'-e-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Cluster, as of grapes.

Rac'-e-mil'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing racemes.

Rac'-e-mous, 120: *a.* Growing in clusters.

Ra'-or, 105: *a.* Having a strong flavour indicating its origin; extending to the mental taste by a strong radical or distinctive character of thought or language.

Ra'-ci-ness, *s.* Quality of being racy.

RACH=rāch, *s.* A hunting-dog. [Obs.]

RACK=rāck, *s.* Something used for stretching;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāc'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōōd; j'wō, *i. e.* Jew; 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

RAD

something stretched; something in which things are spread out for use; hence, particularly, an instrument of torture on which criminals are extended; and figuratively, torture, anguish; an instrument for bending a bow; a grate on which bacon is laid; a framework in which hay is placed for cattle; a distaff from which the wool is extended, commonly corrupted to *rack*:—See also after the present class.

To Rack, *v. a.* To torture; to harass; to stretch, to strain; to strain or draw off from the leas.

Rack'-er, *s.* One who racks.

Rack'-ing, *s.* A straining; a torturing; a straining off.

Rack'-rent, *s.* An annual rent to the extended or full value of the tenement: it is however said to be sometimes opposed to the rent of a beneficial lease.

Rack'-rent-er, *s.* One who pays a rack-rent.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Neck or crag of mutton.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Arrack; which see.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Properly, vapour; thin vapours in the air; the clouds as driven with the wind.

RACKET=rāck'-ēt, 14: *s.* An irregular clattering noise; confused talk. [Colloq.]

To Rack'-et, *v. n.* To make a racket; to live as in a racket, to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.

Rack'-et-y, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous, fluttering.

RACKET=rāck'-ēt, *s.* The bat used at tennis.

To Rack'-et, *v. a.* To strike as with a racket.

RACKOON=rāc-kōon', *s.* An animal of New-England, like the badger.

RACY, &c.—See under **Race**, (a root.)

RAD=rād, The obs. *pref.* and *part.* of **To Read**.

To RADDLE, rād'-dl, *v. a.* To twist together.

RAD'-dle, *s.* A stick used in hedging. [Local.]

RADDOCK.—See **Ruddock**.

RADIAL, rā'-dē-āl=rād'-yāl, 146, 147: *s.*

Having the quality or appearance of a rod, a ray, or a radius, shooting out as from a centre.

To Ra'-di-ate, *v. a.* and *n.* To send out in rays as from a centre; to irradiate or fill with brightness:—*new.* To emit rays, to shine; to proceed in direct lines from a point.

Ra'-di-ate, *a.* Radiated; having forets set round a disk in the form of a radiant star. [Botany.]

Ra'-di-a'-ted, *a.* Adorned with rays.

Ra'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A shooting in direct lines from a point or centre; beamy lustre of rays.

Ra'-di-ant, *a.* Dispersed in rays or by radiation; emitting rays; shining, sparkling.

Ra'-di-ant-ly, *ad.* By radiation; brightly.

Ra'-di-ance, } *s.* State or quality of being radiant.

Ra'-di-an-cy, }

Ra'-di-on'-e-ter, *s.* A rod used in taking altitudes.

Ra'-di-us, } *s.* The semi-diameter of a circle; the

Ra'-di-i, *pl.* } spoke of a wheel; a bone of the fore-arm; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower.

☞ This is the parent word of the class.

RADICAL, rād'-ē-cāl, *a.* and *s.* That regards the root or origin; primitive; native; fundamental; serving to originate:—*s.* A radical principle; a primitive word; one who in politics seeks fundamental changes in the constitution.

Rad'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Originally; fundamentally.

Rad'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being radical.

Rad'-i-cal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Origination. [Brown.]

To Rad'-i-cate, *v. a.* To root or plant deeply.

Rad'-i-cate, *a.* Deeply infixed. [South.]

Rad'-i-ca'-li-n, *s.* Act of taking root.

Rad'-i-cize, *s.* A little root, or that part of the aed which becomes a root; the fibrous part of a root.

Ra'-dix, 188: [Lat.] *s.* The root; a primitive word; the base.

☞ This is the parent word of the class.

RADIOMETER, RADIUS.—See under Radical.

RADISH=*răd'-ish*, *s.* A root eaten raw; one kind is red, and gives the name to the rest.

To RAFF=*răff*, *v. a.* To sweep, to huddle. [Obs.]

Raff, *s.* A confused heap, as if swept together: *Riff'-riff*, the sweepings of society, the mob.

RAFFLE, *răf'-fl*, 101: *s.* A species of lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of something for the chance of gaining it by casting dice or otherwise.

To Raff-le, *v. n.* (Followed by *for*.) To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize.

RAFT.—See *Raft*.

RAFT=*răft*, 11: *s.* A frame or float made by fastening pieces of timber together.

RAFTER=*răft'-ter*, 11: *s.* One of the secondary timbers of a house, such as are let into the great beam.

Raft-tered, *a.* Built with rafters.

RAG=*răg*, *s.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; a fragment; in old authors, a low person contemptuously; in the plural, beside its plain meaning, it signifies worn or mean attire; a stone which breaks into ragged or jagged pieces.

Rag-ged, (-*guéd*, 77) *a.* Tattered; dressed in tatters; uneven, ragged; in Spenser, rugged to the ear.

Rag-ged-ly, *ad.* In a ragged condition.

Rag-ged-ness, *s.* State of being ragged.

RAG'-A-MUFF-VIN, *s.* A mean fellow, a blackguard.

RAG'-MAN, *s.* One who deals in rags: in our old authors it signified a herald, more particularly with reference to his duty of reading long records of names; hence it meant also a scroll, or brief: *Rag-man-rolls* were rolls or registers of great length, said to be named from one Ragimund, a legate in Scotland, who made the clergy enrol their benefices in order to be taxed at Rome: hence is supposed to be derived the modern word Rigmorale.

Other compounds are Rag'-bolt, (an iron pin with barbs;) *Rag'-stone*, (stone with a rough fracture;)
Rag'-wort, (a plant;) &c.

RAGE=*răg*, *s.* Anger excited to fury; vehemence of any thing painful; that which, with the force of anger, takes possession of the mind, though quite different in its nature; eagerness, vehemence; violent desire, enthusiasm, rapture.

To Rage, *v. n.* To be furious; to exercise fury; in old authors, to play wantonly: hence *Ra'-ger-y*, wantonness.

Rage'-ful, 117: *a.* Furious, violent. [Sidney.]

RAGOUT, *rd-gôô'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAIL=*răil*=*răik*, *s.* A bar of wood or iron extending from one upright post to another or others: with a different etymology it occurs in *Night-rail*, which see: as the name of a bird the etymology is also different.

To Rail, *v. a.* To enclose with rails.

Rail'-ing, *s.* A series of rails.

RAIL-ROAD, *s.* A road or way on which iron rails are laid for the wheels of vehicles expressly adapted to run on.

To RAIL, *v. n.* To use insolent and reproachful language; formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*: [It occurs in Spenser with a different etymology, and the meaning of *to flow*.]

Rail'-er, *s.* One who rails; one who defames.

Rail'-ing, *s.* Insolent, reproachful language.

Rail'-ing-ly, *ad.* Scoffingly.

RA-IL-LEUV', (*ră-il-yur'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* One who uses railery, a jester, a mocker. [Sprat.]

Rail'-ler-y, (*răil-lér-éy*, 120) *s.* Slight satire, satirical merriment, banter, good-humoured irony.

RAIMENT=*răi'-mënt*, *s.* Vesture, dress.

To RAIN=*răin*, *v. n.* and *a.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain:—*act.* To pour down as rain.

Rain, *s.* The moisture that falls in drops from the clouds; any shower.

Rain'-y, 105: *a.* Showery, wet, moist.

Rain'-i-ness, *s.* State of being showery.

Other compounds are Rain'-beat, *Rain'-bow*, *Rain'-water*, &c.

RAIN-DEER=*răin'-dêr*, 44: *s.* A large horned deer of northern regions, used for drawing sledges.

To RAISE, *răz*, 100, 151: *v. a.* To lift or elevate in a literal or in a figurative sense; hence, to set upright; to erect; to give beginning to; to bring back into being; to augment; to give rise to; to give motion to; to levy: *To raise a spirit*, to call it into view: *To raise a paste*, to form it into a pie without a dish: *To raise a siege*, to raise or remove the army and instruments of siege, to relinquish the siege.

Rai'-er, 36: *s.* One that raises.

Rais'-ing, *s.* An exalting; a lifting up.

RAISIN, *răi'-zn*, 151, 114: *s.* A dried grape.

RAJAH=*ră-jăh*, *s.* A Hindoo prince.

RAKE=*răk*, *s.* An instrument like a large comb, with a handle, used in gardening, and in making lay; make of a ship when her masts and hull incline to the stern.

To Rake, *v. a.* and *n.* To gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to scour, to search with eager diligence; to heap together; to pass violently over; to cannonade so that a ball shall scour the length of a ship's deck:—*new*. To grope; to pass with violence.

Ra'-ker, 36: *s.* One that rakes.

Ra'-king, *s.* Act of collecting or scouring.

Rake'-shame, *s.* A base, rascally fellow.

RAKE=*răk*, *s.* A loose, thoughtless man.

Rake'-hell, *s.* A rake. [Not originally a compound, though taken for one: *Rake* is shortened from it.]

Rake'-hel-ly, *a.* Wild, dissolute: see also *Rake'-hell*.

Ra'-kish, *a.* Loose, lewd, dissolute.

To RALLY, *răl'-lêy*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into order after having been disordered or dispersed by the enemy; to put into order, to recover:—*new*. To come together or into order; to resume strength.

Ral'-ly, *s.* Act of recovering order.

To RALLY, *răl'-lêy*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *Railleux*, &c.) To treat with satirical merriment:—*new*. To exercise slight mockery.

Ral'-ly, *s.* Exercise of slight satire.

RAM=*răm*, *s.* A male sheep; the vernal sign, Aries; an ancient battering-engine.

Ram'-mish, *Ram'-my*, *a.* Strong-scented.

To RAM, *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering-ram; to push in order to fill something; to press hard down or together.

Ram'-mer, *s.* An instrument to ram with.

Ram'-rod, *s.* The rammer of a gun.

RAMAGE=*răm'-ăge*, *s.* and *a.* Branches of trees; warbling of birds on boughs:—*adj.* Wild. [Obs.]

To RAMBLE, *răm'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* To rove, to wander without certain direction.

Ram'-ble, *s.* An irregular excursion.

Ram'-bler, 36: *s.* Rover, wanderer.

Ram'-bling, *s.* A wandering, a ramble.

RAMBOOZE=*răm'-booz*, 189: *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, and sugar, with either eggs or rose-water.

RAKEKIN=*răm'-ê-kin*, *s.* A small slice of bread with a farce of cheese and eggs: also written *Ramequin*.

RAMENTS=*răi'-mënts*, *s. pl.* Scrapings.

RAMMISH, RAMMER, &c.—See under *Ram*.

RAMOUS=*ră-mûs*, 120: *a.* Branched; branchy.

Ra'-me-ous, *a.* Belonging to a branch. [Bot.]

To RAM'-I-XX, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To divide as into branches:—*new*. To shoot into branches.

Ram'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of branching; a branch or division.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ăin, 166: thên, 166,

To RAMP=rāmp, *v. n.* Primarily, to creep up; hence, to climb, to spring; to climb as a plant; to sport, to romp, which last is a corruption of it.

Ramp, *s.* Leap, spring; a romp.

Ramp-ant, 12: *a.* Overgrowing restraint; exuberant; in heraldry, rearing, as if to leap.

Ramp-an-cy, *s.* State of being rampant.

RAM-PAL-LIAN, 90: *s.* A creeping, mean wretch.

Ram'-pion, 90: *s.* A creeping plant.

RAMPART=rāmp'-part, 34: *s.* An elevation round a fortified place, either a part of the works, or understood as the whole of the works; a mound; sometimes the platform behind the parapet; any thing that defends.

Ram'-pire, *s.* Rampart. [Poet.]

To Ram'-part, To Ram'-pire, *v. a.* To fortify.

RAMSONS, rām'-sōnz, *s.* A plant.

RAN.—See To RUM.

To RANCH, rāntch, *v. a.* To wrench. [Garth.]

RANCID=rān'-cid, *a.* Strong scented.

Ran'-cid-ness, *s.* Quality of being rancid.

Ran'-cid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Strong scent as of grease.

RAN-CES-CENT, *a.* Becoming rancid.

RANCOUR, rāng'-cur, 158, 120: *s.* Deep malignity; inveterate hate.

Ran'-cor-ous, *a.* Deeply malignant.

Ran'-cor-ous-ly, *ad.* Malignantly.

RAND=rānd, *a.* A border. [Obs.]

RANDOM=rān'-dōm, *s.* and *a.* Rowing motion, attempt without direction: preceded by *at*—*adj.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANFORCE=rān'-sōrce, *s.* Ring of a gun next to the touch-hole. [Obs.]

RANG.—See To Ring.

To RANGE, rānge, 111: *v. a.* and *n.* To set in a row or rows; to place in order or in ranks; to take in succession various directions, and hence to rove over—*adv.* To be placed in order; to be ranked properly; to lie in a particular direction; to take in succession various directions, and hence to rove at large.

Range, *s.* Any thing placed in a line; hence, specially, a step of a ladder; a kitchen grate; hence also, a class, an order; compass taken by anything excursive; room for excursion; excursion, wandering; with a different etymology, it also appears to have signified a holting sieve; and hence *To Range* was sometimes used for *to sift meal*.

Ran'-ger, 36: *s.* One whose duty carries him over certain tracks,—an officer who tends the game of a forest; a dog that beats the ground; one who moves in a variety of directions, a rover; hence also a ranger.

Ran'-get-ship, *s.* Office of the keeper of a forest.

RANK=rāngk, 158: *s.* (See To Range.) A row, a line, particularly of soldiers, hence in the plural the order of common soldiers; a class generally; a grade: hence, emphatically, high grade, dignity.

To Rank, *v. a.* and *n.* To place abreast; to range in a particular class; to arrange methodically—*adv.* To be ranged; to have a certain grade.

RANK, rāngk, *a.* (See Rancid.) Strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; gross, coarse.

Rank'-ly, *ad.* Rancidly; grossly: See also below.

Ran'-ness, *s.* Strong scent: See also below.

RANK, rāngk, *a.* and *ad.* (See To Ramp.) High-growing, luxuriant; bearing strong plants, fruitful; rampant; raised to a high degree—*adv.* Strongly, fiercely.—A carpenter's plane is set *rank* when the edge is so placed that it will take off a large shaving.

Ran'-ly, *ad.* Abundantly: See also above.

Ran'-ness, *s.* Exuberance: See also above.

To RAN'-KLE, 101: *v. n.* To grow more *rank* or strong in activity or force, as the corrosion of a wound; to fester; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANNY, rān'-nēy, *s.* The shrew mouse.

To RANSACK=rān'-säck, *v. a.* To plunder; to search thoroughly; to violate.

RANSOM=rān'-sōm, *s.* Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To Ran'-som, *v. a.* To redeem.

Ran'-som-er, 36: *s.* One that redeems.

Ran'-som-less, *a.* Without ransom; not to be redeemed.

To RANT=rānt, *v. n.* To rave in violent or high-sounding language.

Rant, *s.* High-sounding words, empty declamation.

Ran'-ter, *s.* A noisy talker; specially, one of a branch of methodists disowned by the Wesleyans.

RAN'-TI-POLE, *a.* Wild, roving, rakish: [a colloquial coinage:] Arbutnot in jest uses *To Rantpole*.

RANULA=rā'-nū-lā, *s.* Literally, a little frog,—applied as a name to a soft swelling under the tongue.

RA-NUM'-CU-LUS, 158: *s.* Crowfoot, a flower.

To RAP=rāp, *v. n.* and *a.* To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock.

Rap, *s.* A quick, smart blow, a knock: it is an old cant term for a counterfeit coin.

Rap'-per, *s.* One that raps; knocker of a door: See also in the observations on the next word.

To RAP=rāp, *v. a.* (Formerly written *To Rape*.) To snatch or hurry away; to hurry out of himself, to raise into ecstasy; to seize by violence: this verb is at present seldom met with except in its participle, which, instead of *RAPPED*, (114, 143,) is generally written as necessarily pronounced, viz. *RAPt*: however, we still say *To rap out*, as "*to rap out an oath*:" hence, a *Rapper*, in cant language, sometimes means an oath: *To rap and read* is to seize by violence.

RA-PA'-CI-ous, (rā-pā'-sh'ūs, 90) *a.* Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.

Ra-pa'-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* By rapine, by robbery.

Ra-pa'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being rapacious.

Ra-pac'-i-ty, (-pāss-ē-tēy, 92) *s.* Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, *s.* A seizing, a taking away; especially, the violent seizure, and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will: See other senses after all the words of the present class.

See RAPID, &c., hereafter; which, related to this class by its etymology, deflects considerably in sense.

RAP'-INE, (rāp'-in, 105) *s.* Act of plundering; violence, force: *To Rapine* is out of use.

RAPt, *s.* A trance, an ecstasy. [Obs.] As a *part. adj.* see the remarks on the verb.

To Rapt, *v. a.* To put into ecstasy. [Obs.]

Rapt'-er, *s.* A plunderer, a ravisier.

Rap'-ture, (-tūrt, *colloq.* -choor, 147) *s.* Violent seizure; rapidity, haste; commonly, ecstasy, transport.

Rap'-tured, *a.* Transported. [Thomson.]

Rap'-tu-rous, *a.* Ecstatic, transporting.

RAPE=rāpe, *s.* A plant from the seed of which oil is expressed: See also in the previous class.

RAPE=rāpe, *s.* A division of the county of Sussex, of which there are six: it is greater than a hundred.

RAPID=rāp'-id, *a.* Quick, swift: as *a verb*, *pl.* the swift parts or navigable falls in a river.

Rap'-id-ly, *ad.* Swiftly, with quick motion.

Rap'-id-ness, *s.* Rapidity.

Ra-pid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rā'-pē-er, 90: *s.* A sword used for thrusting only: *The Rapier-fish* is the sword-fish.

RAPINE, &c.—See under To Rap, (to snatch.)

RAPPAREE=rāp'-pā-rē', *s.* A wild Irish plunderer, who carried a pike which the Irish called a *rapery*.

RAPPEE=rāp'-pōv', *s.* A coarse sort of samik.

RAPPER.—See under To Rap, (to strike.)

RAPPORT, rāp'-pōurt, [Fr.] *s.* Relation. [Tough.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i.e. jow, 55: a, e, i, &c. mūw, 171.

RAT

RAV

To RAPT, &c., RAPTURE, &c.—See under To Rap, (to snatch.)

RARE=rār, 41: *a.* Nearly raw, imperfectly roasted or boiled: also written Rear: the spelling nearest the original Saxon would be *Rere*.

RARE=rār, *a.* Thin, subtle, not dense; thinly scattered; hence, scarce, uncommon, unfrequent; and hence, valuable to a degree seldom found, incomparable.

Rare-ly, *ad.* Finely, nicely; [Shaks.] seldom.

Rare-ness, *s.* Rarity.

Ra'-ri-ty, *s.* Thinness, subtily; the contrary to density; infrequency, uncommonness.

Ra'-ree-show', 8: *s.* A rare-show, a peep-show: they were chiefly foreigners who exhibited them; and the word took this form in attempts to sound it as the exhibitors did.

To Ra'-re-ty, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To make thin, the contrary to condense:—*new*. To become thin.

Ra'-re-ty'-a-ble, *a.* That may be rarefied.

Ra'-re-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or process of expanding or extending bodies, the contrary to Condensation.

RASCAL=rās'-cāl, *s.* and *a.* Originally, a lean beast, particularly a deer; a sorry, mean, dishonest wretch, a scoundrel:—*adj.* Mean, rascally.

Ras'-cal-ly, *a.* Mean, sorry, base, worthless.

Ras-cal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* In old authors, the low mean part of the populace; at present the act or acts of a rascal.

Ras-cal'-lion, 90: *s.* One of the lowest people.

To RASE, rāz, *v. a.* To graze or touch superficially in passing; to skim; to erase: in these senses it is obsolescent; in other applications it is spelled To Raze, which see.

RASE, 137: *s.* A grazing; an erasure. [Obs.]

RASH=rāsh, *a.* Acting hastily, without caution, precipitate: in obsolete senses, requiring haste; sudden.

Rash-ly, *ad.* With rashness, precipitately.

Rash'-ness, *s.* Quality of being rash; temerity.

Rash'-ling, *s.* A rash person. [Sylvester, 1621.]

RASH=rāsh, *s.* A kind of silk stuff. [Obs.]

RASH=rāsh, *s.* Effluence or breaking out.

To RASH, rāsh, *v. a.* To cut, to split. [Spenser.]

RASH'-ER, *s.* A thin slice of bacon.

RASP=rāsp, 11: *s.* A raspberry.

Rasp'-ber-ry, *s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of bramble. ~~See~~ The *b* becomes mute: see 143.

To RASP=rāsp, 11: *v. a.* To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Rasp, *s.* A large rough file.

Rasp'-er, 36: *s.* A scraper.

Rasp'-a-tor-y, *s.* A surgeon's rasp. [Wiseman.]

RASURE, rā'-zh'oor, 147: *s.* An erasure.

RAT=rāt, *s.* An animal of the mouse kind, but larger, that infests buildings: To *smell a rat*, to suspect something, and be on the watch for it, as a cat for prey: To *Rat* is a cant term of modern use applied to one who deserts his political party for the sake of nibbling the public wealth, in company with others who happen to be or seem likely to be in closer contact with it.

Rats'-bane, *s.* Poison for rats.

RATABLE, &c.—See under Rate.

RATAFIA, rāt'-ā-fē''-ā, *collog.* rāt'-ā-fē'', [Sp.]

s. Spirituous liquor flavoured with kernels of apricots.

RATAN=rāt'-tān', *s.* An Indian cane.

RATCH=rātch, *s.* A wheel in a striking clock.

Ratch'-et, *s.* A small tooth in a watch which keeps the fusee from going back in winding up.

RATE=rāt, *s.* Something supposed or laid down as of a certain value in relation to which other things are estimated; the price of other things with relation to a standard; an allowance according to a standard;

comparative value; estimation; degree; rank; a tax according to the value of each one's possessions in a parish.

To Rate, *v. a.* and *n.* To value at a certain rate; to determine the degrees or proportions of with regard to parts that make up a whole:—*acc.* To make an estimate; to be placed in a certain rank or degree.

Ra'-ter, *s.* One who rates.

To RATE=rāt, *v. a.* To chide vehemently

Ra'-ting, *s.* A chiding, a scolding.

RATH=rāth, *s.* A hill. [Spenser on Ireland.]

RATH=rāth, 111: *a.* and *ad.* Early, soon, coming before the usual time:—*adv.* Soon, betimes. [Obs.]

Rath'-er, *ad.* (Originally, the comparative of the previous word.) Sooner; with more early thought; with more early will; hence, preferably; with preferable expression; especially: To *have rather*, to desire in preference.

To RATIFY, rāt'-ē-ry, 105, 6: *v. a.* To confirm; to approve and sanction, to settle.

Rat'-i-fy'-er, *s.* He or that which ratifies.

Rat'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIO, rā'-shē-ō, 147: *s.* Literally, reason; the relation which one thing has to another of the same kind.

To RAT'-I-ON'-I-NATE, (rāsh'-ē-ōs'-ē-nātē) *v. n.* To argue, to reason.

Rat'-i-oc'-i-nā-tive, 105: *a.* Argumentative.

Rat'-i-oc'-i-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

RAT'-ION-AL, (rāsh'-ūn-āl) *a.* and *s.* Having the power of, or agreeable to reason:—*wise*:—*a.* A rational being.

Rat'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* Reasonably.

Rat'-ion-al-ness, *s.* State of being rational.

Rat'-ion-al-ist, *s.* One who proceeds wholly on reason: it has been applied as a name to a class of latitudinarian divines.

Rat'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of reason; sanity of mind; reasonableness.

RA'-TI-O-NA'-L-ty, 101: *s.* A detail with reasons; a theoretical solution or explanation.

RATION, rā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A military allowance or share of provisions: it is related to *rate* and *ratio*.

RATLIN=rāt'-liu, *s.* A line traversing the shrouds.

RATTEEN=rāt'-tēn', *s.* A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, rāt'-tl, 101: *v. n.* and *s.* To make a noise by frequent collision without jingling; to speak eagerly and noisily:—*act.* To move anything so as to make a clatter; to stun with noise; to rattle at with clamour.

Rat'-tle, *s.* A quick noise nimblely repeated; empty loud talk; a talkative man; an instrument for making a clattering noise: it is also applied as another name for the herb *Lousewort*: in the plural, it is the popular name for the group.

Rat'-tling, *s.* A clattering.

~~See~~ The compounds are *Rat'-the-head'-ed*, (giddy:) *Rat'-the-snake*, (a kind of serpent, said to have a fascinating power, whose approach is heard by the rattle of his tail:) *Rat'-the-snake-root*, (said to be a remedy against the bite of the snake:) &c.

RAUCOUS, rāw'-cūs, 120: *a.* Hoarse, harsh.

Rau'-ci-ty, 105: *s.* Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

RAUGHT, rāwt, Reached: See To Reach. [Obs.]

To RAVAGE=rāv'-āge, 99: *v. a.* To lay waste; to sack, to spoil, to pillage, to plunder.

Rav'-age, *s.* Spoil, ruin, waste.

Rav'-ager, 2, 36: *s.* Spoiler; plunderer.

To RAVE=rāv, *v. n.* To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst into furious exclamations, as if mad; to dote, a sense hardly proper.

Ra'-ver, *s.* One that raves or is furious.

Ra'-ving, *s.* Furious exclamation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ra-ving-ly, *ad.* With raving; distractedly.

To RAVEL, *rāv'-vl*, 114: *v. a. and n.* To entangle, to entwine one with another; to involve; to perplex; to hurry over confusedly: *To ravel out*, as used by Shakespeare, is to unweave:—*new.* To work in perplexity; to fall into perplexity: *To ravel out*, in a neuter sense, is to be unwoven.

RAVELIN=*rāv'-ē-līn*, *collog.* *rāv'-līn*, *s.* A work with two faces placed before the counterescarp.

RAVEN, *rā'-vn*, 114: *s.* A large black bird.

To RAVEN, *rāv'-vn*, *v. a. and n.* To raven or obtain by violence; to devour with rapacity:—*new.* To prey with rapacity.

Rav'-en-er, *s.* A fierce devourer.

Rav'-en-ing, *s.* Violent plundering or devouring.

Rav'-en-ous, 120: *a.* Furtively voracious.

Rav'-en-ous-ly, *ad.* With raging voracity.

Rav'-en-ous-ness, *s.* Rage for prey; voracity.

Rav'-in, *s. and a.* Prey; food got by violence:—*adj.* (Shaks.) Ravenous.

RAVINE, *rā'-vēnē*, 104: *s.* A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent; a deep pass: it is related etymologically to the previous words.

To RAVISH=*rāv'-ish*, *v. a.* (Compare To Rap, to snatch; and its relations.) To take away by violence; to constipate by force; to enrapture, to transport.

Rav'-ish-er, *s.* One that ravishes.

Rav'-ish-ing, *a. and s.* Delighting:—*s.* Rapture.

Rav'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* To extremity of delight.

Rav'-ish-ment, *s.* *℥* seizing as by force; transport, rapture; forcible constipation, rape.

RAW=*rāw*, *a.* Destitute of that which should cover or protect the substance underneath; bare of skin; sore; bare of flesh; immature, not ripe, not concocted; green in years or experience; not cooked by fire; not worked up, yet in material; not mixed; that gives a sense of nakedness or want of protection, cold, chill, and damp.

Raw'-ly, *ad.* In a raw manner.

Raw'-ness, *s.* State of being raw.

Raw'-ish, *a.* Cold with damp.

Raw'-bone, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

Raw'-head, 120: *s.* Spectre named to fright children.

RAY=*rāy*, *s.* (See Radial, &c.) A line of light,—a beam; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; in botany, the same as Radius, which see.

To Ray, *v. a.* To streak; to shoot forth.

Ray'-less, *a.* Destitute of rays, dark.

RAY=*rāy*, *s.* Array: it is also found as the name of a fish; and likewise of a herb.

To Ray, *v. a.* To array: it may also be found for To Beray, to flout.

RAZE=*rāzē*, *s.* A race, (a root:) See Race.

To RAZE=*rāzē*, *v. a.* To cut clear off; to erase: (See To Rase:) to cut from the foundation, to overthrow, to subvert.

Ra'-zure, (-zh'oor) *s.*—See Rasure.

Ra'-zor, 38: *s.* That which razes,—a knife for shaving.

Ra'-zor-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be shaved. (Shaks.)

☞ The compounds are Ra'-zor-bill, (a bird;) Ra'-zor-fish; &c.

RA-ZEE, 2: *s.* A ship of war cut down.

RE-. A prefix of Latin origin, denoting iteration, or backward action: though in many words compounded with it, there is little or nothing added to the primitive meaning: it is added arbitrarily to verbs and verbal nouns, so that either more or fewer than those inserted might be exhibited in a dictionary. The word *Re* is also met with in some Latin adverbial phrases in frequent use; as *Re infectā*, the thing or business being left undone or unaccomplished.

To Re'-AB-SORB", *v. a.* To suck up again.

Re'-ab-sorp"-tion, *s.* Process of absorbing.

Re'-AC-CESS", *s.* Visit renewed.

To REACH=*rēch*, *v. a. and n.* (Oba. *part.*

Raught.) To extend, to stretch; to attain by the hand or the whole body; or by an instrument, as a missile weapon; to extend to; to overreach:—*new.* To be extended; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain: it is sometimes written for To Retch; which see.

Reach, *s.* Act of reaching; power of reaching; power intellectual; contrivance, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice; tendency; extent; the distance between two points on the banks of a river where the current flows in a straight course.

Reach'-er, *s.* One that reaches.

To RE-ACT=*rē-act'*, *v. a. and n.* (See Re-) To act or perform a second time:—*new.* To return an impulse or impression, to act in opposition.

Re-ac'-tion, *s.* Counter-action, or the resistance of a body to the impulse of another.

To READ=*rēd*, *v. a. and n.* To discover by
I READ, *rēd*, 135, } characters or marks; to gather
READ, *rēd*, 120, } knowledge by observation; in old authors, to know fully; to imagine; to fancy; in the especial and ordinary sense, to peruse any thing written, either silently or audibly:—*new.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious in books: in old authors, to tell, to declare.

Read, *s.* Saying, sentence; counsel. [Oba.]

Read'-er, *s.* One that reads, with allusion to silent study or the audible act; one studious of books; one whose office is to read or correct for the press; one whose office is to read prayers in a church; hence, Reader-ship.

Read'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be read.

Read'-ing, *s.* Act of perusing; study of books; a lecture, or prelection; an audible delivery of an author's language in full correspondence with the presumed original conceptions; a particular interpretation of a passage; (in the last three senses, the word is liable to the plural number.)

READ, (rēd, 120) *a.* Instructed in books; as well-read, little-read.

READILY, READINESS.—See Ready.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

Re'-A-DEP'-TION, 89: *s.* Recovery, a regaining.

To Re'-AD-JOIN", (-jurn, 120) *v. a.* To adjourn again.

To Re'-AD-JUST", *v. a.* To settle or order again.

To Re'-AD-MIT", *v. a.* To let in again.

Re'-ad-mis'-sion, 147: *s.* Act of admitting again.

To Re'-A-DOP", *v. a.* To adopt again.

To Re'-A-DORN", *v. a.* To adorn anew.

Re'-AD-VER"-TEN-CY, *s.* Act of reviving.

READY, *rēd'-ēy*, 120, 103: *a. and ad.* Prepared so that there can be no delay; prompt; hot to seek; being at the point; being at hand; willing, exp. r. quick; easy; not embarrassed, not slow: *To make ready*, to make things ready; in some countries they say *To Ready*:—*adv.* Readily: it is also used substantively for ready money, but the expression is low.

Read'-i-ly, *ad.* Quickly; without delay; cheerfully.

Read'-i-ness, *s.* State of being ready; promptitude.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

Re'-AF-FIRM"-ANCE, *s.* Second confirmation.

Re'-A'-GENT, *s.* A substance employed in chemistry to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.

Re'-AG-GRA"-TION, 89: *s.* In the Roman Catholic church, the last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

REAK=*rēck*, *s.* A rush. [Drant, 1566.]

REAL=*rē-āl*, *a. and s.* Actually being or existing; true, genuine; relating to things, not persons; in law, consisting of things immovable, as land:—*s.* A realist.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāk'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i.e. *jev*, 55: a, t, &c. made, 171.

Re-al-ly, *ad.* With actual existence; truly.

Re-al-ist, *s.* One who opposed the Nominalists: see Nominalist.

Re-al-ty, 84, 105: *s.* That which *is*, not merely that which *seems*; truth; something intrinsically important: **Re-al-ty** has been used for the same, but this in Milton has another meaning: see under Realm.

To Re-al-ize, *v. a.* To bring into being or into act; to convert into land, as money.

Re-al-i-za-tion, 89: *s.* Act of realizing.

REALM, *rĕlm*, 120: *s.* A kingdom, a king's dominion; less frequently, kingly government.

Re-al-ty, *s.* Adherence to a king, loyalty: see also Reality. [Milton.]

REAM=*rĕm*, *s.* A bundle of paper, 20 quires.

To REANIMATE, &c.—See lower.

To REAP=*rĕp*, *v. a. and n.* To cut with a sickle at harvest; to gather, to obtain:—*acc.* To harvest.

Reap'er, *s.* Harvestman who uses the sickle.

Reap-ing-hook, 118: *s.* A sickle.

RE—See before **Re-absorb**.

To RE-AN-J-MATE, *v. a.* To revive, to restore to life.

To RE-AN-NEX", 188: *v. a.* To annex again.

To RE-AP-PAR"-ET, *v. a.* To clothe again.

RE-AP-PAR"-ANCE, *s.* Act of appearing again.

Re-ap-pli-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of applying anew.

To RE-AS-CEND", *v. a. and n.* To mount again.

REAR, *a.* See **Rare**, (*raw*) and also under **To Rear**.

REAR=*rĕrc*, *s.* That which is behind or backwards; the hind part; the last in class or order.

Rear-ward, *s.* The last, the end; train behind; the last troop: it is spelled *Rereward*, Isaiah lii. 12; lviii. 8.

Other compounds are **Rear-ad-miral**, **Rear-guard**, **Rear-rank**, &c.—See **Rear-mouse** hereafter.

To REAR=*rĕr*, *v. a. and n.* To raise, to lift; to bring up; to breed; to rouse: in old authors, to achieve:—*acc.* To throw himself on his hind legs, as a horse.

REAR, *adv.* Roused, early. [Provincial; Gay.]

REAR-MOUSE=*rĕr-mowc*, *s.* Literally, a raw mouse, *i. e.* without fur, (see **Rare**;) the leather-winged bat.

REASON, *rĕ-zn*, 103, 151, 114: *s.* That capacity in man by which, when two things are mentally suggested, he understands them relatively, and in this manner has a notion or knowledge of them over and above the mere suggestions, and with this further power, that each notion so gained becomes a step to further knowledge; or to the same purpose, but with reference to the difference between man and the inferior animals, it may otherwise be defined the power of abstraction, or of perceiving what is common to two or more things, and so of acquiring motives of action distinct from appetite alone, or instinct, or habit: It is a passive, not an active power,—our will, while we are awake and while our faculties are healthy, lying over other parts of our nature, (see **Thinking**;) but never over our reason, which cannot, if it understand at all, but understand in one way: it is not acquirable, and it can no otherwise be assisted than by the suggestions sought for or presented: in some degree it is inherent in every man not being entirely an idiot; but in different men its force varies, and in the same individual it is not equal in force with respect to all suggestions, one man having a quick understanding of the relations of quantity, but not of quality, or of some kinds of quality, but not of others; and *vice versa*: in itself, as an ultimate principle of our nature, it is never erroneous; what we call wrong conclusions, being conclusions obtained by some artificial process taking the place of reason, (as an arithmetical calculation wrongly worked by a rule learned implicitly, or a conclusion obtained by the extremes and means of an Aristotelian syllogism when the rules of the *art* are unwarily violated,) or they are conclusions just in themselves, and wrong only as regards the assumptions or suggestions out of which they arise: it is a

power which may however be lost, but the loss is idiocy, not madness; the madman continues to reason, but because of the distemper or disorganization, original or superinduced, of other parts of his nature, (a deprivation not always of the head only, not of the imagination alone, but often of the appetites and affections, or what we call the *heart*;) he is incapable of reasoning to a wholesome end: with regard to the idiot, his case is different; he does not reason at all, and we properly say he understands not, because he has no understanding, or because he has lost it:—ground or principle; cause efficient; cause final; argument; motive; ratiocination; just account: just view of things; conduct such as the state of things requires.

To REA-son, *v. n. and a.* To apply the faculty of reason in order to understand something; to discourse with another in order to make him understand something by adducing premises, and connecting their consequences; to debate:—*act.* To examine rationally.

REA-son-er, *s.* One who reasons.

REA-son-ing, *s.* The act of applying the reason in order to obtain truth; the act of arguing with another in order to communicate truth.

REA-son-a-ble, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; agreeable to reason; not immoderate.

REA-son-a-bly, *ad.* In a reasonable manner.

REA-son-a-ble-ness, *s.* Faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; compliance with reason; moderation.

REA-son-less, *a.* Void of reason.

RE—See before **Re-absorb**.

To RE-as-SEM"-BLE, *v. a. and n.* To assemble anew.

Re-as-sem"-blage, *s.* State of being re-assembled.

To RE-as-SEMBL", *v. a.* To assert anew.

To RE-as-SURE", *v. a.* To resume.

To RE-as-SURE", (—*sh*—*ſſ*—, 147) *v. a.* To assure after alarm or trepidation; also, to assure an assurer.

Re-as-su"-rer, *s.* He who assures the first assurer.

To RE-at-tempt", 156: *v. a.* To try again.

To RE-bap-tize", *v. a.* To baptize again.

Re-bap-ti-za-tion, 89: *s.* Renewal of baptism.

READY, *rĕ-tĕy*, 120: *a.* Rusty, as *luccon*. [Skelton.]

REATE=*rĕt*, *s.* Long small water-grass. [Is. Wal.]

To REAVE=*rĕv*, *v. a.* (*pret.* and *part.* *Rĕft.*)

To take by violence or stealth; to bereave.

To REBATE=*rĕ-bāt*, *v. a.* To blunt. [Dryden.]

Re-bate-ment, *s.* Diminution.

REBECK=*rĕ-bĕck*, *s.* A three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL=*rĕb"-ĕl*, *s. and a.* One who opposes lawful authority by acts of violence:—*adj.* Rebellious.

To RE-bel", 83: *v. n.* To rise in rebellion.

Re-bel"-ler, *s.* One that rebels, a rebel.

RE-bel"-LION, (—*yŭn*, 146) *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.

Re-bel"-lion, 120: *a.* Opposing lawful authority.

Re-bel"-lious-ly, *ad.* In a rebellious manner.

Re-bel"-lious-ness, *s.* Disposition to rebel.

RE—See before **Re-absorb**.

To RE-bel-Low, 8: *v. n.* To bellow in return.

Re-co-A"-tion, 89: *s.* Return of a bellowing sound.

To RE-bound, 31: *v. n. and a.* To spring back, to start back:—*act.* To drive back; to reverbate.

Re-bound", 82: *s.* Act of rebounding.

To RE-brace", *v. a.* To brace again.

To RE-breathe", *v. n.* To breathe again.

To RE-build, (—*bŭld*, 120) *v. a.* To re-edify.

REBUFF=*rĕ-bŭff*, *s.* A beating back; repulsion; a sudden check, refusal.

To RE-buff", *v. a.* To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUKE=*rĕ-bŭk*, *v. a.* To chide.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ŭn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ŭn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *shĭn*, 166: *thĕn*, 166.

Re-buke', *s.* Reprehension; oburgation.

Re-bu'-ker, *s.* A chider, a reprehender.

Re-buke'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of rebuke. [Obs.]

REBUS=rē-būs, *s.* An enigmatical representation of a name by pictures or emblems.

To REBUT=rē-būt', *v. a. and n.* To repel, to oppose by argument;—*adv.* To retire back; in law, to return an answer.

Re-but'-ter, *s.* Answer to a rejoinder.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE-CAL, (-cāl, 112) 195: *v. a.* To call back, to call again; to revoke.

Re-cal', 82: *s.* Act or power of calling back.

To RE-CANT', *v. a. and n.* To recal, to retract:—*adv.* To revoke a declaration.

Re-cant'-er, 36: *s.* One who recants.

Re'-can-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Retraction.

To RE'-CA-PAC'-I-TATE, 59: *v. a.* To qualify again.

To RE'-CA-PTI'-U-LATE, 147: *v. a.* To repeat the heads or sum of what has already been said.

Re'-ca-pit'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Repeating again.

Re'-ca-pit'-u-la'-tion, *s.* A summing up.

RE-CAP-TURE, (-tūr, 147) *s.* A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

To Re-cap'-ture, *v. a.* To capture again.

To RE-CAR'-NIF-Y, 6: *v. a.* To re-convert to flesh.

To RE-CAR'-RY, 105: *v. a.* To carry back.

To RE-CAST', 11: *v. a.* To throw again; to remould.

To RE-CRDE', *v. n.* To fall back, to retreat; to desist; to relax a claim.

Re-cess', &c.—See in its place.

RECEIPT.—See in the ensuing class.

To RECEIVE=rē-cēve', 103, 189: *v. a.* To take or obtain, whether by voluntary or involuntary act; to embrace intellectually; to allow, to admit; to entertain as a guest.

Re-ceiv'-ed-ness, *s.* General allowance.

Re-ceiv'-er, *s.* He or that which receives; specially, an officer appointed to receive public money; one who receives the sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump which is exhausted in order to receive the subjects of experiment.

Re-ceiv'-a-ble, *a.* That may be received.

Re-ceiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of receiving.

RE-CEPT', (-cēt, 157) *s.* Act of receipt; place of receiving; reception; a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods; a recipe.

RE-CEP'-TA-CLB, 101: *s.* A vessel or place into which anything is received.

☞ This is one of the words over which fashion relaxes its sway in favour of the more consistent accentuation: compare Acceptable.

Re-cep'-tar-y, *s.* Thing received. [Brown.]

Re-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Possibility of receiving, or of being received.

Re-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of receiving; power of receiving; admission of something communicated; act of containing; welcome, entertainment; admitted opinion; in an obsolete sense, recovery.

Re-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated; *Re'ceptive'ity*, the corresponding noun, also occurs.

Re-cep'-tor-y, *a.* Generally admitted.

RE-CIP'-IENT, (-yēnt, 146) *s.* The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the receiver in distillation.

Rec'-i-pe, (rēs'-ē-pē, 92, 105, 101) *s.* Literally, "Take"—the first word of a physician's prescription; hence the prescription itself.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE-CEL'-EBRATE, *v. a.* To celebrate again.

To RE-CENAE', *v. a.* To review, to revise.

Re-cen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Review.

RECENT=rē-cēnt, *a.* New, not of long existence not antique; fresh.

Re'-cent-ly, *ad.* Newly, freshly.

Re'-cent-ness, *s.* Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, &c., RECEPTION.—See under To Receive.

RECESS=rē-cēs', *s.* (Compare To Recede.) A withdrawing; retirement, retreat; remission or suspension; removal; private abode; secret part.

Re-ces'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē-chāng', 111: *v. a.* (See Re-) To change again.

To RE-CHARGE', *v. a.* To charge or attack again.

RECHEAT=rē-chēat', *s.* In hunting, a recal to the dogs on the horn.

To Re-cheat', *v. n.* To blow the recheat.

To RECIDIVATE, rēs'-ē-dī'-vāt', *v. n.* To fall back, to backslide. [Disused.]

Rec'-i-dī'-vous, 120: *a.* Subject to backslide.

Rec'-i-dī'-va'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* A backsliding.

RECIPE, RECIPIENT.—See under To Receive.

RECIPROCAL=rē-cīp'-rō-cāl, *a.* Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual; interchangeable.

Re-cip'-rō-cāl-ly, *ad.* With reciprocation.

Re-cip'-rō-cāl-ness, *s.* Mutual return.

To Re-cip'-rō-cate, *v. n. and a.* To act interchangeably;—*ad.* To interchange.

Re-cip'-rō-cā'-tion, *s.* Interchange; alternation.

Rec'-i-proc'-i-ty, (rēs'-ē-prūs'-ē-tē, 84, 92, 105) *s.* Reciprocal obligation or right.

RECISION, rē-cīzh'-ūn, 147: *s.* The act of cutting off.

To RECITE=rē-cīte', *v. a. and n.* To rehearse, to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over;—*adv.* To rehearse something learned.

Re-cite', *s.* A recital. [Temple.]

Re-cī'-ter, *s.* One who recites; one who pronounces audibly what has been previously studied.

Re-cī'-tal, *s.* Repetition, rehearsal.

Rec'-i-ta'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Rehearsal, repetition of something learned.

REC'-I-TA-TIVE', (rēs'-ē-tā-tēve', 104) *s.* A kind of tuneful pronunciation, imitating speech, though decidedly of the nature of song,—chant: the original Italian word is *Rec'itativo*, still sometimes used.

Rec'-i-ta-tive'-ly, *ad.* After the manner of recitative.

To RECK=rēck, *v. n. and a.* To care, to heed, to mind;—*act.* To heed, to care for: "It recks [to] me not," it is counted not by me, or I care not.

Reck'-less, *a.* Careless, heedless, mindless.

Reck'-less-ness, *s.* Carelessness: sometimes written *wrecklessness*, as in 17th of the Art. of the Ch. of Eng.

To RECK'-XON, 114: *v. a. and n.* To number, to count; to esteem, to account;—*adv.* To compute; to state an account, followed by *with*; to charge to account, with *on*; to give an account; to pay a penalty, with *for*; to call to punishment, followed by *with*; to lay stress or dependence, with *on* or *upon*.

Rec'-kon-er, *s.* One who computes or calculates.

Rec'-kon-ing, *s.* Account taken; specially, the charge of a host, estimation; *Reck'oning-book*, a book of receipts and expenses.

To RECLAIM=rē-clām', *v. a. and n.* To call back from error, to reform; to reduce to a desired state; to recal; to recover;—*adv.* [Pope.] To exclaim.

Re-claim', *s.* Reformation; recovery. [Spenser.]

Re-claim'-a-ble, *a.* That may be reclaimed.

Re-claim'-ant, 12: *s.* A contradicter.

Re-claim'-less, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

REC

REC

Rec'-la-ma"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Recovery.

To RECLINE=ré-clíné', *v. a.* and *n.* To lean back; to lean sideways:—*new.* To lean.

Re-cline', *a.* Leaning, reclining. [Milton.]

Rec'-li-na"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of reclining.

To RECLOSE, ré-clôzé', *v. a.* To shut again.

To RECLUDE, ré-cl'ûd', 109: *v. a.* To enclose. This is the true meaning of the word, as in Latin, and as used by Harvey; but the following derivatives, originally through ignorance, as Fuller says, have the contrary meaning.

Re-cluse', (ré-cl'ûc') *s.* and *a.* One shut up, a retired person:—*adj.* Shut up, retired: To Recluse is disused.

Re-cluse'-ly, *ad.* In retirement; as a recluse.

Re-cluse'-ness, *s.* Retirement.

Re-clu'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Affording concealment.

Re-clu'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* State of a recluse.

RECOGNALION, ré-cô-âg'-û-lâ"-shûn, 89: *s.* (See Re-.) Second cognation.

To RE-COCT', *v. a.* To cook or vamp up.

To RECOGNISE, réck-ôg-nîze', 151: *v. a.* To recover the knowledge of, to know again; to be aware of a knowledge of; to review, to re-examine.

Rec"-og-nî-ser, *s.* One that recognises: see lower.

Rec"-og-nî-sa-ble, *a.* That may be recognised.

Rec'-og-nî'-ion, (-nish-ûn, 89) *s.* Renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgement.

RE-COG-NI-ZANCE, *s.* (Re and Cognizance) Acknowledgement; an obligation which a man enters into before some court of record, or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; also an acknowledgement by the recognizer of something due to the recognizee: in the general sense the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use it is usually sunk.

Re-cog'-ni-zor', Re-cog'-ni-zee', 177: *s.* See the remarks under the previous word.

To RECOIL=ré-coil', 29: *v. n.* and *a.* To rush or fall back in consequence of resistance; to fail, to shrink:—*act.* [Spenser.] To cause to recoil.

Re-coil', *s.* A falling or springing back.

Re-coil'-er, *s.* One who recoils, a revolver.

Re-coil'-ing, *s.* A shrinking back, revolt.

Re-coil'-ing-ly, *ad.* With retrocession.

To RECOIN', ré-coin', *v. a.* (See Re-.) To coin again.

Re-coin'-age, 99: *s.* A coining anew.

To RECOLLECT=ré-côl-léct', *v. a.* (See Re-.) To collect anew, or gather up again: this is the literal sense.

To RECOI-LECT", 92, 136: *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recover to reason or resolution.

Rec'-ol-lect'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling to mind; the power of recalling to mind.

Rec'-ol-lect'-ive, 105: *a.* Having power of recollecting.

RE-—See before Re-absorb.

To RE'-COM-BINE', *v. a.* To combine again.

To RE'-COM-FORT, (-cûm'-fort, 116) *v. a.* To console anew.

To RE'-COM-MENCE', *v. a.* To begin again.

To RE'-COM-MIT', *v. a.* To commit again.

To RE'-COM-PACT', *v. a.* To join anew.

To RECOMMEND=réck-ôm-mënd', *v. a.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to introduce with assurances of worthiness; to commit with prayers.

Rec'-om-mend'-er, *s.* One who recommends.

Rec'-om-mend'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be recommended.

Rec'-om-mend'-a-tor-y, *a.* That commends to another.

Rec'-om-men-da"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recommending; that which recommends.

To RECOMPENSE=réck-ôm-pénce', *v. a.* To requite; to give in requital; to compensate; to redeem. Rec'-om-pense', *s.* Requital; equivalent.

RE-—See before Re-absorb.

RE'-COM-PLE'-MENT, *s.* New complement.

To RE'-COM-POSE", (-pôz, 151) *v. a.* To settle or adjust anew.

Re'-com-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Composition renewed.

To RE'-COM-DENSE', *v. a.* To condense anew.

To RECONCILE=réck-ôn-cîle', *v. a.* To make to like again; to make to be liked again; to appease enmity between; to make to be consistent; to restore to favour: in unusual senses, to purify; to re-establish; and, with a neuter application, to become reconciled.

Rec'-on-ci'-ler, *s.* One that reconciles.

Rec'-on-ci'-la-ble, 101: *a.* That may be reconciled.

Rec'-on-cile'-ment, *s.* Reconciliation.

Rec'-on-cil'-i-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reconciling; solution of seeming contrarieties; atonement.

Rec'-on-cil'-i-a-tor-y, (-yð-tôr-êy, 146, 129) *a.* Able to reconcile.

RECONDITE, ré-côn-dit, 105: *a.* Hidden, secret, profound, abstruse.

RE-—See before Re-absorb.

To RE'-CON-DUCT', *v. a.* To conduct again.

To RE'-CON-FIRM', 35: *v. a.* To confirm anew.

To RE'-CON-JOIN', *v. a.* To join anew.

To RECONNOITRE.—See lower.

To RE-CON-QUER, (-công'-ker) *v. a.* To conquer again.

To RE-CON-SE-CRATE, *v. a.* To consecrate anew.

To RE'-CON-SUL'-ER, *v. a.* To renew the consideration of.

To RE'-CON-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To comfort again. [Wotton.]

To RE'-CON-VENE', *v. a.* and *n.* To convene again.

To RE'-CON-VERT', *v. a.* To convert again.

Re-con-ver'-sion, (-shûn) *s.* Second conversion.

To RE'-CON-VERT', (-vây, 100) *v. a.* To convey again.

To RE-COUCH', 31: *v. a.* To lie down again.

To RECONNOITRE, réck-ôn-noy'-tur, 159: *v. a.* To view, to survey, particularly for military purposes.

To RECORD=ré-cârd', 37: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to engrave as on the heart; to register so that its memory be not lost; to celebrate; in old authors, to call to mind; and hence, to call up the feelings by music or poetry:—*new.* [Obs.] To sing or play a tune. Re-cord'-er, *s.* He or that which records; hence, specially, one who registers any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute.

Re-côr-da"-tion, 89: *s.* A recording.

REC'-ORD, 83: *s.* Register, authentic memorial: our old poets often accent it as the verb.

To RECOUNT=ré-côunt', 31: *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

Re-count'-ment, *s.* Relation, recital.

To RECOURE.—See To Recure.

RECOURSE, ré-cô'urce, 134, 153: *s.* Frequent passage, [Obs.]; return, recurrence; [Unfrequent.]; application as for help or protection; access: To Recourse (to return) is disused.

Re-cô'ur-se'-ful, *a.* Moving alternately. [Drayton.]

To RECOVER, ré-cûv'-er, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To regain; to repair; to restore, particularly as to sickness, formerly with *of*, now in general with *from*:—*new.* To regain health, recollection, or strength.

Re-cov'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be recovered.

Re-cov'-er-y, *s.* Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; act of cutting off an entail; in connection with which are the law terms Re-cov'-er-or" and Re-cov'-er-ee": see Prin. 177.

RECREANT, réck-ré-ânt, *a.* and *s.* Crying "craven,"—cowardly; apostate.—*s.* A coward.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thîen, 166.

REC

To RECREATE=rĕk'-rĕ-ā-ti, 92: *v. a. and n.*
To refresh after toil; to gratify, to relieve:—*see*. To take recreation. It may also be found in the literal active sense to create or form anew, with which sense it is pronounced *To Re'-cre-ate*." *Re'-re-a'-tive*, 105: *a.* Refreshing, giving relief after toil; diverting, amusing.
Re'-re-a'-tive-ly, *ad.* With recreation.
Re'-re-a'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being recreative.
Re'-re-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Relief or refreshment after toil or pain; amusement, diversion.
RECREMENT, rĕk'-rĕ-mĕnt, *s.* Superfluous matter separated from the useful,—dross, spume.
Re'-re-men'-tal, *a.* Recrements.
Re'-re-men-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Drossy.
To RECRIMINATE=rĕ-crĭm'-ĕ-nā-ti, *v. n.* and *a.* To return one accusation for another:—*act*. To accuse in return.
Re-crĭm'-i-nā-tor, *s.* One that recriminates.
Re-crĭm'-i-nā-tor-y, *a.* Retorting accusation.
Re-crĭm'-i-nā-tion, 89: *s.* Return of one accusation for another.
RECRUDESCENT, rĕ-croo-dĕs'-ĕnt, 109: *a.* Growing sore or painful again.
Re'-crū-des'-cen-cy, *s.* State of becoming recrudescent: *Recrudescency* is used by Bacon.
To RECRUIT, rĕ-crŭit', 109: *v. a. and n.* To repair by new supplies,—especially, an army by supplies of men:—*see*. To take new strength; to raise new soldiers.
Re-crŭit', *s.* Supply of any thing wasted; less properly a substitute of something wanting; a new soldier.
Re-crŭit'-er, *s.* One who recruits or raises recruits.
Re-crŭit'-ment, *s.* Act of recruiting.
RECTANGLE, rĕct-āng-gĭ, 158, 101: *s. A* right-angled parallelogram: in arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.
Rect'-an-gled, *a.* Having right angles.
Rect'-an'-gu-lar, *a.* Right angled.
Rect'-an'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* With right angles.
To RECTIFY, (rĕk'-tĕ-fy, 105, 6) *v. a.* To make right; to improve or exalt by repeated distillation.
Rect'-ti-fy'-er, *s.* One that rectifies, generally or specially; an instrument that shows the variation of the compass.
Rect'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be rectified.
Rect'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of setting right; the exalting of a spirit by repeated distillation.
Rect'-i-lin'-e-al, } 90: *a.* Right lined: *Rect'-i-Rect'-i-lin'-e-ar*, } *lin'-e-ous* is less used.
Rect'-i-tude, *s.* Straightness, not curvity; freedom from moral obliquity, uprightness; in a philosophical sense, right judgement.
Rect'-or, 38: *s.* Ruler, governor; [Unusual:] a governor of the church,—a beneficed priest whose parish is unimpropriated, and who receives the large as well as the small tithes, which a vicar does not.
Rect'-or-ship, *s.* Office or rank of a rector.
Rect'-or-y, *s.* A rector's church and benefice; the rector's house.
Rec-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to a rector.
Rec'-trix, *s.* A governess. [B. Jon.]
RECUBATION, rĕk'-ū-bā'-shŭn, 89: *s.* Act of lying or leaning: See *To Recumb*.
To RECULE=rĕ-cŭl', *v. n.* To recoil. [Obs.]
To RECUMB=rĕ-cŭmb', *v. n.* To lean. [Obs.]
Re-cum'-bent, *a.* Reclining; reposing.
Re-cum'-ben-cy, *s.* Posture of leaning.
RECUPERATION, rĕ-cŭ-pĕr-ā'-shŭn, 89: *s.* Recovery, as of any thing lost.
Re-cu'-per-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to recover.
Re-cu'-per-a'-tor-y, *a.* Recuperative.

RED

Re-cu'-per-a-ble, *a.* Recoverable.
To RECUR=rĕ-cur', 39: *v. n.* To come back again to the thought; to have recourse, to resort, with *to*.
Re-cur'-rent, 129: *a.* Returning from time to time; repeating similar faces, as crystals.
Re-cur'-rence, *Re-cur'-ren-cy*, *s.* Return.
Re-cur'-sion, (-shŭn, 147) *s.* Return. [Boyle.]
To RECURE=rĕ-cŭr', 49: *v. a.* (Spenser, for rhyme's sake, writes it *Recoure*.) To cure, to recover: This and the related words *Recure* (recovery) and *Recureless* are now disused.
To RECURVATE=rĕ-cur'-vā-ti, *v. a.* To bend back: *To Recurve* is the same.
Re'-cur-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Recurvity.
Re-cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Flexure backwards.
Re-cur'-vows, 120: *a.* Bent backward.
To RECUSE, rĕ-cŭz', 151: *v. a.* To refuse; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.
Rec'-u-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* A refusal.
Rec'-u-sant, 81, 92: *s. and a.* (The accent is placed according to modern usage.) One that refuses to acknowledge some principle or party,—a nonconformist:—*adj.* Refusing to conform, or take certain on the.
RED=rĕd, *a. and s.* Having the colour resembling blood, or whose varieties are scarlet, vermilion, crimson, &c.:—*s.* Red colour.
Red'-ly, 105: *ad.* With redness.
Red'-ness, *s.* Quality of being red.
Red'-dish, *a.* Inclining to red.
Red'-dish-ness, *s.* Tendency to redness.
Red'-dle, 101: *s.* Red chalk.
To Red'-den, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make red:—*see*. To grow red; to blush.
Red' The compounds are *Red'-berried*; *Red'-breast*, (*a* bird); *Red'-chalk*; *Red'-cat*, (*a* soldier); *Red'-gum*, (*a* disease of infants); *Red'-haired*; *Red'-hot*; *Red'-lead*; *Red'-pole*, (*a* bird); *To Red'-sear*, (*to* crack under the hammer while red-hot); *Red'-shank*, (*a* name of contempt used by our ancestors of Scotch highlanders); *Red'-start*, or *Red'-tail*, (*a* bird); *Red'-streak*, (*an* apple); *Red'-wing*, (*a* bird.) &c.
To REDACT=rĕ-dăkt', *v. a.* To force; to reduce into shape or form. [Disused.]
To REDARGUE=rĕ-dar'-gŭt, 189: *v. a.* To refute, to convict. [Disused.]
Red'-ar-gu'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Refutation. [Bacon.]
REDBREAST, *To REDDEN*, &c.—See under *Red*.
REDDENDUM=rĕd-dĕn'-dŭm, *s.* "To be returned," the clause in a lease which reserves the rent or return.
RED-DIT-ION, (-dĭsh'-ŭn, 89) *s.* Restitution; a rendering of the sense, an explanation.
Red'-di-tive, *a.* Returning an answer.
REDDLE, &c.—See under *Red*.
To REDE, *REDE*.—See *To Read*, &c., the obsolete senses.
To REDEEM=rĕ-dĕm', *v. a.* Literally, to purchase back; to relieve from servitude or captivity by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to recompense; to pay the penalty of.
Re-deem'-er, *s.* One who redeems; emphatically, Christ.
Re-deem'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of redemption.
Re-deem'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being redeemable.
REDEMPTION, 156, 89: *s.* Ransom, release; emphatically, the ransom of mankind by the death of Christ.
Re-demp'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Paid for ransom.
RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.
Re'-de-lib'-er-ate, *v. a.* To reconsider.
To Re'-de-lib'-er-ate, *v. a.* To deliver back.
Re'-de-lib'-er-y, *s.* Act of delivering back.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāh'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.
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REE

REF

To RE'-DE-MAND', 11: *v. a.* To demand back.
REDEMPTION, REDEMPTORY.—See under **To Redeem.**
To RE'-DE-SCEND', 59: *v. n.* To descend again.
To RE'-DI-GEST', 105: *v. a.* To digest again.
To REDINTEGRATE, &c.—See hereafter.
To RE'-DIS-BURSE', 151: *v. a.* To repay.
To RE'-DIS-POSE', 151: *v. a.* To adjust again.
RE'-DIS-SEIZ'-IN, 103: *s.* A disseisin made by him who was once before adjudged to have disseized the same man of his lands and tenements.
To RE'-DIS-TRIB'-UTE, v. a. To deal back again.
Re'-dis-tri-bu'-tion, 89: *s.* A new distribution.
To REDINTEGRATE=**re-din'-tè-gràt**, *v. a.* To restore, to make new.
Re-din'-te-grate, a. Made new, restored.
Re-din'-te-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* Renovation, restoration; the restoration of a mixed body to its former constitution.
REDOLENT=**red'-ò-lènt**, *a.* Sweet of scent.
Red'-o-lence, Red'-o-len-cy, s. Sweet scent.
To REDOUBLE, re-dùb'-bl, 120, 101: *v. a.* and *s.* To increase by doubling; to repeat in return or often:—*new.* To become twice as much.
REDOUBT, re-dowt', 157: *s.* Outwork. [Fortif.]
REDOUBTED, re-dowt'-èd, 157: *a.* Dreadful to foes, formidable. [Obs. or used in irony.]
Re-doubt'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Formidable.
To REDOUND=**re-down'**, *v. n.* To be sent back by reaction; to conduce or to proceed in the consequence.
To REDRESS=**re-drèss'**, *v. a.* To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.
Re-dress', s. Remedy, relief, amends.
Re-dress'-er, s. One who gives or brings redress.
Re-dres'-sive, 105: *a.* Succouring, affording redress.
REDSEAR, REDSHANK, &c.—See the compounds of **Red**.
To REDUCE=**re-dùc'**, *v. a.* Literally, to bring back, in which sense old authors sometimes use it; to bring to a former state; to bring into any state, but generally one of diminution, subordination, or order.
Re-du'-cer, 36: *s.* One that reduces.
Re-duce'-ment, s. Reduction. [Milton: prose.]
Re-du'-ci-ble, a. That may be reduced.
Re-du'-ci-ble-ness, s. Quality of being reducible.
To RE-DUC'T', v. a. To reduce. [Warde, 1561.]
Re-duct', s. A little place out of a larger building.
Re-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing; specially, the bringing of arithmetical expressions to one denomination. *Reductio ad absurdum* (Lat. "Reducing the thing to absurdity") is that sort of argument by which we carry a proposition on to consequences necessary but absurd, and so prove it erroneous.
Re-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power of reducing.
Re-duc'-tive-ly, ad. By reduction; by consequence.
REDUNDANT=**re-dün'-dànt**, *a.* (Etymologically allied to *Redound*.) Superabundant; exuberant; specially, with regard to words or images in style.
Re-dun'-dant-ly, ad. Superabundantly.
Re-dun'-dance, Re-dun'-dan-cy, s. Superabundance, superfluity, exuberance.
To REDUPLICATE, re-dù'-plè-càt, 105: *v. a.* To double; it also occurs as an adjective.
Re-du'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Double.
Re-du'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of doubling.
REE=**ré**, *s.* A small Portuguese coin.
To REE=**rè**, *v. a.* To riddle, to sift. [Mortimer.]
To RE-ECHO, re-èck'-ò, 161: *v. a.* and *n.* (See **Re**.) To echo back, to reverberate.
REECHY, rèstch'-èy, a. Reeky, smoky, dark. [Shaks.]

REED=**rèed**, *s.* The common name of many aquatic plants; a cane; a small pipe, as originally made of a reed; an arrow, as made of a reed, and headed.
Reed'-ed, a. Covered with reeds.
Reed'-en, 114: *a.* Consisting of reeds.
Reed'-y, 103: *a.* Abounding with reeds.
Reed'—The compounds are **Reed'-grass**, **Reed'-mace**, (plants), &c.
To RE-EDIFY, re-èd'-è-fy, *v. a.* To rebuild.
Re-ed'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rebuilding.
REEF=**rèef**, *s.* A certain portion of a sail, which, by eyelet holes, can be so drawn together as to reduce the surface of the sail.
To Reef, v. a. To take up a reef or reefs of, to reduce so that less surface may be exposed to the wind.
Reef'—The compounds are **Reef'-band**, **Reef'-line**, &c.
REEF=**rèef**, *s.* A chain of low rocks.
REEK=**rèck**, *s.* Smoke, steam, vapour: For any other meaning see **Rick**.
To Reek, v. n. To steam, to exhale, to smoke.
Reek'-y, a. Smoky; tanned; dark.
REEL=**rèel**, *s.* A turning frame on which yarn or thread is wound, particularly from off the spindle.
To Reel, v. a. and *n.* To wind on a reel:—*new.* To wind in dancing with constant circles.
REEL, s. A dance with much winding.
To REEL=**rèel**, *v. n.* To stagger.
RE.—See before **Re-absorb**.
To RE'-E-LECT', *v. a.* To elect again.
Re-e-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* A repeated election.
To RE'-EM-BARK', *v. a.* and *n.* To embark again.
To RE'-EM-BAT'-TLE, v. a. To arrange anew for battle.
To RE'-E-NACT', *v. a.* To enact anew.
To RE'-EN-FORCE'—See **To Re-in-force**.
To RE'-EN-JOY', *v. a.* To enjoy again.
To RE'-EN-TER, v. a. To enter anew.
Re-en'-trance, s. Act of entering again.
To RE'-EN-THRONE', *v. a.* To enthronize again.
Re-en-throne see **Rearmouse**.
To RE'-E-STAB'-LISH, v. a. To establish anew.
Re-e-stab'-lish-er, s. One that re-establishes.
Re-e-stab'-lish-ment, s. Restoration.
To RE'-E-STATE', *v. a.* To re-establish. [1682.]
To RE'-EX-AM'-INE, (ègz-àm'-in, 151, 105) *v. a.* To examine anew.
REEVE=**rèev**, *s.* A steward; a peace-officer.
To REEVE=**rèev**, *v. a.* To pass (a rope) through any hole, as of a block, &c. [See term.]
To REFECT=**re-fèct'**, *v. n.* To refresh. [Obs.]
Re-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Refreshing.
Re-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Refreshment or repast to recover from fatigue.
Re-fec'-tor-y, s. A room for refreshment; the eating room in monasteries.
Re-—This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation: see **Prin.** 86.
To REFEL=**re-fèl'**, *v. a.* To refute.
To REFER=**ré-fer'**, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To direct to another for information or for judgement; to betake to for decision; to reduce to; to reduce as to a class:—*new.* To appeal; to have or bear relation.
Re-ferred', 194: *part.* Directed to another.
Re-fer'-ter, 129, 36: *s.* One that refers.
Re-fer'-ri-ble, a. That may be referred to something.
Referable, which is to be met with, evidently violates the usual practice of deduction from the verb; and *referable*, which would be regular, is destitute of the old authority on which the orthography as above given rests.
Re-fer'-ment, s. Reference. [Abp. Laud.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* *mision*, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

REF'-ER-RE', 177: *s.* One to whom something is referred: *Ref'-er-en'-dary* is used by Bacon.

Ref'-er-ence, *s.* A referring of something to another; relation, respect; view towards; allusion to.

To REFERMENT=*ré-fer-mént'*, *v. a.* (See *Re-.*) To ferment anew.

To REFINE=*ré-fîne'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To purify, to clear from dross; to make elegant, to polish:—*new.* To improve in accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

Re-fi'-ner, 36: *s.* One that refines; specially, one that refines metals.

Re-fined', *part. a.* Pure; elegantly nice.

Re-fi'-ned-ly, *ad.* With excessive nicety.

Re-fi'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Purifying:—*s.* The art or business of a refiner of metals.

Re-fine'-ment, *s.* Act of refining, state of being refined; purity; high polish; affectation of nicety.

To REFIT=*ré-fit'*, *v. a.* To repair.

To REFLECT=*ré-flect'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw back, to cast back:—*new.* To throw back light; to bend back; to take that posture or state of mind which is imaged by the notion of bending it upon itself or its own acts; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure, with *on* or *upon*.

Re-lect'-or, 38: *s.* He or that which reflects; a considerer; a reflecting telescope.

Re-lect'-ent, *a.* Bending or flying back.

Re-lect'-ing, *part. a.* Given to reflection.

Re-lect'-ing-ly, *ad.* With reflection.

Re-lect'-ive, 105: *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; tending to reproach.

Re-lect'-ive-ly, *ad.* In a backward direction; with a tendency to censure or reproach.

Re-lect'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reflecting; that which is reflected; action of the mind on itself; attentive consideration; censure.

To RE-FLEX', 188: *v. a.* To reflect. [Shaks.]

Re-flex'-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being thrown back.

Re-flex'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being reflexible.

Re-flex'-ive, 105: *a.* Reflective.

Re-flex'-ive-ly, *ad.* Reflectively.

RE-FLEX, 83: *a.* and *s.* Directed backwards:—*s.* Reflection.

RE-—See before *Re-absorb*.

RE-FLOAT', *s.*—See lower, under *To Reflow*.

To RE-FLOUR'-ISH, (*-flûr'-ish*, 120) *v. n.* To flourish anew.

Re-flor-es'-cence, 59: *s.* A blossoming

To RE-FLOW', 8: *v. n.* To flow back, to ebb.

Re-fluat', *s.* Reflux, ebb. [Bacon.]

Ref'-lu-ent, 109: *a.* Running back.

Ref'-lu-ence, **Ref'-lu-en-cy**, *s.* A flowing back.

Re-flux, 188: *s.* Back flow of water.

To RE-FUC'-IL-LATE, 59: *v. a.* To strengthen by refreshment; hence, *Refuc'ûla'tion*: both words are pedantic.

To RE-FORMENT', *v. a.* To cherish or warm again.

To RE-FORM', 37: *v. a.* To form again: see the next.

To REFORM=*ré-fôr-m'*, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the literal sense above.) To change from worse to better:—*new.* To pass, by change, from worse to better.

Re-form', *s.* Reformation.

Re-form'-er, *s.* One who promotes reform.

Re-form'-ist, *s.* One who professes reform.

Ref'-or-ma'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of reforming; the change of religion effected by Luther and others.

Ref'-or-ma'-do, (Span.) *s.* A monk adhering to the reformation of his order; an officer retained in a regiment when his company is disbanded.

To Re-for'-ma-lize, *v. a.* To affect reform. [Low. 1614.]

REFOSSION, *ré-fôsh'-ûn*, 147: *s.* Act of digging up.

To REFOUND=*ré-fownd'*, *v. a.* To cast anew.

To REFRACT=*ré-frâct'*, *v. a.* To break, to oppose the direct course of—always, as an English word, applied to the rays of light.

Re-frac'-tive, *a.* Having the power of refraction.

Re-frac'-tion, 89: *s.* Change of determination in a body moved, applied to the variation of a ray of light from the right line it would have passed in, had not a denser medium turned it aside.

RE-FRAC'-TOR-Y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Opposing some impulse or direction, obstinate, perverse, contumacious:—*s.* A refractory person; it has also been used for Refractoriness.

Re-frac'-tor-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being refractory.

REF'-RA-GA-BLE, 101: *a.* Capable as an argument of having its force broken, refutable.

RE-FRAN'-GI-BLE, (*-frân'-gê-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-fran'-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Disposition, as of rays of light, to be refracted on passing into a different medium.

To REFRAIN=*ré-frâin'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold back, to restrain:—*new.* To forbear, to abstain.

Ref'-re-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of restraining.

REFRAIN=*ré-frâin'*, *s.* Burthen of a song; musical repetition. [Chaucer.]

RE-FRÊT', *s.* Refrain.

To REFRAKE=*ré-frâm'*, *v. a.* To frame again.

REFRANGIBILITY, &c.—See under *To Refract*.

To REFRESH=*ré-fresh'*, *v. a.* Literally, to make fresh or cool, to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, or pain, to take refreshment; to improve by *new* touches any thing impaired: *Refresh*, as a noun, is obsolete.

Re-fresh'-er, *s.* He or that which refreshes.

Re-fresh'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Reviving, cooling; invigorating:—*s.* Relief after fatigue or want.

Re-fresh'-ment, *s.* Act of refreshing; *new* life, animation; that which refreshes, as food, rest.

To RE-FRIG'-ER-ATE, 64: *v. a.* To cool.

Re-frig'-er-ant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Cooling, mitigating heat:—*s.* A cooling medicine.

Re-frig'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of cooling; state of being cooled.

Re-frig'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Cooling.

Re-frig'-er-a'-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Cooling:—*s.* Any thing that cools, as a part of a distilling vessel; a drink or medicine.

RE-FRI-GE'-RI-UM, [Lat.] 90: *s.* Cool refrigerant; refrigeration.

REFT.—See *To Reave*. [Obs. or Poet.]

REFT.—See *Rift*.

REFUGE=*réf-ûg'*, *s.* Shelter from danger or distress, protection; that which gives shelter; an expedient.

To Ref-uge, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To shelter, to protect:—*new.* [Finett, 1656.] To take refuge.

Ref'-u-gee', *s.* One who flies to a refuge.

REFULGENT=*ré-fûl'-gênt*, *a.* Bright, splendid.

Re-ful'-gent-ly, *ad.* With refulgence.

Re-ful'-gence, **Re-ful'-gen-cy**, *s.* Splendor.

To REFUND=*ré-fûnd'*, *v. a.* To repay, to restore money that had been given or taken.

To REFUSE, *ré-fûz'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To deny what is solicited or required, not to comply with; to reject:—*new.* To decline acceptance, not to comply.

Ref' See the noun lower.

Re-fu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who refuses.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâte'-wâg: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *jeu*, 55: & c, i, & c. *mute*, 171.

Re-fu'-sal, *s.* Act of refusing; denial; right of having or choosing before another, option.

Re-use, (rēf'-ūz, 83, 137) *a.* and *s.* Literally, refused, hence worthless, of no value:—*s.* That which is left when the rest is taken: in the sense of refusal, with the same pronunciation as the verb, it is obsolete.

To REFUTE=rē-fūt', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous, applied to persons or things.

Re-fu'-ter, 36: *s.* One who refutes.

Re-fu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be refuted.

Re-fu'-tal, 12: *s.* A refutation.

Ref-u'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of refuting.

To REGAIN=rē-gān', *v. a.* To gain anew.

REGAL=rē-gāl', *a.* Royal, kingly: it seems to have been used substantively as a name for the organ.

Re'-gal-ly, *ad.* In a regal manner.

Re-gal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Royalty; kingly ensign.

Re-gal'-i-e, 103: *sing.* } *s.* That which pertains to

Re-gal'-i-a, 90: *pl.* } a king; implying in the sing. some royal prerogative; in the plural, the ensigns of royalty, [Latin.]

To REGALE=rē-gāl', *v. a.* and *n.* To refresh, to entertain:—*n.* To feast, to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale', 82: *s.* An entertainment, a treat.

Re-gale'-ment, *s.* A regale, an entertainment.

To REGARD=rē-g'ard', 77: *v. a.* To look towards; to observe; to attend to with respect and estimation, to value, to esteem; to have relation to.

Re-gard', *s.* Look directed to another; attention as to a matter of importance; respect, esteem; note, eminence; account; relation, reference; matter demanding note; in Shakespeare it may be found improperly for an object of sight.

Re-gard'-er, *s.* One that regards; specially, an officer of the forests, whose duty was to see to them.

Re-gard'-a-ble, *a.* Observable. [Brown.]

Re-gard'-ant, *a.* Looking to, watching; hence, a villain *regardant* to the manor was one who had charge to do all base services within the same; and a beast *regardant* in heraldry is one that has his head turned to look behind him as on the watch.

Re-gard'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, taking note of.

Re-gard'-ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively; respectfully.

Re-gard'-less, *a.* Heedless, inattentive.

Re-gard'-less-ly, *ad.* Without heed.

Re-gard'-less-ness, *s.* Heedlessness; inattention.

REGATTA=rē-gāt'-tā, [Ital.] *s.* Sort of boat race.

REGENCY.—See under *Regent*.

To REGENERATE=rē-gén'-ēr-āt, *v. a.* To produce anew; to renew as to the affections.

Re-gen'-er-ate, *a.* Reproduced, born anew.

Re-gen'-er-ate-ness, *s.* State of being regenerate.

Re-gen'-er-a'-tor-y, *a.* Renewing.

Re-gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Reproduction either actually or figuratively.

REGENT=rē-gént, *a.* and *s.* Ruling; exercising vicarious authority:—*s.* A ruler; one ruling for another; one of a certain standing who taught in our universities.

Re'-gent-ess, *s.* A female regent.

Re'-gent-ship, *s.* Power of governing; regency.

Re'-gen-cy, *s.* Rule; vicarious government; district governed; a collective body holding the government.

Reg'-i-ble, (rēd'-gē-bl, 105, 101) *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE.—See lower in the class.

REG'-I-MEN, (rēd'-gē-mén, 92) *s.* Rule prescribed or followed; hence, in medicine, a rule of diet; that which is ruled or governed; hence, in grammar, that which is the object or comes under the government of another part of speech.

REG'-I-MENT, *s.* In old authors, government, policy, mode of rule; also, rule, authority; at present it sig-

nifies a large body of soldiers consisting of many companies, but all under one colonel.

Reg'-i-men'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a regiment, military:—as a substantive, it is used only in the plural to signify the military dress of a regiment.

REG'-I-CIDE, *s.* Murderer of his king; the crime of murdering his king.

Re'-g-ion, (rē-j'un, 90) *s.* Literally, a district governed, but this limited meaning has merged in a general one,—tract of land, country; tract of space; place.

Re'-gi-us, 90: *a.* Royal, appointed by the king.

REG'-NANT, *a.* Reigning; prevalent.

REGISTER=rēd'-gis-ter, *s.* (Milton in his prose works uses *Regest'*.) An account of any thing regularly kept: it is sometimes used for a *Registrar*; in other senses, in which it is allied to the previous class of words, it signifies something that regulates or adjusts; as the plate of iron in a stove that regulates the heat; a sliding board in an organ by which the vents are opened or shut; a part of a mould, by which accuracy in casting is secured; a regulation of the forms in printing, by which the lines of pages which are back to back are adjusted.

To Reg'-is-ter, *v. a.* To record; to enrol.

Reg'-is-trar, 34: *s.* One whose office is to write and keep a register: *Reg'-is-trar-y* is less used.

Reg'-is-try, *s.* Act of registering; place where the register is kept; series of facts recorded.

Reg'-is-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of registering.

REGIUS, REGNANT.—See under *Regent*.

REGLEMENT, rēg'-gl-mént, *s.* (Compare the previous classes.) Regulation. [Bacon.]

Reg'-let, *s.* A lodge of wood used in printing.

RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.

To RE-GORGE, *v. a.* To throw up or back as from fullness; in another sense, in which the prefix is merely intensive, to gorge eagerly.

To RE-GRADE, *v. a.* To step back; to retire. [Hales.]

To RE-GRAFT, 11: *v. a.* To graft again.

To RE-GRANT, 11: *v. a.* To grant back.

To RE-GRATE, *v. a.* To grate or offend much; in the prefix being merely intensive: see also the next.

To REGRATE=rē-grāt', *v. a.* To buy [provisions] and sell them again in the same market or within four miles of it, by which the price is enhanced; originally, to buy in order to sell for gain, generally.

Re-gra'-tor, 38: *s.* One that regrates.

To REGREET=rē-grēt', *v. a.* To re-salute.

Re-greet', *s.* A return of salutation. [Shaks.]

REGRESS=rē-grēss, *s.* Passage; power of returning.

Re-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Passing back.

Re-gres'-sion, (-grēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A returning.

REGRET=rē-grēt', *s.* Vexation at something past; grief, sorrow; less properly, dislike.

To Re-gret', *v. a.* To grieve at, to lament; less properly and now obsolete, to be uneasy at.

Re-gret'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of regret.

Re-gret'-ful-ly, *ad.* With regret.

REGUERDON=rē-gu'er'-dōn, 77: *s.* Reward.

To Re-guer'-don, *v. a.* To reward. [Both words obs.]

REGULAR=rēg'-ū-lar, 34: *a.* and *s.* Conformable to rule; governed by strict regulations, methodical, orderly; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or established according to established forms or discipline:—*s.* In a monastery, one who has taken the vows; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

Reg'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* With regularity.

Reg'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: *s.* Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

To REG'-U-LATE, *v. a.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct; to put in good order.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Reg'-u-la'-tor, *s.* He or that which regulates.

Reg'-u-la'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of regulating; rule.

REGULUS=rég'-û-lûs, *s.* The finer or purer part of a metallic substance which settles from the rest in melting.

To REGURGITATE, rê-gur'-gê-tât, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw or pour back :—*n.* To be thrown back.

Re-gur'-gi-ta'-tion, *s.* Act of regurgitating.

To REHABILITATE, rê-hâ-bîl'-ê-tât, *v. a.* To restore to former rank, privilege, or right.

Re-hâ-bîl'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* Act of reinstating.

To REHEAR=rê-hêar'=rê-hêr', 103, 43 : *v. a.* To hear again; hence, the law term, a *Rehearing*.

To RE-HEARSE, (-herce, 131, 153) *v. a.* To practise with the principle in view of frequent hearings, to test or try by previous repetition; to repeat or recite generally; to relate, to tell.

Re-hear'-ser, *s.* One who recites.

Re-hear'-sal, *s.* Recital; preparatory repetition.

REIGLE, râv'-gl, 101 : *a.* A hollow cut to *guide* anything. [Carew.]

To REIGN, râin, 100, 157 : *v. n.* To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain dominion: in Par. Lost, iv. 112, it seems to be used actively as the Latin *rego*: Sherwood alludes to *Reigner*, as having been in use for *Ruler*.

Reign, *s.* Royal authority; time of a king's government; kingdom; power, influence.

RE.—See before Re absorb.

To RE-IM-BOD'-y, *v. n.* To embody again.

To RE-IM-BURSE'', *v. a.* To repay.

Re-im-bur'-ser, *s.* One who repays an expense.

Re-im-burse'-ment, *s.* Repayment.

To RE-IM-PLANT'', *v. a.* To plant again.

To RE-IM-POR-TUNK'', *v. a.* To entreat again.

To RE-IM-PREG'-NATE, *v. a.* To impregnate anew.

To RE-IM-PRESS'', *v. a.* To impress again.

Re-im-pres'-sion, (-prêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* New impression; a reprint of a work.

To Re-im-print'', *v. a.* To reprint.

To RE-IN-GRAT'-TI-ATE, (-grâ-shê-ât, 90) *v. a.* To ingratiate again.

To RE-IN-HAB'-IT, *v. a.* To inhabit again.

To RE-IN-SERT'', *v. a.* To insert again.

To RE-IN-SPIRE'', *v. a.* To inspire anew.

To RE-IN-STAL'', (-stâwl, 112) *v. a.* To seat again.

To RE-IN-STATE'', *v. a.* To replace in possession.

To RE-IN-SURE'', (-sh'ûr, 149) *v. a.* To insure a second time by other underwriters.

To RE-IN-TE-GRATE, *v. a.*—See To Redintegrate.

To RE-IN-TER'-RO-GATE, *v. a.* To question anew.

To RE-IN-THRON'', *v. a.* To place again on the throne.

To RE-in-'thro'-nize, *v. a.* To reinthron.

To RE-IN-VEST'', *v. a.* To invest anew.

To RE-IN-VIG'-O-RATE, *v. a.* To re-animate.

REIN, râin, 100 : *s.* The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; instrument of curbing or restraining; government: To give the reins, to allow to go uncurbed, to give licence.

To Rein, *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.

Rein'-less, *a.* Without rein; unchecked.

REINDEER.—See Raindeer.

REINS, râinz, 100, 143 : *s. pl.* The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

RE-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the reins.

Re-nal'-form, *a.* Having the form of the kidneys.

REIS-EFFENDI, rêiz'-êf-fên'-dêy, 151, 105 : *s.* Title of a Turkish minister of state.

REIT=rêct, 103 : *s.* Sedge. [Richardson, 1655.]

To REITERATE=rê-îr'-êr-ât, *v. a.* To repeat again and again.

Re-îr'-er-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Repetition.

To REJECT=rê-jêct', *v. a.* To throw away; to cast off; to forsake; to refuse.

Re-ject'-er, *s.* One who rejects, a refuser.

Re-ject'-a-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be rejected.

Re-jec'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of rejecting.

Re-jec-ta''-ne-ous, 90, 120 : *a.* Rejected. [Barrow.]

Re-jec-ti-ti''-ious, (-tish'-ûs, 147) *a.* That may be rejected or refused.

To REJOICE=rê-joice', 29 : *v. n.* and *a.* To be glad, to joy, to exult:—*act.* To make joyful, to gladden.

Re-joî'-cer, 36 : *s.* One that rejoices.

Re-joî'-cing, *s.* Expression of joy.

Re-joî'-cing-ly, *ad.* With rejoicing.

To REJOIN=rê-join', 29 : *v. a.* and *n.* To join again, to meet again:—*n.* To answer to a reply.

Re-join'-der, *s.* An answer to a reply: To *Rejoinder* may be met with, but is disused.

To RE-JOINT', *v. a.* To re-unite the joints.

REJOLT=rê-jôult', 116 : *s.* Shock. [South.]

To REJOURN.—See To Adjourn.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE-JUDGE', *v. a.* To recall to a new trial.

RE-JU'-VEN-ES'-CENCE, 109, 59 : *s.* State of being young again.

To RE-KIN'-DLE, 101 : *v. a.* To set on fire again.

To RE-LAND', *v. a.* and *n.* To land again.

To RELAPSE=rê-lâps', 189 : *v. n.* To slip back; to fall back into vice or error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

Re-lapse', *s.* A sliding back; regression; return to any state; in old authors, a relapsor.

Re-lap'-ser, 36 : *s.* One who relapses.

To RELATE=rê-lât', *v. a.* and *n.* To bring back,—the Latin literal sense, [Spenser:] to tell, to recite; to ally by kindred:—*n.* (See lower.)

Re-la'-ter, *s.* One that relates, a narrator.

Re-la'-tion, *s.* Recital of facts, narration: see also under the neuter verb.

To RE-LATE', *v. n.* To have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

Re-la'-ting, *a.* Having relation or reference.

Re-la'-tion, 89 : *s.* Connection between one thing and another as a subject of the understanding, respect, reference, regard; specially, the connection of one person with another or with others, as to their respective positions and duties in society; kindred, alliance by blood or marriage; kinsman, kinswoman.

Re-la'-tion-al, *a.* Having relation or kindred.

Re-la'-tion-ship, *s.* State of being related.

REL-A-TIVE, rê-lâktiv, 92, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Having relation, respecting; consider ed not absolutely, but as belonging to or respecting something else; in Shakespeare it sometimes signifies close in connection:—*s.* Something considered only as regards something else; relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Rel'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* As respects something else, not absolutely; with relation to each other, and to other things.

Rel'-a-tive-ness, *s.* State of having relation.

To RELAX, rê-lâktiv, 189 : *v. a.* and *n.* To slacken, to loosen; to make less severe; to remit; to unbend:—*n.* To be mild; to be remiss: it may be found as a substantive for *Relaxation*.

Re-lax'-ing, *a.* Tending to relax or weaken.

Re-lax'-a-ble, *a.* That may be remitted.

Re-lax'-a-tive, *a.* and *s.* Relaxing:—*s.* That which has power to relax.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wâw; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lâw; gôod; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55 : a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Rel-as-a"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission.

RELAY=*rè-lây*, *s.* Originally, hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to relieve those that were weary; at present, horses on the road to relieve others on a journey: the verb *To Relay* has only the general meaning, to lay again.

To RELEASE=*rè-lècc'*, 152: *v. a.* To set free from; to let go; in an old sense, to slacken.

Re-lease', *s.* A settling free; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance of a debt legally signed; legal method of conveying land.

Re-leas'-er, 36: *s.* One who releases.

Re-lease'-ment, *s.* Act of releasing.

Rè'-LES-SOR', *s.* He who executes a release; **Rè'-LES-SER'**, the person to whom it is executed: *Prin.* 177.

To RELEGATE=*rèl'-lè-gâté*, *v. a.* To banish.

Rel'-e-ga"-tion, 89: *s.* Exile.

To RELENT=*rè-lènt'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To soften, to grow less hard; to melt; to soften in temper, to grow tender.—*act.* To slacken, to remit; [Obs.] to soften; to dissolve: in old authors it is found for *relented*, (*adj.*) and *remission*, (*subs.*)

Re-lent'-ing, *s.* Act of relenting.

Re-lent'-less, *a.* Unpitiful, unmoved to mercy.

RELESSOR, RELESSEE.—See under *To Release*.

RELEVANT=*rèl'-lè-vânt*, 92: *a.* Raising, relieving; more commonly, pertinent, applicable.

Rel'-e-van-cy, *s.* State of being relevant; in Scotch law, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

REL'-e-va"-tion, 89: *s.* A lifting up. [Disused.]

RELiance.—See under *To Rely*.

RELIC=*rèl'-lick*, *s.* That which remains or is left after the loss or decay of the rest, often applied to the body under the notion of its being deserted by the soul,—it is generally used in the plural; that which is kept in memory of another: Doune forms an adverb, *Relicly*, (in manner of relics,) from this word.

Rel'-i-quar-y, (-kwâr-êy, 189) *s.* A casket in which relics are kept.

REL-ict, *s.* A woman left.—a widow.

RELIEF.—See under *To Relieve*.

RELIER.—See under *To Rely*.

To RELIEVE, *rè-lèvv'*, 103, 189: *v. a.* Literally, to raise or lift up, (*S-e Relevant*, &c.): to raise or lift pain or sorrow from, to ease; to succour; to raise or remove from a post of duty; to support, to assist; to lessen the pressure of; to lift up in its effect on the eye by the juxtaposition of some contrast.

Re-liev'-er, *s.* One that relieves.

Re-liev'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of relief.

Re-lief', *s.* Alleviation of calamity; that which frees from pain or sorrow; the raising or replacing of a sentinel: see also after the next word.

RE-l'-e'-vo, (-lè'-vô, 103) *s.* The raising or prominence of a figure in sculpture or painting: see *Bass-relief*.

Re-lief', *s.* Relievo: see also above.

To RELIGHT, *rè-lit'*, 115: *v. a.* To rekindle.

RELIGION, *rè-lid'-j'ün*, 90: *s.* A course of life led in conformity to the belief of a superintending power, and of laws divinely established; (Compare *Moral*, &c.): specifically, "To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world;" also a system of faith and worship as distinguished from other systems; religious rites, (Religions,) an application to be found in Milton.

Relig'-ion-ar-y, *a.* Relating to religion. [Disused.]

Relig'-ion-ist, *s.* One who deals much in religious terms, discourse, and doctrine, yet receives little credit

for the depth, comprehensiveness, or charity of his religion.

Relig'-ious, 120: *a.* and *s.* Disposed to the duties of religion,—pious; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict, as bound by vows:—*s.* One bound by monastic vows.

Relig'-ious-ly, *ad.* Piously; according to 'ics; exactly; reverently.

Relig'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, *rè-ling'-kwish*, 158, 189: *v. a.* To withdraw from; to forbear; to give up.

Re-lin'-quish-er, *s.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin'-quish-ment, *s.* Act of forsaking.

RELICUARY.—See under *Relic*.

RELISH=*rèl'-ish*, *s.* Taste; taste with delight; small quantity just perceptible; power of perceiving excellence, with *of* or *for*: a *relish* *of* is actual taste, — a *relish for* is disposition to taste; delight given by any thing; cast, manner.

To Rel'-ish, *v. a.* and *n.* To give an agreeable taste to, to like the taste of; to be gratified by the use of:—*seu.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

Rel'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Having a relish.

To RELIVE, *rè-liv'*, 104: *v. n.* To live again: Spenser uses it actively for *To Revive* or call to life.

To RELOVE, *re-luv'*, 107: *v. a.* To love in return. [Boyle.]

RELUCENT=*rè-l'w'-cènt*, 109: *a.* Shining.

To RELUCT=*rè-luck't*, *v. n.* To strive or struggle against. [Walton.]

Re-luc'-tant, *a.* Striving against, unwilling.

Re-luc'-tant-ly, *ad.* Unwillingly.

Re-luc'-tance, **Re-luc'-tan-cy**, *s.* Repugnance, unwillingness, opposition of mind.

To Re-luc'-tate, *v. a.* To resist, to struggle against.

Rel'-uc-ta"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Repugnance.

To RELUME, *rè-l'w'm'*, 109: *v. a.* To rekindle.

To Re-lu'-mine, 105: *v. a.* To light anew, to relume.

To RELY=*rè-l'y'*, 81: *v. n.* To lean with confidence, with *upon* or *on*; to rest, to depend.

Re-li'-er, 36: *s.* One who relies.

Re-li'-ance, *s.* Trust, dependence, confidence.

To REMAIN=*rè-mân'*, *v. n.* To continue, to endure, to be left in a particular state; hence, to be left out of a greater number; to be left after any event: it often appears active by the ellipsis of *to* or *unto*.

Re-main', *s.* Relic, that which is left, particularly the body at death, which sense is generally expressed by the plural; in old authors, abode.

Re-main'-der, *s.* and *a.* Any thing left, relic; an estate limited in lards, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate: by a reversion, after the appointed time, the estate returns to the donor or his heirs, whereas, by remainder, it goes to some third person:—*adj.* Remaining, relictus, left.

Rem'-a-nent, *s.* and *a.* That which remains, *rem-ans'*, (which is the same, contracted:)—*adj.* [Bp. Taylor.] Remaining.

To REMAKE=*rè-mâk'*, *v. a.* (Verb. irr.: See *To Make*.) To make anew.

To REMAND=*rè-mând'*, 11: *v. a.* To send or call back.

REMARK=*rè-mark'*, 33: *s.* Observation; note; notice expressed.

To Re-mark', *v. a.* To observe, to note; to express in words: anciently, to distinguish or mark.

Re-mark'-er, *s.* One who remarks, an observer.

Re-mark'-a-ble, *a.* Observable, worthy of note.

Re-mark'-a-bly, *ad.* Observably, strikingly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, i. e. *mission*, 165; *vîzh-ün*, i. e. *vision*, 165; *thîn*, 166; *thên*, 166.

Re-mark'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being remarkable.
REMEDIAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
REMEDY, rēm'-dē-y, 105: *s.* That which procures recovery from disease or other evil; that which counteracts evil, with *to*, *against*, or *for*, the last being most usual; reparation.
To Rem'-e-dy, *v. a.* To cure; to repair.
 Rem'-e-di-less, *a.* Without remedy.
 Rem'-e-di-less-ness, *s.* Incurableness.
 Re-mē'-di-al, 90: *a.* Affording remedy.
 Re-me'-di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy.
 Re-me'-di-ate, *a.* Remedial. [Shaks.]
REMEMBER=rē-mēm'-ber, *v. a.* To bear in mind, to recollect; to put in mind, to mention, to preserve from oblivion.
 Re-mem'-ber-er, *s.* One that remembers.
REMEMBRANCE, *s.* Retention in memory; recollection, reminiscence; anciently, honourable memory; power of remembering; transmission of a fact; account preserved; memorial; notice of something absent; admonition, memorandum.
REMEMBRANCE, 36: *s.* One that reminds; a recorder in the Exchequer.
To Re-mem'-o-rate, *v. a.* To remember. [Bryskett, 1606.]
 Re-mem'-o-ra'-tion, *s.* Remembrance. [Bp. Hall.]
REMERCY, rē-mer'-cē-y, *v. a.* To thank. [Spens.]
TO REMIGRATE=rēm'-ē-grāt, *v. n.* To remove back again.
 Rem'-i-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* Removal back again.
TO REMIND, rē-mīn'-d, 115: *v. n.* To put in mind, to lead to consideration.
 Re-mīn'-d-er, *s.* One who reminds.
REMINDING, rē-mīn'-d-er, *s.* Recollection, recovery of thoughts; Rem'-i-nis'-cency is the same.
 Rem'-i-nis-cen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 114) *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.
TO REMISE, rē-mīz'-, *v. a.* To give or grant back; to release a claim. [Law.]
RE-MISS, &c.—See lower in the class.
To Re-mīt'-, *v. a.* and *n.* To relax; to forgive; to resign; to refer; to put again into custody; to send [money] to a distant place; in a disused sense, to restore:—*adv.* To slacken; to abate; to grow by intervals less violent without being intermittent.
 Re-mīt'-ter, *s.* One that remits; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right of possession to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.
RE-MITMENT, *s.* Act of remitting to custody.
 Re-mīt'-tal, 12: *s.* A remitting; a surrender.
RE-MITTANCE, *s.* Act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distance.
 Re-mīt'-tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing.
 Re-miss', *a.* Relaxed or slackened, not intense; slow, dilatory; slothful, not careful.
 Re-miss'-ly, *ad.* Slackly; carelessly, slowly.
 Re-miss'-ness, *s.* Slackness; negligence.
 Re-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Remitting, forgiving.
 Re-mis'-sible, 101: *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.
RE-MISSION, (-mīsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Relaxation, abatement, cessation of intensity; release; forgiveness; act of sending back, (this is the literal sense;) abatement of a disorder, but with quick return.
REMANENT=rēm'-nānt, *s.* and *a.* (See Remanent under *To Remain*.) That which remains, residue.—*adj.* Remaining.
To REMODEL=rē-mōd'-ēl, *v. a.* To model anew: *part.* Re-mōd'-elled: Prin. 194.
REMOLTEN, rē-mōl'-tn, 116, 114: *a.* Melted again. [Bacon.]

TO REMONSTRATE=rē-mōn'-strāt, *v. n.* To show strong reasons against something; to make a strong representation: it may be found as an active verb, but very rarely.
 Re-mon'-stra-tor, 2: *s.* One that remonstrates.
 Rem'-on-strā'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Remonstrance.
 Re-mon'-strant, *a.* and *s.* Expostulatory.—*s.* One who joins in a remonstrance.
 Re-mon'-strance, *s.* Show, discovery, [Shaks.] in present use, strong representation.
REMORA=rēm'-ō-rā, 92: *s.* A let or obstacle; a sea-worm that sticks to ships and retards them.
To Rem'-o-rate, *v. a.* To hinder. [Little used.]
TO REMORD=rē-mord', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to gnaw; to rebuke:—*adv.* To be gnawed by remorse. [Obs.]
 Re-mor'-den-cy, *s.* Compunction. [Obs.]
 Re-mors'-, *s.* The pain of guilt; in a sense now obsolete, tenderness, pity.
 Re-mors'-ed, 114: *a.* Feeling remorse. [Disused.]
 Re-mors'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of remorse; tender, compassionate; anciently, pitiable.
 Re-mors'-less, *a.* Unpitiful, cruel.
 Re-mors'-less-ly, *ad.* Without remorse.
 Re-mors'-less-ness, *s.* Savageness, cruelty.
REMOTE=rē-mōt', *a.* Distant in place, time, or connection; alien, not agreeing; abstracted.
 Re-mote'-ly, *ad.* Not nearly, at a distance.
 Re-mote'-ness, *s.* State of being remote.
 Re-mo'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of removing; state of being removed.
REMOVABLE, &c.—See lower in the class.
To RE-MOV'-, (-mōv, 107, 169) *v. a.* and *n.* To set or place away from, to put away; to place at a distance:—*adv.* To change place; to go from one place to another.
 Re-move', *s.* Change of place; susceptibility of removal; state of being removed; act of moving; a step; small distance; act of putting a horse's shoe on different feet; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.
 Re-moved', 114: *part. a.* Remote.
 Re-mo'-ved-ness, *s.* Remoteness.
 Re-mo'-ver, *s.* One that removes.
 Re-mo'-val, *s.* Act of removing; dismission from a post; state of being removed.
 Re-mo'-va-ble, *a.* That may be removed.
TO REMOUNT=rē-mōunt', *v. a.* To mount again.
TO REMUNERATE=rē-mū'-nēr-āt, *v. a.* To reward, to repay, to requite, to recompense.
 Re-mu'-ner-a-tive, 105: *a.* Exercised in giving rewards.
 Re-mu'-ner-a'-tor-y, *a.* Affording recompense.
 Re-mu'-ner-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Reward, requital.
 Re-mu'-ner-a-ble, *a.* Rewardable.
 Re-mu'-ner-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Capability of being rewarded.
TO REMURMUR=rē-mur'-mur, 39: *v. a.* and *n.* To utter back in murmurs:—*adv.* To echo a low hoarse sound.
RENAL.—See under Reins.
RENARD=rēn'-ard, *s.* Name of a fox.
RENASCENT=rē-nās'-sēnt, *a.* Produced again, rising again into being.
 Re-nas'-cen-cy, *s.* State of being nascent.
 Re-nas'-ci-ble, *a.* Possible to be produced again.
TO RENAVIGATE, rē-nāv'-ē-gāt, *v. a.* To navigate again.
RENCOUNTER=rēn'-cown-ter, *s.* Clash, collision; personal opposition; casual engagement; sudden combat: old authors use *To Rencounter*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'ōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

REN

To REND=rënd, } v. a. To tear, to separate vio-
 I RENT=rënt, } lently, to lacerate.
 RENT=rënt,

Ren'-der, 36: s. One that rends.

RENT, s. A laceration, a break.

To RENDÉR=rën'-der, v. a. To return, to restore, often with back; to give on demand; to invest with qualities; to represent; to translate; to afford; to surrender:—Shakspere uses it as a neuter verb, signifying to show.

Ren'-der, s. Su render; recital; payment.

Ren'-der-er, 36: s. One who renders

Ren'-der-a-ble, a. That may be rendered.

REN'-DÉ-BLE, 103, 101: a. That may be yielded; that may be translated.

Ren-dí'-tion, (-dísh'-ün, 147) s. Act of yielding possession; translation.

RENDEZVOUS, rën'-dég'-voo, 170: s. Assembly; meeting appointed; place of meeting appointed.

To Ren-déz-vous', 81: v. n. and a. To meet at a place appointed:—act. To bring together to a place appointed.

To RENEGE=rë-négé', v. a. and n. To disown, to renounce:—new. [Shaks.] To deny.

Ren'-e-gadé, Ren'-e-ga'-do, s. One who apostatizes from the faith; one who deserts to the enemy; a vagabond.

To RENEW=rë-nū', 110: v. a. To renovate; to begin again; to transform to new life.

Re-new'-er, s. One who renews.

Re-new'-ed-ness, s. State of being made new.

Re-new'-al, s. Act of renewing, renovation.

Re-new'-a-ble, a. That may be renewed.

RENIFORM.—See under Reins.

RENITENT=rë-ní'-tënt, a. Resisting pressure, or the effect of it.

Re-ní'-tence, Re-ní'-ten-cy, s. The resistance of a body to pressure; moral resistance, reluctance.

RENNET.—See Runnet.

RENNET=rën'-nét, s. A kind of apple.

To RENOUNCE=rë-nounce', 31: v. a. To disown, to abnegate; to quit on oath: Dryden uses *To renounce* to, which is a mere Gallicism: at cards, *to renounce* is not to follow the suit led though the player has one of the suits in his hand; hence a *Renounce*.

Re-noun'-cer, s. One who renounces.

Re-nounce'-ment, s. Renunciation.

RE-NUN'-CI-A'-TION, 150, 89: s. Act of renouncing.

To RENOVATE=rën'-ô-váté, 92: v. a. To renew, to restore to the first state.

Ren'-o-va'-tor, 38: s. He or that which renovates.

Ren'-o-va'-tion, 89: s. Act of renewing, renewal.

RENOWN=rë-nown', 31: s. Fame, celebrity.

To Re-nown', v. a. To make famous. [Pope.]

Re-nowned', 114: a. Famous, celebrated.

Re-nowned'-ly, ad. With celebrity.

Re-nown'-less, a. Inglorious.

RENT.—See To Rend: in old authors, *To Rent* is often found for *To Rend*: it is also met with for *To Rent*.

RENT=rënt, s. Revenue, annual payment; that which is paid for any thing held of another.

To Rent, v. a. and n. To hold by paying rent; to let to a tenant:—new. To be leased.

Rent'-er, s. One who rents.

Ren'-tage, s. Money paid by way of rent.

Ren'-tal, s. A schedule or account of rents; an aggregate of rents.

Ren'-ta-ble, 101: a. That may be rented.

Rent'-roll, (-rók, 116) s. Schedule of rents.

REP

To RENTER=rënt'-er, v. a. To fine-draw.

RENUNCIATION.—See under To Renounce.

To RENVERSE=rën-verse', v. a. To reverse [a shield.] Hence *Reverse'*, (adj.) and *Reversement*, (s.)

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE'-OB-TAIN', v. a. To obtain again.

To RE'-OR-DAIN', v. a. To ordain anew.

Re-or'-di-na'-tion, 89: s. A re-ordinating.

To Re-or'-gan-ize, v. a. To organize anew.

Re-or'-gan-i-za'-tion, 89: s. A re-organizing.

To RE-PAC'-IFY, 59: v. a. To pacify anew.

RE-PAID'.—See To Repay.

To REPAIR=rë-päré', v. a. Literally, to prepare anew; to restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend by an equivalent; to fill up anew; Spenser uses it in a Latin sense for *To Recover*: See the neuter verb, which is a different word, in the next class.

Re-pair', s. Reparation; supply of loss.

Re-pair'-er, s. A mender, restorer.

Re-pair'-a-ble, a. Repairable. [Obs.]

Re-par'-ative, 92, 105: a. and s. Amending defect:—s. That which amends or repairs.

REP'-A-RA-BLE, 101: a. That may be repaired.

Rep'-a-ra-ble, ad. So as to be repairable.

Rep'-a-ra'-tion, 89: s. Act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for injury, amends.

REPAIR=rë-päré', s. In old French, house or abode; hence, haunt, resort; act of betaking one's self.

To Re-pair', v. n. To go to, to betake one's self.

REPANDOUS, rë-pän'-dūs, 120: a. Bent upwards. [Brown.]

REPARTEE=rëp'-ar-tée', s. Originally, an answering thrust in fencing; hence, a smart reply.

To Rep'-ar-tee', v. n. To make smart replies.

To REPASS=rë-päss', v. a. and n. To pass again.

REPAST=rë-past', 11: s. A meal; food.

To Re-past', v. a. To feed. [Shaks.]

Re-pas'-ture, 147: s. Entertainment. [Shaks.]

To REPAY=rë-pāy', v. a. To pay back in return; to requite either good or ill; to reimburse.

Re-pay'-a-ble, a. That is to be repaid.

Re-pay'-ment, s. Act of repaying; thing repaid.

To REPEAL=rë-péel', v. a. To recall. [Obs. as respects persons.] To recall, abrogate, or revoke.

Re-peal', s. Recall from exile. [Obs.:] abrogation.

Re-peal'-er, s. One who repeals, or desires repeal.

To REPEAT=rë-péet', v. a. To do or perform again, to iterate; to recite, to rehearse.

Re-peat', s. A repetition,—a note in music directing a repetition.

Re-peat'-ed-ly, ad. Over and over again.

Re-peat'-er, s. He or that which repeats; a watch that strikes the hours by pressing a spring.

REP'-E-TÍ'-ON, 92, 89: s. Iteration; recital; act of reciting or rehearsing.

Rep-e-tí'-ion-al, a. Containing repetition: Rep'-e-tí'-ion-ar-y is the same.

REPEDATION, rëp'-é-dā'-shün, s. Return. [Obs.]

To REPEL=rë-pél', v. a. and n. To drive back:—new. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

Repel'-ler, s. One that repels.

Re-pel'-lent, a. and s. Having power to repel:—s. A medical application of repelling power.

See for other relations, Repulse, &c.

To REPENT=rë-pënt', v. n. and a. To feel pain or sorrow on account of something one has done or left undone; applied to the Supreme, it is figurative, and means to will a change in the course of his providence:—act. To remember with sorrow.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: ãhn, 166: thën, 166.

Re-pent'-er, *s.* One who repents.
 Re-pent'-ing, *s.* Act of repentance.
 Re-pent'-ing-ly, *ad.* With repentance.
 Re-pen'-tant, *a.* and *s.* Sorrowful for past deeds or omissions:—*s.* A repentant person.
 Re-pen'-tance, *s.* State of repenting, penitence.
 To REPEOPLE, *rè-pè-pl*, 103, 101: *v. a.* To stock anew with people: hence, a *Repeopling*.
 To REPERCUSS=*rè-per-cüss*', *v. a.* To beat back, to drive back.
 Re-per-cus'-sive, 105: *a.* Driving back; less properly, driven back; repellent.
 Re-per-cus'-sion, (*-kush'-ün*, 147) *s.* Act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.
 REPERTORY, *rèp'-er-tör-éy*, *s.* A place where things may be easily found,—a treasury, a magazine.
 Rep'-er-ti'-ious, (*-tish'-üs*, 147) *a.* Found.
 REPETITION, &c.—See under To Repsat.
 To REPINE=*rè-pinc'*, *v. n.* To fret or vex one's self, to be discontented, with at or against; to envy.
 Re-pi'-ner, *s.* One that repines or murmurs.
 Re-pi'-ning, *s.* Act of complaining.
 Re-pi'-ning-ly, *ad.* With complaint or murmuring.
 To REPLACE=*rè-pläc'*, *v. a.* To put again in a former place; also, to put into a new place; also, to remove and put another in the place.
 Re-plä'-cing, *s.* Act of replacing; act of removing one person or thing and supplying the place by another.
 To REPLAIT=*rè-pläit'*, *v. a.* To fold one part often over another.
 To REPLANT=*rè-plänt'*, *v. a.* To plant anew.
 Re-plan-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of replanting.
 To REPLEAD=*rè-plèd'*, *v. n.* To plead again.
 Re-plead'-er, *s.* Second pleading. [Law.]
 To REPLENISH=*rè-plén'-ish*, *v. a.* To stock, to fill; Shakespeare uses it for To make complete: Bacon as a neuter verb, signifying to recover former fullness.
 RE-PLÈTE', *a.* Full, completely filled.
 Re-plè'-tive, 105: *a.* Replenishing, filling.
 Re-plè'-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to be filled.
 Re-plè'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being over full.
 To REPLEVY, *rè-plèv'-éy*, *v. a.* To take back by a specific writ things distrained, upon giving security to try the right in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the person replevying, to return the things to the distrainer: To *Replevin* means the same.
 Re-plev'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be replevied: *Repleviable* means the same.
 Re-plev'-in, *s.* The act of replevying; the writ by which a distress is replevied.
 To REPLY, *rè-plý'*, *v. n.* To answer; to make a return to an answer.
 Re-plý', 82: *s.* An answer; a rejoinder.
 Re-plý'-er, *s.* One who replies.
 REP-IL-CA'-TION, 92, 89: *s.* Reply, answer; in old authors, a rebound, a repercussion.
 To REPOLISH=*rè-pöl'-ish*, *v. a.* To polish again.
 To REPORT, *rè-po'urt*, 130, 47: *v. a.* To bear or bring back, as an answer or an account of something; to give an account of; to noise by popular rumour; to repute; in unusual, but literal senses, to rebound, to refer.
 Re-port', *s.* Rumour; repute; account; return; specially, an account of a law case; also, a sound, a loud noise, repercussion.
 Re-port'-er, *s.* One that reports; specially, one that reports the proceedings of courts or of public bodies.
 Re-port'-ing-ly, *ad.* By common fame. [Shaks.]
 To REPOSE, *rè-pöz'*, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To

lodge, to lay up; to lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust, with on or in:—*nes.* To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence, with on.

Re-po're', *s.* Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest; in a picture, that kind of harmony when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring.

Re-po'-sed-ness, *s.* State of being at rest.

Re-po'-sal, (*-zäl*) *s.* Act of reposing.

Re-po'-sance, *s.* Reliance. [J. Hall, 1646.]

To RE-POS-IT, (*-pöz'-it*) *v. a.* To lay as in a place of safety.

Re-po'-i-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* A place where any thing is safely laid up.

Re-po'-sit'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of laying up in safety; act of replacing.

To REPOSSESS, *rè-pöz-zèss'*, 151: *v. a.* To possess again.

Re-pos-ess'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* Act of repossessing; thing repossessed.

To REPREHEND=*rèp'-rè-hènd'*, *v. a.* To reprove; to blame; to detect of fallacy; to charge with as a fault, followed by *of*.

Rep'-re-hend'-er, *s.* Blamer, censurer.

Rep'-re-hen'-si-ble, *a.* Blamable, censurable.

Rep'-re-hen'-si-ble-ly, *ad.* Blamably.

Rep'-re-hen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.

Rep'-re-hen'-sive, 105: *a.* Given in reproof.

Rep'-re-hen'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* Reproof, blame.

To REPRESENT, *rèp'-rè-zènt'*, 151: *v. a.* To exhibit as if the thing were present; to describe; to show dramatically; to show by modest argument or narration; to fill the place of another, or stand for him vicariously.

Rep'-re-sent'-er, *s.* One who represents.

Rep'-re-sent'-ment, *s.* Image or idea proposed.

Rep'-re-sen'-tant, *s.* A representative. [Obs.]

Rep'-re-sen'-tance, *s.* Representation. [Dunne.]

Rep'-re-sen'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another:—*s.* One representing another or others; that which shows something.

Rep'-re-sen-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Likeness; act of representing another; respectful declaration; exhibition.

To REPRESS=*rè-prèss'*, *v. a.* To crush, to put down, to subdue: as a noun it is without authority.

Re-pres'-ser, *s.* One who represses.

Re-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to repress.

Re-pres'-sion, (*-prèsh'-ün*, 147) *s.* Act of repressing.

To REPRIEVE, *rè-prèv'*, 103: *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death, to respite.

Re-prieve', *s.* A delay or remission of capital punishment: *Re-prieve-al* is disused.

To REPRIMAND, *rèp'-rè-mänd*, *v. a.* To chide, to reprehend, to reprove.

Rep'-ri-mand, *s.* Reproof, reprehension.

To REPRINT=*rè-print'*, *v. a.* To print again.

Re'-print, 83: *s.* A re-impression. [Modern.]

To REPRISE, *rè-priz'*, 151: *v. a.* To take again, [Spenser:] to recompense, [Grant.]

Re-prise', *s.* A retaking by way of retaliating. [Dryden:] an annual deduction or duty paid out of a manor or lands; in this sense generally used in the plural.

RE-PRIS-AL, (*-zäl*) *s.* Something seized or done by way of retaliation of wrong or injury, particularly by a nation against another.

To REPROACH=*rè-pròatch'*, *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

Re-proach', *s.* Censure, injury, shame.

Re-proach'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Worthy of reproach.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gät'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pà'-pà': lāw: gōd: j'w, i, e, jew, 55: a, t, i, &c. mule, 171.

REP

Re-proach'-fai, 117: *a.* Opprobrious, scurrilous; shameful, infamous, vile.
Re-proach'-fai-ly, *ad.* Opprobriously; shamefully.
REPROBATE=rēp'-rō-bāte, 92: *a.* and *s.* Lost to virtue, lost to grace; abandoned:—*s.* A wretch abandoned to wickedness.
To Rep'-rō-bāte, *v. a.* To disallow, to reject; to abandon to his sentence without hope of pardon; to abandon to eternal damnation.
Rep'-rō-bā-ter, *s.* One who reprobates.
Rep'-rō-bāte-ness, *s.* State of being reprobate.
Rep'-rō-bā-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reprobating; condemnatory sentence; act of abandoning or being abandoned to eternal damnation, the contrary of Election.
Rep'-rō-bā-tion-er, *s.* One who hastily applies reprobation to others.
To REPRODUCE=rē-prō-dūc', *v. a.* To produce again or anew.
Re'-pro-du'-cer, *s.* One who reproduces.
Re'-pro-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reproducing; thing reproduced.
REPROOF.—See in the ensuing class.
To REPROVE, rē-prōv', 107, 189: *v. a.* (Compare To Reprobate.) To blame, to censure; to charge with a fault; to refute: *To reprove of*, to blame for.
Re'-pro-ver, *s.* A reprehender.
Re'-pro'-va-ble, *a.* Culpable, blamable.
RE-PROOF, *s.* Blame to the face, reprehension; in Scripture it often means censure, slander.
To REPRUNE, rē-prōv', 109: *v. a.* (See Re.) To prune a second time.
REPTILE, rēp'-tīl, 105: *a.* and *s.* Creeping, moving on the belly or with many small feet; grovelling, mean:—*s.* A repile creature; a mean grovelling wretch.
REPUBLIC=rē-pūb'-līk, *s.* Commonwealth; state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people; less frequently, common interest, the public: *Republic of letters*, the whole body of people who apply to study and learning.
Re'-pub'-li-can, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic:—*s.* One who favours or prefers a republican government.
Re'-pub'-li-can-ism, 158: *s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.
To REPUBLISH, rē-pūb'-lish, *v. a.* To publish anew.
Re'-pub'-li-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Re-impression of a printed work; in law, an arowed renewal.
To REPUDIATE, rē-pū'-dē-āte, 90: *v. a.* To cast away; especially, to divorce.
Re'-pu'-di-a-ble, *a.* That may be rejected.
Re'-pu'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Rejection; divorce.
To REPUGN, rē-pūnē', 157, 139: *v. a.* and *n.* To oppose, to make resistance:—*see*. To withstand. [Spenser. Shaks.]
RE-PUG-NANT, (*g* sounded) *a.* Contrary, opposite; disobedient, not yielding: it is followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.
Re'-pug-nant-ly, *ad.* With repugnance.
Re'-pug-nance, *Re'-pug-nan-cy, *s.* Contrariety; reluctance, resistance; struggle against; aversion.
To REPULULATE=rē-pūl'-ū-lāte, 69: *v. n.* To bud again. [Howell.]
REPULSE=rē-pūlc', 153: *s.* (Compare To Repel, &c.) The state or condition of being checked or driven back; refusal, denial.
To Repulse, *v. a.* To beat back, to drive off.
Re'-pul'-set, *s.* One who beats back.
Re'-pul'-sive, 105: *a.* Driving off; having power or tendency to drive off; cold, forbidding.
Re'-pul'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being repulsive.*

RES

Re-pul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act or power of driving or keeping off.
Re'-pul'-sory, *a.* Repulsive.
To REPURCHASE=rē-pur'-chāce, 152: *v. a.* (See Re.) To buy again.
To REPUTE=rē-pūte', *v. a.* To think, to hold.
Re'-pute', 82: *s.* Character; established opinion.
Re'-pu'-ted-ly, *ad.* In common estimation.
Re'-pute/-less, *a.* Disreputable. [Shaks.]
REP'-U-TA-BLE, 92: *a.* Having good repute; not infamous.
Rep'-u-ta-bly, *ad.* Without discredit.
Rep'-u-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Character, good or bad; distinctively, good character.
REQUEST, &c.—See under To Require.
To REQUICKEN, rē-kwic'-kn, 188, 114: *v. a.* (See Re.) To re-animate.
REQUIEM, rēc'-kwē-ēm, 188: *s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest; rest.
Re'-qui'-u-tor-y, *s.* A sepulchre.
To REQUIRE, rē-kwīr', 45: *v. a.* To demand, to ask as of right; to need; to request.
Re'-qui'-ter, 36: *s.* One who requires.
Re'-quire'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be required.
Re'-q-uī-sīte, (rēc'-kwē-zit, 188, 105) *n.* and *s.* Required, necessary, needful:—*s.* Any thing necessary.
Re'-q-uī-sīte-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.
Re'-q-uī-sīte-ness, *s.* State of being requisite.
Re'-q-uī-sī-tion, (-zīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Demand.
Re'-q-uī-sī-tive, 105: *a.* Indicating demand.
Re'-q-uī-sī-tor-y, *a.* Sought for, demanded.
Re'-q-ues't, *s.* Petition, entreaty; state of being desired or wanted,—demand.
To Re'-quest', *v. a.* To ask, to solicit.
Re'-quest'-er, 36: *s.* One who requests.
To REQUIRE, rē-kwīr', 188: *v. a.* To retaliate good or ill, to repay, to recompense.
Re'-qui'-ter, 36: *s.* He who requites.
Re'-qui'-tal, *s.* Retaliation, return.
REREMOUSE.—See Rearmouse.
To RESAIL=rē-sāil', *v. n.* To sail back.
RESALE=rē-sāl', *s.* (See Re.) A second sale.
To RESALUTE, rē-sal'-lūt', 109: *v. a.* To greet anew.
To RESCIND=rē-cīnd', *v. a.* Literally, to cut off; to abrogate, to revoke.
RE'-scīd'-sion-y, (-cīz'-zōt-ēy, 151) *a.* Having power to cut off, or abrogate.
Re'-scīd'-sion, (-cīsh'-ūn, 149) *s.* A cutting off; abrogation.
RESCOUS.—See Rescue, (*subs.*)
To RESCRIBE=rē-scrib', *v. a.* To write over again, (see Re-) specially, to write [an imperial answer] back.
RE'-scrip't, 83: *s.* Answer of an emperor when consulted, which answer had the force of an edict.
Re'-scrip'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* By rescript.
Re'-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of answering back.
To RESCUE=rēsc'-cū, 189: *v. a.* To get back; hence, to set free from violence, confinement, or danger; to take by an illegal rescue.
Res'-cue, *s.* Deliverance from violence, confinement, or danger: in law, a forcible retaking of goods or of persons detained by legal authority, also called a *Rescous*, (rēsc'-cūs, 130.)
Res'-cu-er, *s.* He who rescues: sometimes a law term written *Res*'-cus-sor.
RESEARCH=rē-serch', 131: *s.* Inquiry.
To Re'-search', *v. a.* To seek and examine.
Re'-search'-er, *s.* One who makes research.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

RES

- To RESEAT**=*rě-sēat'*, *v. a.* To seat again.
- RESECTION**=*rě-sěck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A cutting.
- To RESEIZE**=*rě-cěz'*, 103: *v. a.* To seize again; to seize again what has been disarmed: Spenser uses it to signify to reinstate, in a place wrongly quoted *To resign*.
- Re-sei'-zer**, *s.* One that resezizes.
- Re-sei'-zure**, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Repeated seizure.
- To RESELL**=*rě-sěll'*, *v. a.* To sell again.
- To RESEMBLE**, *rě-zěm'-bl*, *v. a.* To compare, to represent as like something else, [the less usual sense:] to have likeness to, to be like.
- Re-sem'-bla-ble**, *a.* That may be compared. [Obs.]
- Re-sem'-blance**, *s.* Likeness; something resembling.
- To RESEND**=*rě-sěnd'*, *v. a.* To send back. [Shaks.]
- To RESENT**=*rě-zěnt'*, 151: *v. a.* Literally, to have a deep sense of, and hence it formerly signified to take well or ill; at present it means, exclusively, to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.
- Re-vent'-er**, *s.* One who resents.
- Re-vent'-ing-ly**, *ad.* With continued anger.
- Re-vent'-ful**, 117: *a.* Full of resentment.
- Re-vent'-ive**, 105: *a.* Quick to take ill.
- Re-vent'-ment**, *s.* Strong sense of good [obs.] or ill; deep sense of injury, anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.
- To RESERVE**, *rě-zerv'*, 151, 189: *v. a.* To keep in store, to save to other purpose; to retain.
- Re-serve**, 82: *s.* Store kept untouched or undisturbed; something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind or intention; exception; the habit of keeping back or restraining the mind or affections through modesty or prudence; hence, modesty, caution in personal behaviour.
- Re-served**, 114: *a.* Modest, not loosely free; also, sullen, not open, not frank.
- Re-ser'-ved-ly**, *ad.* With reserve; coldly.
- Re-ser'-ved-ness**, *s.* Reserve; want of openness.
- Re-ser'-v'er**, *s.* One who reserves.
- Re-ser'-va-tive**, 105: *a.* Reserving. [Cotgrave.]
- Re-ser'-va-tor-y**, *s.* Place for things reserved.
- Re-ser'-va'-tion**, 92, 89: *s.* Reserve; concealment of something in mind; something kept back; state of being kept in reserve.
- Re-serv'-oir**, (-wāw'r, 132) *s.* Place for keeping something in store, generally water.
- To RESETTLE**, *rě-sět'-tl*, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Re.*) To settle again.
- Re-set'-tle-ment**, *s.* Act or state of settling again.
- RESIANT**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
- To RESIDE**=*rě-zid'*, *v. a.* To settle as in a seat; to have abode, to live, to dwell; to settle or fall to the bottom, to subside.
- Re-si'-der**, *s.* One residing in a particular place.
- Re-si'-dent**, (*rěz'-ē-děnt*, 81, 92) *a.* and *s.* Dwelling, having abode; fixed.—*s.* One who resides in a place; specially, an officer residing in a distant place with the dignity of ambassador.
- Re-si'-dence**, *Re-si'-den-cy*, *s.* Act of dwelling; place of abode; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
- Re-si'-den'-tiar-y**, (-sh'ār-ty, 147) *a.* and *s.* Having residence:—*s.* One who keeps a certain residence.
- RESI'-ANT**, *a.* Resident. [Spenser. B. Jon.]
- Re-si'-ance**, *s.* Residence, abode; dwelling.
- RESI'-DUE**, (*rěz'-ē-dū*) *s.* Remaining part.
- Re-sid'-u-al**, *a.* Relating to the residue.
- Re-sid'-u-ar-y**, *a.* Residual, chiefly used as a term of law: a residuary legatee is one that has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.
- Re-sid'-u-um**, [Lat.] *s.* That which remains when

RES

- the rest is drawn off, or when the experiment is complete: the parent word of the three preceding.
- To RESIGN**, *rě-zin'*, 151, 115, 157: *v. a.* (In the literal sense, To sign again, the *s* keeps its sound.) To give up, to yield up; to give up in confidence, with *ap* emphatical; to submit.
- Re-sign'**, *s.* Resignation. [B. and Fl.]
- Re-sign'-er**, *s.* One who resigns.
- Re-signed**, (-zined) *a.* Calmly submissive.
- Re-sign'-ed-ly**, *ad.* With resignation.
- Re-sign'-ment**, *s.* Act of resigning.
- RES'-IG-NA'-TION**, (*rěz'-yg-nā'-shūn*, 92, 89) *s.* Act of resigning or giving up; submission; acquiescence.
- To RESILE**=*rě-zil'*, 151: *v. n.* To start back, to fly from a purpose. [Ellis, 1662.]
- Re-sil'-ent**, 90: *a.* Starting or springing back.
- Re-sil'-ience**, **Re-sil'-i-en-cy**, *s.* Act of leaping back or rebounding.
- Re-si'-li-ō-ū**, (-lish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Act of springing back, resilience.
- RESIN**=*rěz'-lu*, 151: *s.* An inflammable substance, hard when cool, viscid when heated, exuding from certain trees.
- Res'-i-nous**, 120: *a.* Containing resin; consisting of resin; arising from resin: *Resinous* electricity is that kind which a tube of resin exhibits by friction on a rubber of wool, and formerly named *negative* electricity, from its supposed deficiency: it is opposed to *vitreous* electricity.
- Res'-i-nous-ly**, *ad.* By means of resin.
- Res'-i-nous-ness**, *s.* Quality of being resinous.
- RES'-I-NI'-ER-OUS**, 87, 120: *a.* Yielding resin.
- RES'-IN-I-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of resin.
- RES'-I-NO-E-LEC'-TRIC**, *a.* Exhibiting what was formerly called negative electricity.
- RESIPISCENCE**, *rěss'-ē-pis'-sěncē*, *s.* Wisdom after the fact, repentance.
- To RESIST**, *rě-zist'*, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to stand against; to strive against, to oppose:—*n.* To make opposition.
- Re-sist'-er**, 36: *s.* One that resists.
- Re-sist'-ant**, *s.* He or that which resists.
- Re-sist'-ance**, *s.* Act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
- Re-sist'-i-ble**, *a.* That may be resisted.
- Re-sist'-i-bil'-i-ty**, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being resistible; also, quality of resisting.
- Re-sist'-ive**, 105: *a.* Having power to resist.
- Re-sist'-less**, *a.* That cannot be resisted, irresistible; also, that cannot resist, helpless.
- Re-sist'-less-ly**, *ad.* Irresistibly.
- RESOLUTE**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
- To RESOLVE**, *rě-zolv'*, 151, 159: *v. a.* and *n.* Primarily, to loosen the parts of, to reduce into component parts; hence, to clear; and hence, to clear of doubt, and fix in unity of purpose; (see the latter sense lower in the class); to inform; to analyze, to reduce; to melt, to disperse; to lay at ease:—*n.* To melt, to be dissolved: see other senses lower.
- Re-sol'-ver**, 36: *s.* That which helps to separate and clear: see also lower.
- Re-sol'-vent**, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution.
- Re-sol'-va-ble**, *a.* Capable of solution; admitting separation of parts; that may be referred or reduced.
- RES'-O-LU-ble**, (*rěz'-ō-l'oo-bl*, 109, 101) *a.* Resolvable: it is the same word, *s* and *v* being originally the same.
- RES'-O-LU-tive**, 105: *a.* Having power to dissolve or relax.
- RES'-O-LU'-tion**, 89: *s.* Act of separating something into constituent parts, analysis; dissolution; act of clearing difficulties: see also lower.
- To RE-SOLV'**, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the primary sense above.) To clear of doubt; to fix in a determination;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

RES

to fix in constancy, to confirm:—*new*. To be settled in opinion, [Locke.] to determine within one's self.

Re-solve', *s.* Fixed determination.

Re-solved', 114: *a.* Determined.

Re-solv'-ed-ly, *ad.* With firmness of purpose.

Re-solv'-ed-ness, *s.* Constancy, firmness.

Re-solv'-er, *s.* One that determines on something.

Re-solv'-ing, *s.* A determining.

Res'-o-lute, (rêz'-ô'-lüt, 109) *a.* Determined, constant, firm.

Res'-o-lute-ly, *ad.* Determinately.

Res'-o-lute-ness, *s.* Quality of being resolute.

Res'-o-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Fixed determination, settled thought; constancy, firmness; determination of a cause in a court; declaration passed by a public body or assembly: hence *Resolutioner* may be met with, to signify one who has joined in a declaration with others.

RESONANT, &c.—See under *To Resound*.

To RESORB=rê-sorb', *v. a.* To swallow up.

Re-sorb'-ent, *a.* Swallowing up.

To RESORT, rê-zort', *v. n.* To have recourse, to go, to repair: in law, to fall back.

Re-sort', *s.* Frequency, assembly, meeting.

Re-sort'-er, *s.* One that frequents or visits.

To RESOUND, rê-sound', 151, 31: *v. a.* and *v.* (In the more literal sense, To sound again, the sheeps its sound.) To echo; to celebrate; to sound so as to be heard far:—*new*. To be echoed back; to be much and loudly mentioned.

Re-sound', *s.* Return of sound, echo.

RES'-O-NANT, (rêz'-ô'-nânt) *a.* Resounding.

Res'-o-nance, **Res'-o-nan-cy**, *s.* A resounding.

RESOURCE, rê-sô'-urs, 134: *s.* Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort.

Re-source'-less, *a.* Wanting resource.

To RESOW, rê-sôw', 7: *v. a.* To sow again.

Re-sown', *part.* Sown anew.

To RESPEAK=rê-spêk', *v. a.* (*lrr.*: see *To Speak*.) To answer. [Shaks.]

To RESPECT=rê-spêkt', *v. a.* To regard, to have regard to; to look toward, (a literal sense, seldom occurring); to have relation to; also, to consider with a degree of reverence.

Re-spect', 82: *s.* Regard; goodwill; reverence; relation; partial regard; manner of treating others; estimation; motive.

Re-spect'-er, *s.* One that has partial regard.

Re-spect'-a-ble, *a.* Meriting respect.

Re-spect'-a-bly, *ad.* So as to merit respect.

Re-spect'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Respectability.

Re-spect'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of being respectable.

Re-spect'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of outward civility.

Re-spect'-ful-ly, *ad.* With respect.

Re-spect'-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being respectful.

Re-spect'-ive, 105: *a.* Particular, not collective or all together, but several; relative, not absolute; in disused senses, worthy of reverence; attentive to consequences.

Re-spect'-ive-ly, *ad.* Particularly, as each belongs to each, as regards each; relatively; in old senses, partially; with great reverence.

Re-spect'-less, *a.* Having no respect or reverence.

Re-spect'-less-ness, *s.* State of being respectless.

To RESPERSE=rê-sperc', *v. a.* To sprinkle.

Re-sper'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* A sprinkling.

To RESPIRE=rê-spîr', 45: *v. n.* and *a.* To breathe, to inhale; to catch breath; to take breath, hence, to rest:—*act*. To breathe out, to send out in exhalations.

RES

Re-spi'-ra-ble, *a.* That can respire; that can be respired.

Re-spi'-ra-tor-y, *a.* Having power to respire.

Res'-pi-ra'-tion, 92, 105, 89: *s.* Act of breathing; relief from toil; interval.

Res'-pîra, (rêz'-pîr, 105) *s.* Delay as for breathing, pause, interval; particularly, the suspension of a capital punishment.

To Res'-pite, *v. a.* To relieve by a pause, to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENT=rê-splên'-dênt, *a.* Bright, shining, having a beautiful lustre.

Re-splen'-dent-ly, *ad.* Splendidly.

Re-splen'-dence, **Re-splen'-den-cy**, *s.* Lustre, brightness, splendor.

To RESPOND=rê-spônd', *v. n.* To answer; more commonly, to correspond, to suit.

Re-spond', *s.* That which corresponds in sentiment, —applied as the name of an anthem interrupting for a time some other service.

Re-sponse', *s.* An answer; often an oracular answer; reply to an objection in a formal disputation; answer of the congregation in alternate worship with the priest.

Re-spon'-dent, *s.* An answerer in a suit; he who answers the opponent in a set disputation; he who has to refute objections.

Re-spon'-sal, *a.* and *s.* Answerable:—*s.* One responsible; response. [Obs.]

Re-spon'-si-ble, *a.* Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

Re-spon'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Responsibility.

Re-spon'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

Re-spon'-sion, 90: *s.* An answering. [Disused.]

Re-spon'-sive, 105: *a.* Answering.

Re-spon'-sor-y, *a.* and *s.* Containing an answer:—*s.* A response. [Unusual.]

REST=rêst, *s. sing.* and *pl.* That which remains:—*pl.* Those which remain, the others.

To Rest, *v. n.* To be left, to remain.

Rest'-ant, *a.* Remaining, as footstalks. [Botany.]

REST=rêst, *s.* Cessation of motion or of labour; quiet; stillness; sleep, repose; death; interval during which sound is suspended; place of repose; that on which something is made steady, a support: *To set up one's rest*, to fix one's great hope.

To Rest, *v. n.* and *a.* To cease from motion or labour, to repose; to sleep; to die; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to be satisfied; to lean, to recline for support or quiet, said also of things:—*act*. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

Rest'-ful, *a.* Quiet, full of rest.

Rest'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a state of quiet.

Rest'-less, *a.* Unquiet, without peace; not still, in continual motion; unconstant, unsettled; wanting rest, yet unable to sleep.

Rest'-less-ly, *ad.* Without rest, unquietly.

Rest'-less-ness, *s.* State of being restless.

Rest Among the compounds are *Rest-harrow*, (a herb;)

Resting-place, (a place to stop at as on a journey.) &c.

Rest'-ive, *a.* Originally, being at rest, [Brown:] at present, unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, obstinate, stubborn; it is otherwise written *Restive* and *Resty*.

Rest'-if-ness, *s.* Obstinate reluctance.

To RESTAGNATE=rê-stäg'-nâta, *v. n.* To stagnate: [Wiseman.] The relations, *Restag'nant* (*adj.*) and *Restag'nation* (*subs.*) are also superseded by *Stagnant*, &c.

RESTAURATION, rê-stâw-râ'-shün, 89: *s.* Restoration; which has superseded it.

To RESTEM=rê-stêm', *v. a.* To force back against the current.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shün, 166: thên, 166.

RESTFUL, &c., **RESTIFF**, &c.—See under **To Rest**.

To RESTINGUISH, *rè-sting'-gwish*, 158, 145: *v. a.* To extinguish. [Field, 1716.]

Re-stinc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of extinguishing.

To RESTITUTE, *rès'-tè-tùt*, *v. a.* To recover to a former state; to restore.

Res'-ti-tu'-tor, 38: *s.* He who restitutes.

Res'-ti-tu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of restoring; indemnification; act of recovering.

RESTIVE, &c.—See **Restiff**, &c., under **To Rest**; and **Restless**, &c., see also under **To Rest**.

RESTORABLE, &c.—See in the next class.

To RESTORE=*rè-stòrè*, 47: *v. a.* To give back; to bring back; to retrieve; to renew; to cure; to recover [passages in books] from corruption.

Re-store, *s.* Restoration. [Disused.]

Re-sto'-rer, *s.* One that restores.

Re-sto'-ra-ble, *a.* That may be restored.

Re-sto'-ral, *s.* Restitution. [Barrow.]

Re-sto'-ra-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That has power to restore or recruit strength:—*s.* A restorative medicine.

Res'-to-ra'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of replacing in a former state, formerly Restoration; recovery.

To RESTRAIN=*rè-strân*, *v. a.* To hold back; to repress; to abridge; to confine.

Re-strain'-er, *s.* One that restrains.

Re-strain'-ed-ly, *ad.* With restraint.

Re-strain'-a-ble, *a.* That may be restrained.

Re-strain', *s.* Act of restraining; state of being restrained; that which restrains.

To RE-strict', *v. a.* To limit, to confine.

Re-strict'-ive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of restraining; expressing limitation; stypic.

Re-strict'-ive-ly, *ad.* With restriction.

Re-strict'-tion, 89: *s.* Restraint, limitation.

To RE-string', *v. a.* To bind, to confine.

Re-strin'-gent, *a.* Stypic:—*s.* An astringent drug.

Re-strin'-gen-cy, *s.* Power of contracting.

To RESTRIVE=*rè-strivè*, *v. n.* To strive again.

RESTY.—See **Restiff** under **To Rest**.

RESURRECTION, *rè-sùb-jèck'-shùn*, 89: *s.* (See **Re-**.) A second subjection. [Bp. Hall.]

To RESUBLIME=*rè-sùb-limè*, *v. a.* (See **Re-**.) To sublime again. [Newton.]

To RESULT=*rè-zult'*, *v. n.* Literally, to leap back, to rebound; to come as by force or necessity from premises; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Re-sult', *s.* Resilience, [Bacon:] consequence; effect produced by concurrent causes: Swift improperly uses it for resolve, decision.

Re-sult'-ance, *s.* Act of resulting. [Donne.]

To RESUME=*rè-zùmè*, 151: *v. a.* To take part: to begin again after interruption.

Re-sum'-a-ble, *a.* That may be taken back.

Re-sump'-tive, 156, 105: *a.* Taking back.

Re-sump'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of resuming.

To RESUMMON=*rè-sùm-môn*, *v. a.* (See **Re-**.) To summon or call again; to recal.

RESUPINATE, *rè-sù'-pè-nàt*, 105: *a.* Reversed, turned upside down. [Botany.]

Re-sù'-pi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, *rèz'-ùr-rèck'-shùn*, 151, 129, 89: *s.* A rising again; return from the grave.

To RESURVEY=*rèr'-sur-vây*, 100: *v. a.* To survey over again.

To RESUSCITATE, *rè-sùs'-sè-tàt*, 59, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To stir up anew, to revive:—*n.* To revive.

Re-sùs'-ci-tà-tive, 105: *a.* Raising to life.

Re-sùs'-ci-tà'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.

To RETAIL=*rè-tàil'*, *v. a.* To sell in small quantities, or at second hand; to sell in broken parts, or at second hand.

Re-tail'-er, 36: *s.* One who deals by retail.

Re-TAIL, 83: *s.* Sale by small quantities.

To RETAIN=*rè-tân*, *v. a.* and *n.* To keep; to keep in pay: in old authors, to withhold:—*n.* To belong to, to depend on: Donne uses it for to remain.

Re-tain'-er, *s.* One who retains; one who is retained; an adherent, a hanger on; a servant not menial nor familiar; anciently, the act of keeping dependants; a fee to secure counsel for a trial.

To RETAKE=*rè-tàkè*, *v. a.* (*Irr.*: see **To Take**.) To take again, to recapture.

To RETALIATE, *rè-tàl'-è-tàt*, *v. a.* and *n.* To return by giving like for like; to repay, to requite either with good or evil:—*n.* To return like for like.

Re-tal'-i-a-tor-y, 146: *a.* Returning like for like.

Re-tal'-i-a-tion, 89: *s.* Return of like for like.

To RETARD=*rè-tard'*, 33: *v. a.* and *n.* To delay, to hinder in swiftness; to put off:—*n.* [Oba.] To stay back.

Re-tard'-er, *s.* One that retards.

Re-tard'-ment, *s.* Act of delaying.

Re-tar-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Hindrance; delay.

To RETCH, *rèch*, 167: *v. n.* (It is allied by etymology to **Reach**, and is pronounced like it.) To make an effort to vomit.

RETCHELLESS=*rèch'-lèss*, *a.* Reckless. [Disused.]

RETECTION, *rè-rèck'-shùn*, 89: *s.* Act of discovering to view. [Boyle.]

To RETELL=*rè-tèl'*, *v. a.* To tell again: the *pret.* and *part.* are **Retold**.

RETENTIVE, *rè-tèl'-tive*, 105: *a.* Having power of retention or memory: Bp. Hall uses it substantively for **Restraint**.

Re-ten'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of retention.

Re-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of retaining; power of retaining or keeping; memory.

RETICENCE, *rèt'-è-cèncè*, 92, 105: *s.* Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, *rèt'-è-cl*, 92, 101: *s.* A small net.

Ret'-i-form, *a.* Having the form of a net.

Re-tic'-u-la-ted, *a.* Made of net-work.

Re-tic'-u-lar, *a.* Formed as a small net.

Ret'-i-cule, *s.* A reticle; a small bag.

RET'-I-NA, 105: *s.* One of the coats or tunics of the eye, assimilated to net-work.

RETINITE, *rèt'-è-nìtè*, *s.* Pitchstone.

RETINUE, *rèt'-è-nù*, 81, 105, 189: *s.* (Compare **To Retain**.) A number attending on a principal person, a train.

To RETIRE=*rè-tirè*, *v. n.* and *a.* To withdraw: to retreat; to go from a public state; to go off from company:—*act.* [Shaks.] To draw away from.

Re-tirè, *s.* Retreat, recession. [Milton.]

Re-tirèd', *part. a.* Secret, private; withdrawn.

Re-tirèd'-ly, *ad.* In solitude, in privacy.

Re-tirèd'-ness, *s.* Solitude, privacy.

Re-tirè'-ment, *s.* Act of withdrawing; state of being withdrawn; private abode or way of life.

RET'-I-NADE, (*-ràd*, 97) *s.* A retrenchment. [Fortif.]

RETOLD, *rè-tòuld'*, 116.—See **To Retell**.

To RETORT=*rè-tòrt'*, *v. a.* To throw back; to return, as an argument, censure, or incivility; to bend or curve back: it is sometimes used as a neuter verb.

Re-tòrt', *s.* A censure or incivility returned; also, that which is bent or turned, applied as the name of a glass with a bent neck used in distillation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gàtè-wáy*: *cháp'-máu*: *pá-pá'*: *láu*: *gòd*: *j'òu*, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *i*, &c., *unde*, 171.
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RET

Re-tort'-er, *s.* One that retorts.
Re-tort'-ing, *s.* Act of casting back.
Re-tor'-tion, 89: *s.* A retorting. [1678.]
To RETOSS=*rě-lōss'*, *v. a.* To toss back.
To RETRACE=*rě-trāc'*, *v. a.* To trace back.
To RETRACT=*rě-trāckt'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To take back, to resume; more commonly, to recal, to recant:—*new.* To unsay, to withdraw concession: **To Retract'-ale** may be met with, yet rarely.
Re-trac'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be drawn back.
Re-trac'-tile, 105: *a.* Capable of being drawn back.
Re-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Withdrawing:—*s.* That which withdraws or takes from.
Re-trac'-tion, *s.* A retraction. [South.]
Re'-trac-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Recantation; change of opinion declared.
RE-TRACT', (*rě-trākt'*) *s.* Retreat. [Bacon.]
Re-trait', *s.* Retreat; a drawing, a touch as of a painter's pencil. [Spencer.]
RE-TRACT'-IT, 188: *s.* The withdrawing of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action; literally, "He has retreated."
RE-TREAT', *s.* Act of retiring; place of privacy; retirement; act of retiring from before superior force.
To Re-treat', *v. n.* To withdraw; to move back to a place; to go to a private abode,—to take shelter; to retire from a superior enemy.
Re-treat'-ed, *a.* Retired, apart. [Milton.]
To RETRENCH=*rě-trěntch'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut off, to pare away; to lessen, to confine:—*new.* To live with less magnificence or expense: it seems once to have also signified *to intrinch*: see the participle lower.
Re-trench'-ing, *s.* A curtailing; an omission.
Re-trench'-ment, *s.* A lopping off: see lower.
RE-TRENCHED', (*-trěntcht*, 114, 143) *a.* Fortified.
Re-trench'-ment, *s.* A fortification.
To RETRIBUTE=*rě-trīb'-ūtē*, *v. a.* To pay back, to make repayment of.
Re-trib'-u-ter, *a.* One that retributes.
Re-trib'-u-tive, 105: *a.* Repaying for good or for ill; coming round with just requital.
Re-trib'-u-tor-y, *a.* Retributive.
Ret'-ri-bu'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Repayment, requital.
To RETRIEVE, *rě-trěiv'*, 103, 189: *v. a.* To recover, to repair; to regain, to recal.
Re-trieve', *s.* A seeking again, a recovery. [Obs.]
Re-triev'-a-ble, *a.* That may be retrieved.
RETRO-, A prefix in words from the Latin, signify-
 ing backward.
RE'-TRO-AC'-TIVE, *a.* Operating by action back.
Re'-tro-ac'-tive-ly, *ad.* By return of operation.
Re'-tro-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Action returned; operation on something preceding.
To RE'-TRO-CED', *v. n.* To go back, to give place.
Re'-tro-ced'-sion, (*-cěsh'-ūn*, 147) *s.* Act of going back.
RE'-TRO-DUC'-TION, *s.* A leading or bringing back.
RE'-TRO-FLEX', 188: *a.* Bent this way, and back. [Bot.]
RE'-TRO-VRACT'-ED, *a.* Hanging back and down, as if broken. [Bot.]
RE'-TRO-GRADE, *a.* Going backward, or appearing to move back; declining to a worse state.
To Re'-tro-grade, *v. n.* To go backward: as an active verb, it is rarely met with.
Re'-tro-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Moving backward.
Re'-tro-gres'-sion, (*-grěsh'-ūn*, 147) *s.* Act of going backward.
RE'-TRO-MIN'-GENT, *s.* An animal stalling backward; hence, **Re'-tro-min'-gen-cy**, the abstract substantive. [Brown.]

REV

RE'-TRO-PUL'-SIVE, 105: *a.* Driving back, repelling.
RE-TROUSE'-LY, *ad.* In a backward direction.
RE'-TRO-SPECT, *s.* Look thrown back, on things be-
 hind or past.
Re'-tro-spec'-tive, 105: *a.* Looking back.
Re'-tro-spec'-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of retrospect.
Re'-tro-spec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or faculty of looking back, generally as regards the mental view.
To RE'-TRO-VERT', *v. a.* To turn back.
Re'-tro-ver'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* A turning back, or of the hind part before.
To RETRUDE=*rě-trōd'*, 109: *v. a.* To thrust back.
To RETUND=*rě-tünd'*, *v. a.* To blunt.
RE-TUSE', 152: *a.* Having a blunt apex. [Bot.]
To RETURN=*rě-turn'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To come again to the same place or state; to go back; to re-
 visit; to begin the same again; to retort; to make answer:—*ad.* To repay, to give in requital; to give or send back; to transmit; to give an account of.
Re-turn', 82: *s.* Act of returning; revolution; re-
 payment; profit; remittance; requital; restitution; relapse; either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house; report; account; the sending back of a sheriff's writ with the name of the member elected to serve in parliament: **Return-days** in law are certain days in each term, during which all original writs are return-
 able, and the defendant is to appear in court.
Re-turn'-er, *s.* One who returns; one who makes a return.
Re-turn'-a-ble, *a.* Allowed to be reported back.
Re-turn'-less, *a.* Admitting no return.
To RE-UNITE=*rě-ū-nit'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To join again; to reconcile:—*new.* To cohere again.
Re-u'-nion, (*rě-ūn'-yūn*, 90) *s.* Return to a state of junction, cohesion, or concord: **Re'-unit'-ion** rarely occurs.
REVE-—See **REEVE**.
To REVEAL=*rě-vēl'*, *v. a.* To disclose, to dis-
 cover; to impart from heaven.
Re-veal'-er, *s.* One that reveals.
Re-veal'-ment, *s.* Revelation.
REV'-E-LA'-TION, 92, 89: *s.* Discovery; commu-
 nication from heaven; distinctively, the apocalypse of St. John.
REVEILLE, *rā-vāil'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The morning beat of drum for rising; also pronounced *rā-vālc'-yāy*.
To REVEL=*rěv'-ēl'*, *v. n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment, to carouse.
Rev'-el, *s.* A feast with loose jollity.
Rev'-el-ler, 36: *s.* One who revels.
Rev'-el-ling, *s.* Loose jollity, revelry.
Rev'-el-ry, *s.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.
Rev'-el-rout', *s.* A mob; tumultuous mirth.
To REVEL=*rě-vēl'*, *v. a.* To draw back.
RE-VUL'-SION, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* The act of throw-
 ing back, particularly of turning a disease from one part of the body to another.
REVELATION.—See under **To Reveal**.
To REVENDICATE, *rě-vēn'-dē-cātē*, *v. a.* To claim what has been seized by an enemy.
Re-ven'-di-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A claim of restoration.
To REVENGE=*rě-věng'*, *v. a.* To inflict pain or injury for injury received; to wreak wrongs, with a reciprocal pronoun and *on* after it: in old authors, and often in the Bible, it means *to avenge*: strictly, injuries are *revenged*, but crimes are *avenged*.
Re-venge', *s.* Return of an injury; anger confirmed, and patient only for an opportunity.
Re-ven'-ger, *s.* One who revenges; sometimes, in old authors, an avenger.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Re-ven'-ging-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
 Re-venge'-ment, *s.* Vengeance. [Spenser.]
 Re-venge'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of vengeance.
 Re-venge'-ful-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
 Re-venge'-ful-ness, *s.* Vindictiveness.
 Re-venge'-less, *a.* Unrevenged.
 REVENUE=rév'-én-ú, 81, 189: *s.* Income; annual profits from whatever funds.
 To REVERB=ré-verb', *v. n.* To reverberate. [Obs.]
 To RE-VER'-BER-ATE, *v. a.* and *n.* To beat back:—*new.* To bound back, to resound.
 Re-ver'-ber-ant, 12: *a.* Resounding: the older word is, however, *Reverberate*.
 Re-ver'-ber-a'-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Returning or beating back:—*s.* A reverberating furnace.
 Re-ver'-ber-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating or driving back; a resounding.
 To REVERE=ré-vere', *v. a.* To venerate.
 Re-ve'-ter, *s.* One who reveres.
 REV'-ER-ENCE, 81, 92: *s.* Veneration; respect; act of obedience, a bow or courtesy; title of the clergy.
 To Rev'-er-ence, *v. a.* To regard with reverence.
 Rev'-er-en-cer, *s.* One who reverences.
 REV'-ER-END, *a.* Venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.
 REV'-ER-ENT, *a.* Humble, expressing submission; testifying veneration.
 Rev'-er-ent-ly, *ad.* With reverence.
 Rev'-er-en'-tial, (-sh'ál), *a.* Expressing reverence.
 Rev'-er-en'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a reverential manner.
 REVERIE, rév'-ér-é', [Fr.] *s.* A fit of wandering thought or deep musing.
 To REVERSE=ré-vercé', 33, 153: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn; to turn upside down; to overturn; to turn back; to turn to the contrary; to put each in place of the other; in Spenser, to recal:—*new.* [Spenser.] To revert, to return.
 Re-ver-se', *s.* Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the contrary to the obverse in a coin.
 Re-ver'-sal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse:—*s.* Change or overthrowing.
 Re-ver-se'-ly, *ad.* On the other hand.
 Re-ver-se'-less, *a.* Irreversible.
 Re-ver'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a reversed manner.
 Re-ver'-si-ble, *a.* That may be reversed.
 Re-ver'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* A returning, as of a possession to a former owner; claim to a property or title in succession to another or others.
 Re-ver'-sion-er, *s.* One who has a reversion.
 Re-ver'-sion-ar-y, *a.* To be enjoyed in succession.
 To RE-VERT', *v. a.* and *n.* To turn back; to turn to the contrary, to change; to reverberate:—*new.* To return, to fall back.
 Re-vert', *s.* An old word for a return in music.
 Re-ver'-tent, *s.* A medicine which restores the natural order of inverted action in the body.
 Re-ver'-tue, 105: *a.* Turning to the contrary.
 Re-ver'-ti-ble, *a.* Returnable.
 To REVEST=ré-vest', *v. a.* and *n.* To clothe again; [Spenser.]—*new.* To re-invest.
 RE-VES'-TI-AR-Y, (-vès'-té-är-é, 147) *s.* Place where dresses are deposited.
 REVICTIO, ré-vick'-shün, *s.* Return to life.
 To REVICTUAL, ré-vit'-tl, 167: *v. a.* To stock with victuals again.
 To REVIE=ré-vy', 106: *v. a.* and *n.* To accede to the proposal of a stake at cards, and to overtop it:—*new.* To return the challenge. [Obs.]
 To REVIEW, ré-vü', 110: *v. a.* To look back on, to see again; to re-examine; to examine critically.
 Re-view', *s.* Survey, examination; a critical examina-

tion; a periodical work devoted to critical examinations; inspection of soldiers by field officers.
 Re-view'-er, *s.* One who reviews; specially, one who reviews literary works for public notice.
 To REVILE=ré-vilé', *v. a.* To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.
 Re-vile', *s.* Reproach; exprobation. [Milton.]
 Re-vil'-ler, *s.* One who reviles.
 Re-vil'-ling, *s.* Act of reproaching.
 Re-vil'-ling-ly, *ad.* With contumely.
 Re-vile'-ment, *s.* Contumelious language.
 To REVISE, ré-vizé', 151: *v. a.* To review, and, where necessary, to correct and amend.
 Re-vise', 82: *s.* Re-examination; specially, a second or further proof of a printed sheet corrected.
 Re-vi'-ser, *s.* One that revises.
 Re-vi'-sal, *s.* Review, re-examination.
 RE-VIS'-ION, (-vish'-ün, 147) *s.* A revising.
 To REVISIT, ré-viz'-it, *v. a.* To visit again; formerly, to revise, to review.
 Re-vi'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of revisiting.
 To REVIVE=ré-vivé', *v. n.* and *a.* To return to life; to return to vigour or fame:—*act.* To bring to life again; to raise from any state of lowness or oblivion; to renew; to quicken; to restore to hope; to bring again into notice.
 Re-vi'-ver, *s.* He or that which revives.
 Re-vi'-ving, *a.* and *s.* Giving new life:—*s.* Act of renewing.
 Re-vi'-val, *s.* Recal to life or as to life.
 Re-vi'-vor, 38: *s.* The revival of a suit after the death of any of the parties.
 To RE-VIV'-I-CATE, *v. a.* To recal to life.
 Re-viv'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling to life.
 To RE-VIV'-I-FY', *v. a.* To recal to life.
 REV'-I-VIS'-CEN-CY, *s.* Renewal of life; renewal of existence: Rev'-i-vis'-cence is the same.
 REVOCABLE, &c.—See in the next class.
 To REVOKE=ré-vóké', *v. a.* and *n.* To recal; to check; more commonly, to repeal, to reverse:—*new.* To renounce at cards; hence the substantive, a RE-VOKE.
 Re-voke'-ment, *s.* Revocation. [Shaks.]
 To REV'-O-CATE, *v. a.* To call back. [Daniel.]
 Rev'-o-ca-ble, *a.* That may be recalled or repealed.
 Rev'-o-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being revocable.
 Rev'-o-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Revoking, recalling.
 Rev'-o-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.
 To REVOLT, ré-vóult, 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To turn round; to turn the back on one, and go to another, always implying something of pravity or rebellion; anciently, to change:—*act.* To turn, to turn the feelings of; as, To revolt the mind.
 Re-volt', *s.* Desertion, change of sides; gross departure from duty: in Shakspeare, a revolter.
 Re-volt'-ed, *part. a.* Having swerved from duty.
 Re-volt'-er, *s.* One who revolts, a renegade.
 REVOLUTION, &c.—See in the next class.
 To REVOLVE=ré-vól-vü', 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To roll as in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall back, to return:—*act.* To roll [any thing] round; to turn in the mind.
 Re-vol'-ven-cy, *s.* Constant revolution.
 REV'-O-LU-BLE, 92, 109, 101: *a.* That may revolve.
 REV'-O-LU'-TION, 89: *s.* Rotation, circular motion; motion back; return to the point of commencement; any turn or great change in the state or government of a country, and with us, distinctively, the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Promoting revolution; originating in or pertaining to a revolution.
Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ist, *s.* A favourer of revolutions: our word of old date was *Rev'olu'tioner*.
To Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ize, *v. a.* To effect a revolution in.
To REVOMIT=*rê-vôm'-it*, *v. a.* To vomit again.
REVULSION.—See under *To Revel*.
REW.—See *Row*, (*a rank*). [Spenser.]
To REWARD, *rê-wârd'*, 140: *v. a.* To requite; to gratify by a gift in token of desert or approval.
Re-ward', *s.* A gift in token of approved merit; also requital in an ill or good sense.
Re-ward'-er, *s.* One who rewards.
Re-ward'-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reward.
To REWORD, *rê-wurd'*, 141: *v. a.* To repeat in the same words.
RHABBARATE.—See under *Rhubarb*.
RHABDOLOGY, *râb-dôl'-ô-gy*, 164, 87: *s.* Literally, computation by rods, applied particularly to the art or act of computing with the rods or bones contrived by Napier.
Rhab'-do-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by a rod.
RHAPSODY, *râp-sô-dy*, 164: *s.* Primarily, dispersed pieces sewed or joined together; songs or verses joined together without natural coherence; a wild, rambling composition.
Rhap'-so-dist, *s.* One that writes or speaks without coherence of sentiments; anciently, one whose profession was to recite his own or others' poetry.
Rhap-sod'-i-cal, *a.* Rambling, unconnected.
RHEINBERRY, *rân-bêr-rêy*, *s.* Buckthorn.
RHENISH, *rên-îsh*, 164: *s.* Wine from the vineyards of the Rhine.
RHETIAN, *rê-shê-ân*, 164, 147: *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhæti*, the ancient people of Tyrol.
RHETOR, *rê-tor*, [Lat.] *s.* A rhetorician.
Rhet'-o-ric, 92: *s.* The art of speaking persuasively, that is, by informing, convincing, and when necessary, by moving the passions; the science of oratory.
Rhe-tor'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.
Rhe-tor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.
To Rhe-tor'-i-cate, *v. n.* To play the orator; hence *Rhetorication*, (*subs.*) Both words are disused.
Rhet'-o-ric'-i-an, (*-îsh'-ân*, 147) *s.* One skilled in rhetoric.
RHEUM, *rêm*, 164, 109: *s.* An inflammatory action of certain glands, as in a cold, by which the excreted fluids are altered and increased; the thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands.
Rheum'-y, *a.* Full of sharp moisture; affected with rheum.
Rheu'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* A painful disease affecting the muscles, supposed by the ancients to proceed from a defluxion of humors.
Rheu-mat'-ic, *a.* Pertaining or tending to rheumatism.
RHINO, *rî-nô*, *s.* A cant word for money.
RHINOCEROS, *rî-nôss'-êr-ô-s*, 161: *s.* A vast beast of the East Indies; it is of two species.
RHODIAN, *rô-dê-ân*, 164: *a.* Of Rhodes.
RIHODITES, *rô-dî-têz*, *s.* A valuable stone of a rose colour.
RHO'-di-um, 90: *s.* A metal discovered among grains of crude platinum, and named from the rose colour of many of its salts.
RHO'-DO-DEN'-DRON, *s.* The dwarf rose-bay. *See* for *Rhodomontade*, *Rodomontade*.
RHOMB=*rômb*, 164: *s.* An oblique-angled parallelogram.
Rhom'-bic, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.
Rhom'-boid, *s.* A figure like a rhomb.
Rhom-boid'-al, *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHOMB'-SPAR, *s.* A greyish white mineral.
RHUBARB, *rôb'-barb*, 164: *s.* A plant with a root much used as a medicine.
Râu-bar'-ba-rine, 105: *s.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb.
Rha-bar'-ba-rate, *a.* Tinctured or impregnated with rhubarb.
RHUMB, *rûmb*, 164: *s.* A vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon, in which last sense it means the same as a point of the compass. [Navig.]
Rûmb'-line, *s.* A line prolonged from any point of the compass except from the four cardinal points.
RHYME, *rîm*, 164: *s.* (Sometimes written *Rime*.) An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of sounds at the ends of verses or parts of verses, as in the greater part of modern poetry; poetry, a poem; a word chiming with another word: *Rhyme* or *reason*, number or sense.
To Rhyme, *v. n.* and *a.* To accord in sound, to make verses:—*act.* To put into rhyme.
Rhy'-mer, *s.* One who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poor poet.
Rhyme'-ster, *s.* A rhymist: *Rhymist* is the same.
Rhyme'-less, *a.* Destitute of rhyme.
RHYTHM, *rîthm*, 164: } *s.* The effect of the ca-
RHYTH'-MUS, *rîth'-mûs*, } dences in music or in
speech,—the drift, flow, and proportion of the sounds
as regulated by pulsation and remission.
Rhyth'-mi-cal, (*rîth'-mê-câl*) *a.* Having proportion
of sounds as regulated by cadences.
Rhyth'-mi-cal-ly, *ad.* With rhythm.
RIANT, *rê-ông*, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Laughing, applied
figuratively in the arts,—gay, smiling. [Burke.]
RIB=*rîb*, *s.* One of the twenty-four bones on the two
sides of the vertebra of the human body, and the cor-
respondent bones in other animals: a part that
strengthens the side of any thing; the continuation of
the petiole in a leaf; any thing slight, thin, or narrow.
To Rib, *v. a.* To furnish with ribs; to enclose as the
body by ribs.
Ribbed, 114: *part. a.* Furnished with ribs.
To Rib'-roast, *v. n.* To beat soundly. [Burlesque.]
Rib'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.
RIBALD=*rîb'-ald*, *s.* and *a.* A loose, rough, mean
wretch.—*a.* Base, mean; loose.
Rib'-ald-ish, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. [Bp. Hall.]
Rib'-al-dry, *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.
RIBBON=*rîb'-bôn*, *s.* (The orthography *Riband*
has nothing to plead in its favour, and is the least
used.) A fillet of silk; a slip of silk or satin used for
ornament; in heraldry, an ordinary which is the
eighth part of a bend; on shipboard the word seems
to be of different etymology, and to signify *rib-bands*,
which are long narrow flexible pieces of timber nailed
on the outside of the ribs.
Rib'-honed, *a.* Adorned with ribbons.
RICE=*ric*, *s.* One of the esculent grains.
RICH=*ritch*, *a.* Wealthy, opulent, opposed to *poor*;
valuable, sumptuous; having ingredients or qualities
in a great degree; abounding; having something pre-
cious; fertile; plentiful.
To Rich, *v. a.* To enrich. [Shaks.]
Rich'-ly, *ad.* With riches; splendidly; plentifully;
in irony, truly, abundantly.
Rich'-ness, *s.* Quality of being rich.
Rich'-es, 151: *s. pl.* Money or possessions; treas-
ures; it occurs in old authors as a singular. (*Rich'-ess*.)
RICK=*rick*, *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped
and sheltered; sometimes a small pile just gathered.
RICKETS=*rick'-êts*, 14: *s. pl.* A distemper in
children by which the joints grow knotty, and the
limbs uneven.
Ric'-ket-y, *a.* Diseased with the rickets.
RICOCHET, *ric'-ô-shây*, [Fr.] 170: *a.* An epi-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

thet applied to that mode of firing a piece of ordnance by which a shot or shell rolls or bounds along the opposite rampart.

RICTURE=rick'-tûr, 147: *s.* A gaping.

To RID=rid, } *v. a.* To free, to deliver; to separate.
RID=rid, } *v. a.* To drive away; to remove by
RID=rid, } violence.

Rid'-dance, 12: *s.* Act of ridding; deliverance, disencumbrance.

RID, RIDDEN.—See **To Ride**.

RIDDLE, rid'-dl, 101: *s.* A coarse sieve.

To Rid'-dle, *v. a.* To sift or separate by a riddle.

RIDDLE, rid'-dl, 101: *s.* An enigma, a puzzling question; any thing puzzling.

To Rid'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To solve, to unravel:—*see*. To speak ambiguously and obscurely.

Rid'-dler, 36: *s.* One who speaks obscurely.

Rid'-dling-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE=ride, } *v. n.* and *a.* (Rid for the *part*.
RIDE=ride, } is not in present use; and Ridden

RIDE=ride, } for the *part*. is quaint, at least in
RIDE=ride, } any but the higher style.) To travel on horseback; to
 be borne in any way, not to walk; to manage a horse;
 to be supported:—*see*. To sit on, so as to be carried;
 to manage insolently at will.

Ride, *s.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle;
 a road, generally in pleasure-grounds.

Ri'-der, *s.* He or that which rides; hence, specially,
 one who manages or breaks horses; an added clause
 which goes or is passed with the other clauses of an act
 of parliament.

Ri'-ding, *s.* A ride; a district visited by an officer:
 As the name of one of the three divisions of Yorkshire,
 it is not a relation of this class, but a corruption of
riding, or a third.

The compounds are Ri'-ding-clerk, (a mercantile
 traveller; also one of the six clerks in Chancery.)
Ri'-ding-coat, **Ri'-ding-hab'il**, (the latter is applied only
 to a woman's dress;) **Ri'-ding-hood**, (formerly worn by
 women;) **Ri'-ding-house**; **Ri'-ding-school**; &c.

RIDEAU, rê-dô', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Literally, a curtain;
 a rising of earth along a plain which protects a
 camp.

RIDGE=ridgt, *s.* (Sometimes written and sounded
 Rig.) The back or top of the back; the rough top of
 any thing resembling the vertebrae of the back; protuberance;
 angle of a roof; wrinkle.

To Ridge, *v. a.* To form a ridge; to wrinkle.

Rid'-gy, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges.

RIDGEL=rid'-gél, 14: *s.* An animal half castrated;
 the word has also the forms Rid'geling,
 Rig'sie, and Rig.

RIDICULE, rid'-ê-cûl, 105: *s.* Wit of that
 species which provokes laughter; derision; ridiculousness;
 it was once used adjectively.

To Rid'-i-cule, *v. a.* To treat with contemptuous
 merriment, to expose to laughter.

Rid'-i-cu-ler, 36: *s.* One who ridicules.

Ri-nic'-u-lous, 81, 120: *a.* Worthy of laughter.

Ri-dic'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

Ri-dic'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, &c.—See under **To Ride**.

RIDOTTO, rê-dôt'-tô, [Ital.] *s.* A public entertainment
 of singing and of dancing, in which the
 company join.

RIE.—See **Rye**.

RIFE=rif, *a.* Prevalent. [Obsolescent or Poet.]

Rife'-ly, *ad.* Prevalently, abundantly.

Rife'-ness, *s.* Frequency, prevalence.

RIFF-RAFF=rif'-râf, *s.* Refuse of any thing.
 [Colloq.]

To RIFLE, rî'-fl, 101: *v. a.* To sweep away; to
 rob, to pillage, to plunder.

Ri'-fler, *s.* One who rifles, a robber.

Ri'-vle, *s.* That which mows or sweeps away,—a
 gun having within its barrel indented lines, and calculated
 for a deadly aim; it seems also to have been used
 as the name of a mower's whetstone.

Ri'-fle-man, *s.* One armed with a rifle.

RIFT=rift, *s.* (See **To Rive**.) A fissure, a cleft.

To Rift, *v. a.* and *n.* To rive, to split.

RIG=rig, *s.* (See also **Ridge**.) A wanton woman;
 a trick, a jeer: *To run a rig*, to play a trick of merriment,
 to pass a joke, with upon: *To Rig*, to be wanted.
 [Low style.]

Rig'-gish, 77: *a.* Wanton. [Shaks.]

To RIG=rig, *v. a.* To dress, to accoutre; to fit with
 tackling.

Rig'-ger, (-guer, 77) *s.* One that rigs or dresses.

Rig'-ging, *s.* The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGADOON=rig'-â-dôon, *s.* A brisk dance by
 one couple, said to have been brought from Provence.

RIGATION, rê-gâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* Irrigation.

To RIGGLE.—See **To Wriggle**.

RIGHT, rit, 115, 162: *a. ad. interj.* and *s.*
 Straight, not crooked; direct; passing from point to
 point the shortest way; upright, not leaning or inclining;
 hence the other meanings, which are all metaphorical
 or deductive; as, true, not erroneous; just;
 honest; fit, proper; convenient, capable of tem-
 strong or stronger with reference to something else,
 hence, an epithet of the stronger arm as opposed to
 the left:—*adv.* In a right manner; in a direct line;
 exactly; justly; properly; with an application now
 obsolete, though still used in the titles *right honorable*,
 &c., very, in a great degree:—It becomes an *interj.*
 by being used exclamatively:—*s.* That which is right;
 justice; the contrary to wrong; the contrary to left;
 goodness; freedom from error; just claim; property;
 privilege; prerogative: *To Rights*, with deliverance
 from confusion or error.

To Right, *v. a.* and *n.* To do justice to, to relieve
 from wrong; in naval language, to restore a ship to
 her upright position:—*see*. To rise with her masts
 erect.

Right'-ly, *ad.* With right; properly, suitably.

Right'-ness, *s.* Rectitude, straightness. [Bacon.]

Right'-ful, 117: *a.* Having the right; being by right;
 just.

Right'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a rightful manner.

Right'-ful-ness, *s.* Rectitude.

RIGHT'-EONS, (rit'-yûs, *colloq.* rî'-chûs, 147) *a.*

Upright, just, honest, uncorrupt, equitable.

Right'-eous-ly, *ad.* Uprightly, honestly.

Right'-eous-ness, *s.* Uprightness; in Scripture, conformity
 to the laws of God, and opposed to sin.

RIGID=rid'-gid, *a.* Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant,
 severe, inflexible; unremitted; cruel.

Rig'-id-ly, *ad.* With rigidity.

Rig'-id-ness, *s.* Rigidity.

Ri-gid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Stiffness, a brittle hardness; inflexibility,
 severity.

Rio'-ous, 120: *s.* Stiffness; stiffness of opinion or
 judgement; severity; unabated exactness, hardness;
 in medicine, a convulsive shuddering with coldness,
 but in this sense better spelled *Rigor*.

Rig'-or-ous, *a.* Severe, exact, strict.

Rig'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* Strictly, exactly.

Rig'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Severity; sternness.

RIGLET=rig'-lèt, *s.* A reglet; a flat thin square
 piece of wood.

RIGMAROLE=rig'-mâ-rôl, *s.* (See the remarks
 at the word Ragman, under Rag.) A repetition of idle
 words without sense or without grammar. [Colloq.]

RIGOL=rî'-gôl, *s.* A ciccle, a diadem. [Shaks.]

RIGOUR, **RIGOR**, &c.—See under **Rigid**.

RILL=rîl, *s.* A small brook or streamlet.

To Rill, *v. n.* To run in small streams.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw'-wâw; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ; lâw; gôd; j'ô, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

RIL'-LET, *s.* A rivulet. [Drayton.]
RIM=rim, *s.* A border, a margin.
RIME=rim, *s.* (See also Rhyme.) Hoar frost.
To Rime, *v. n.* To freeze with hoar frost.
Ri'-my, *a.* Abounding with rime.
RIMÉ=rimé, *s.* A hole, a chink. [Brown.]
Ri'-moss, 120: *a.* Chunky. [Botany.]
RIMPLE, rim'-pl, 101: *s.* A wrinkle, a fold.
To Rim'-ple, *v. a.* To pucker, to wrinkle.
Rim'-pling, *s.* Undulation.
RIND=rind, 115: *s.* Bark, husk.
To Rind, *v. a.* To deoorticate. [Unusual.]
RING=ring, *s.* A circle; a circle of gold or other substance worn as an ornament, or of strong metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle of persons.
To Ring, *v. a.* and *n.* To encircle; to fit with rings as the fingers, or as a swine's snout:—*acc.* To form a circle.
Ring'-let, *s.* A small circle; a curl.
To RING-LEAD, *v. a.* Originally, to lead in forming the ring of a dance; hence, to conduct.
Ring'-lead-er, *s.* One who leads the ring. [Obs.:] the head of a riotous multitude.
 Other compounds are *Ring'-bolt*, (a bolt with a ring to it); *Ring'-bone*, (in a horse's pastern); *Ring'-dove*; *Ring'-ousel*, (a bird); *Ring'-stroaked*; *Ring'-tail*, (a bird); *Ring'-worm*, (a circular tetter); &c.
To RING=ring, } *v. a.* and *n.* (The old *pref.* and
I RUNG=rüng, } *part.* were Rung: Rang for Rung.)
RUNG=rüng, } *pref.* is often used for Rung.)
 To strike as a bell or other sonorous body, so as to bring out a sound of which the word is imitative:—*acc.* To emit the sound of a bell or of any sonorous metal; to tinkle; to practise the art of sounding bells; to utter as a bell; to sound, to resound; to be filled with a report or talk.
Ring, *s.* The sound of bells or other similar sonorous body; number of bells harmonically tuned; a sound of any kind.
Ring'-er, 72, 36: *s.* One who rings.
Ring'-ing, *s.* Art or act of making music with bells.
To RINSE=rince, 153: *v. a.* To cleanse by washing; to clear of the soap used in washing linen.
Rin'-ser, *s.* One who rinses.
RIOT=ri'-öt, 18: *s.* Wild, loose festivity; a tumult by a mob; in a legal sense, a tumultuous assemblage of twelve or more persons who do not disperse on proclamation:—*To run riot*, to act without restraint.
To Ri'-ot, *v. n.* To revel, to banquet with noisy mirth.
Ri'-ot-er, *s.* One who joins in a riot.
Ri'-ot-ing, *s.* A revelling; a riot.
Ri'-ot-ise, (-ize, 151) *s.* Disoluteness. [Spenser.]
Ri'-ot-ous, 120: *a.* Licentiously festive, [Spenser:] seditions, turbulent.
Ri'-ot-ous-ly, *ad.* In a riotous manner.
Ri'-ot-ous-ness, *s.* State of being riotous.
*To RIP=rip, *v. a.* To separate by cutting or tearing; to take away by inceration; to tear, followed frequently by *up*: to discover; hence, in Spenser, a *ripping*, a discovery.
Rip, *s.* A tearing: it is applied as a name for a basket to carry fish in; and also, vulgarly, for something worn of worthlessness: from the basket he carried, a man who brought fish to market was called a *Rip'-ter*.
RIPE=ripe, *a.* Brought to maturity, as fruit; resembling the ripeness of fruit: proper for use; finished, consummate; fully matured or qualified.
To Ripe, *v. n.* and *a.* To ripen. [Obs.]
Ripe'-ly, *ad.* Maturely.
Ripe'-ness, *s.* State of being ripe; fitness.
To Ri'-pen, 114: *v. n.* and *a.* To grow ripe, to approach to maturity:—*acc.* To cause to grow ripe.
RIPHEAN, ri'-fē'-än, 163, 86: *a.* An epithet of*

certain mountains in the North of Asia, probably signifying *snowy*.

To RIPPLE, rip'-pl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running:—*act.* To cause a ripple in.

Rip'-ple, *s.* The fretting of the surface of running water: it appears also to be applied as the name of a large comb for cleaning flax.

Rip'-pling, *s.* A noise as of water agitated.

RIPTOWEL=rip'-tō-wēl, *s.* A gratuity to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

To RISE, rize, 151:

1 **ROSE**, rōze, } *v. n.* To move upwards;
RISK, riz'-zn, 114: } to take a situation which,
 is literally or figuratively higher; to get up from the ground, from a bed, from a chair, &c.; to grow; to increase; to spring: See the noun lower.

Ri'-ser, *s.* One who rises.

Ri'-sing, *s.* Act of getting up; appearance of a planet or star in the eastern horizon; a tumor; an insurrection; resurrection.

RISE, (rice, 137) *s.* Act of rising; ascent; elevated place; elevation; rising; increase; spring, beginning.

RISIBLE, riz'-ē-bl, 151, 101: *a.* Having the power of laughing; exciting laughter.

Ris'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Faculty of laughing.

RISK=risk, *s.* Hazard, danger, chance.

To Risk, *v. a.* To hazard, to endanger.

Risk'-er, *s.* He who risks.

RITE=rite, *s.* Formal act of religion; external observance.

Rit'-u-al, 147: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to or prescribing rites:—*a.* A book containing rites.

Rit'-u-al-ly, *ad.* By rites.

Rit'-u-al-ist, *s.* One skilled in a ritual.

RITORNELLO, rē'-tor-nōl'-lō, [Ital.] *s.* The burden or return of a song.

RIVAGE=riv'-äge, 99: *s.* A shore. [Shaks.]

RIVAL=ri'-vāl, *s.* and *a.* One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to excel another; an antagonist:—*ad.* Standing in competition.

To Ri'-val, *v. a.* and *n.* To strive in competition with, to emulate:—*acc.* [Shaks.] To be competitors.

Ri'-val-ry, *s.* Competition, emulation.

Ri'-val-ship, *s.* State of a rival; rivalry.

Ri'-val'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Equal rank; rivalry. [Shaks.]

To RIVE=rive, } *v. a.* and *n.* (See for
I RIVED=rived, 114: } the related words *Rift*,
RIVEN, riv'-vn, 114: } &c.) To split; to cleave;
 to be split, to be divided by violence.

Ri'-ver, *s.* One who splits or rives.

To RIVEL, riv'-vl, 114: *v. n.* To wrinkle.

Riv'-el, Riv'-el-ling, *s.* A wrinkle; wrinkles.

RIVER=riv'-er, *s.* A land current of water bigger than a brook.

Riv'-er-et, *s.* A little river. [Drayton.]

Riv'-u-let, *s.* A streamlet, a small brook.

Other compounds are *Riv'-er-dragon*; *Riv'-er-god*; *Riv'-er-horse*; *Riv'-er-water*; &c.

RIVET=riv'-ēt, 14: *s.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

To Riv'-et, *v. a.* To fasten with rivets; to clench; to fasten strongly.

RIVULET.—See under River.

RIXATION, ricks-ä'-shün, 188, 89: *s.* A brawl or quarrel. [Cockeram.]

RIXDOLLAR, ricks-döl'-lar, 188, 33: *s.* A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, &c., generally near a crown value.

ROACH=rōatch, *s.* A fresh-water fish.

ROAD=rōde, *s.* A broad open way or public pas-

The sign "r" used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, .e mission, 165: vizh-ün, i.e. vision, 165: thün, 166: then, 166.

ROC

sage; ground where ships may anchor; inroad; journey; actor or state of travelling.
Road-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* Place of anchorage.
Road'-ster, *s.* A horse fit for travelling; a ship riding at anchor.
Road'-way, *s.* Road. [Shaks.]
To ROAM=rōam, *v. n.* and *a.* To wander, to ramble, to rove:—*act.* To wander over.
Roam, **Roam'-ing**, *s.* Act of wandering.
Roam'-er, *s.* One who roams.
ROAN=rōne, *a.* An epithet denoting the colour of a horse when bay, sorrel, or black, is very thickly interspersed with gray or white spots; such is the definition in the old Farrier's Dictionary: it seems, however, at present to be restricted to a mixture having a decided shade of red, a deep or black gray being called an iron-gray.
To ROAR=rōre, 108: *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry as in distress; to make a loud noise.
Roar, **Roar'-ing**, *s.* A loud noise.
Roar'-er, *s.* One who roars; a noisy brutal man; a horse quite broken in wind.
For ROARY, see RORY.
To ROAST=rōast, *v. a.* To cook by placing or turning before a fire; to dry, to parch; to heat violently; by a colloquial figure, to jeer, to banter: hence, *Roasting*, a severe bantering.
Roast, *a.* and *s.* **Roasted**:—*s.* That which is roasted: *To roast the roast*, to govern, to preside.
Roast'-er, *s.* One who roasts; formerly, that which was used to roast with, a gridiron; sometimes the thing to be roasted, as a pig.
ROB=rōb, *s.* (An Arabic word.) Inspissated juice of any ripe fruit.
To ROB=rōb, *v. a.* To deprive of any thing by unlawful force or by secret theft; (Blackstone defines it, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; this is a limited sense;) to take away as if without right.
Rob'-ber, *s.* One that robs, a plunderer.
Rob'-ber-y, 129, 105: *s.* Theft.
ROBBINS, rōb'-bīnz, *s. pl.* *Rope-bands*, such as fasten sails to the yards.
ROBE=rōbe, *s.* A gown or dress of state.
To Robe, *v. a.* To dress as in a robe, to invest.
ROBERT=rōb'-ert, } *s.* The proper name of a
ROBIN=rōb'-in, } man, frequently applied as
a noun common: the former is a name of the herb stork-bill; the latter of the bird ruddock.
Rob'-ert's-man, *s.* One of Robin Hood's men; hence, in old statutes, a night robber generally.
Rob'-ert-ine, 105: *s.* One of an order of monks named from Robert Flower, their founder, in 1137.
Rob'-in-red'-breast, 120: *s.* A robin.
Rob'-in-good'-fel-low, *s.* The fairy, Puck.
See Round Robin among the compounds of Round.
ROBORANT=rō'-bō-rānt, *a.* Strengthening.
Ro'-bo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A strengthening. [Unusual.]
Ro'-ho'-re-an, **Ro'-bo'-re-ous**, 90: *a.* Strong; made of oak: in both senses little used.
Ro-bust, *a.* Strong, sinewy; vigorous.
Ro-bust'-ness, *s.* Strength, vigour.
Ro-hust'-ious, (-yūs, 146, 120) *a.* Robust; used at present only ludicrously or in a sense of contempt; and so the derivatives *Robustly* and *Robustness*.
ROC=rōck, *s.* A fabulous bird of the East.
ROCAMBOLE=rōck'-ām-bōle, *s.* A sort of wild garlic.
ROCHE-ALUM.—See Rock-alum as a compound of Rock.
ROCHET, rōck'-ēt, 161: *s.* A round frock, such as worn by peasants; it was anciently a garment of the higher classes also, which Chaucer spells and pronounces rock-etle; a linen habit now peculiar to a bishop.

ROL

ROCK=rōck, *s.* A distaff held in the hand from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.
To ROCK=rōck, *v. a.* and *n.* To move backwards and forwards; to move as a cradle or as in a cradle; hence, to lull:—*new.* To move backwards and forwards.
Rock'-er, *s.* He or that which rocks.
Rock'-ing, *s.* State of being shaken.
ROCK=rōck, *s.* A large mass of stony matter fixed in the earth; figuratively, strength, protection.
Rock'-y, *a.* Full of rocks; like a rock; hard.
Rock'-i-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rocky.
Rock'-less, *a.* Wanting rocks. [Dryden.]
See The compounds are *Rock'-alum*, (the purest kind of alum;) *Rock'-basin*, (a basin supposed to have been cut for druidical rites;) *Rock'-butter*, (a subsulphate of alumine oozing from certain rocks;) *Rock'-crystal*, (limpid quartz;) *Rock'-deer*, (a species of deer;); *Rock'-fish*, (name of certain fish;) *Rock'-oil*, (another name for petroleum;) *Rock'-pigeon*, (that builds on rocks;); *Rock'-rose*, (a plant;); *Rock'-ruby*, (a name improperly given by lapidaries to the garnet when it has a cast of blue;); *Rock'-salt*, (muriate of soda dug from the earth;); *Rock'-wood*, (ligniform asbestos;); *Rock'-work*, (imitation of rock.) &c.
ROCKET=rōck'-ēt, 14: *s.* An artificial firework that rushes in the direction pointed.
ROCKET=rōck'-ēt, *s.* A plant, *eruca*.
ROD=rōd, *s.* The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; an instrument of punishment made of twigs tied together; hence, punishment; a wand or long slender stick, as for fishing or measuring; hence particularly, the length of 54 yards; a sceptre.
RODE.—See To Ride; also Rood.
RODOMONT=rōd'-ō-mōnt, *s.* and *a.* A blustering, boisterous hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto; hence, a vain boaster:—*adj.* Braggish. [Obs.]
Rod'-o-mon-tade', *s.* Empty, noisy blustering or rant: *Rodomont's do* is the same.
To Rod'-o-mon-tade', *v. n.* To talk boastfully.
Rod'-o-mon-ta'-dor, 38: *s.* A boaster.
ROE=rō, 189: *s.* A species of deer yet found in the highlands of Scotland; likewise called *Roxsuck*: it is also used as the name of the female of the hart.
ROE=rō, *s.* The seed or spawn of fishes: that of the female is hard; of the male, soft.
ROE'-STONE, *s.* A mineral resembling fish roe.
ROGATION, rō-gā'-shūn, *s.* Litany, supplication: *Rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday, so called because of the extraordinary prayers and processions appointed for the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before the devotion of Holy Thursday.
ROGUE=rōgue, 171: *s.* Originally, a beggar, a vagabond; at present, a knave, a dishonest man: this is always the sense when used in earnest; but jocularly it often means a sly fellow; and sometimes it is applied as a word of slight bantering tenderness to a female.
To Rogue, *v. n.* To play the vagabond, or knave. [Obs.]
Ro'-guy, (-guyē) *a.* Roguish. [L'Estrange.]
Ro'-guish, *a.* Vagrant; knavish; waggish.
Ro'-guish-ly, *ad.* Like a rogue; wantonly.
Ro'-guish-ness, *s.* Qualities of a rogue; archness.
Ro'-guer-y, *s.* Life of a vagrant, [Obs.]; knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
Rogue'-ship, *s.* Qualities or personage of a rogue in mockery.
ROIN=roin, 29: *s.* A scab or scurf. [Chaucer.]
ROINT.—See Aroynt.
To ROISTER=roy'-ster, *v. n.* To bluster and act at discretion without regard to others: *To Roist* is the same. [Obs.]
Roi'-ster, *a.* A blustering, boastful fellow.
Roi'-ster-ly, *a.* Lawless, violent. [Obs.]
To ROLL=rōle, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to turn circularly; to revolve; to involve; to flatten by a roller:—*new.* To move or turn circularly; to run on

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

wheels, to perform a periodical revolution; to move with undulation; to be moved with violence: *To roll a drum* is to beat it so as to produce a continued sound like that of a rolling ball.

Roll, *s.* Act of rolling; state of being rolled; the using rolling; mass made round; a cylinder; writing rolled on itself; hence, public writing; a register, a catalogue, a chronicle: *L'Estrange*, by a French idiom, uses it for a part in a play: the *roll* of a drum is a continued sound like that of a ball rolling with force and noise.

Roll'-ler, *s.* That which rolls, or is rolled; a heavy rolling-stone to level walks; a fillet; a bandage.

Roll'-ling-pin', *s.* A cylinder to mould paste.

Roll'-ling-press', *s.* Board on cylinders for pressing.

Roll'-ly-pool'-y, *s.* An old game in which a ball is rolled into a pool.

ROMAGE, &c.—See **RUMAGE**.

ROMAIC, **ROMANCE**, &c.—See in the next class.

ROMAN=**rō-mān**, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Rome; *papal*—*s.* A native of Rome, ancient or modern.

Rome, (**rōme**, 107) *s.* The capital city of ancient Italy; the modern city on the same site or nearly, and the seat of the pope.

To Ro'-man-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To Latinize, to fill with modes of Roman speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic church:—*see*. To follow a Roman opinion or idiom.

Ro'-man-ism, 158: *s.* Tenets of the Roman church.

Ro'-man-ist, *s.* A Roman Catholic.

Ro'-mish, *a.* Roman; popish.

Ro'-mist, *s.* A Romanist.

Rome'-pen'-ny, } *s.* Peter-pence, which see.

Rome'-scot, }

Ro-ma'-ic, *s.* The language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans, or the modern Greek.

Ro-MANCE', *s.* Primarily, the language called by French philologists *La Langue Romane*, which in the ninth century had formed itself in France out of the Latin spoken by the Roman Gauls and that of the Franks who had conquered and settled among them; hence, a tale written in the Romance language; and hence, a tale of wild adventure, of war and love, such as suited the taste of the middle ages; in modern application, a tale imitating the ancient romances in sentiment or extravagance; and hence, a fiction, a lie.

To Ro-mance', *v. n.* To forge, to lie.

Ro-man'-cer, *s.* A writer of romances; a forger of tales, a liar.

Ro-man'-cy, *a.* Romantic. [Obs.]

Ro-man'-tic, 88: } *a.* Resembling the tales of ro-

Ro-man'-ti-cal, } mance; wild, extravagant, fan-

ciful; improbable, false.

Ro-man'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Extravagantly.

Ro'-man-esque', (-ēsk, 189) *s.* The common dialect of Languedoc and some other southern parts of France, a remnant of the old Romance language, but now becoming extinct.

Ro-MANSH', *s.* The corruption of Latin spoken by the Grisons of Switzerland.

ROMP=**rōmp**, *s.* A rude girl, fond of boisterous play.

To Romp, *v. n.* To play as a romp.

Romp'-ish, *a.* Fond of romping.

Romp'-ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to romping.

RONDEAU, **rōn-dō**, 108: *s.* An ancient form of poetry commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another, divided into three parts, with a repetition of the first in an equivocal sense at the end of the third: in music, a light air which ends with the first strain repeated, commonly spelled as well as pronounced, *Rondo*.

RONDLE, **rōn-dl**, 101: *s.* A round mass.

RO-MDRE, *s.* A round, a circle. [Shaks.]

RO-NG.—See **To Ring**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

RONION, **rūn'-yōn**, 116, 146: *s.* A fat balky woman. [Shaks.]

RO-NT.—See **Runt**.

ROOD=**rōd**, *s.* The fourth part of an acre, or 40 square poles; in long measure the same as a rod.

ROOD=**rōd**, *s.* The cross, or an image of Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and St. John.

Rood'-loft, *s.* A gallery in the church with the rood.

ROOF=**rōf**, *s.* The cover or upper part of a building; hence, a house; the arch of a vault; the upper part of the mouth.

To Roof, *v. a.* To cover with a roof.

Roof'-y, *a.* Having roofs. [Dryden.]

Roof'-ing, *s.* Materials of a roof.

Roof'-less, *a.* Wanting a shelter, uncovered.

ROOK, **rōk**, 118: *s.* A bird resembling a crow, that feeds not on carrion, but often robs the corn-fields; figuratively, one who congregates with others to steal; a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

To Rook, *v. n.* and *a.* To rob, to cheat.

Rook'-y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks. [Shaks.]

Rook'-er-y, *s.* A nursery of rooks; in low language, a place for cheats and prostitutes.

ROOK=**rōk**, *s.* A castle at chess.

To Rook, *v. a.* To castle at chess.

ROOM=**rōm**, *s.* Space; way unobstructed; place; station; apartment in a house; in an obsolete sense, office: old authors use *Roomth* for space, and *Roomthy* for roomy.

Room'-y, 105: *a.* Spacious, wide, large.

Room'-t-ness, *s.* State of being roomy.

Room'-age, 99: *s.* Space, place. [Wotton.]

Room'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with room.

ROOST=**rōst**, *s.* That on which a bird sits to sleep; act of sleeping as a fowl.

To Roost, *v. n.* To sleep as a fowl.

ROOT=**rōt**, *s.* That part of a plant which is in the earth, and nourishes the parts above; the bottom, the lower part; a plant whose root is esculent: in figurative senses, the original; first ancestor; fixed residence; deep impression.

Root'-y, 105: *a.* Full of roots.

Root'-let, *s.* A radicle; fibrous part of a root.

Root'-ed, *a.* Fixed deep, radical.

Root'-ed-ly, *ad.* Deeply, strongly.

Root'-er, *s.* One who tears up by the roots.

~~Root~~ The compounds are *Root'-bound*; *Root'-built*; *Root'-house*; *Root'-leaf*, &c.

ROPALIC=**rō-pāl'-ick**, 83: *a.* Club-formed.

ROPE=**rōpe**, *s.* A large cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halser; any row of things depending, as of onions: when used as a name for the intestines of birds, as the ropes of woodcocks, it appears to be unaltered in etymology.

To Rope.—See lower.

Ro'-per-y, *s.* Place where ropes are made; tricks deserving a rope or halter.

~~Ro~~ Other compounds are *Rope'-band*; *Rope'-dancer*; *Rope'-lad*; *Rope'-maker*; *Rope'-making*; *Rope'-trick*, (that is, deserving a halter); *Rope'-walk*, (place where they make ropes), &c.

To Rope, *v. n.* To have such a state or consistency as to draw out into threads, to concreate in viscous filaments, to be viscous.

Ro'-py, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

Ro'-pi-ness, *s.* State of being ropy.

ROQUELAURE, **rōk'-ē-lor'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A cloak for men.

RORAL=**rōr'-āl**, 47: *a.* Dewy. [Green, 1754.]

Ro'-rid, *a.* Dewy. [Granger, 1621.]

Ro'-ry, *a.* Dewy. [Fairfax, 1610.]

Ro-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A falling of dew. [Disused.]

Ro-rif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing dew.

Ro-rif'-lu-ent, 109: *a.* Flowing with dew.

Ros'-cid, *a.* Roral, rorid, rory, dewy. [Bacon.]

ROSE, *part.*—See To Rise.

ROSARY.—See in the next class.

ROSE=rōzē, 151: *s.* A well-known plant and flower of various species, of which the most usual is the pink-coloured: *Under the rose*, in secret.

Rosed, (rōzd, 114) *a.* Crimsoned, flushed. [Shaks.]

Ro'-ry, *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance; made in form of a rose: The compounds are *Ru'sy-bu'somed*, *Ru'sy-crowned*, &c.

Ro'-si-ness, *s.* Quality of being rosy.

Ro'-se-al, (rō'-zē-āl)=rōzē'-yāl, *colloq.* rō'-zhē-āl, 147) *a.* Rosy. [Crashaw.]

Ro'-se-ate, (*colloq.* rō'-zhē-ātē) *a.* Rosy.

Ro'-si-er, (*colloq.* rō'-zhē-er) *s.* A rose-bush, [Spens.]

Ro'-sa-ry, (rō'-zā-rēy) *s.* A bed of roses; a chaplet; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers.

Ro-SETTē, (-zēt) *s.* An ornament made up in the form of a rose; a red colour used by painters, formerly spelled and pronounced *Rō-set*.

ROSE-MAR-Y, *s.* Rose-marine,—a fragrant plant.

Other compounds of *Rose* are *Rosē-bay*, (*a* plant); *Rosē-bud*; *Rosē-bush*; *Rosē-gall*, (an excrescence on the dog-rose); *Rosē-mallow*, (*a* plant); *Rosē-noble*, (an ancient English coin stamped with a rose); *Rosē-quartz*, (*a* mineral); *Rosē-root*, (*a* plant); *Rosē-water*; *Rosē-wood*, (*a* wood named from its odour), &c.

ROSI-CRUCIAN, rōz'-ē-crōsh'-ān, 151, 109, 147: *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Roscid* and *Crucible*.) One of those philosophers who by dew, which they deemed the most powerful dissolver of gold, sought for light, or the philosophers' stone, as signified by the cross on their crucibles,—a set of alchemists who arose in Germany in the fourteenth century:—*adj.* Of the Rosi-crucians.

ROSIN, rōz'-in, *s.* Resin, which is the proper form of the word; but the former is always used for the substance when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.

To Ros'-in, *v. a.* To rub with rosin.

Ros'-i-ny, *a.* Resembling rosin.

ROSLAN=rōss'-lānd, *s.* Heathy land.

Ros'-sht, 14: *s.* Light land: hence *Ros'-shty*, (*adj.*)

ROSTER=rōs'-ter, *s.* A table by which the duty of military officers is regulated.

ROSTRAL=rōs'-trāl, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship; pertaining to a beak.

Ros'-tra-ted, *a.* Beaked, [Botany:] furnished or adorned with beaks of ships or of birds.

Ros'-trum, [Lat.] *s.* (Pl. Rostra.) Beak of a bird; beak of a ship; something shaped as a beak; the stage or pulpit in the ancient Roman forum from which harangues were made to the people, so called because it was first adorned with the rostra of the ships of the first naval victory obtained by the republic: *Ros'tel*, a little beak, occurs as a botanical term.

ROSY, &c.—See under *Rose*.

To ROT=rōt, *v. n.* and *a.* To be decomposed by natural process; to putrefy:—*act.* To make putrid.

Rot, *s.* Putrefaction; specially, a disease of sheep: *Rot'-gut*, (*sub.*) a low word for bad small beer.

Rot'-ten, 114: *a.* Putrid; not sound; hence, not firm, not to be trusted, not trusty.

Rot'-ten-ness, *s.* Quality of being rotten.

Rot'-TEN-STONE, *s.* A soft stone used for polishing.

ROTA=rō'-td, [thus as Eng.] *s.* Literally, a wheel, applied as the name of a court of papal jurisdiction consisting of twelve doctors; also, a club of politicians, who in the middle of the seventeenth century were for establishing in England a government by rotation.

Ro'-tar-y, *a.* Going round, whirling.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōdō: j'ō, i.e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note* 171.

Ro'-ta-ted, *a.* Wheel-shaped; whirled round.

Ro'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Turning as a wheel.

Ro'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Running round quickly.

Ro-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of turning; vicissitude

Ro-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* That which gives a circular or rolling motion; hence, the name of a muscle.

Ro-ta'-to-plane, *a.* Wheel-shaped and flat. [Bot.]

ROTE, *s.* An old instrument played with a wheel, a sort of hurdygurdy; a repetition as by a wheel, which constantly brings round each spoke to the same place again; hence the phrase *By rote*, by mere mechanical repetition, in which the understanding has no share.

To Rote, *v. n.* and *a.* To go out by rotation. [Unusual].—*act.* [Shaks.] To learn by rote.

ROTHER=rōth'-er, *a.* Bovine. [Obs.] in *Rother-nails* it is a corruption of *Radder*.

ROTTEN, &c.—See under To Rot.

ROTUND=rō-tūnd', *a.* Round; spherical.

Ro-tun'-di-ty, 84: *s.* Roundness; sphericity.

Ro-tun'-do, *s.* A building round inside and out.

Ro-tun'-di-fo'-li-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Having round leaves.

ROUE', rōw'-āy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A confirmed rake.

ROUGE, rōzh, [Fr.] 170: *a.* and *s.* Red:—*a.* Red paint.

To Rouge, *v. n.* and *a.* To paint with rouge.

ROUGH=rūff, 120, 162: *a.* and *s.* Rugged from inequalities on the surface, harsh to the feel; hence, harsh to the taste, to the ear, to the sight, and to the apprehension or sentiment; austere; coarse; severe; rude; not polished; covered with hair; disordered in appearance; tempestuous; terrible:—*s.* State of being coarse or unfinished, as materials or work in the rough: some writers have used it for rough weather.

Rough'-ly, *ad.* With roughness.

Rough'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rough: severity; violence of operation; coarseness; tempestuousness.

To Rough'-en, (rūf'-fn) *v. a.* and *n.* To make rough:—*nes.* To grow rough.

The compounds are To *Rough'-cast*, (to form with inequalities, and hence, as a noun, applied to a kind of plaster mixed with pebbles); To *Rough'-draw*, (to trace rudely for first purposes; hence *Rough'-drawn*, and *Rough'-draft*); *Rough'-footed*, (having the feet covered with feathers as if with hair, which is the case with some birds); To *Rough'-hew*, (to hew rudely for first purposes; hence, *Rough'-hewn*; *Rough'-rider*, (one that breaks horses for riding); *Rough'-shod*, (as a horse when the shoe is roughened); To *Rough'-work*, (to work coarsely or without finish; hence, *Rough'-wrought*); &c.

ROULEAU, rōw'-lō, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little roll, usually applied to a roll of current coins making a certain sum.

To ROUN=rownd, *v. a.* and *n.* To whisper. [Obs.]

ROUNCE=rowndē, *s.* Handle of a press.

ROUNCEVAL=rownd'-cē-vāl, *s.* A sort of pea.

ROUND=rownd, 31: *a.* *ad.* *prep.* and *s.* Circular, cylindrical, spherical; whole, not broken, as a round number; hence, from the notion of unbroken, we use it to signify smooth, continuous, and full in sound; and because a round number is an unbroken number, a round sum or price, a round pace or rate is a full or great price, pace, &c.; and to be round in speech is to be full or complete in expression without mincing the meaning:—*adv.* Circularly; out of a direct line; on all sides; in a round manner:—*prep.* About; all over; on every side of:—*s.* A circle, a sphere, an orb; the little cylindrical step of a ladder; that which is to go round,—the glass filled for drinking; the discharge of his gun by each man of a military body; a revolution; a rotation; the appointed walk of a guard or officer; a song or dance with a return to the same point.

To Round, *v. a.* and *n.* To make circular, cylindrical, or spherical; to surround; to move about any thing; to make protuberant or to incline to sphericity;

to make swelling or full in sound:—*new*. To grow round; to go round: in old authors, the active verb is sometimes corruptly used for *To Row*.

Round'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Like a circle:—*adv.* In a round form; in a round manner, with round expression; at a round rate; completely, in earnest.

Round'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being round, literally or figuratively.

Round'-ish, *a.* Inclining to be round.

Round'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being roundish.

Round'-let, *s.* A little circle.

Round'-ure, (not *Rounder*) *s.* Roundness. [Shaks.]

ROUND'-A-ROU, *a.* and *s.* Ample, extensive; indirect, loose:—*s.* A horizontal wheel on which children ride; a sort of sarrot.

ROUND'-RI, { *s.* (See *Rondeau*.) A song or
ROUND'-R-LAY, { tune, and also a dance, in which passages or parts are repeated; the former word also occurs in the sense of a round form or figure.

Other compounds are *Round'-headed*, (having a round top); *Round'-head*, (a Puritan in the days of Cromwell, so called from the practice of cropping their hair round); *Round'-house*, (the constable's prison, so called from its former usual shape); *Round'-robin*, (strictly, *Round-ribbon*,—a signature of names in a circle, so as to make it impossible to know who signed first:) &c.

To ROUSE, *rowz*, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To wake from rest or dulness; to excite to thought; to put into action; to start as a beast from his lair:—*new*. To awake; to be excited.

Rouse, *s.* An exciting: from another but a doubtful etymology, it used to signify a large glass filled to the utmost in honour of a health proposed.

ROU'-ter, *s.* He or that which rouses.

ROUT=*rowt*, 31: *s.* A clamorous multitude, a crowd; hence, *To put to the rout* is to break the ranks and drive in disorder; also, as used by Chaucer, Spenser, and our oldest writers, a company or multitude of select persons—a sense revived by modern custom, according to which a *rout* is a fashionable assembly or large evening party.

To Rout, *v. a.* and *n.* To dissipate and put to confusion by defeat:—*new*. [Bacon.] To assemble in clamorous crowds.

To ROUT=*rowt*, *v. n.* To snore. [Chaucer.]

To ROUT=*rowt*, *v. a.* To root or search as in the ground; to search. [A low word.]

ROUTE, *rōt*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Road, way.

ROU'-TING, (*roo-tēn*, 104) *s.* Ordinary or beaten way, custom, practice.

To ROVE=*rov*, *v. n.* and *a.* To ramble, to range, to wander:—*act*. To wander over.

RO'-ver, *s.* He that roves; a fickle man; a pirate: *To shoot at rovers* was to shoot at a distant object instead of the butt, which was nearer: hence, there was a sort of arrow called a rover.

ROW, *rōw*=*rō*, 7: *s.* A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

ROW=*row*, 31: *s.* A riotous noise, a riot. [Low word.]

To ROW, *rōw*=*rō*, 7: *v. a.* and *n.* To impel by oars:—*new*. To labour with the oar.

Row'-er, 36: *s.* One that rows.

Row'-a-ble, *a.* That may be rowed; that may be rowed upon,—navigable.

Row'-LOCK, (*collog.* *rūl'-lōck*) *s.* That part of a boat's gunnel on which the oar rests in rowing.

Row'-PORT, (*-pōrt*, 130) *s.* A port-hole in small vessels for working an oar in a calm.

ROWEL=*row'*-ēl, 31, 14: *s.* Literally, a little wheel, or something cylindrical: hence, a little flat ring in horses' bits; the points of a spur turning on a little axis; a roll of hair or silk to put into a wound and keep it open for the sake of the discharge.

To Row'-el, *v. a.* To make a wound and keep it open by a rowel.

ROWEN=*row'*-ēn, 31: *s.* A field kept up till after

Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

ROYAL=*roy'*-āl, *a.* and *s.* Kingly, regal; noble, illustrious:—*s.* Shoot of a stag's head; highest sail of a ship; kind of small mortar: one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, said to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

Roy'-al-ly, *ad.* In a royal manner.

Roy'-al-ty, *s.* Kingship; state of a king; emblems of kingly authority.

Roy'-al-ist, *s.* Adherent to a king.

Roy'-al-ism, 158: *s.* Attachment to royalty.

To Roy'-al-ize, *v. a.* To make royal.

ROY'-TE-LET, *s.* A petty king. [Disused.]

To ROYNE=*roin*, *v. a.* To gnaw. [Spenser.]

ROYNISH=*roin'*-ish, *a.* Mean, paltry. [Obs.]

ROYTISH=*roit'*-ish, *a.* Wild. [Beaumont.]

To RUB=*rūb*, *v. a.* and *n.* To move as the hand or a brush against something with friction; to scour, to wipe; to press or move [some substance] against another for the purpose of leaving some of the substance upon the other; to obstruct by collision; to remove by friction, with off or out; to touch hard:—*new*. To fret; to make a friction; to get through many difficulties: *To rub down*, to clean or curry: *To rub up*, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to refresh.

Rub, *s.* Act of rubbing, friction; collision; unevenness of surface; part against which something rubs; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

Rub'-ber, *s.* One that rubs; that with which one rubs; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist and some other games, it means two games won out of three.

Rub'-stone, *s.* A stone for scouring or sharpening.

RUB'-bish, *s.* Originally, *Rubbage*, offscourings, or refuse; at present, ruins of buildings, or refuse fragments of building materials; (this was anciently called *Rub'-ble*;) mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.

Rub'-hle-stone, *s.* A stone rubbed by water.

RUBESCENT=*roo-bēs'*-sēnt, 109: *a.* Growing or becoming red; tending to red.

RŮ'-BRI-LITE, *s.* A mineral, red tourmalin.

RŮ'-BI-CAN, *a.* Red predominating over gray in the colour of a horse: it is a French word, and this is the French definition; but a *rubica* horse in the Farrier's Dictionary is said to be bay, sorrel, or black, with light gray or white on the flanks, the gray or white not being predominant there: compare *Rouan*.

RŮ'-BI-CEL, *s.*—See lower, under *Ruby*.

RŮ'-BI-CUND, *a.* Inclining to redness, as a drunkard's nose: hence, *Ru'-bi-us'-dity*, (*subs.*)

RŮ'-BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of red.

To RŮ'-BI-FRY, 6: *v. a.* To make red; originally a term of old chemistry.

Ru'-bif'-ic, 88: *a.* Making red.

Ru'-bi-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making red.

RŮ'-BI-ŌUS.—See lower, under *Ruby*.

To RŮ'-BRI-CATE, *v. a.* To distinguish by red.

Ru'-bri-cate, *a.* Marked with red, rubricated.

Ru'-bric, *a.* and *s.* Marked with red; Milton uses *Ru'-brical*:—*s.* A direction printed in a book, so called because originally printed in red: hence, *To Rubric*, to rubricate or mark by red.

RŮ'-RY, (*rōb'-bēy*) *s.* Redness; any thing red, but specially a precious stone next in hardness and value to a diamond; also, a carbuncle, or large red pimple.

Ru'-bied, 114: *a.* Red as a ruby. [Shaks. Milton.]

Ru'-bi-ous, 120: *a.* Ruddy, red. [Shaks.]

Ru'-bi-cel, *s.* A variety of ruby.

RUBLE, *rŮ'-bl*, 109, 101: *s.* A Russian silver coin of value about a half crown.

To RUCK=*rŮck*, *v. n.* To sit as a hen on eggs.

Ruck, *s.* A crease: hence *To Ruck* is also to crease.

RUCTION, *rŮck-tā'*-shŭn, 89: *s.* A belching.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants = *mish-ŭn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ŭn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *shŭn*, 166: *shŭn*, 166,

RUD=rüd, *a.* and *s.* Red, ruddy, rosy:—*s.* Redness, blush: hence, *To Rud*, to make red. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
Rud-dy, *a.* Approaching redness: Dryden applies it as an epithet to gold.
Rud-di-ness, *s.* Quality of being red.
Rud'-di-e, 101: *s.* Red earth, red ochre.
Rud'-dle-man, *s.* One who digs ruddle.
Rud'-dock, *s.* A redbreast.
RUDDER=rüd'-der, *s.* That by which a ship is steered; any thing that guides or governs.
RUDE, rööd, 109: *a.* Untaught, barbarous, savage; ignorant, raw; artless, inelegant; rugged; harsh; rough, coarse; uncivil.
Rude-ly, *ad.* In a rude manner.
Rude-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rude.
Rudes'-by, 151: *s.* A rude fellow. [Shaks.]
Ru'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A paving with rude materials, or common pebbles: hence, *Ru'derary*, formed of rubbish.
RUUDENTURE, röö-dën-töre, 147: *s.* The figure of a rope or staff with which the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.
RUDIMENT, röö-dë-mënt, 109: *s.* First principle, first element; first, unshapen beginning; first part of education: *To Rudiment* is quite disused.
Ru'-di-men'-tal, *a.* Initial.
RUE, röö, 109, 189: *s.* A herb, also called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.
To RUE, röö, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To grieve for, to regret, to lament:—*new.* [Chaucer.] To have compassion.
Rue, *s.* Sorrow, repentance. [Shaks.]
Rue'-ful, 117: *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.
Rue'-ful-ly, *ad.* Mournfully, sorrowfully.
Rue'-ful-ness, *s.* Mournfulness, sorrowfulness.
RUELLE, röö-ël, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A circle or assembly at a private house. [Dryden.]
RUFESCENT.—See under Rufous.
RUFF=rüff, *s.* A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; any thing collected into puckers; it also signifies a state of roughness; sometimes, in old authors, of newness; a fish is so named from its rough scales, and a bird probably from its feathers.
To Ruff, *v. a.* To make rough, to disorder; at cards, to put on a trump instead of following suit: hence *Ruff* sometimes signifies the act of trumping.
To RUF'-FLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To put out of form, to disorder; to decompose; to surprise; to throw disorderly together:—*new.* To grow rough; to flutter; in an old sense, to be rough, to jar.
Ruf'-fle, *s.* That which is disordered; that which is not laid smooth; that which is rough or jars; hence, a tumult; linen plaited for an ornament; a roll in a drum in presenting arms.
Ruf'-fler, *s.* A swaggerer. [Obs.]
Ruf'-ter-hood, 118: *s.* A hood worn by a hawk when fresh or first drawn.
RUFFIAN, rüff'-yän, 146: *s.* and *a.* A brutal, boisterous fellow; a robber; a cut-throat:—*adj.* Brutal, savage, boisterous.
To Ruff'-ian, *v. n.* To play the ruffian. [Shaks.]
Ruf'-tian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian, brutal.
RUFOUS, röö-füs, 109, 120: *a.* Red.
Ru'-fes'-cent, *a.* Becoming red.
RUG=rüg, *s.* Originally, an adjective, signifying rough; hence, a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or coverlet; and formerly a rough woolly dog: *Rug'-gowned*, wearing a coarse gown.
RUG'-GED, (rüg'-guéd, 77) *a.* Rough, of uneven surface; not neat; shaggy; rough or harsh to the ear; decomposed, sour, surly; savage, brutal; stormy, boisterous.
Rug'-ged-ly, *ad.* In a rugged manner.

Rug'-ged-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rugged.
RU'-GORÉ, (-göc, 152) *a.* Rough with wrinkles: hence, as used by Brown, *Rugos'ity*, (*subs.*)
RU'-GIN, (röö'-jin) *s.* A nappy cloth, [Obs.;] a surgeon's rasp.
RUIN, röö-in, 109: *s.* Fall, overthrow, destruction: remains of buildings or cities demolished; mischief, bane.
To Ru'-in, *v. a.* and *n.* To subvert, to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of felicity, of fortune, of honour, particularly the honour of female chastity or maidenhood:—*new.* [Unusual.] To fall in ruins; to run to ruin.
Ru'-in-er, *s.* One that ruins.
To Ru'-in-ate, *v. a.* To ruin. [Obs. or vulgar.]
Ru'-in-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Ruin. [Obs. or colloq.]
Ru'-in-a'-form, *a.* Looking like ruins, a term in mineralogy.
Ru'-in-ous, 120: *a.* Fallen to ruins; more commonly, producing ruin, destructive.
Ru'-in-ous-ly, *ad.* With ruin.
Ru'-in-ous-ness, *s.* A ruinous state.
RULE, röö, 109: *s.* Government, sway, control; precept according to which something is to be done; an instrument for drawing lines and measuring; anciently, regularity, propriety of behaviour: there was formerly a correspondent adjective, *Ru'-ly*, signifying orderly.
To Rule, *v. a.* and *n.* To govern, to control; to settle as by a rule; to mark with lines:—*new.* To have power or command, with over.
Ru'-ler, *s.* He or that which rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.
RUM=rüm, *s.* A spirituous liquor from the West Indies, distilled from molasses.
RUM=rüm, *s.* A queer old-fashioned person, particularly a parson, [Swift:] an old book, [Obs.]
Rum, *a.* Old-fashioned, odd, queer. [A cant word still in use.]
To RUMBLE, rüm-bl, 101: *v. n.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound.
Rum'-ble, 36: *s.* He or that which rumbles.
Rum'-bling, *s.* A low hoarse noise.
To RUMINATE, röö-mé-nät, 109: *v. n.* and *a.* To chew the cud; hence, to muse, to think again and again:—*act.* To chew over again; to meditate over and over.
Ru'-mi-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One that ruminates.
Ru'-mi-na'-tion, *s.* Property of ruminating; reflection.
Ru'-mi-nant, *a.* and *s.* Chewing the cud:—*s.* An animal that chews the cud.
To RUMMAGE=rüm-mäge, 99: *v. a.* and *n.* To search among many things by turning them over:—*new.* To search places.
Rum'-mage, *s.* Act of rummaging. [Colloq.]
RUMMER=rüm'-mer, *s.* A large drinking-glass.
RUMOUR, röö-mor, 109, 38: *s.* Flying or popular report; a current hearsay.
To Ru'-mour, *v. a.* To report abroad.
Ru'-mour-er, *s.* A spreader of news.
RUMP=rüm-p, *s.* The end of the back-bone of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings; the buttocks; figuratively, the lag end of something which lasts longer than the original body; hence the epithet of the parliament which abolished the House of Lords in Cromwell's time, and was afterwards abolished by Cromwell; hence, a *Rump-er* was one who had favoured or belonged to the Rump.
RUMPLE, rüm-pl, 101: *s.* An unintended disorderly pucker.
To Rum'-ple, *v. a.* To disorder by rumples.
To RUN=rün, *v. n.* and *a.* To move on the
I RAN=rän, } ground with the swiftest action of
RUN=rün, } the legs, as distinguished from
walking, leaping, &c.; to move with the legs, but

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pö-pä': läw: gööd: j'öö, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *male*, 171.

RUS

without restriction to the specific action; to move without restriction to the legs as the means; hence, to move generally, to go, to pass; in most applications it carries with it the notion of swiftness or violence, but in others it signifies an even and smooth progression, as to flow; to have a course in any direction, or a continual tenor of any kind; to be in force, to be generally received, to melt, to flow, to be liquid; to emit or let flow as a liquid; to exert power or matter:—*act.* To make to move swiftly or forcibly; hence, to force forward, to drive; to incur: it often becomes active by ellipsis of a preposition; hence, to venture; in special senses, to import [merchandise] without duty; to melt; [this last, in the active application, is now unusual.] To run after, to search for, to endeavour at: To run away from, to flee: To run away with, to carry off; to adopt hastily without thought; to hurry on with: To run in with, to comply: To run on, to be continued; to continue the same course: To run over, to overflow; to recount or consider cursorily: To run out, to be at end; to spread exuberantly; to be wasted: To run through, to exhaust; and in an active sense, to push through with a sword; also, in an active sense, To run down is to chase to weariness; to follow with scandal or opposition; to crush.

Run, *s.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; cadence; process; way; long reception; continued success; current opinion; hence, with *against*, censure: *At or in the long run*, in the final result.

Run'-ner, *s.* He or that which runs; hence, a messenger; a racer; a plant that shoots quickly; a sprig; a rope; a moving stone in a mill.

Run'-ning, *a. and s.* Kept for the race, as a running horse; carried from page to page, as a running title; passing through blocks, as running tackle:—*s.* Act of moving swiftly; discharge from a wound.

Run'-A-GATE, *s.* A runaway, an apostate: not originally a relation of the class, but now understood so.

Run'-a-way, *s.* A fugitive.

Run'-nel, *s.* A small running brook.

RUNCATION, rŭng-că'-shŭn, *s.* A wedding. [Obs.]

RUNCINATE, rŭn'-cê-nâte, *a.* Literally, saw-shaped, applied to a sort of pinnatifid leaf. [Bot.]

RUNDLE, rŭn'-dl, 101: *s.* A little round, as the step of a ladder.

Rund'-let, *s.* A little barrel.

RUNE, rŭn, 109: *s.* A Runic letter.

Ru'-nic, *a.* An epithet marking the letters and language of the ancient northern nations.

RUNG.—See To Ring.

RUNG=rŭng, *s.* A timber in a ship's floor.

RUNNEL, RUNNER, &c.—See under To Run.

RUNNET=rŭn'-nê, 14: *s.* A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNION.—See Ronion.

RUNT=rŭnt, *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPEE, roo-pê', *s.* An East Indian silver coin worth about 2s. 4d.

RUPTION, rŭp'-shŭn, 89: *s.* A breach.

Rup'-ture, (-tŭr, 147) *s.* Act of breaking; state of being broken; specially, breach of peace; a bursting of something pertaining to the body, as of a gut, hernia: *Rup'-ture-wort* is a plant.

To Rup'-ture, *v. a.* To break; to suffer rupture of.

RURAL, rŭr'-âl, 109, 51: *a.* (Compare Rustic, &c.) Country; existing in, suiting, or resembling the country.

Ru'-ral-ly, *ad.* As in the country.

Ru'-ral-ness, *s.* Quality of being rural.

Ru'-ral-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Ruralness.

Ru'-ric-o-list, 87: *s.* Inhabitant of the country.

Ru'-rig'-e-nous, 64: *a.* Born in the country.

RUSE, rŭz, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Stratagem, trick.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîz-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

RUT

RUSH=rŭsh, *s.* A plant of many species with a long pointal, growing plentifully in wet places; any thing proverbially worthless.

Rushed, (rŭsh, 114, 143) *a.* Abounding in rushes.

Rush'-y, *a.* Made of rushes.

Rush'-i-ness, *s.* State of being full of rushes.

Rush'-er, *s.* One who strewed rushes. [Obs.]

ŕŭsh—The compounds are *Rush'-like*, *Rush-can'die*, &c.

To RUSH=rŭsh, *v. n.* To move with violence or tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eagerness; it may be met with as an active verb.

Rush, *s.* A driving forward.

Rush'-er, *s.* One who rushes.—See also above.

Rush'-ing, *s.* Violent, tumultuous course.

RUSK=rŭsk, *s.* Light hard cake or bread.

RUSMA=rŭs'-mâ, *s.* A Turkish depilatory.

RUSS=rŭss, *a. and s.* Russian.

Rus'-sian, (rŭsh'-ân, 147) *a. and s.* Pertaining to Russia:—*s.* A native or the language of Russia.

RUSSET=rŭs'-sê, 14: *a. and s.* Reddish brown; through mistake sometimes used for gray; coarse, homespun, rustic:—*s.* A country dress; a russeting.

To Rus'-set, *v. a.* To give a russet colour to.

Rus'-set-y, 105: *a.* Of a russet colour.

Rus'-set-ing, *s.* A name of some apples.

RUST=rŭst, *s.* The oxide of a metal which gathers on the surface from disuse; any foul matter contracted; loss of power by inactivity.

To Rust, *v. n. and a.* To gather rust; to degenerate in idleness:—*act.* To make rusty; to grow inert.

Rust'-y, *a.* Infected with rust; impaired by inactivity; having matter gathered as of rust; weasty, (by corruption) morose, surly.

Rust'-i-ly, *ad.* In a rusty state.

Rust'-i-ness, *s.* State of being rusty.

RUSTIC=rŭs'-tick, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the country, rural; rough, savage, rude; plain, unadorned, artless, simple, honest:—*s.* An inhabitant of the country, a clown, a swain; rough work in masonry, in imitation of simple nature.

Rus'-ti-cal, *a.* Rustic.

Rus'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rustic manner.

Rus'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Rusticity.

Rus'-tic-i-ty, 84, 59, 103: *s.* State or quality of being rustic,—simplicity; rudeness; savageness.

To Rust'-i-cate, *v. n. and a.* To reside in the country:—*act.* To banish into the country; to banish from college for a time.

Rus'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rustication; state of being rusticated.

To RUSTLE, rŭs'-sl, 156, 101: *v. n.* To make a noise as of the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

Rus'-tling, *s.* The noise of that which rustles.

RUT=rŭt, *s.* Deep track of a wheel.

RUT'-TER-KIN, *s.* One old in crafty ways. [1546.]

RUT'-TI-ER, *s.* A direction for the route, whether by land or sea; an old traveller. [Cotgrave.]

To RUT=rŭt, *v. n.* To desire to come together, used of deer, and hence of some other animals.

Rut, *s.* Copulation of deer and some other animals.

Rut'-tish, *a.* Wanton, salacious. [Shaks.]

RUTH, rŭth, 117: *s.* Mercy, pity, compassion; misery, sorrow. [Obs. or Poet.]

Ruth'-ful, 117: *a.* Merciful; rueful, woful.

Ruth'-ful-ly, *ad.* Sadly; wofully.

Ruth'-less, *a.* Cruel, pitiless, barbarous.

Ruth'-less-ly, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly.

Ruth'-less-ness, *s.* Want of pity, cruelty.

RUTILANT, rŭt'-tê-lânt, 109: *a.* Shining.

To Ru'-ti-late, *v. n.* To glow with light. [Coles.]

RU'-TILE, 105: *s.* An oxide of titanium.

RUTTER=rüt'-ter, *s.* A trooper. [1618.]

RUTTERKIN, RUTTIER.—See Rut, (a track.)

RUTTISH.—See To Rut.

RUTTLE, rüt'-tl, *s.* Rattle in the throat. [Barnet.]

RYE=rÿ, 106 : *s.* Coarse kind of bread corn : also applied as the name of a disease in a hawk.

RYE'-GRASS, *s.* A coarse kind of grass.

S.

S is popularly the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the nineteenth : see J : its proper sound is the 59th element of the schemes prefixed ; but, except at the beginning of words, this hissing is more frequently converted into another element than actually sounded ; and the charge of a sibilant pronunciation more justly attaches to a defective utterance of the language than to the language itself when uttered according to metropolitan usage of the present day. Even at the beginning of words the *s* is not always sibilant, but with *h* forms a digraph which is the regular indication of the 61st element. In the middle and at the end of words it is very often vocalized, or converted into the 60th element : see Prin. 137, 143, 151, 158 : and in many situations the sibilant or the vocalized sound deviates into the 61st, 62d, 63d, or 64th element : see Prin. 147. As an abbreviation, *S* stands for *Socius*, (fellow :) *Societas* or *Societatis*. (Society :) *Solidus* or *Solidi*, (a shilling or shillings :) *South*, &c.

SABAOTH=säb'-hä'-öth, *s.* Armies or hosts.

SABBATH=säb'-häth, *s.* Literally, rest ; hence, the day of cessation from labour ; this by Jews is observed on the seventh day of the week, not only to signify that they worship the Creator as their God, but also to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, from which their seventh day was dated : Christians, taking no note of the latter, observe for their sabbath the first day of the week, because Christ rose from the dead on that day : intermission of pain or sorrow.

Sab'-ba-tä'-ri-an, 90 : *s.* and *a.* One who observes the sabbath on the seventh day instead of the first ; one who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour :—*a.* Pertaining to Sabbatarians : hence, Sab'-ba-tä'-rianism.

Sab'-bath-less, *a.* Without cessation from labour.

Sab-bath'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the sabbath ; bringing rest : *Sabbat'ic* is the same.

Sab'-ba-tism, 158 : *s.* Intermission of labour.

~~Sab~~ The compounds are Sab'bath-breaker, Sab'bath-breaking, &c.

SABEAN=säb'-bē'-än, 86 : *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, famous for aromatic plants.

SABELLIAN, säb'-bēl'-ä'-än, 90 : *s.* A follower of Sabellius, who in the third century taught that the *Word* and the *Holy Spirit* were only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

SABIAN, sä'-bē'-än, 90 : *s.* A worshipper of the host of heaven, that is, of the heavenly bodies : hence, *Sab'ianism* : it also occurs for *Sabeen*, which is quite a different word.

SABINE, säb'-in, 105 : *s.* A plant, savin.

SABLE, säb'-bl, 101 : *s.* and *a.* A small animal of the weasel kind ; its fur :—*a.* Black.

SABLIERE, säb'-lè'-är, [Fr.] 170 : *s.* (See Sabulous.) A sand-pit ; a piece of timber not so thick as a beam.

SABOT, sä-bö'té, [Fr.] *s.* Sort of wooden shoe.

SABRE, sä'-bur, 159 : *s.* A convex short sword.

To Sab'-bre, *v.* To wound or kill as with a sabre.

SABULOUS, säb'-ù-lüs, *a.* Sandy, gritty.

Sab'-u-lous'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Sandiness, grittiness.

SACCADE=säc'-kädé, *s.* A jerk with the bridle.

SACCHARINE, säc'-kär-in, 161, 105 : *a.*

Having the taste or other qualities of sugar.

Sac'-cha-ri'-f'-er-ous, 87, 120 : *a.* Producing sugar.

Sac'-chu-lä'-tic, *a.* Obtained from the sugar of milk, as saccholactic or mucic acid : hence the neutral salt *saccholate*.

SACERDOTAL=säsr'-er-dö'-täil, *a.* Priestly.

SACHEL.—See Satchel.

SACHEM=sä'-chém, *s.* Title of an American chief.

SACK=säck, *s.* A large bag ; a bag ; three bushels ; a loose robe formerly worn by ladies.

To Sack, *v. a.* To put into bags.

Sack'-ing, *s.* Coarse cloth fastened to a bedstead ; cloth for making sacks.

Sack'-ful, *s.* A sack quite full.

Sack'-cloth, *s.* The coarsest and roughest of cloth.

SACK=säck, *s.* Canary wine or sherry.

SACK-POS'-sar, *s.* A posset of milk and sack.

To SACK=säck, *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage.

Sack, *s.* Storm and pillage of a town.

Sack'-er, *s.* One that sacks a town.

Sack'-age, *s.* Act of sacking a town.

SACKBUT=säck'-bü't, *s.* A kind of trumpet.

SACRED=sä'-créd, *a.* Immediately relating to God ; holy ; consecrated, with *to* ; relating to religion, not profane ; inviolable.

Sä'-cred-ly, *ad.* Religiously, inviolably.

Sä'-cred-ness, *s.* State of being sacred.

Sacring, Sacrist, &c.—See lower.

Sac'-ra-ment, 92 : *s.* A sacred ceremony imposing an obligation—an oath ; an outward sign of spiritual grace ; specially, the Eucharist : To *Sacrament*, to bind by an oath, is *disguised*.

Sac'-ra-men'-tal, *a.* Constituting or pertaining to a sacrament : *Sacramen'tals* are things relating to sacraments.

Sac'-ra-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* In manner of a sacrament. Sac'-ra-men-tä'-ri-an, 90 : *s.* One who differs from the Catholics respecting the sacraments, applied reproachfully to the Protestants : *Sacramen'tary* is sometimes used with the same meaning.

Sac'-ra-men'-tar-y, *s.* Sacramental prayer-book.

Sä'-chrif'-ic, *a.* Employed in sacrifice : old authors also use *Sacrificial*.

Sä'-crif'-i-ca-ble, *a.* Fit for sacrifice.

Sä'-crif'-i-ca'-tor, *s.* A sacrificer. [Brown.]

Sä'-crif'-i-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

To Säc'-ri-fice, (-fiz, 137) *v. a.* and *π.* To offer to Heaven ; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation, with *to* ; to give up for something else, with *to* ; to devote :—*acc.* To make offerings ; to offer sacrifice.

Säc'-ri-fic'-er, (-zer) *s.* One who sacrifices.

Säc'-ri-fice, (-fice, 137) *s.* Act of sacrificing ; the thing sacrificed ; that which is given up for something else, deemed of less value.

Säc'-ri-fic'-ial, (-fish'-äl, 147) *a.* Performing sacrifice ; pertaining to sacrifice.

Säc'-ri-LEGE, (-lédge, 102) *s.* The crime of appropriating, violating, or profaning things sacred.

Säc'-ri-leg'-ist, *s.* One guilty of sacrilege.

Säc'-ri-le'-gious, (-lè'-j'üs, 90, 120) *a.* Violating things sacred ; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

Säc'-ri-le'-gious-ly, *ad.* With sacrilege.

Säc'-ri-le'-gious-ness, *s.* Disposition to sacrilege.

Sä'-CRING, *a.* Used in sacred offices, consecrating.

Sä'-crist, *s.* Sä'-crist-an, *s.* The person in a church who has charge of the things used in sacred offices.

Sä'-crist-ry, *s.* Place for keeping sacred utensils.

Sä'-cro-sanct, *a.* Inviolable, sacred. [Milton : prom.]

SAD=säd, *a.* In obsolete senses, firm ; cohesive ;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-vay · chäp'-män : pä-pä : läw # gööd : j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55 : a, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

heavy; in senses not common, serious, grave; dark-coloured; in usual senses, sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy; in style half burlesque, bad, inconvenient, vexatious.

Sad'-ly, *ad.* With sadness; in sad manner.

Sad'-ness, *s.* Quality of being sad.

To Sad'-den, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make sad in any of its senses:—*new.* To become sad.

SADDLE, sād'-dl, 101: *s.* The seat which is put on a horse for the accommodation of the rider; something like a saddle in shape or use.

To Sad'-dle, *v. a.* To put a saddle on; to put on as a saddle; to load.

Sad'-dler, 36: *s.* A maker of saddles.

☞ The compounds are *Sad'dle-backed*, (low in the back, with an elevated head and neck:) *Sad'dle-bow*, (the arch at the upper part of the saddle which is to fit the horse's back:) *Sad'dle-maker*, &c.

SADDUCEE=sād'-dē-cē, *s.* One of an ancient sect of the Jews who held that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit.

Sad'-du-cism, 158: *s.* A sort of deism.

SAFE=sāf, *a.* and *s.* (See To Save.) Free from danger or hurt, conferring security; repositing from the power of doing harm:—*s.* A small place for repositing provisions, and securing them from insects: *To Safe* is obsolete.

Safe'-ly, *ad.* In a safe manner.

Safe'-ness, *s.* State of being safe.

Safe'-ty, *s.* Freedom or exemption from danger or hurt; custody, security from escape: a *Safe'ty-valve* is one attached to steam engines for the escape of steam and prevention of bursting.

SAFE-CON-DUCT, *s.* That which gives a safe passage, —pass-warrant; also, convoy.

SAFE-GUARD, 121: *s.* Defence; convoy; pass-warrant; an outward petticoat which women wore when riding.

To Safe'-guard, *v. a.* To guard, to protect. [Shaks.]

SAFE-KEEP-ING, *s.* Act of keeping safely.

SAFFRON=sāf'-rōn, *s.* and *a.* A yellow plant:—*adj.* Having the colour of saffron, yellow. There is a plant named *Saff'-ron-bell*, which is different in kind, and is sometimes called *Safflower*.

To Saff'-ron, *v. a.* To tinge with saffron.

To SAG=sāg, *v. n.* and *a.* To swag, to stagger:—*act.* To cause to bend by burdening.

SAGACIOUS, sāg'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Primarily, quick of scent; hence, of quick penetr. ration.

Sa-ga'-cious-ly, *ad.* With sagacity.

Sa-ga'-cious-ness, *s.* Sagacity.

Sa-gac'-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Quickness of scent; acuteness of discernment, penetration.

SAGAMORE=sāg'-d-mōr, *s.* A supreme ruler among the American Indians; a juice.

SAGAPEN=sāg'-d-pēn, *s.* Persian gum resin.

SAGATHY, sāg'-d-thē, *s.* A kind of serge.

SAGE=sāg, *s.* A garden plant of several sorts.

Sa'-gy, *a.* Full of, or seasoned with sage.

SAGE=sāg, *a.* and *s.* Wise, grave, prudent:—*s.* A man of gravity and wisdom,—a philosopher.

Sage'-ly, *ad.* Wisely, prudently.

Sage'-ness, *s.* Gravity, prudence.

To SAGINATE, sād'-gē-nāte, *v. a.* To pamper.

SAGITTAL, sād'-gīt-tāl, 81: *a.* Belonging to an arrow; like an arrow, as a suture of the skull.

Sag'-it-tar-y, *s.* and *a.* An animal armed with arrows, half man and half horse; an archer; the Centaur; one of the signs of the zodiac, the full Latin of which is *Sagittarius*:—*adj.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAGO=sā'-gō, *s.* A dry mealy substance or granulated paste imported from the East.

SAIC=sā'-ick, *s.* A Turkish vessel of the Levant.

SAID.—See To Say.

SAIL=sāl, *s.* The sheet, or one of the sheets, by which the wind impels a ship; in poetry, wings; a ship; a collective term for ships: *To strike sail*, to lower the sail; to abate of pomp or superiority.

To Sail, *v. n.* and *a.* To be conveyed in a vessel by sails; to swim; to be carried smoothly:—*act.* To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

Sail'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which sails.

Sail'-or, 38: *s.* A seaman.

Sail'-a-ble, *a.* Navigable.

Sail'-y, *a.* Like a sail. [Drayton.]

☞ The compounds are *Sail' borne*; *Sail' broad*, (spreading as a sail); *Sail' lift*; *Sail' maker*; *Sail' yard*, &c.

SAIN, (Sayen.)—See To Say.

SAINFOIN=sān'-foin, 30: *s.* A herb cultivated for fodder.

SAINT=sānt, *s.* A person sanctified, one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized; a sanctimonious person.

To Saint, *v. a.* and *n.* To canonize:—*new.* To act with a show of piety.

Saint'-ed, *a.* Holy, pious; made blessed.

Saint'-ess, *s.* A female saint.

Saint'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Holy:—*ad.* Like a saint.

Saint'-like, *a.* Saiting or resembling a saint.

Saint'-ship, *s.* Character or qualities of a saint.

☞ Other compounds are *Saint-John's-bread*, *Saint-John's-wort*, *Saint-Peter's-wort*, (all three, plants;) *Saint's-bell*, (the smaller church bell, so called because formerly rung at a particular part of divine service that the absent might fall on their knees;) *Saint's-sewing*; &c.

SAKE=sākt, *s.* Purpose, account, cause.

SAKER=sā'-ker, *s.* A hawk; sort of cannon.

Sa'-ker-et, *s.* The male of the saker-hawk.

SAL=sāl, *s.* Salt. [Chem. Phar.]

SAL-IV'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing salt.

To SAL'-IFY, 6: *v. a.* To form into a salt.

Sal'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of combining to form a salt.

Sal'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of salifying.

SAL'-I-NA'-TION, *s.* Act of washing with salt liquor.

SA-LINE', (sā-līn') *a.* Salt, partaking of the qualities of salt: *Salt'ness* is less used.

Sa-line'-ness, *s.* State of being saline.

Sa-lin'-i-form, 92: *a.* Having the form of salt.

Sa-li'-no-ter-rene', *a.* Of salt and earth.

SAL'-SA-MEN-TA'-RI-ous, *a.* Of salt things. [Obs.]

Sal'-so-ac'-id, 59: *a.* Salt and sour.

Sa-su'-gi-nous, *a.* Salish. [Boyle.]

SALACIOUS, sā-lā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Lustful.

Sa-la'-cious-ly, *ad.* Lecherously, lustfully.

Sa-lac'-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Lust, lechery.

SALAD=sāl'-ād, *s.* Food of raw herbs, generally dressed with salt, oil, and vinegar; *Sall't* is a corruption.

Sal'-ad-ing, *s.* Vegetables for salads.

SALAM=sā-lām', *s.* An Eastern salutation.

SALAMANDER=sāl'-d-mān'-der, *s.* An animal vulgarly deemed to live in the fire; a small lizard: *Salamander's hair*, or *wood*, is a name given to asbestos.

Sal'-a-man'-drine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a salamander; enduring fire.

SALARY, sāl'-ār-ēy, 105: *s.* Stated or periodical payment for services; stipend; wages.

Sal'-ar-ied, 114: *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALE=sāle, *s.* (Compare To Sell.) Act of selling; power of selling, market; auction; state of being to be sold: from some different etymology it means, in Spenser, a wicker basket.

Sale'-a-ble, *a.* That can be sold; vendible.

Sale'-a-bly, *ad.* In a saleable manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: ōin, 166: then, 166.

SAL

Sale'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being saleable.

Of the compounds, *Sale'-man* is understood specially as one who sells beasts at market, or as one who sells ready-made clothes: *Sale'-work* is work carelessly done for sale.

SALEBROUS, sāl'-lē-brūs, 120: *a.* Rugged.

Sale'-e-bros''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Roughness of a path.

SALEP.—See Saloop.

SALIENT, sāl'-lē-ānt, } *a.* Leaping: in the first

SALIENT, sāl'-lē-ānt, } form it is a term of heraldry, denoting the upright position of a beast with only one hinder foot on the ground; in other senses it has the second form; moving by leaps, shooting, projecting.

SALICINE, sāl'-lē-cīn, 105: *s.* A substance obtained from the bark of the willow in prismatic crystals.

SALIFEROUS, SALIFIABLE, &c., SALINE, &c.—See Sal.

SALIGOT, sāl'-lē-gōt, *s.* Water-thistle.

SALIQUE, sāl'-īck, [Fr.] *a.* Excluding females from succeeding or transmitting inheritance to the throne.

SALIVA=sāl'-lī'-vā, *s.* Spit.

Sa-lī'-val, *a.* Relating to spit.

Sa-lī'-vous, 120: *a.* Having the nature of spit.

Sa-lī'-vār-y, 84, 105, 129: *a.* Salival.

To Sa-lī'-vate, *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.

Sa-lī'-vā'-tion, 89: *s.* A method of cure by exciting an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by mercury.

SALLET=sāl'-lē't, *s.* A helmet: see also Salad.

SALLIANCE.—See under Sally.

SALLOW, sāl'-lō, 125: *s.* A sort of willow tree.

SALLOW, sāl'-lō, *a.* Yellow, as from illness.

Sa-lōw'-ness, *s.* Sickly yellow paleness.

SALLY, sāl'-lē-y, 105: *s.* Eruption as from a besieged place; excursion; flight; sprightly exertion; levity, wild gaiety, exuberance.

To Sa-lī'-ly, *v. n.* To issue suddenly.

Sa-lī'-ance, *s.* A sally. [Spenser.]

SAL-LY-PORT, 130: *s.* Gate at which sallies are made; in fire-ships the place of escape for the transferees.

SALMAGUNDI, sāl'-mā-gūn''-dē-y, *s.* A mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, and seasonings.

SALMON, sām'-mōn, 157: *s.* A fish that comes from the sea to spawn in fresh water, whose flesh is of a pink colour: there is a fish like it called *Sa'mon-trout*.

Sa'm'-on-et, *s.* (See Samlet.)

SALOON=sāl'-lōon', *s.* A hall, or state room.

SALOOP=sāl'-lōop', *s.* The dried root of a species of orchis, properly *Salap*: also a decoction of the root.

SALPICON, sāl'-pē-cōn, *s.* A sort of stuffing.

SALSIFY, sāl'-cē-fy, *s.* Goatsbeard, a plant.

SALSO-ACID, SALSUGINOUS, &c.—See Sal.

SALT, sāl't, 112: *s.* and *a.* (See the relations of the Latin form under *Sal*.) A body compounded of an acid united to some base; the common salt is muriate of soda; that which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption; taste, smack; wit, merriment: in the plural number, it is used popularly for a salt taken as a medicine:—*adj.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated, or abounding with salt; salacious.

To Salt, *v. a.* To season with salt; it is used as a neuter verb by manufacturers, as "The brine salts."

Salt'-er, *s.* One who salts, or who sells salt.

Salt'-ly, *ad.* With taste of salt.

Salt'-ness, *s.* Taste of salt; state of being salt.

Salt'-ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Salt'-less, *a.* Not tasting of salt, insipid.

Salt'-ern, *s.* A salt-work.

SAM

SALT'-CEL-LAR, *s.* A small vessel for holding salt.

SALT-PE'-TRE, (-tur, 159) *s.* Nitrate of potash.

Of other compounds are *Salt'-cat*, (a lump of salt at salt-works which attracts pigeons.) *Salt'-mine*, *Salt'-pan*, *Salt'-pit*, (these three have nearly the same meaning;) *Salt'-rheum*, (an affection of the skin, also called Herpes;) *Salt'-water*; *Salt'-work*; *Salt'-wort*, (a herb.) &c.

SALT=sāl't, 142: *s.* Act of leaping. [B. Jon.]

Salt'-tant, *a.* Jumping, dancing.

Salt'-ti-er, *s.* A cross with two feet as if capable of leaping, as X: also spelled *Saltire*. [Her.]

Salt'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of leaping.

Salt'-in-ban''-co, *s.* A mountebank.

SALUBRIOUS, sāl'-lū'-brē-ūs, 109, 105, 120: *a.* Healthful, wholesome, promoting health.

Sa-lū'-bri-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to promote health.

Sa-lū'-bri-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Healthfulness.

Sa-lū'-u-tār-y, (sāl'-hū-tār-ē-y, 84, 69, 129) *a.*

Wholesome, healthy; also promoting safety.

Sa-lū'-u-tar-i-ness, *s.* Wholesomeness.

Sa-lū'-u-ti''-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing health.

To Sa-lūte', (sāl'-lū'tē, 109) *v. a.* To wish health to; hence, to greet, to hail; to please, to gratify; to kiss.

Sa-lūte', *s.* A greeting; a kiss.

Sa-lū'-ter, *s.* One who salutes.

Sa-lū'-ta-tor-y, *s.* Place of greeting. [Milton.]

Sa-lū'-u-tā'-tion, 69, 89: *s.* Act or style of saluting; a greeting; literally, a wish of health.

SALVABLE, sāl'-vā-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare the previous class.) Possible to be saved, or kept safe and sound.

Sa-lvā-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being salvable.

SALV'-VAGE, 99: *s.* That which is allowed or claimed by law for saving goods from a wreck: with a different etymology it was an adjective, signifying what is now denoted by *Salvage*, which see.

SALV'-VA-TOR-Y, *s.* A place for keeping goods safe.

SALV'-VA-TION, 89: *s.* Literally, preservation, health: preservation from eternal misery.

SALV'-VER, *s.*—See in its place hereafter.

SALV'-VO, *s.* A something saved when other things are granted,—an exception, a reservation.

SALVE, sālvy, 122: *s.* A glutinous composition or ointment for wounds; remedy, help.

To Salve, *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy: in old authors it occurs in senses related to the previous classes, Spenser using it for *to salute*; and Hooker, Atterbury, &c. for *to help* or *save* by a *salvo*.

SALVER=sāl'-ver, *s.* (Perhaps related to *Salvable*, &c.) A sort of waiter, generally of precious metal.

SAMARITAN, sām'-mār'-ē-tān, *s.* and *a.* One of an ancient sect with whom other Jews refused to have dealings, and remarkable by the parable of the good Samaritan:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Samaritans: the Samaritan alphabet is the ancient Hebrew alphabet.

SAMBO=sām'-bō, *s.* Child of a black and a mulatto.

SAME=sāme, *a.* Identical, not different or other; it was anciently an adverb signifying *together*.

Same'-ness, *s.* Identity; entire likeness.

SAMIEL, sām'-mē-ēl, 97: *s.* The wind Simoom.

SAMITE=sām'-mīte', *s.* A silk stuff. [Chaucer.]

SAMLEET=sām'-lē't, *s.* A salmonet. [Iz. Wal.]

SAMPHIRE, sām'-fer, 163, 105, 36: *s.* A plant which grows on rocks washed by the sea, used for pickling.

SAMPLE, sām'-pl, 11, 101: *s.* A part shown as a specimen of the whole; example.

To Sam'-ple, *v. a.* To exemplify. [Unusual.]

Sam'-pler, 36: *s.* A specimen, particularly of a girl's improvement in needle-work.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gūc'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōod; j'ōō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *made*, 171.

SANABLE, sán'-á-bl, 101 : (See Sane.) *a.* Curable.
San'-a-tive, 105 : *a.* Powerful to cure, healing.
San'-a-tive-ness, *s.* Power to cure.
Sa-na'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of curing or healing.
SAN'-I-CLE, *s.* A name given to a herb.
SANCE-BELL=sánc'-bél, *s.* Saint's bell.
To SANCTIFY, sángx'-tè-fy, 158, 105, 6 : *v. a.*
 To make holy ; to make a means of holiness ; to make free from guilt ; to secure from violation : in a theological sense, to free from the power of sin for the time to come : Barrow uses *To Sanctify*.
Sanc'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* He that sanctifies.
Sanc'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of sanctifying ; state of being sanctified or freed from future dominion of sin.
SANC'-TI-MON-Y, *s.* Holiness ; scrupulous austerity : it often means the appearance of holiness.
SANC'-ti-mo'-ni-ous, 90 : *a.* Sainly ; saint-seeming.
SANC'-ti-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* With sanctimony.
SANC'-ti-mo-n-y, *s.* Holiness ; saintly appearance.
SANC'-TION, 89 : *s.* That which confirms or renders obligatory, ratification ; less properly, a law.
To SANC'-tion, *v. a.* To give a sanction to.
Sanc'-ti-tude, *s.* Holiness ; goodness.
Sanc'-ti-ty, 105 : *s.* Sanctitude ; a holy being.
SANC'-tu-ar-y, (-tù-är-ý, 147) *s.* Properly, the most retired and awful part of a temple ; holy place, holy ground ; an asylum sacred from the reach of the civil power, whence a *sanctuary* man ; shelter, protection.
To SANC'-tu-a-rize, *v. a.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges. [Shaks.]
SAND=sánd, *s.* Powder arising from the breaking or crumbling of stone ; in the plural, barren country covered with sands.
To Sand, *v. a.* To sprinkle with sand ; to drive on sands.
Sand'-ed, *a.* Covered with sand ; sandy.
Sand'-y, *a.* Abounding with sand ; consisting of sand ; having the hue of sand.
Sand'-i-ness, *s.* State of being sandy.
Sand'-ish, *a.* Somewhat sandy.
Sand'-er-ling, *s.* A bird frequenting the sands.
Sand'-ev-er, *s.*—See in its place hereafter.
 ***Sand'** The compounds are *Sand'-bag* ; *Sand'-bath* ; *Sand'-lind*, (obstructed in sight by particles which seem to float before the eyes) ; *Sand'-box*, (epithet of a tree whose pericarp bursts and scatters the seeds) ; *Sand'-eel*, (fish found under the sand when the tide has run out) ; *Sand'-food*, (as in deserts) ; *Sand'-heat*, (heat of warm sand) ; *Sand'-piper*, (a bird) ; *Sand'-stone*, (that easily crumbles into sand) ; *Sand'-wort*, (a plant) &c.
SANDAL=sánd'-ál, *s.* A loose shoe.
SANDAL-WOOD, sán'-dál-wód, 118 : *s.* An oriental wood, odoriferous when burnt ; also called *Sanders*.
SAN'-TA-LIN, *s.* Chemical substance from red sanders.
SANDARAC=sán'-dà-ráck, *s.* A white resin imported from Barbary ; also a native fossil, and also a combination of arsenic and sulphur.
SANDEVER=sánd'-év-er, *s.* Glass gall, or that which rises as a scum when glass is made : it is allied to sand by common action, but not by etymology.
SANDIX, sán'-dicks, 188 : *s.* A kind of minium.
SANDWICH, sánd'-widzh, 149 : *s.* Two thin slices of bread with meat between ; probably named from the person who brought them into fashion.
SANE=sáne, *a.* Sound, healthy ; generally applied to that state in which the mental faculties are sound.
San'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Soundness of mind.
SANG.—See *To Sing*. **SANG-FROID**.—See lower.
SANGUIFEROUS, &c.—See in the next class.
SANGUINE, sángx'-gwín, 158, 145, 105 : *a.* and *s.* Abounding with blood ; having a temper supposed

to proceed from predominance of blood.—cheerful, warm, ardent, confident ; (see Humor) having the colour of blood :—*s.* Blood colour ; the blood-stone.
To San'-guine, *v. a.* To ensanguine ; to make red.
San'-guine-ly, *ad.* With sanguineness.
San'-guine-ness, *s.* Quality of being sanguine :
 Swift uses *Sanguinity*.
Sanguin'-eous, 90, 120 : *a.* Abounding with blood ; constituting blood.
SAN-GUIF-ER-ous, 87 : *a.* Conveying blood.
To SAN'-GUI-FY, 6 : *v. n.* To produce blood. [Hale.]
San'-gui-fi'-er, *s.* Producer of blood.
San'-gui-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* The natural process by which chyle is converted into blood.
SAN'-GUI-NAR-Y, *a.* and *s.* Bloody, blood-thirsty, murderous :—*s.* A plant, probably from its colour.
SAN'-GUI-SUGE, *s.* A blood-sucker ; a leech.
SANG-FROID, (sông-frô', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Cold blood, freedom from natural ardour, coolness, indifference.
SANHEDRIM=sán'-hè-drím, *s.* The great council of 70 elders among the Jews ; a great council.
SANICLE.—See under Sanable.
SANIES, sá-nè-éz, 105, 101 : *s.* A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores,—ichor.
Sa'-ni-ous, 120 : *a.* Emitting sanies,—ichorous.
SANITY, &c.—See under Sane.
SANK.—See *To Sink*.
SANS, sánz, 143 : *prep.* Without.
 ***S** By our old poets this French word was adopted and naturalized, but as an English word it is obsolete : hence, in order to be understood, modern rectifiers give it a French pronunciation, nearly as *sông* before a consonant, and *sôngz* before a vowel : see Prin. 170.
SANSCRIT=sán'-scrit, *s.* The ancient language of Hindoostan,—literally, the polished language ; it is the parent of all the Indian languages, and as some think, of all others.
SANTALIN.—See under Sandal-wood.
SANTON, sán'-tôn, *s.* A sort of dervise or saint.
SAP=sáp, *s.* The vital juice of plants : it is used ad-jectively before colours ; as *Sap'-green*, &c.
Sap'-py, *a.* Abounding in sap ; young ; hence it sometimes means weak ; soft, silly.
Sap'-pi-ness, *s.* Succulence, juiciness.
Sap'-less, *a.* Wanting vital juice ; old.
Sap'-ling, *s.* A young tree, as full of sap.
To SAP=sáp, *v. a.* and *n.* To subvert by digging, to undermine :—*new*. To proceed by mining, or secretly.
Sap, *s.* A trench for undermining.
Sap'-per, *s.* One employed in sapping.
SAPID, &c.—See under Sapor.
SAPIENT, sá'-pé-ént, 90 : *a.* Wise, sage.
Sa'-pi-en'-tial, (-sh'ál, 147) *a.* Teaching wisdom.
Sa'-pi-ence, *s.* Wisdom, knowledge.
SAPLESS, **SAPLING**.—See under Sap.
SAPONACEOUS, sáp'-ò-ná'-sh'ús, 90 : *a.* Soapy.
Sap'-o-nar-y, *a.* Saponaceous. [Boyle.]
To Sa-pon'-i-fy, *v. a.* To convert into soap by combination with an alkali : hence, *Sapon'i-fica'-tion*.
Sap'-o-nule, *s.* Essential oil combined with a base.
SAPOR=sá'-por, [Thus in Eng.] 94 : *s.* Power of affecting or stimulating the palate, taste.
Sap'-o-rus, 92, 120 : *a.* Savoury.
Sap'-o-rif'-ic, 88 : *a.* Giving flavours or tastes.
Sap'-id, *a.* Stimulating the palate, tasteful.
Sap'-id-ness, **Sa-pid'-i-ty**, *s.* State of being sapid.
SAPPHIC, sápf'-ick, 163, 143 : *a.* The epithet of a kind of verse invented by Sappho, in which the second and many other odes of Horace are written.
SAPPHIRE, sápf'-er, 163, 143, 132 : *s.* A pre-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165 : shín, 166 : shén, 166.

cious stone frequently blue, and inferior in hardness only to the diamond.

Sapph'-ir-ine, (săf'-ēr-īn, 105) *a.* Made of or resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, SAPPY.—See under *Sap*: *Sappy* (musty) is a different word, and, if used, should be *S'py*.

SARABAND=săr'-ă-bănd', *s.* A Spanish dance.

SARACENIC=săr'-ă-cên'-īck, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens, or their architecture, also called *Gothic*.

SARCASM, sar'-căzm, 158: *s.* (Compare *Sarcology*, &c.) A reproach, in uttering which the speaker is supposed to draw the *flesh* (his lips) from his teeth, that is, to show his teeth; hence, a biting expression, a taunt.

Sar-cae'-tic, 88: } *a.* Koen, taunting, biting, se-
Sar-cae'-ti-cal, } vere.

Sar-cae'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.

SARCENET=sarce'-nēt, *s.* Fine thin woven silk.

To SARCLE, sar'-cl, 101: *v. a.* To weed corn.

Sar'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of weeding.

SARCOLOGY, sar-cōl'-ō-jē, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the *fleshy* parts of the body.

Sar'-co-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SAR'-CO-CELE', 101: *s.* A *fleshy* excrescence, giving the appearance of rupture by the swelling of the scrotum.

SAR'-CO-COI'-LA, *s.* A kind of gum, so named from its use in healing *flesh* wounds.

SAR'-CO-LITE, *s.* A vitreous *flesh*-coloured substance.

SAR'-CO-MA, *s.* Any *fleshy* excrescence.

SAR-COPH'-A-GY, (-cōf'-ă-jē, 163) *s.* The practice of eating *flesh*, as opposed to vegetable diet.

Sar-coph'-a-gous, (-gūs, 120) *a.* *Flesh*-eating.

Sar-coph'-a-gus, (-gus, 120) *s.* Literally, a devourer of *Sar-coph'-a-gi*, (-jī) *pl.* } the body, —a stone coffin or receptacle, in which a dead body was laid.

SAR-COT'-IC, *a.* and *s.* Incarnate.

SARD=sard, 33: *s.* (Named from Sardis in Asia Minor.) A mineral which, when held up to the light, is of a deep red colour: also called *Sardio*; also a name of the fish pilchard.

SARD'-A-CHAT, (-kât, 161) *s.* An agate of a pale *flesh* colour, spotted and clouded.

SARD'-EL, **SARD'-US**, or **SAR'-DINE-STONE**, *s.* A sort of precious stone.

SARD'-O-NYX, (-nicks, 188) *s.* A stone or gem nearly allied to cornelian, whose colour resembles the *flesh* under the nail.

SAR'-DAN, 12: *s.* A fish like the herring.

Sar'-din, *s.* A fish with gold-coloured scales.

SARDONIC=sar-dōn'-īck, 88: *a.* Forced or feigned as applied to laughter, smiles, or a grin; because a herb called *sardon*, when eaten, contracted the muscles and produced painful and dangerous laughter: *Sardonian* has the same meaning, but by modern writers is less used.

SARK=sark, *s.* Shift or shirt. [Provin.]

SARMENTOSE=sar'-mên-tōc', *a.* Having leaves like bunches of *twigs* only at the joints.

SARPLAR=sar'-plar, *s.* Half a pack, as of wool.

SARPLIER, sar'-plē-er, *s.* Packing-cloth.

SARRACINE, săr'-ră-cīn, 105: *s.* A plant.

SARSAPARILLA=sar'-ăd-pă-řil'-lă, *s.* A herb; a medicinal root imported from S. America.

SARSE=sarce, *s.* A fine sieve; hence, *To Sarse*.

SART=sart, *s.* Woodland turned to arable.

SASH=săsh, *s.* A band; a belt worn for ornament, as the band worn by officers in the army; by the clergy over their cassocks; and as a part of female dress.

To Sash, *v. a.* To dress with a sash.

SASH, *s.* A sash-window, or one let up and down by a band over pulleys.

To Sash, *v. a.* To furnish with sash-windows.

SASHOON=săsh'-oon, *s.* Leather pad in a boot.

SASSAFRAS=săś'-ăd-frăs, *s.* A tree, the wood of which is medicinal.

SASSE=săss, 189: *s.* A kind of sluice. [Pepps.]

SAT.—See *To Sit*.

SATAN=să'-tăn, *s.* The adversary, the devil.

Sa'-tan-ism, 158: *s.* Diabolical spirit.

Sa'-tan-ist, *s.* A wicked person. [Granger, 1621.]

Sa-tan'-ic, **Sa-tan'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Devilish, infernal.

Sa-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Diabolically.

SATCHEL=săch'-ēl, *s.* A little sack or bag.

To SATE=săt, *v. a.* To satiate.

Sate'-less, *a.* Insatiable.

To SA'-TI-ATE, (să'-shē-ăt, 147) *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy; to glut, to pall; to saturate: *Sa'tia'-tion*, (*s.*) as formed from the verb, scarcely occurs.

Sa'-ti-ate, *a.* Filled, glutted, satiated.

Sa-ti'-e-ty, (să-tī'-ē-tē, 84, 105) *s.* Fulness;

fulness beyond desire or pleasure; state of being palled.

See for other words connected with this class *To Satisfy* and *To Saturate*.

SATELLITE=săt'-ēl-līt, 101: *s.* A planet attending on a planet; a follower.

Sat'-el-lit'-ious, (-līsh'-ūs, 90) *a.* Consisting of satellites.

SATIN=săt'-īn, *s.* A glossy close silk.

Sat'-i-net', *s.* A thin kind of satin.

See *The compounds are Sat'-i-flow'-er*; *Sat'-i-sper'*, &c.

SATIRE, săt'-er, 132: *s.* A poem or discourse in which wickedness and folly are exposed to hatred and contempt; if personal, it becomes a lampoon.

To SAT'-IR-IZE, (săt'-ēr-īz) *v. a.* To expose by satire.

Sat'-ir-ist, *s.* One who satirizes.

Sa-tir'-ic, (să-tīr'-īck) **Sa-tir'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Belonging to satire; prone to censorious mockery.

Sa-tir'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With satire.

SATISFACTION, &c.—See in the class below.

To SATISFY=săt'-is-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *π.* (Compare *To Sate* and *To Saturate*.) To content; to supply fully; to pay to content; to appease by punishment; to free from doubt, to convince:—*π.* To give content; to feed to the full; to make payment.

Sat'-is-fy'-er, *s.* One that makes satisfaction.

Sat'-is-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Giving satisfaction.

Sat'-is-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; conviction; gratification; amenity; payment.

Sat'-is-fac'-tor-y, *a.* Giving content; atoning.

Sat'-is-fac'-tor-i-ly, *ad.* So as to content.

Sat'-is-fac'-tor-i-ness, *s.* Power of giving content.

SATIVE=săt'-tīv, 105: *a.* Sown in gardens.

SATRAP=săt'-trăp, *s.* A viceroy in ancient Persia.

Sa'-tra-pal, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap.

Sa'-tra-py, *s.* Government assigned to a satrap.

To SATURATE=săt'-h-răt, 147: *v. a.* (Compare *To Sate* and *To Satisfy*.) To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Sat'-u-ra-ble, *a.* That may be saturated.

Sat'-u-rant, *a.* Impregnating to the full.

Sat'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of saturating; state of being saturated.

Sa-tu'-ri-ty, *s.* Fulness; repletion. [Little used.]

SATURDAY=săt'-ur-dăy, 99: *s.* The last day of the week, originally dedicated to Saturn.

SAT'-URN, 94: *s.* The deity who, being driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, shared with Janus the kingdom of Italy, under whom the golden age existed; the name of the planet formerly deemed the most remote of the system; hence, from its dullness, the old chemical emblem of lead; in heraklity, the black colour in the arms of sovereigns.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

Sat'-ur-na''-li-an, 90: *a.* Sportive, free, loose, as at the feasts of Saturn, during which slaves had liberty.
 Sa-tur'-ni-an, 90: *a.* Happy as in Saturn's reign.
 Sat'-ur-nine, *a.* Not light or mercurial, but gloomy and grave, as if born under the influence of Saturn.
 Sat'-urn-ist, *a.* A person of Saturnine temper.
 Sat'-urn-ite, *s.* A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction.

SATYR=săt'-er, 36: *s.* A sylvan god, supposed by the ancients to be rude and lecherous.
 Sat'-y-ri''-a-sis, *s.* Excess of seminal secretion.
 Sa-tyr'-i-an, *s.* A provocative plant.

SAUCE=sauce, 123: *s.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish; something stimulating: see lower.
 To SAUCE, *v. a.* To season.
 Sau'-cer, *s.* A little platter in which sauce was served; now, from its shape, the little dish under a tea-cup.
 Sauce'-pan, *s.* Originally, a pan to cook sauces; now, a metal cooking vessel generally.

SAUCE, *s.* That which stimulates or provokes,—pertness, petulance, insolence, impudence. [A low word.]
 Sau'-cy, *a.* Pert, insolent. [In good use.]
 Sau'-ci-ly, *ad.* Pertly; impudently.

Sau'-ci-ness, *s.* Pertness, insolence, impudence.
 Sauce'-box, 188: *s.* A saucy fellow.
 SAU'-SAGE, (saw'-sage, 99) *s.* A long roll of seasoned minced-meat stuffed into a skin.
 SAU'-CISSE, (-cēt, 104) *s.* A long roll of powder sewed up in a pitched cloth to fire a mine: it is also called a *Saucisson*, which last word has also been used for a sort of fascine.

To SAUNTER=săn'-ter, 122: *v. n.* To wander about idly; to loiter, to linger.

Sau'-ter, *s.* Idle occupation. [Young.]
 Sau'-ter-er, *s.* An idle or lounging rambler.
 SAURIAN, saw'-rē-ăn, *a.* Pertaining to lizards.
 SAUSAGE.—See under SAUCE.

SAVAGE=sav'-age, 99: *a. and s.* Primarily, *syloos* or wild; hence uncivilized, barbarous; brutal, cruel:—*s.* A barbarian.

To SAV'-age, *v. a.* To make savage. [Thomson.]
 Sav'-age-ly, *ad.* Barbarously.

Sav'-age-ness, *s.* Wildness; barbarousness.
 Sav'-a-ger-y, *s.* Wild growth; barbarity.

SAVANNA=să-văn'-dô, *s.* In America, an extensive open plain or meadow destitute of trees.

To SAVE=săv, *v. a.* (Compare Salvable, &c.) To preserve from any evil; to lay by; to reserve; to spare; to hinder from being lost; not to lose: it becomes neuter in such phrases as "Brass saves in the quantity of material:" To save appearances is, to save appearances.

Save, *prep.* (Originally the imp. mood.) Except.
 Sa'-ver, *s.* One that preserves, or lays by.
 Sa'-ving, *a. prep. and s.* Frugal; not turning to loss:—*prep.* Excepting:—*s.* Something that has been saved; exception: Sa 'ving'-bank is one in which small savings are placed for safety, and accumulation by interest.

Sa'-ving-ly, *ad.* So as to be saved; with parsimony.
 Sa'-ving-ness, *s.* Tendency to save; frugality.
 Sa'-viour, (săv'-yur, 146, 120) *s.* He who preserves or saves; emphatically, Christ.

Sa'-va-ble, *a.* That may be saved, used by Chillingworth in the theological sense: hence Sa'vableness.

SAVE'-AIL, (-ăwl, 112) *s.* A little pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVIN=săv'-in, *s.* A species of juniper.

SAVORY, sâ'-vôr-ēy, *s.* A plant.

SAVOUR, sâ'-var, 191: *s.* A taste; an odour.

To SAVOUR, *v. n. and a.* To have any particular

taste or smell; to have an intellectual taste of something:—*act.* To taste or smell with delight; to taste intellectually.

Sa'-vour-y, *a.* Pleasing or exciting to taste or smell: Savourily is scarcely met with as an adjective.

Se'-vour-i-ly, *ad.* In a savoury manner: Savourily is used by Barrow.

Sa'-vour-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being savoury.

Sa'-vour-less, *a.* Wanting savour.

SAVOY=săd-voy', *s.* A winter cabbage.

SAW, *pret.* of To See; which see.

SAW=săw, *s.* A dentated cutting instrument: see also under the verb To Say.

To Saw, *v. a. and n.* (The *part.* is Sawn or Sawed.)

To cut with a saw:—*nen.* To be under the act of a saw.

Saw'-yer, *s.* One who saws: Saw'-er is disused.

The compounds are Saw'-dust; Saw'-fish; Saw'-fly; Saw'-pit; Saw'-wort, (a herb); Saw'-wrest, (instrument for setting the teeth of a saw,) &c.

SAXATILE, sâcks'-d-til, 188, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or living among stones or rocks.

SAX'-i-PRAGE, *s.* That which breaks or dissolves stone,—applied to any herb deemed good for the stone.

Sar'-iſ'-ra-gous, 87: *a.* Dissolvent of stone.

SAXON, sâk'-sn, 188, 114: *s. and a.* One of the people who inhabited a northern part of Germany, and obtaining a footing in Britain about 450, finally dispossessed the more ancient people:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Saxons; and the Saxon language: hence *Saxonism*, a Saxon idiom; and *Saxonist*, one versed in Saxon.

To SAY=sây, 100: *v. a. and n.* (In old authors

He SAYS, sêz, 119: we meet with "They sayen I SAID, sêd, 119: } or *sain'* for Say, and "It was SAID, sêd, 119: } *sain'* for Said.) To speak, to tell, to utter, to allege; to repeat; to speak as distinguished from *to sing*; it occurs as an abbreviation of

To ASAY:—*nen.* To speak; to tell.

Say, *s.* What one has to say: it occurs as an abbreviation of ASAY: see also after this class.

Say'-ing, *s.* An expression; a sentence uttered.

Saw, *s.* A say, or saying; that which is frequently said. [Shaks.]

SAY=sây, *s.* A thin sort of silk. [Spenser.]

SAY=sây, *s.* A kind of woollen stuff.

SCAB=scăb, *s.* An incrustation over a sore; the mange or itch of horses; a dirty paltry fellow.

Scabbed, 114: *a.* Abounding in scabs; paltry.

Scab'-bed-ness, *s.* State of being scabbed.

Scab'-hy, *a.* Affected with, or full of scabs.

Scab'-bi-ness, *s.* Quality of being scabby.

Scab'-wort, 142: *s.* The name of a plant.

Scă'-bi-ous, (scă'-bē-ūs, 90, 120) *a. and s.* Itchy, leprous:—*s.* The name of a plant.

SCABBARD=scăb'-bard, *s.* Sheath of a sword.

SCABROUS, scă'-brūs, 120: *a.* (Compare Scab, &c.) Rough, rugged; harsh, unmusical.

Scă'-brous-ness, *s.* Roughness, ruggedness.

Scă'-bred'-i-ty, *s.* Scabrousness. [Burton.]

SCAD=scăd, *s.* The shad, a fish.

SCAFFOLD, scăf'-fôld, 116: *s.* A temporary gallery or stage, as for shows,—for the execution of a culprit,—for builders to stand on while at work.

To Scaf'-fold, *v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold.

Scaf'-fold-age, *s.* Scaffolding. [Shaks.]

Scaf'-fold-ing, *s.* Temporary frames or stages; building slightly erected; frame supporting something.

SCAGLIOLA, scăf'-lē-ŭ'-lă, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Sort of artificial stone or marble which originated in Italy.

SCALADE, &c.—See under Scale, (a ladder.)

To SCALE, scăld, 112: *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.

Scald, *s.* A burn by hot liquor: see also the next word, and also under Scall, (leprosy.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: âin, 166: thên, 166.

SCALD=scāld, 142: *s.* One of the poets of the northern nations, also called *Scal'dora*.

Scal'-dic, *a.* Belonging to the Scalds.

SCALE=scāl, *s.* Primarily, a shell; hence, that which resembles a shell, as the dish of a balance, and hence the balance itself, generally used in the plural because there are two dishes; the small shells or crusts which, lying over one another, make the coats of fishes; hence, any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina.

To Scale, *v. a. and n.* To strip of scales; to pare the surface from; to weigh in scales:—*adv.* To peel off in thin particles; anciently, to separate.

Scaled, 114: *a.* Squamous, having scales.

Scal'-ly, *a.* Covered with scales: in low language, scabby, mean, stingy.

Scal'-li-ness, *s.* State of being scaly.

Scale'-less, *a.* Wanting scales.

SCALE=scāl, *s.* A ladder, means of ascent; act of storming by ladders; regular series rising like a ladder; gradation; any thing marked or made up of parts at equal distances; hence, an instrument for ascertaining proportions; a series of harmonic proportions.

To Scale, *v. a.* To climb as by ladders.

Scal'-la-ble, *a.* That may be scaled.

Scal'-lar-y, *a.* Proceeding by steps.

SCA-LADE', [Fr.] *s.* The storming of a place by ladders; also called *Scala'do*.

SCALENE=scā-lēnē, *a. and s.* Having three sides unequal:—*s.* A triangle of three unequal sides.

SCALL=scāwl, 112: *s.* Leprosy, baldness.

Scalled, (scāwld, 114) *a.* Scurfy, scabby.

SCALD, (scāwld) *a.* Scurry, sorry, palty.

Scald'-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* A local leprosy in which the head is covered with continuous scab.

SCALLION, scāl'-yōn, 146: *s.* Kind of onion.

SCALLOP, scōl'-lōp, 112: *s.* A fish with a hollow rounded shell pectinated; a hollow or round at the edge of any thing.

To Scal'-lop, *v. a.* To diversify at the edge with hollows.

SCALP=scālp, *s.* (Compare *Scale*, a shell.) The skin on the top of the head on which the hair grows; sometimes, the skull itself, or the fore part of it.

To Scalp, *v. a.* To take the scalp (skin) from.

SCALP'-KI, *s.* A surgeon's instrument, which with some difference of use is also called a *Scalper* and a *Rapatory*.

SCA'-LY, &c.—See under *Scale*.

To SCAMBLE, scām'-bl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To stir with a shaking motion; to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly:—*act.* To mangle, to maul. [Obsolescent.]

Scam'-bler, *s.* A bold shifter or intruder.

Scam'-bling-ly, *ad.* With intrusive boldness.

SCAMMONY, scām'-mōn-ēy, *s.* A kind of convulvulus; a gum-resin obtained from it.

Scam-mo'-ni-ate, 90: *a.* Made with scammony.

To SCAMPER=scām'-per, *v. n.* To run with hurry.

To SCAN=scān, *v. a.* To examine verse by counting the steps or feet; hence, to examine nicely.

Scan'-ning, *s.* The counting of feet in a verse.

Scan'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of scanning.

SCAN'-DENT, *a.* Climbing: this is the primary sense of the class.

SCANDAL=scān'-dāl, *s.* Offence given by a fault; this sense is the less usual; reproachful aspersion.

To Scan'-dal, *v. a.* To treat opprobriously; to offend.

To Scan'-dal-ize, *v. a.* To offend by an action supposed criminal; to defame.

Scan'-dal-ous, 120: *a.* Giving public offence; shameful; opprobrious, defamatory.

Scan'-dal-ous-ly, *ad.* Shamefully; censoriously.

Scan'-dal-ous-ness, *s.* State of being scandalous.

SCAN'-DA-LUM MAG-NA'-TUM, [Lat.] *s.* Wrong done to any high person of the land by false news or tales, out of which any scandal to their persons may arise.

SCANDENT, SCANSION.—See under *To Scan*.

To SCANT=scānt, *v. a. and n.* To limit, to straiten:—*adv.* To fail or become less.

Scant, *a. adv. and s.* Not plentiful; parsimonious:—*adv.* [Obs. or Vulg.] Scarcely, hardly:—*a.* [Obs.] Scarcity.

Scant'-y, *a.* Narrow, small; poor; sparing.

Scant'-i-ly, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly. Dryden uses *Scantly*, which originally signified hardly.

Scant'-i-ness, *s.* Narrowness; want of amplitude, or liberality: old authors use *Scant'ness*.

To SCAN'-TLE, 101: *v. n. and a.* To be deficient, to fail:—*act.* To divide into thin pieces.

Scant'-let, *s.* A small pattern, or little piece.

Scant'-ling, *a. and s.* Not plentiful, small; [Obs.] —*s.* A small quantity; a certain proportion; a quantity cut for a pattern or other particular purpose; hence a certain measure or proportion as suiting a pattern.

To SCAPE=scāpe, *v. a. and n.* To escape.

Scape, *s.* Escape; freak; loose act.

SCAPE'-ment, *s.*—See *Escapement*.

SCAPE'-GOAT, *s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

SCAPE'-GRACE, *s.* An idle, worthless fellow.

SCAPE=scāpe, *s.* A shaft or stem. [Bot.]

SCAP'-O-LITE, 92: *s.* Pyramidal felspar.

SCAPULA=scāp'-ū-lā, *s.* The shoulder-blade.

Scap'-u-lar, **Scap'-u-lar-y**, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the shoulders:—*s.* That which is worn over the shoulders, as the two narrow slips of cloth that cover a friar's back and breast.

SCAR=scar, *s.* Mark of a wound; a cicatrix; a divided part, the detached protrusion of a rock.

To Scar, *v. a.* To mark as with a wound.

SCAR=scar, *s.* A fish, in Latin called *scar'us*.

SCARAB=scār'-āb, *s.* A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings, also called a *Scar'abe*.

SCARAMOUCH=scār'-d-mowtch, *s.* A character in a puppet show, named from an Italian player.

SCARCE, scārcē, 130: *a. and adv.* Not plentiful or abundant; not common; its primary meaning was parsimonious, stingy:—*adv.* Scarcely.

Scarce'-ly, *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty.

Scarce'-ness, *s.* Scarcity.

Scar'-ci-ty, (scār'-cē-tēy) *s.* State of being scarce.

To SCARE=scāre, *v. a.* To terrify suddenly.

SCARE'-CROW, (-crō, 125) *s.* An image or scrapper set up to frighten birds; any vain terror.

Scar'-fire, *s.* A fright by fire. [Holder.]

To SCARF=scarf, 33: *s.* A sort of shawl.

To Scarf, *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in a loose vesture: see also hereafter.

SCARF'-SKIN, *s.* The cuticle or epidermis.

To SCARF=scarf, 33: *v. a.* To join, to piece.

To SCARIFY, scār'-ē-fy, 129, 105, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make incisions not so deep as to the large veins.

Scar'-i-fi-er, *s.* He or that which scarifies.

Scar'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Operation of scarifying.

Scar'-i-fi-ca'-tor, *s.* A scarifier.

SCARIOUS, scār'-ē-ūs, 41, 120: *a.* Tough, thin, and semi-transparent. [Botany.]

SCARLET=scar'-lēt, *s. and a.* A bright-red colour; cloth or dress of scarlet:—*adj.* Of the colour of scarlet.

SCAR'-LE-BEAN, (a plant producing a red bean, or the bean itself.) *Scar'le-bean*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

(the flex.) *Scar'let-fe'ver*, (a disease accompanied with a red efflorescence,) &c.

SCAR-LÉT-I' N.A., (-é'-nd, 104) *s.* A mild attack of scarlet-fever.

SCARMAGE=*scar'-máge*, *s.* Skirmish. [Spenser.]

SCARP=*scarp*, 33: *s.* A slope. [Fortif.]

SCATCH=*scatch*, *s.* A sort of horse-bit.

SCATCHES, *scatch'-iz*, 113: *s. pl.* Sort of stilt.

SCATE=*scát*, *s.* Shoe with iron for sliding.

To Scate, *v. n.* To slide on scates.

SCATE=*scát*, *s.* Fish of the thornback sort.

SCATEBROUS, *scát'-é-brús*, 120: *a.* Abounding with springs.

SCA-TU'-RI-ENT, *a.* Springing as a fountain.

Scat'-u-righ'-i-nous, 120: *a. pl.* Full of springs.

To SCATH=*scáth*, *v. a.* To harm, to destroy.

Scath, *s.* Damage, mischief, depopulation.

Scath'-ful, 117: *a.* Mischievous, destructive.

Scath'-less, *a.* Without harm or damage.

To SCATTER=*scát'-ter*, *v. a. and n.* To disperse, to dissipate; to throw loosely about; to spread thinly; to besprinkle.—*aea.* To be dispersed.

Scat'-tered-ly, 114: *ad.* Loosely, separately.

Scat'-ter-ing, *a. and s.* Not united, divided:—

s. Act of dispersing; that which is dispersed.

Scat'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.

Scat'-ter-ling, *s.* A vagabond. [Spenser: prose.]

SCATURIENT, &c.—See under *Scatebrous*.

SCAVALGE=*scáv'-áge*, *s.* An impost on merchant-strangers levied by a mayor or sheriffs.

SCAVALGER, *scáv'-én-ger*, 92: *s.* Originally, a petty magistrate whose office was to see that the streets were clean; now, a labourer employed in cleaning them.

SCELERAT, *sél'-ér-át*, *s.* A villain. [Cheyne.]

SCENE=*sēnc*=*sēn*, *s.* The stage of a theatre; the whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; a part of an act of a play, being so much as is transacted by the same speakers without a new entrance or exit; (this is the original special sense:) the place represented by the stage, as denoted by the painted hangings; and hence, in modern acceptation, so much of an act of a play as is transacted without any supposed change of place, or consequent alteration of the painted scene; a large painted view generally.

To Scene, *v. a.* To exhibit. [Sanctori, 1691.]

Scē'-ner-y, *s.* (Formerly written *Scenariy*.) The appearances of places or things; the painted representations of places used on a theatrical stage.

Scē'-nic, *a.* Dramatic, theatrical: *Scen'-i-cal* (92) is less used.

Scē-nog'-ra-phy, (-fēy, 163) *s.* Art of perspective, representation in perspective.

Scen'-o-graph'-i-cal, 92: *a.* Drawn in perspective.

Scen'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In perspective.

SCENT=*sēnt*, 59: *s.* The power of smell; that which affects the smell, odour; chase followed by the smell.

To Scent, *v. a.* To smell; to imbue with odour.

Scent'-ful, 117: *a.* Odorous; quick of smell.

Scent'-less, *a.* Destitute of smell; inodorous.

SCÉPTIC, *skép'-tíck*, 161: *a. and s.* Doubting, hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines:—*s.* One who doubts, particularly one who doubts the truths of revelation.

Scép'-ti-cal, *a.* Scéptic; entertaining doubt.

Scép'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With doubt.

Scép'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Doubt; profession of doubt.

To Scép'-ti-cize, *v. n.* To act the scéptic. [Shaftesbury.]

Scép'-ti-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* The doctrine of the Pyrrhonists or scéptical philosophers of antiquity; doubt of the truths of revelation; doubt on any subject.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǝsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǝzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thǝn, 166: thēn, 166.

SCEPTRE, *sép'-tur*, 159: *s.* The staff borne in the hand by kings as the ensign of authority.

To Scép'-tre, *v. a.* To invest with royal authority.

Scép'-tred, (-turd) *a.* Bearing a sceptre.

SCHEDULE, *shéd'-úle*, 161: *s.* A small scroll; a detached or separate inventory.

SCHEME, *skēme*, 161: *s.* A combination of things into one view, design, or purpose,—a plan, a project, a contrivance; an astrological, mathematical, or other diagram.

To Scheme, 161: *v. a. and n.* To plan

Sche'-mer, *s.* A projector, a contriver.

Sche'-mist, *Sche'-ma-tist*, *s.* A schemer.

Sche'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* Particular disposition of a thing; specially, a combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

SCHÉ'-NIS, *s.* General state or disposition of the body or mind; state of one thing with regard to others; habitude generally; in rhetoric, a statement of what is affirmed to be the adversary's habitude of mind by way of argument against him.

SCHISM, *shizm*, 161: *s.* A division or separation, but particularly among people professing one religion.

Schis'-ma-tic, (sǝz'-mǝ-tíck) *s.* Adherent of a schism.

To Schis'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To take part in schisms.

Schis'-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Implying schism; practising

Schis'-mat'-i-cal, } schism.

Schis'-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHOLAR, *SCHOLASTIC*, &c.—See under *School*.

SCHOOL, *scōol*, 161: *s.* A place of discipline and instruction; a university, as when we say the language of the schools; a state of instruction; the doctrine or practice of any one sect of teachers; applied adjectively, it refers to that condition of theological and other learning which prevailed in Europe during the middle ages while the monastic institutions were in full vigour, the chief feature of which learning was the cultivation of Aristotelian logic and the employment of it in academical disputations.

To School, *v. a.* To teach; to tutor.

School'-er-y, *s.* Precepts. [Spenser.]

School'-ing, *s.* Instruction; school-hire; reprimand.

SCHOOL'-MAN, *s.* One versed in the subtleties of academical disputation; a writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

Other compounds are School'-boy; School'-dame; School'-day; School'-fellow; School'-house; School'-maid or School'-girl; School'-master; School'-mistress, &c.

SCHOL'-AR, *s.* One who learns of a master; one who has had a lettered education; a man of books; in a special sense, one who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and has a share of its revenues.

Schol'-ar-ship, *s.* Learning; literary education; maintenance of a scholar in the special sense.

Scho-lar'-i-ty, *s.* Scholarship. [B. Jon.]

SCHO-LAS'-TIC, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to a school or schools, but particularly to the schools of the middle ages; hence, pedantic, needlessly subtle:—*s.* One who adheres to the niceties of the schools.

Scho-las'-ti-cal, *a.* Scholastic: Hale uses *Scholical*.

Scho-las'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a scholastic manner.

Scho-las'-ti-cism, 158: *s.* Scholastic learning.

SCHO'-L-I-UM, *s.* A note, an explanatory observation: the Greek form is *Schō'-lion*, which is also used.

Scho'-li-ast, *s.* A writer of scholia.

Scho'-li-as'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

To Scho'-li-aze, *v. n.* To write notes. [Milton: prose.] Hooker uses *To Scho'-ly*, and the same word as a noun for *Scholium*.

SCHOONER, *scōon'-er*, 161: *s.* A vessel of two masts, with a peculiar mainsail and foresail.

SCHORL.—See **Shorl**.

SCIAGRAPHY, si-äg'-rd-fey, 87, 163: *s.* Literally, the drawing of shadows; hence, the art of sketching; the profile of a building; the art of finding the hour by the shadows of objects.

Sci-a-graph/i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

Sci-A-therm/i-cal, *a.* Belonging to a sun-dial.

Sci-om'-a-chy, (-kēy, 161) *s.* Battle with a shadow.

Sci-op'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the camera obscura: —*s.* A lens used in the camera obscura.

SCIATIC=si-ät'-ick, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to or
SCIATICAL, si-ät'-ē-cāl, } affecting the hip.

Sci-at'-i-ca, *s.* Rheumatism in the hip.

SCIENCE=si'-ēncc, 59: *s.* That which we know: hence it may comprehend all we learn by whatever means; but it generally refers to truth attained by a course of methodical study; and, first, it means that which we know deductively, that is, by such exercise of the intellect as makes us perceive the truths attained to be necessarily included in or constituted by the admissions or assumptions with which we start; this, by preeminence, is often deemed science, so as to exclude from the term all other science: but, secondly, it often means that which we know inductively or by the experience of particulars, from which we ascend to general conclusions not necessarily constituted by those particulars, yet warranted by previous experience, and by analogies widely observed: science which agrees with the latter description is physical, moral, or practical; physical is that which is susceptible of experiment, and is therefore said to be founded on experimental evidence; moral is that which, lying in great part beyond the reach of experiment, rests for its certainty on aggregated facts supported by concurrent testimony, by experience, and by analogy, so as to leave no room for doubt, though not demonstrable; and practical is that which consists of general observations arising out of experience, and is otherwise called theory in correlation to an art or practice always belonging to it, and, indeed, preceding it, though the theory is afterwards instrumental to the perfection of the practice: with a very obscure observance of the foregoing distinctions, the seven sciences of antiquity are grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Sci-en-tif'-ic, 88: } *a.* Proceeding by, or founded

Sci-en-tif'-i-cal, } on, the methods of science.

Sci-en-tif'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to produce knowledge.

Sci-en-tial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Scientific. [Milton.]

Sci-o-l-ist, *s.* One who knows many things superficially.

Sci-o-l-ism, 158: *s.* Superficial knowledge.

Sci-o-l-ous, 120: *a.* Imperfectly knowing. [Howell.]

Sci-r-re-va'-ci-as, (-shē-äs, 147) *s.* "You shall make known,"—the name of a writ from these words used in it, by which a man is summoned to a court to make known, or show cause, why the execution of some judgement should not take place.

SCIMITAR, sim'-ē-tar, 34: *s.* A short sword with a convex blade.

To SCINTILLATE=sin'-til-lät, *v. n.* To sparkle.

Scin'-til-lant, *a.* Emitting sparks.

Scin'-til-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of sparkling; spark emitted.

SCIOLIST, &c., **SCIRE-FACIAS**.—See under **Science**.

SCIOMACHY, **SCIOPTIC**.—See with **Sciagraphy**.

SCION=si'-ön, *s.* A small twig taken from one tree to be grafted on another.

SCIRRHUS, skir'-rüs, 129, 164: *s.* (Compare **Sceptic**, and the remarks on it, **Prin** 161.) An indurated gland.

Scir'-rhous, 120: *a.* Having a gland indurated.

Scir'-rho-sa'-i-ty, 84: *s.* An induration of the glands.

Scir'-rhosation, sin'-sē-tä'-shün, *s.* Inquiry.

SCISSILE, sis'-sil, 59, 105: *a.* Capable of being cut: **Sci-s-sile** (*a.*) has the same meaning.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: güt'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pä': läw: göd: j'w, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, &c. *note*, 171.

Scis'-sion, (cizh'-ün, 149) *s.* The act of cutting.

Scis'-sure, (cizh'-oor) *s.* A crack, a fissure.

Scis'-sors, (ciz'-zörz, 151, 143) *s. pl.* Small shears.

SCLAVONIAN=sklā-vō'-nē-än, 90: *a.* and *s.*

Pertaining to Slavonia:—*s.* A native of Slavonia.

Scla-von'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Slavonian:—*s.* The language of Slavonia.

SCLEROTIC=sklē-rōt'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Hard, an epithet of one of the tunics of the eye:—*s.* A medicine to harden.

To SCOAT=scōt, *v. a.* To stop [a wheel] by putting something, as a stone, under it; also called *To Scotch*.

SCOBBS=scōbz, 143: *s. pl.* (In **Lat. sing.**) Rasps of hard substances; dross of metals.

To SCOFF=scōff, *v. n.* To treat with mockery or ridicule, generally with *at*, but some old writers use it actively.

Scoff, *s.* Expression of scorn or ridicule.

Scoff'-er, *s.* Insolent ridiculer or scorner.

Scoff'-ing-ly, *ad.* In mockery, in ridicule.

Scoff'-tic, **Scoff'-ti-cal**, *a.* Scoffing. [South.]

To SCOLD, scōld, 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To rail with rude clamour:—*act.* To rate.

Scold, *s.* A clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scold'-er, *s.* One who scolds or rails.

Scold'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Given to scold:—*s.* A rating.

Scold'-ing-ly, *ad.* With clamour; like a scold.

SCOLLUP.—See **Scallop**.

SCOLOPENDRA=scōl'-ō-pēn'-drä, *s.* A venomous serpent; an earwig; a herb.

SCOMM=scōm, *a.* A buffoon, a jeer. [Obs.]

SCONCE=scōnce, *s.* A fort or bulwark; hence, that which sustains, applied to the head of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a large penicil candlestick; a man's head in contempt.

To Sconce, *v. a.* To mulct as by a poll-tax. [Vulg.]

SCOOP=scōp, *s.* A hollowed ladle; an instrument to make hollow; a sweeping stroke.

To SCOOP, *v. a.* To lade out; to make hollow; to remove so as to leave a hollow: improperly, by Thomson, to place in hollows.

Scoop'-er, *s.* One that scoops; a water-fowl.

To Scoop'-er, *v. a.* To lade out. [Bp. Hall.]

SCOPE=scōp, *s.* Literally, space as far as one can see; extended quantity; [obs.] the limit of intellectual view; hence, aim, drift; final end; liberty; less commonly, excess.

SCOPIFORM, scōp'-ē-form, *a.* Like a broom.

SCOPTIC, **SCOPTICAL**.—See **Scoff**.

SCOPULOUS, scōp'-ū-lūs, *a.* Rocky.

SCORBUTE, scor'-būt, *s.* Scurvy. [1617.]

Scor-bu'-tic, **Scor-bu'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Diseased with the scurvy.

Scor-bu'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With, or as to the scurvy.

SCORE.—See **Score**.

To SCORCH=scorch, *v. a.* and *n.* To burn superficially; to burn:—*new*. To be burnt.

Scorch'-ing-Fen'-nel, *s.* Deadly carrot.

SCORDIUM, scor'-dē-üm, *s.* Water-germander.

SCORE=scōr, 47: *s.* A notch or incision used to mark a number; hence, an account as kept by notches or lines; account generally; sake; in a special sense, twenty, because every twenty was signified by a distinguished notch: *In score*, a term applied to music in writing, when all the parts are, as it were, notched or noted down, and placed in juxtaposition.

To Score, *v. a.* To mark as by incision; to set down as a debt; to impute.

SCORIA=scōr'-ē-d, 47: *s.* [Pl. **Scōria**, 103.] Rejected matter; dross. [Latin.]

Sco'-ri-a'-ceous, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to or like dross: old writers use *Sco'-ri-ous*.

To Sco'-ri-ty, 6: *v. a.* To reduce to scoria.

Sco'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of scorifying.

SCORN=*scorn*, 37: *s.* Extreme contempt; act of contempt; subject of contempt: *To think scorn*, to disdain, [obs.]: *To laugh to scorn*, to deride.

To Scorn, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold in extreme contempt; to slight:—*scw*. To show contempt.

Scorn'-er, *s.* One that scorns, a scoffer.

Scorn'-ing, *s.* Act of contempt.

Scorn'-ful, 117: *a.* Contemptuous; with defiance.

Scorn'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously.

SCORPION, *scor'-pē-ōn*, 90: *s.* An insect generally about four inches long, in shape not unlike a lobster, armed at the tail with a venomous sting; a sign of the zodiac; a scourge of cruel effect; a name given to a sea fish.

☞ The compounds are *Scor'pion-fly*, (an insect,) and *Scor'pion-grass*, *Scor'pion's-tail*, *Scor'pion-wort*, (plants.)

SCORSE=*scorce*, *s.* Barter: hence, *To Scorse*.

SCORTATORY, *scor'-tā-tōr-ty*, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, venal lewdness.

SCOT=*scôt*, *s.* Escot, which see.

Scot-free', *a.* Without payment; unhurt.

Scot'-ale, *s.* An offence which a forest officer was guilty of, who kept a public-house in his district.

SCOT=*scôt*, *s.* A native of North Britain.

Scotch, } *a.* Relating to Scotland; belonging to
} Scotland, or its idiom, or people.

Scot'-ti-cism, *s.* A Scotch idiom.

To SCOTCH=*scôtch*, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions: see also *To Scot*.

Scotch, *s.* A slight cut or incision.

Scotch-col'-lores, *s. pl.* Veal scotched.

Scotch'-hop-per, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

SCOTIST=*scôt-ist*, *s.* A schoolman who followed *Duns Scotus* in opposition to *Thomas Aquinas*.

SCOTOGRAPH, *scôt'-ô-grăf*, 163: *s.* An instrument by which one may write in the dark.

SCOT-ty, (-shē-d) 90: *s.* Part of the base of a pillar which takes its name from its dark or shaded position.

Scot'-o-my, *s.* Dizziness with dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL=*scown'-drēl*, *s.* Literally, a sculker,—a mean rascal, a low villain: it was formerly used also as an adjective: *Scoundrelism* occurs as a colloquial word.

To SCOUR=*scower*, 134, 53: *v. a.* and *n.* To rub hard with something rough in order to clean; to cleanse; to purge violently; to remove by scouring; to clear away by moving rapidly in various directions; to pass swiftly over:—*scw*. To perform the office of cleaning; to be purged or lax; to rove; to scamper.

Scour'-er, *s.* He or that which scours.

Scour'-ing, *s.* Act of rubbing; looseness.

SCOURGE, *scurge*, 132: *s.* A whip, a lash; an instrument of discipline; a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts.

To Scourge, *v. a.* To whip severely; to punish greatly; to afflict heavily.

Scour'-ger, *s.* One that scourges.

Scour'-ging, *s.* Punishment by the scourge.

SCOUT=*scowt*, *s.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy.

To Scout, *v. n.* To go on the business of a scout.

To SCOUT=*scowt*, *v. a.* To hoot out or away, to reject. ☞ Unauthorized till the army, but getting into good use.

SCOVEL, *scūv'-vl*, 116, 114: *s.* A sort of mop.

To SCOWL=*scowl*, 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To frown, to look angry:—*act*. [Milton.] To drive scowlingly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: shēn, 166.

Scowl, *s.* Look of sullenness or gloomy ire.

Scowl'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a frowning look.

To SCRABBLE, *scrāb'-bl*, *v. n.* To make scribbled marks; in American use, to paw with the hands.

SCRAG=*scräg*, *s.* Any thing thin or lean.

Scrag'-ged, (-güed) } 77: *a.* Lean, thin, rough,
Scrag'-gy, (-güéy) } rugged.

Scrag'-gi-ly, *ad.* Meagrely, leanly.

Scrag'-ged-ness, } *s.* Leanness, unevenness, rough-
Scrag'-gi-ness, } ness.

To SCRAMBLE, *scrām'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* To use the hands with disorderly eagerness, either in contending to get possession of something when competing with others, or in trying to ascend a place which will not permit the feet to be used alone.

Scram'-ble, *s.* Act of scrambling.

Scram'-bler, 36: *s.* One that scrambles.

To SCRANCH, *scrāntch*, 122: *v. n.* To craunch.

SCRANNEL=*scrān'-nēl*, *a.* Slight, poor. [Milt.]

SCRAP=*scrāp*, *s.* Fragment; crum; slip.

To SCRAPE=*scrāp*, *v. a.* and *n.* To rub the surface from by an edge; to clean by rubbing; to act on the surface with a grating noise; to gather by penurious or trifling diligence:—*scw*. To make a hoarse noise; to play ill on a fiddle; to make an awkward bow: *To scrape acquaintance*, to curry favour by bows.

Scrape, *s.* A situation in which one is rubbed on all sides,—a perplexity, a distress; the noise made by scraping; a bow.

Scra'-per, *s.* Whatever is used for scraping; a miser; a vile fiddler.

Scra'-ping, *s.* That which is rubbed off.

SCRAT=*scrät*, *s.* An hermaphrodite. [Local.]

To SCRATCH=*scrätch*, *v. a.* To tear or mark with something pointed or edged, as the nails; to wound or hurt slightly; to rub with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw as with scratches: *To Scrat* is used by old authors.

Scratch, *s.* A laceration by scratching: in the plural, cracked ulcers in a horse's foot.

Scratch'-er, *s.* He or that which scratches.

Scratch'-ing-ly, *ad.* With the act of scratching.

SCRAW=*scrāw*, *s.* Surface or scurf. [Swift.]

To SCRAWL=*scrāwl*, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw or mark clumsily:—*scw*. To write unskillfully or inelegantly: it seems to have been sometimes used for *To crawl*.

Scrawl, *s.* Unskillful, inelegant writing.

Scrawl'-er, 36: *s.* A clumsy writer.

SCRAY=*scrāy*, *s.* A bird also called a sea-swallow.

SCREAM, *scrē'-d-bl*, *a.* That may be spit out.

To SCREAM=*scrēk*, *v. n.* To shriek; to creak.

Scream, *s.* A screech. [These words are obs. or inel.]

To SCREAM=*scrēm*, *v. n.* To cry out shrilly as in terror or agony; to cry shrilly.

Scream, *s.* A shrill, quick, loud cry.

Scream'-er, *s.* One that screams; a bird.

To SCREECH=*scrēatch*, *v. n.* To scream with a shrillness that grates the ear; to cry as a night-owl.

Screech, *s.* A scream; harsh, horrid cry.

Screech'-owl, *s.* An owl that hoots at night.

SCREEN=*scrēn*, *s.* Something used to intercept or separate, and hence in a less usual sense a kind of sieve; commonly, a partition, often movable, used for shelter or concealment, or to exclude cold or light.

To Screen, *v. a.* To shelter, to hide; to sift.

SCREW=*scrēw*, 110, 109: *s.* A cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally, and one of the mechanical powers; a nail grooved which enters by being turned: *Screw'-tree* is a plant of the Indies.

To SCREW, *v. a.* To turn or move by a screw; to fasten as with a screw; to twist, contort; to force; to squeeze; to oppress by extortion.

Screw'-er, *s.* He or that which screws.

SCRIBATIOUS, scri-bā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Skilful in writing; fond of writing. [Barrow.]

To SCRIB-BLE, 101: *v. a. and n.* (Compare *To Scramble*.) To write without care or elegance; to fill with worthless writing:—*acc.* To write negligently or inelegantly.

Scrib'-ble, 101: *s.* Worthless writing.

Scrib'-bler, 36: *s.* A petty or useless writer.

SCRIBE=scrib', *s.* A writer; a public notary; a doctor of the law among the Jews.

To Scribe, *v. a.* To mark by rule. [Carpentry.]

See *Scrimmer*, *Scrimp*, *Scrine*, which have no relation to this class, hereafter.

SCRIP, *s.* A small writing or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed: see also hereafter.

Script, *s.* A small writing. [Chaucer.]

Scrip'-tor-y, *a.* Written, not orally delivered; serving to writing.

SCRIP'-TURE, (-tūr, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Writing; distinctively, sacred writing, the Bible.

Scrip'-tu-ral, *a.* Biblical.

Scrip'-tu-rist, *s.* One versed in Scripture.

SCRIV'-EN-ER, 114: *s.* Formerly, a person who undertook writings of any kind; at present, one whose business is to place money at interest.

SCRU'-TOIRE, (scroo-twā', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Case of drawers for writing.

SCRIMER=scri'-mer, *s.* A fencer. [Shaks.]

SCRIMP=scrimp, *a.* Short, scanty. [Obs.]

SCRINE=scrine, *s.* A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other repository, in Latin *Scrinium*. [Obs.]

SCRIP=scrip, *s.* A small bag; hence, *Scrimp'page*, or that which is contained in a scrip: see also with *Scribation*, &c.

SCROFULA=scrof'-ū-lā, *s.* The king's-evil.

Scrof'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Diseased with scrofula.

SCROV'-E, 189: *s.* A mean wretch. [Shaks.]

SCROLL, scrōle, 116: *s.* A writing rolled up.

SCROTUM=scrof'-tūm, (Thus as Eng.) *s.* The bag which contains the testicles.

To SCRUB=scrūb, *v. a. and n.* To rub hard with something coarse:—*acc.* To work hard.

Scrub, *s.* A stunted broom; something small and mean; one that works hard and lives meanly.

Scrub'-bed, } *a.* Mean, vile, worthless, insignificant.

Scrub'-by, } *cant.*

SCRUF.—See *Scurf*.

SCRUPLE, scrof'-pl, 109, 101: *s.* Originally, something small, which nevertheless impedes, as a little stone which has fallen into the shoe; hence, a doubt as from some small cause, difficulty of determination; a small weight, definitely, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any small quantity.

To Scru'-ple, *v. n. and a.* To doubt, to hesitate:—*act.* [Little authorized.] To cause to scruple.

Scru'-pler, *s.* One who has scruples.

To Scru'-pu-lize, *v. a.* To perplex with scruples.

Scru'-pu-lous, 120: *a.* Hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; captious; nice; vigilant.

Scru'-pu-lous-ly, *ad.* With scrupulousness.

Scru'-pu-lous-ness, *s.* State of being scrupulous.

Scru'-pu-lous'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Scrupulousness.

SCRUTABLE, scrof'-tā-bl, 109, 101: *a.* Discoverable by inquiry.

Scru'-ti-nous, 120: *a.* Full of inquiries. [Unusual.]

To Scru'-ti-nize, *v. a.* To examine closely.

Scru'-ti-ny, *s.* Inquiry, search: it is also found as a verb for *To Scrutinize*.

Scru'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Search, inquiry.

Scru'-ta-tor, 38: *s.* An examiner, a searcher.

Scru'-ti-neer', *s.* A scrutator of votes.

SCRUTOIRE.—See with *Scribations*, &c.

To SCRUIZE, scrofz, 109: *v. a.* To squeeze. [Span.]

To SCUD=scūd, *v. n.* To be driven with precipitation, as a ship; to flee precipitately: *over* is sometimes understood, so as to make it seem active.

Scud, *s.* Thin clouds driven by the wind.

To Scud'-dle, *v. n.* To scud awkwardly. [A low word.]

SCUFFLE, scūf'-fl, 101: *s.* A confused quarrel in which the parties struggle blindly or without direction.

To Scuf'-fle, *v. n.* To fight confusedly.

To SCULK=skūlk, *v. n.* To lurk in hiding-places.

Sculk'-er, *s.* One that skulks, a lurker.

SCULL=scūll, *s.* A small boat which one person rows; at present, one of the oars used by a single rower: with a different etymology it means a shoal of fish; and with a different spelling (see *Skull*) the cranium.

Scul'-ler, *s.* A boat originally called a scull; one who rows with sculla.

SCULLERY, scūl'-lēr-ēy, *s.* The place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.

Scull'-ion, (-yōn, 146) *s.* Servant of the scullery.

Scull'-ion-ly, *ad.* Base, worthless. [Milton.]

To SCULP=scūlp, *v. a.* To carve. [Sandys.]

Sculp'-tor, *s.* A carver; an artist in sculpture.

Sculp'-tile, 105: *a.* Formed by sculpture.

Sculp'-ture, (*colloq.* scūlp'-ch'oor, 147) *s.* The art of representing visible objects in stone, wood, metal, and other solid substances, the implement, in the literal application of the word, being the chisel or the graver; engraving, however, is generally deemed a distinct art, and sculpture includes the moulding of casts in clay, and the founding of brassy statues, as well as the art of carving; any work of sculpture.

To Sculp'-ture, *v. a.* To work in sculpture.

SCUM=scūm, *s.* Extraneous matter which rises to the top of a liquor; dross, refuse.

To Scum, *v. a.* To take the scum from.

Scum'-mer, *s.* A vessel for skimming, a skimmer.

SCUMBER, scūm'-mēr, 156: *s.* Dross of a fox.

SCUPPER=scūp'-per, *a.* Epithet applied to the holes and appendages by which water is carried off a ship's deck.

SCURF=skurf, 39: *s.* A dry military scab; soil or foul remains of any thing adherent.

Scurf'-y, 105: *a.* Having scurf.

Scurf'-i-ness, *s.* State of being scurfy.

Scur'-vy, *a. and s.* Scabbed; diseased with the scurf; figuratively, vile, bad, sorry, worthless, contemptible, offensive:—*s.* A disease from poorness of blood occasioned by unwholesome diet or place of abode, producing tumors and other offensive effects.

Scur'-vi-ly, *ad.* Vilely, meanly. [Colloq.]

Scur'-vi-ness, *s.* State of being scurfy.

Scur'-vy-grass, *s.* The plant spoonwort.

SCURRILE, scūr'-ril, 105: *a.* Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean, grossly jocose.

Scur'-ril-ous, 120: *a.* Vile, grossly opprobrious.

Scur'-ril-ous-ly, *ad.* With scurrility.

Scur'-ril-ous-ness, *s.* Scurrility.

Scur'-ril'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Grossness of reproach, lewdness of jocularity, mean buffoonery.

***CUSES**, scū'-ciz, 119: *s. pl.* Excuses. [Shaks.]

SCUT=scūt, *s.* The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

SCUTAGE, **SCUTCHEON**.—See *Escuage*, *Escutcheon*.

Scu'-ty-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a shield.

SCUTELLATED=scū'-tēl-lā-tēd, *a.* Like a pan: divided into surfaces like so many little plates.

SCUT'-TLE, *s.* Originally, a wide shallow basket, as

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mate*, 171.

resembling a dish or platter; it is now applied to a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

SCUTTLE, scūt'-tl, 101: *s.* Hole in a ship's deck by which to let down any thing.

To Scut'-tle, *v. a.* To cut large holes through the bottom, sides, or decks of a ship, particularly when she is overset and continues to float.

To SCUTTLE, scūt'-tl, *v. n.* To scuddle. [Vulg.]

Scut'-tle, *s.* A scuddle. [Vulg.]

SCYTHE=sith', *s.* The instrument of mowing.

To Scythe, *v. a.* To cut as with a scythe. [Shaks.]

Scy'-thed, *a.* Armed with scythes.

Scythe'-man, *s.* One who uses a scythe, a mower.

SCYTHIAN, sith'-ē-ān, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Scythia.—*s.* A native of Scythia.

To SDAIN or SDEIN=sdāne, 100: *v. a.* To disdain, [obs.] *so Sdaia* (s) and *Sdaia's* fū, for which see *Disdain*, *Disdainful*.

SEA=sē, *s.* The ocean; the water as opposed to land; sometimes a lake, as the *sea* of Galilee; proverbially, any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous: *Half seas over*, half drunk.

Sea'-ward, *a.* and *ad.* Toward the sea.

SEA'-MAN, *s.* A sailor.

Sea'-man-ship, *s.* Skill of a good seaman.

See Other compounds are *Sea'-anem'-on-s*, (a plant;) *Sea'-ape*, (a marine animal;) *Sea'-bark*; *Sea'-lar*, (the sea-swallow;) *Sea'-bat*, (the flying fish;) *Sea'-bathing*; *Sea'-bear*; *Sea'-beard*, (a plant;) *Sea'-beast*, a sea-monster; *Sea'-beef*; *Sea'-beech*; *Sea'-board*, (toward the sea, a naval term;) *Sea'-boat*; *Sea'-born*; *Sea'-bound*; *Sea'-bug*; *Sea'-breach*; *Sea'-breeze*, (a plant;) *Sea'-breeze*; *Sea'-built*; *Sea'-cabbage*, (a plant;) *Sea'-calf*, (the seal;) *Sea'-cap*; *Sea'-card*, (the compass card;) *Sea'-carp*, (a fish;) *Sea'-change*, (a change wrought by the sea;) *Sea'-chart*; *Sea'-circled*; *Sea'-coal*, (coal brought from the pits by the sea;) *Sea'-coat*; *Sea'-cob*, (the sea-gull;) *Sea'-cole'-wort*, (a plant;) *Sea'-compass*; *Sea'-coot*, (a bird;) *Sea'-cor'-morant*, (a bird;) *Sea'-cone*, (the manatee;) *Sea'-cove*; *Sea'-dog*, (the seal;) *Sea'-dragon*, (a fish called also the Viper;) *Sea'-ear*, (a plant;) *Sea'-eel*; *Sea'-encir'-cle*; *Sea'-farer*; *Sea'-faring*; *Sea'-fennel*; *Sea'-fight*; *Sea'-fish*; *Sea'-fowl*; *Sea'-grape*, (depth that a vessel draws;) *Sea'-garland*, (a plant;) *Sea'-girdle*, (a plant;) *Sea'-girl*; *Sea'-god*; *Sea'-gown*; *Sea'-grass*; *Sea'-green*; *Sea'-gull*; *Sea'-hedge'-hog*, (a prickly shell-fish;) *Sea'-hen*; *Sea'-hog*, (the porpoise;) *Sea'-holly*, (a plant;) *Sea'-holm*, (a desert islet;) *Sea'-horse*, (the walrus; the morse; the hippopotamus;) *Sea'-lemmon*, (a lemon-colored marine animal;) *Sea'-like*; *Sea'-lion*, (a seal;) *Sea'-maid*, (mermaid;) *Sea'-man*, (merman; see also above;) *Sea'-mark*; *Sea'-mole*, (a gull;) *Sea'-mouster*; *Sea'-moss*, (coral;) *Sea'-mouse*; *Sea'-navel'-wort*, (a plant;) *Sea'-needle*, (gar-fish;) *Sea'-nettle*; *Sea'-nursed*; *Sea'-nymph*; *Sea'-onyon*; *Sea'-ooze*; *Sea'-otter*; *Sea'-owl*, (lump-fish;) *Sea'-pod*, (star-fish;) *Sea'-pan'-ther*, (sort of lamprey;) *Sea'-pheasant*, (the pin-tailed duck;) *Sea'-pie*, (a bird;) *Sea'-piece*, (sea-picture;) *Sea'-plant*; *Sea'-pool*, (a salt-water lake;) *Sea'-port*; *Sea'-resembling*; *Sea'-risk*; *Sea'-robber*; *Sea'-rocket*, (a plant;) *Sea'-rover*, (freedom from shoals;) *Sea'-rower*; *Sea'-ruff*, (a fish;) *Sea'-serpent*; *Sea'-service*; *Sea'-shark*; *Sea'-shell*; *Sea'-shore*; *Sea'-sick*; *Sea'-sickness*; *Sea'-side*; *Sea'-slur*, (a fish;) *Sea'-surgeon*; *Sea'-surrounded*; *Sea'-terrace*; *Sea'-thief*; *Sea'-toad*, (a fish;) *Sea'-torn*; *Sea'-tossed*; *Sea'-urchin*, (the sea hedgehog;) *Sea'-walled*; *Sea'-water*; *Sea'-weed*; *Sea'-with'-wind*, (the plant bind-weed;) *Sea'-wolf*, (a large ferocious fish;) *Sea'-worthy*, (fit for sea;)

SEAL=sēal, *s.* The sea-calf or *phoca*.

SEAL=sēal, *s.* A stamp with carved or engraved letters or device for impressing the wax that encloses letters, or is affixed to a deed in token of performance or testimony; the wax so impressed, or any device in its place; hence, an act of confirmation.

To Seal, *v. a.* and *n.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm, to ratify; to shut, with up; to make fast; to mark with a stamp;—*sew.* To fix a seal.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Seal'-er, *s.* One who seals.

Seal'-ing-wax, 188: *s.* Wax for sealing.

SEAM=sēm, *s.* A measure; 8 bushels of corn: A *seam* of glass is 120 pounds.

SEAM=sēm, *s.* Hog-lard, grease. [Obs.]

SEAM=sēm, *s.* A suture, a juncture; the suture where two edges of cloth are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; the mark where flesh has joined after a wound, a scar.

To Seam, *v. a.* To join by suture or otherwise; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'-y, *a.* Having or showing seams.

Seam'-less, *a.* Having no seam.

Seam'-rent, *s.* Separation of a suture.

Seam'-ster, *s.* Sort of tailor. [Obs.]

Seam'-stress, *s.* A sempstress, which see.

SEAR=sēr, 43: *a.* Dry, no longer green; hence, *Sear'-wood*.

To Sear, *v. a.* To dry; to cauterize, to burn.

Sear'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being seared.

To SEARCE, sērc, 131: *v. a.* To sift. [Mortimer.]

Searce, *s.* A sieve: *Sear'-cer*, *s.* He who sifts.

To SEARCH, sērch, 131: *v. a.* and *n.* To look through or over in order to find; to try; to explore; to probe as a surgeon;—*sew.* To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek: *To Search out*, to find by seeking.

Search, *s.* A seeking; inquiry; quest.

Search'-er, *s.* One who searches; specially, a person appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

Search'-ing, *s.* A quest, an examination.

Search'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a searching manner.

Search'-less, *a.* Inscrutable.

SEARCHCLOTH=cērc'-clōth, *s.* Literally, a *sear'-cloth* or plaster: *Cere'-cloth* is a different word.

SEASON, sē'-zū, 151, 114: *s.* Fit or suitable time; any time as distinguished from others; a time of some continuance, but not long; one of the four divisions of the year: see also lower.

To Sea'-son, *v. a.* and *n.* To advance to an intended time, to mature: see also lower.

Sea'-son-a-ble, *a.* Opportune.

Sea'-son-a-bly, *ad.* In good season, opportunely.

Sea'-son-a-ble-ness, *s.* Opportuneness of time.

To Sea'-son, *v. a.* and *n.* To render mature or fit for the taste; to give a relish to by the mixture of something; to imbue, to tinge or taint;—*sew.* To grow fit for a purpose; to savour.

Sea'-son, *s.* That which gives a relish, seasoning.

Sea'-son-er, *s.* He or that which adds a relish.

Sea'-son-age, 99: *s.* Seasoning.

Sea'-son-ing, *s.* Something added to give a relish.

SEAT=sēat, *s.* That on which one sits; emphatically, a chair of state, post of authority; situation, site; abode, mansion.

To Seat, *v. a.* and *n.* To place on a seat; to fix, particularly in some high post; to fix;—*sew.* [Spenser.] To rest, to lie down.

SEBACIOUS, sē-bā'-sh'ūs, *a.* Made of tallow.

Se'-bac'-ic, (-bāss'-ick) *a.* Obtained from fat, as *Sebatic* acid; hence, *Se'-bate*, a neutral salt.

SECANT=sē'-cānt, *a.* and *s.* (Compare *Secile*, &c.) Cutting, dividing;—*s.* A line that cuts another; specially, a line from the centre of a circle that cuts a tangent to it.

To SECEDE=sē-cēde', *v. n.* To withdraw from union or fellowship in any affair.

Se'-ce'-der, *s.* One who secedes.

Se'-ces'-sion, (-cēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A withdrawing.

To SECCERN=sē-cern', *v. a.* To secrete.

Se'-cern'-ent, *s.* Medicine to promote secretion.

SECLE, sē'-cl, 101: *s.* A century. [Disused.]

Sec'-u-lar, 92: *a.* Coming but once in a century: see also in its alphabetical place.

To SECLUDE, sê-cl'ôd', 109: *v. a.* To separate, to keep apart, to exclude.

Se-clu'-sive, (-civ, 103) *a.* That secludes.

Se-clu'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* Act of separating; state of being separated, or of living retired.

SECOND=sêck'-ônd, *a.* and *s.* Next in order to the first,—ordinal of two; next in value, inferior:—*s.* One that backs another, particularly one who attends another in a duel; the sixtieth part of a minute of time, so called because it is the second small division of an hour, of which a minute is the first.

To Sec'-ond, *v. a.* To follow in the next place, to back, to support the mover of a question.

Sec'-ond-er, *s.* One who supports another.

Sec'-ond-ly, *ad.* In the second place.

Sec'-on-dar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* and *s.* Succeeding to the first:—*s.* A delegate or deputy.

Sec'-on-dar-i-ly, *ad.* In the second degree.

Sec'-on-dar-i-ness, *s.* State of being secondary.

Sec' The compounds are *Sec'-ond-hand*, (possession from the first possessor; as an *adj.* not new, that has been used before; *Sec'-ond-rate*, (second order in force, dignity, or quality; *Sec'-ond-sight*, (a power of intellectual vision, by which some persons are deemed to see or know what is to follow the things now seen; *Sec'-ond-sight* *ad.* &c.

SECRET=sê'-crêt, *a.* and *s.* (Compare *To Secern*.) Literally, *divided from view*, kept apart, hidden, retired, private, occult; privy; not revealed, concealed:—*s.* Something studiously hidden; something not yet discovered, privacy, secrecy.

To Se'-cret, *v. a.* To secrete. [Bacon.]

Se'-cret-ly, *ad.* In a secret manner.

Se'-cret-ness, *s.* State of being concealed; quality of keeping a secret.

Se'-cret-ist, *s.* A dealer in secrets. [Boyle.]

Se'-cre-cy, *s.* Concealment; privacy, retirement; forbearance of discovery; close silence.

Sec'-re-tar-y, 92: *s.* Originally, one intrusted with secrets, a confidant; at present, one intrusted with the management of business; also one who writes for another.

Sec'-re-tar-i-ship, *s.* Office of a secretary.

To SE-CRETE, *v. a.* To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to separate or secrete the various fluids of the body.

Se'-cre-tor-y, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

Se'-cre-tion, *s.* Act of secreting; the fluid secreted.

Se'-cre-ti'-ous, (-tish'-ûs, 147) *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SECT, &c.—See under *Sectator*.

SECTATOR=sêck-tâ'-tor, *s.* A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

SECT, *s.* A body of persons who follow some teacher, or are united in some settled tenets; in some applications it is connected with the next class of words, and signifies a cutting, or something cut off.

Sec'-tar-y, *s.* A seclator or sectarian; also called a *Sec'-ar-ist*.

Sec'-tar-ism, *s.* Sectarianism.

Sec'-tar-i-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a sect or sects:—*s.* One of a sect, always understood at present as one who dissents from the established church.

Sec'-tar-i-an-ism, 153: *s.* Disposition to dissent from the established church.

SECTILE, sêck'-til, 105: *a.* (Compare *Secant*.) That may be cut, applied as an epithet to a mineral that is midway between the brittle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago.

Sec'-tion, *s.* Act of cutting; a part separated.

Sec'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section.

Sec'-tor, *s.* Literally, that which cuts,—that which, being applied to a circle, cuts off a part of it; an instrument which opens and forms a sector of any di-

mensions, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, &c. all of which can be accommodated to any radius.

SECULAR=sêck'-û-lar, *a.* and *s.* (See also under *Secle*.) Relating to affairs of the present world, not spiritual; in the Roman church, not bound by monastic rules as applied to priests:—*s.* Not a spiritual person, a layman; an ecclesiastic of the Roman church not bound by monastic rules.

Sec'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In a worldly manner

Sec'-u-lar-ness, *s.* Worldliness.

To Sec'-u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to common use.

Sec'-u-lar-i-za'-tion, *s.* A making secular.

Sec'-u-lar-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Secularness.

SECUNDINE=sêck'-ûn-di-ut, *s.* The second or after-birth, the membrane in which the fetus was wrapped.

SECURE=sê-cûr', *a.* Free from danger, safe; easy, assured; confident, with; careless.

To Se-cure', *v. a.* To make safe; to ascertain; to assure: hence, a *Secur'er*.

Se-cure'-ly, *ad.* Safely; with confidence.

Se-cure'-ment, *s.* Cause of safety. [Brown.]

Se-cure'-ness, *s.* Want of vigilance.

Se-cu'-ri-ty, *s.* State of being secure; protection; any thing given as a pledge or safeguard.

SEDAN=sê-dân', *s.* A kind of portable coach or covered chair first made at *Sedan*.

SEDATE=sê-dât', *a.* Calm, unruffled, serene.

Se-date'-ly, *ad.* Calmly, without disturbance.

Se-date'-ness, *s.* Calmness, tranquillity.

SE-DA'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of composing. [Coles.]

SED'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Assuaging, composing:—*s.* A medicine for moderating excess of animal energy.

SEDENTARY, sêd'-ên-târ-êy, *a.* Occupied in sitting, or in employment requiring a sitting posture; inactive, sluggish, torpid.

Sed'-en-tar-i-ly, *ad.* In a sedentary manner.

Sed'-en-tar-i-ness, *s.* State of being sedentary.

SEDGE=sêdgi, *s.* A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

Sedged, 114: *a.* Composed of sedge.

Sed'-gy, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDIMENT, sêd'-ê-mênt, 92, 105: *s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sê-dish'-ûn, 89: *s.* A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

Se-di'-tion-ar-y, *s.* A promoter of sedition. [Bp. Hall.]

Se-di'-tious, (-dish'-ûs, 120) *a.* Promoting sedition.

Se-di'-tious-ly, *ad.* With factious turbulence.

Se-di'-tious-ness, *s.* Disposition to sedition.

To SEDUCE=sê-dûc', *v. a.* To draw aside from the right, to mislead, to tempt, to deprave, to deceive.

Se-du'-cer, *s.* One that seduces; a corrupter.

Se-duce'-ment, *s.* Act or means of seducing.

Se-du'-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being seduced.

SE-DUC'-TIVE, 105: *a.* Tending to lead astray.

Se-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of seducing.

SEDULOUS, sêd'-û-lûs, 147, 120: *a.* Assiduous, diligent, laborious, industrious.

Sed'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* Assiduously.

Sed'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Quality of being sedulous.

Se-du'-li-ty, 84: *s.* Sedulousness. [Hooker.]

SEE=sê, *s.* (Compare *Seat*.) The seat of episcopal power; formerly, the seat of power generally.

To SEE=sê, *v. a.* and *s.* To perceive by the eye; to be in the habit of seeing;

I SAW=sâw, *v. a.* To have the power of sight; to discern without being deceived; to inquire; to contrive: *To see to*, to look well after; also, to look at.

See! interj. Lo! look! behold!

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lîw: gôôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Seen, *a.* Versed, skilled. [Shaks. Dryden.]

See'-ing, *s.* and *conj.* Sight, vision:—*conj.* Since; it being so that.

Seer=*seer*, *s.* One who sees; one who foresees,—a prophet.

SEED=*sēd*, *s.* The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species; first principle; principle of production; progeny, race.

To Seed, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow to maturity so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed:—*act.* To sow.

Seed'-ed, *a.* Bearing seed; interspersed with seed.

Seed'-ling, *s.* A plant just sprung up.

Seed'-ness, *s.* Seed-time. [Shaks.]

Seed'-y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; running to seed; in cant language, having poor or worn-out apparel; having a flavour as of seeds.

The compounds are *Seed-bud*, (the rudiment of the fruit;) *Seed-cake*; *Seed-coat*, (outer coat of a seed;) *Seed-leaf*; *Seed-tip* or *Seed-lap*, (the vessel in which the sower carries the seed;) *Seed-lobe*; *Seed-pearl*, (very small pearls;) *Seed-plot*, (the nursery in a garden;) *Seeds'-man*, (he that sows, or that sells seed;) *Seed-time*; *Seed-vessel*; &c.

SEEING.—See under To See.

To SEEK=*sēk*, *v. a.* and *n.* To look or search for, often with *BOUGHT*, *sāt*, 162: } *out*; to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by machinations:—*acc.* To make search; to make pursuit; to endeavour or endeavour after.

Seek'-er, *s.* One who seeks; specially, a sect in Cromwell's time who professed no determinate form of religion.

Seek'-not-row, 8: *s.* A self-tormentor.

To SEEL=*sēal*, *v. a.* To close as the eyes of a wild hawk in training; hence, to hoodwink.

To SEEL=*sēal*, *v. n.* To lean on one side. [Obs.]

SEEL=*sēal*, *s.* Season, time. [Obs. or local.]

SEEL'-Y, *a.* Happy, prosperous; thence, inoffensive, harmless; and hence, simple, silly. [Obs.]

To SEEM=*sēm*, *v. n.* and *a.* To appear, to have semblance; to be specious: *It seems*, it appears, used in slight affirmation, very often with irony:—*act.* See lower.

Seem'-er, *s.* One that carries an appearance.

Seem'-ing, *s.* Appearance, semblance; opinion.

Seem'-ing-ly, *ad.* In appearance, in semblance.

Seem'-ing-ness, *s.* Appearance, plausibility.

To SEEM, *v. a.* To beseeem. [Spenser.]

Seem'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Decent, becoming; fit, proper:—*adv.* In a decent or proper manner.

Seem'-li-ness, *s.* Decency, decorum, grace.

Seem'-less, *a.* Unseemly, indecorous.

Seem'-li-hed, *s.* Comely appearance. [Chaucer. Spenser.]

SEEN, SEER.—See under To See.

SEERWOOD.—See Sear.

SEESAW=*sē-sāw*, *s.* A reciprocating motion.

To See'-saw, *v. n.* To move with reciprocating motion.

To SEETH=*sēth*, 189, 171: *v. a.* and *n.* (See Sod, Soddon, below.) To boil, to decoct in hot liquor:—*acc.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

Seeth'-er, 36: *s.* One that seethes; a boiler.

I Sod, (*sōd*) *pret.* I seethed. [Obs.]

Sod'-den, 114: *part.* Seethed. [Obsolescent.]

SEGAR.—See Cigar.

SEGMENT=*sēg-mēnt*, *s.* (Compare Secant; also Scutell, &c.) Part [of a circle] cut off by a chord.

SEIGNITY, *sēg-nē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Sluggishness.

To SEGREGATE=*sēg-rē-gāt*, 92: *v. a.* To set apart, to separate from others: it occurs as an *adj.*

Seg'-re-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Separation from others.

SEIGNIOR, *sēn-yor*, 103, 157, 146: *s.* A title of honour equivalent to *Lord*, prevalent in the southern countries of Europe: the *Grand Seignior* is the Sultan of Turkey.

SEIGN'-IOR, *s.* Lord of a manor. [Obs.]

Seign'-ior-y, *s.* A lordship, a territory.

Seign'-ior-age, *s.* Authority.

To Seign'-ior-ize, *v. a.* To lord over. [Fairfax.]

Seign'-eur-i-al, (*sēn-ūr'-ē-āl*) *a.* Pertaining to a lord of the manor; independent.

SEINE=*sēn*, 103, 189: *s.* A fishing-net. [Crew.]

SEITY, *sē'-ē-tēy*, *s.* Thing peculiar to *himself*. [Tat.]

To SEIZE=*sēz*, 103, 189: *v. a.* To take hold of, to gripe, to grasp; to take possession of by force; to take forcible possession of by law; to make possessed, to put or to be in possession of; to fasten, to fix, with *on* or *upon*, an application which gives it the form of a neuter verb: *To be seized of*, to have possession of.

Seiz'-er, *s.* One who seizes, generally.

Seiz'-or, *s.* One who takes possession. [Law.]

Seiz'-in, *s.* Act of seizing; thing possessed. [Law.]

Seiz'-wre, (*sēzh'-oor*, 147) *s.* Act of seizing; thing seized; act of taking forcible possession; gripe; catch.

SEJEAUNT, *sē-jānt*, *a.* Sitting. [Herald.]

SEJUGOUS, *sē-j'ōō-gūs*, 120: *a.* Yoked as to its six pairs of leaflets. [Botany.]

SEJUNGIBLE, *sē-jūn'-jē-bl*, 101: *a.* That may be disjoined; hence, *Sejunction*, (*s.*)

SELAH=*sē-lāh*, *s.* A word which often occurs in the book of Psalms, said to imply a *pause* in singing.

SELDOM=*sēl-dōm*, *ad.* Rarely, not often: Milton uses it as an adjective.

Sel'-dom-ness, *s.* Rareness. [Hooker.]

Sel'-couth, (*-cooth*, 125) *a.* Rarely known. [Obs.]

Sel'-shown, (*-shōn*, 108) *a.* Seldom shown. [Shaks.]

To SELECT=*sē-lēckt*, *v. a.* To choose in preference to others rejected.

Se-lect', *a.* Selected; nicely chosen; choice.

Se-lect'-ness, *s.* State of being select.

Se-lect'-ed-ly, *ad.* With care in selection.

Se-lect'-or, 38: *s.* One who selects.

Se-lect'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of culling; choice.

SELENATE, SELENIC, &c.—See in the next class.

SELENOGRAPHY, *sēl'-ē-nōg'-rā-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* A description of the moon.

Sel'-e-nō-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Belonging to selenography: *Selenograph'-ical* is the same.

SE-LE-NI-UM, 90: *s.* A substance supposed to be a metal, classed between sulphur and tellurium, to which the name has been given from its relation to tellurium, and its lustre, though its colour is a gray dark brown.

Se-len'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it; as *Selenic acid*.

Se-le'-ni-ate, *s.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

Sel'-e-nite, 92: *s.* A subspecies of sulphate of lime, which reflects the moon's light with brilliancy.

Sel'-e-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to selenite.

Sel'-e-nit'-u-ret, *s.* A mineral composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper.

SELF=*sēlf*, *sing.*

SELVES, *sēlvz*, *pl.* 189, 151: } *a.* and *s.* Very particular; this above others; one's own, relating or restricted to the individual:—*s.* One's own individual person; an individual or particular person as designated by the context: hence, in composition, with *my*, *thy*, *him* for his, *them* for their, &c., it forms so many personal pronouns reciprocal.

Self'-ish, *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

The sign = is used after moieties of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants; mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SENESCHAL, sĕn'-esh-ăl, 161: *s.* One who in great houses had the care of feasts or of domestic ceremonies; and afterwards had other offices.

SENGREEN=sĕn'-grĕen, *s.* A plant.

SENILE, &c., **SENIOR**, &c.—See under *Senescence*.

SENNA=sĕn'-nă, *s.* Cathartic leaf of a tree.

SENNIGHT, sĕn'-nit, 162, 105: *s.* (Contraction of Seven-nights.) A week.

SENOCLAR.—See under *Senary*.

SENSATED, SENSATION.—See in the next class.

SENSE=sĕnce, 153: *s.* The first or lowest capacity of the mind, that by which corporal impressions are felt; the organs of this capacity in man being reckoned five—the eyes, the ears, the fingers, the nose, and the palate or tongue; in correspondence with which the five senses are sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste: In this distribution the touch is not made sufficiently comprehensive; for not only are the fingers organs of touch, but every part of the body; and not only do sensations arise from the contact of other bodies, but from affections of the nerves and muscles when no perceptible contact occurs; indeed if we include as belonging to touch all the sensations which cannot be assigned to the other senses, it is by far the most comprehensive of the five; and even the other four are but particular modes of contact or touch; note, that the capacity of sensation does not necessarily include perception, although in most brute animals it is instinctively linked with it, and in man the same union is gradually formed by the operation of reason and the force of habitual association: (see *Perception*;) still there always remain cases in which sensation is unaccompanied by any thing except the consciousness of it; and even the consciousness under some circumstances may be wanting: (see *Consciousness*.) The word *sense* is also used, secondly, to signify susceptibility of emotion, a capacity generally or popularly ascribed to the heart, or designated by the word *soul*; and thirdly, to signify the intellect, understanding, or power of judgement; for both which see lower in the class with the related words in each application.

Sen-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs.

Sen'-sa-ted, *a.* Received by the sensorium through the senses. [Hooker.] Glanvil uses *Sensed*, (sĕnst, 114, 143.)

Sense'-less, *a.* Incapable of sensation: see other meanings lower.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of sensation; capable of exciting sensation: (Milton uses it substantively, *Par. L.* li. 378:) hence, **Sen'-si-ble-ness**, and **Sen'-si-bil'-i-ty**, capability of sensation; and **Sen'-si-bly**, in a manner capable of affecting the senses: but all of them have other applications, which see lower.

Sen'-si-tive, 105: *a.* Alive to organic affections from external things: the *sensitive* plant is one which shrinks and falls on being slightly touched.

Sen'-si-tive-ly, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

Sen'-so'-ri-um, } *s.* The seat of sensation, almost
Sen'-sor-y, 129: } universally supposed to be in the brain.

Sen'-su-al, (sĕn'-shoo-ăl, 147) *a.* Affecting the senses; depending on the senses; not intellectual; carnal, not spiritual: applied to a person, it signifies devoted to the pleasures of the senses, giving way to the lower appetites of man; luxurious; lewd.

Sen'-su-al-ly, *ad.* In a sensual manner.

Sen'-su-al-ist, *s.* One devoted to sensuality.

To Sen'-su-al-ize', *v. a.* To give up to sensuality.

Sen'-su-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Devotedness to the senses, addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

Sen'-s-u-ous, 120: *a.* Sensual. [Milton: prose.]

Sen'-tient, (sĕn'-shĕnt, 147) *a.* and *s.* Having sensation.—*s.* A being having sensation.

SENSE, *s.* Susceptibility of emotion, more properly called *Sensibility*: the word occurs, however, with this meaning.

Sense'-less, *a.* Wanting sympathy, as "the *senseless*

grave:" with this meaning, as applied to really intellectual beings, it is obsolete.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Liable to quick emotion; taking or taken quickly to heart: see also above, and lower.

Sen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Painful consciousness.

Sen'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being easily affected: see also above.

Sen'-ti-ment, *s.* Sensibility: see also lower.

Sen'-ti-men'-tal, *a.* Abounding with or giving exercise to sensibility; affecting sensibility: see also lower.

Sen'-ti-men'-tal'-i-ty, *s.* Affectation of sensibility.

SENSE, *s.* Understanding; strength of natural reason; apprehension; reasonable meaning; opinion; notion; judgement; conviction; meaning; import.

Sense'-ful, 117: *a.* Reasonable, judicious. [Disused.]

Sense'-less, *a.* Wanting understanding, stupid; contrary to reason: see other applications above.

Sense'-less-ness, *s.* Folly, absurdity, stupidity.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Judicious, wise; convinced, persuaded; hence, **Sen'-sibleness**, judgement; and **Sen'-sibly**, judiciously; but such application of these words belongs only to colloquial style: see their proper meanings higher.

Sentence, &c.—See lower.

Sen'-ti-ment, *s.* That which is entertained by the sense or understanding, a thought or opinion; but more properly and strictly, a direction or tendency of thought, in producing which the sensibility is concerned; hence, any disposition of mind, such as love, hate, hope, admiration, pride, humility, which are passions in a state of excitement, but are called sentiments when considered as only tendencies of the mind; a sentence expressing a thought moulded by one of these tendencies: see another application higher.

SEN'-TENCE, *s.* A judgement or decision of the understanding; hence, a maxim, an axiom; hence, the decision or determination of a judge, civil or criminal; doom; and hence, likewise, so much of a discourse written or printed as the mind of the author is conceived to deliver at once without a pause of thought.

To Sen'-tence, *v. a.* To pass judgement on; to doom; to express in a short energetic manner.

Sen'-ten'-tial, (-sh'ăl, 147) *a.* Comprising sentences.

Sen'-ten'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Abounding with axioms and maxims; pithy in expression; sentential.

Sen'-ten'-tious-ly, *ad.* In a sententious manner.

Sen'-ten'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being sententious: Brown uses *Sen'-tious'-ity*.

SENTINEL, sĕn'-tă-nĕl, 105: *s.* One who has to perceive the approach of danger; (an etymological relation of the previous class;) a soldier on guard; in obsolete use, watch, guard.

Sen'-ter-y, *s.* A sentinel; of which it is a corruption.

Sen'-try, *s.* A sentinel: contracted from *Seniery*.

Sen'-try-box', 188: *s.* A small shed for a sentry.

SEPAL=sĕ'-păl, *s.* Part of a calyx. [Bot.]

SEPARABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To SEPARATE=sĕp'-ăr-ăt, *v. a.* and *s.* To disunite, to divide; to make a space between; to withdraw; to set apart for a particular purpose:—*see*. To part; to be divided.

Sep'-ar-ate, *a.* Divided, disunited.

Sep'-ar-ate-ly, *ad.* Apart, singly, distinctly.

Sep'-ar-ate-ness, *s.* State of being separate.

Sep'-ar-ation, 89: *s.* Act of separating; state of being separate; disjunction; divorce.

Sep'-ar-a'-tist, *s.* One that separates himself, particularly from a church; a dissenter.

Sep'-ar-a'-tor, *s.* One that separates.

Sep'-ar-a'-tor-y, *a.* That separates. [Unusual.]

Sep'-ar-a-ble, *a.* That may be separated.

Sep'-ar-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being separable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* *mision*, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: ŝĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

Sep'-ar-a-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Separableness.

SEPIMENT, sĕp'-ĕ-mĕnt, (See Septum.) *s.* A hedge.

To SEPOSE, sĕ-pōz'e, 151: *v. a.* To set apart.

Sep'-o-si"-ion, 89: *s.* A setting apart.

SEPOY=sĕ'-poy, *s.* An Indian who is employed in the infantry of a European power.

SEPS=sĕps, *s.* A kind of venomous est.

SEPT=sĕpt, *s.* A race or family. [Irish hist.]

SEP-TA'-RI-A, *s. pl.* Nodules of calcareous marl presenting numerous fissures.

SEP-TUM, *s.* That which divides, particularly a membrane of an organ: this is the parent word of the others.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tāng'-gŭ-lar, 158: *a.* Having seven angles.

SEP-TIM'-HER, *s.* That which, among the Romans, was the seventh, though now the ninth month of the year.

SEP-TIM-AR-Y, *a.* and *s.* Consisting of seven:—*s.* The number seven.

SEP-tē'-ni-al, 90: *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'-TRI-ON, *s.* and *a.* That part of the heavens in which are the seven stars, or Charles's Wain,—the north:—*adj.* Northern.

Sep-ten'-tri-on-al, *a.* Northern.

Sep-ten'-tri-on-al-ly, *ad.* Northerly.

Sep-ten'-tri-on-al"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Northerliness.

To Sep-ten'-tri-on-ate, *v. n.* To tend northerly.

SEPT'-FOIL, 156: *a.* A seven-leaved plant.

SEP-TI-LAT"-ER-AL, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEPT-IN'-SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of seven islands.

SEP-TU-A-G'-E-NAR-Y, (-ăd'-gĕ-năr-ĕy) *a.* and *s.* Consisting of seven times ten, or seventy:—*s.* A man of seventy.

Sep'-tu-a-ges"-i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy: *Septagesima* Sunday, or the third before Lent, takes its name from the seventy days before Easter, reckoned from one of the days in the week preceding it.

Sep'-tu-a-gint, *s.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as having been the work of seventy (or seventy-two) interpreters.

SEP-TU-PLĒ, *a.* Seven fold.

SEPTIC=sĕp'-tĭck, *a.* and *s.* Having power to promote putrefaction; generated by putrefaction: *Septical* is the same:—*s.* A septic substance.

Sep-tic"-i-ty, 59: *s.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'-ŭl-cur, 81, 92, 161, 159: *s.* A grave, a tomb.

To SEPUL'-CHRE, 81: *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

Se-pul'-chral, 12: *a.* Pertaining to burial; monumental; deep, grave, hollow.

SEP'-UL-TURE, 147: *s.* Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sĕ-kwă'-sh'ŭs, 188, 147: *a.* Following, attendant; docile, pliant.

Se-quă'-cious-ness, *s.* State of being sequacious.

Se-quăc"-i-ty, (-kwăss'-ĕ-tĕy) *s.* Sequaciousness.

SE'-QUEL, *s.* That which follows, consequence.

SE'-QUENT, *a.* and *s.* Following; succeeding; consequential:—*s.* [Shaks.] A follower.

Se'-quence, *s.* Order of succession; series.

To SEQUESTER, sĕ-kwĕs'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside; to withdraw; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of another; to deprive of possessions:—*new.* To withdraw.

Se-ques'-tra-ble, *a.* That may be sequestered.

To Se-ques'-trate, *v. a.* To sequester.

Se'-ques-tra"-tion, (sĕck'-wĕs-tră"-shŭn, 92, 89) *s.* Act of sequestering; retirement.

Se'-ques-tra'-tor, 38: *s.* One who sequesters.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wăy; chăp'-mău; pă-pă': lăw; gôd; j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

SEQUIN, sĕ'-kwĭn, *s.* A gold coin of about 9s.

SERAGLIO, sĕ-ră'l'-yô, 157, 146: *s.* Literally, a palace, and distinctively that of the Grand Seigneur; by Europeans it is generally confounded with the harem, and hence is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sĕr'-ăf, 163: *sing.* } (Seraphs may also be used.) An angel of fire, or of the highest order.

Se-raph'-ic, 88: } *a.* Angelic; pure; transporting.

Se-raph'-ical, } *a.* Angelic; pure; transporting.

SERASKIER, sĕ-răs'-kĕ-er, *s.* A Turkish general.

SERE.—See Sear, (dry.)

SERE=sĕr, *s.* A claw, a talon. [Obs.]

SERENADE.—See in the next class.

SERENE=sĕ-rĕnĕ', *a.* and *s.* Clear; placid, quiet; unruffled; a foreign style or title:—*s.* The fresh cool air; but old authors appear to restrict its application to a cold, damp evening.

To Se-rĕnĕ', *v. a.* To calm, to quiet; less properly, to clear, to brighten.

Se-rĕnĕ'-ly, *ad.* Calmly; coolly.

Se-rĕnĕ'-ness, *s.* Serenity: *Serenitude* is obs.

Se-ren"-i-ty, 92: *s.* Calmness with clearness; peace; evenness of temper: Milton uses it as a title of respect.

SER'-E-NADĒ', *s.* Literally, music performed on a serene night; a musical performance by a lover to his mistress under her window.

To Ser'-e-nade", *v. a.* and *n.* To entertain with nocturnal music:—*new.* To perform a serenade.

SERF=serf, *s.* A slave attached to an estate.

SERGE=serge, 33: *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

SERJEANT, sar'-jănt, 167, 120: *s.* Formerly, an officer answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; a title sometimes given to some of the king's servants; more commonly, a non-commissioned officer of the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

Ser'-jeant-ry, *s.* A tenure of lands of the king by a service to be performed, one kind of which is called *grand*, and the other *petit* serjeantry.

Ser'-jeant-ship, *s.* Office of a serjeant: this has sometimes been called *Ser'-jean-cy*.

SERICEOUS, sĕ-rish'-ŭs, 147: *a.* Pertaining to silk; covered with silky hairs, as a leaf.

SERIES, sĕr'-ĕ-ĕz, 43, 101: *s.* (The plural is the same.) Sequence, order, succession, course.

Se'-ri-a"-tim, [Lat.] *ad.* In order.

SERIOUS, sĕr'-ĕ-ŭs, 43, 120: *a.* Grave, solemn, not volatile; important, weighty, not trifling.

Se'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Gravely, solemnly.

Se'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being serious.

SERMOCINATOR, &c.—See in the next class.

SERMON=ser'-môn, *s.* A discourse from the pulpit; hence, a serious exhortation.

To Ser'-mon, *v. n.* To sermonize.

To Ser'-mon-ize, *v. n.* To preach; to make sermons; to inculcate rigid rules.

SER-MOC'-I-NA'-TOR, 59: *s.* A speech-maker. [Howell.]

Ser-moc'-i-na"-tion, 89: *s.* A speech-making.

SERMOUNTAIN=ser'-moun-tăn, *s.* A plant.

SEROUS=sĕr'-ŭs, 43, 120: *a.* Pertaining to serum, thin, watery.

Se-rod"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Serum.

Ser'-rum, [Lat.] *s.* The thin, watery part of the blood.

SERPENT=ser'-pĕnt, *s.* An animal that moves by undulation or a winding motion without legs; something imagined to resemble a serpent; as a constellation, an instrument of music; a firework; a malicious person.

Ser'-pen-tine, *a.* and *s.* Resembling a serpent;

SES

SET

winding:—*s.* Name of a herb: *Serpentine-stone* is a stone resembling in colour a serpent's skin.

To Ser'-pen-tine, v. a. To wind like a serpent: *To Ser'-pen-tine* is the same.

Ser'-pen-ta'-ri-a, s. The plant snake-root.

Ser'-pen-ta'-ri-us, s. A constellation.

SER-PI'-GO, (ser-pé'-gò, 104) s. A kind of letter, the ring-worm, which takes its name from its *creeping* nature.

Ser-pig'-i-nous, (g soft) a. Affected with serpigo.

SERRATED=ser'-rd-téd, a. Formed with jags, as the edge of a saw: *Ser'-rate* is the same.

Ser'-ra-ture, (-túr, 147) s. Indenture, as the teeth of a saw.

Ser'-ru-late, 109: a. Having minute teeth. [Bot.]

Ser'-ra-tion, 89: s. Formation in shape of a saw.

To SERRY=ser'-réy, v. a. To crowd, to press together. [Milton.] *Serr* uses *To Serr*.

SERUM.—See with *Serous*.

SERVANT.—See in the next class.

To SERVE=serv, 189: v. a. and n. To work for and obey, as an inferior a superior; to be subordinate to; to be of use to; to treat; to use; to stand in place of something to: in a special sense, to supply with food ceremoniously: in a theological sense, to worship: *To serve one's self of something* is a Gallicism now quite disused:—*acc.* To be a servant or a slave; to be in subjection; to attend or wait; to be under military command; to conduce, to be of use, to suit; to minister: *To serve up*, to place on the table; in which sense Shakespeare and others of his time use *To serve* *in*, probably from the notion of the kitchen being level with the dining-room, which is now usually below it: *To serve out*, to distribute in portions: *To serve a writ*, an attachment, an execution, &c., is to do what the law requires in the case, which, with regard to a writ, is to leave it with the party to whom it applies: *To serve an office* is to go through its duties.

Ser'-ver, s. One who meekly complies, as a *Time-server*; a salver, or plate.

Ser'-ving, part. a. Acting as a servant: hence, *Ser'-ving-man*, and *Ser'-ving-maid*.

Ser'-vant, s. One who serves,—the correlative of master, used of man or woman; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility; formerly, a suitor or lover: Shakespeare has used it as a verb.

Ser'-vice, (-viss, 105) s. The business, duty rendered, office, attendance, or condition of a servant; any benefit rendered; purpose, use; obedience; employment, specially military employment; also, a military achievement; act on the performance of which possession depends; profession of respect; worship; in special senses, a public office of devotion; or, a particular portion of such office; a course or order of dishes: use also after the present class.

Ser'-vice-a-ble, 101: a. Useful, officious.

Ser'-vice-a-bly, ad. So as to be serviceable.

Ser'-vice-a-ble-ness, s. Quality of being serviceable.

Ser'-vi-ent, 146: a. Subordinate. [Dyer.]

Ser'-vile, (-vîl, 105) a. Held in subjection, dependent; slavish, mean; cringing.

Ser'-vile-ly, ad. In a servile manner.

Ser'-vile-ness, s. Servility.

Ser-vil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. State or quality of being servile; mean dependence; submission from fear.

Ser'-vi-tude, s. State of a servant; more commonly of a slave: Milton uses it for servants collectively.

Ser'-vi-tor, s. One of the lowest order of students in the University of Oxford, similar to the sizar at Cambridge, whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners: hence, *Ser'-vi-torship*.

SESAME=sess'-d-méy, 101: s. A white grain of India, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

SESQUIALTERAL, sess'-kwé-ál'-tér-ál, 188:

a. Having the relation of 1½ to 1, or as much and half as much: *Ses'-qui-al'-ter* is the same.

Ses'-qui-pli'-cate, a. Sesquialteral.

Ses'-qui-ped'-li-an, 90: a. Containing a foot and a half: *Ses'-quiped'al* is the same.

Ses'-qui-tone, s. An interval of three semitones.

Ses'-qui-du'-pli-cate, a. Having the relation of 2½ to 1, or twice as much and half as much.

Ses'-qui-ter'-tian, (-sh'ân, 147) a. Having the relation of 1½ to 1, or as much and a third of as much.

SESS.—See *Cess*: **SESSPOOL.**—See *Cesspool*.

SESSILE, sess'-ail, 105: a. Having a sitting position, or as if sitting, applied in botany to leaves, &c., that seem to sit on the stem, from having no petiole or footstalk.

Ses'-sion, (sess'-ün, 147) s. A sitting; the sitting or assembly of a court, of a council, of a political or an academic body, &c.: (in this application it often occurs in the plural, when magistrates or judges compose the sitting body;) the space for which an assembly sits with no other interval than adjournments.

SESTERCE=sess'-terce, s. Among the ancient Romans, two and a half of a sum, or of a weight; hence, a coin, originally two asses and a half; and a denomination of money amounting to two pounds and a half, or a thousand of the coin just referred to, making about £8 of our money.

To SET=sét, } v. a. and n. To put, place, or seat

1 SET=sét, } in a natural or sitting position; to

SET=sét, } put or place generally; to fix or make motionless; to fix or establish; to regulate or adjust; in special senses, to adapt with notes; to plant; to variegate by something placed or fixed in; to reduce from fracture or dislocation; to bring to an edge; to point out as a sporting dog; formerly, to stake, to wager with:—*acc.* To apply one's self, or assume a posture to begin something, especially a posture of removal; to be removed or seated as the sun below the horizon; to be fixed; to become fluid; to sport with a setting-dog or net. This verb, both in an active and passive sense, is variously qualified by particles; but the different meaning produced is not a difference in that of the verb, but of the context: *To set about*, to apply to; to begin: *To set against*, to place in opposition to; *To set apart*, to neglect for a reason; to segregate; *To set aside*, to omit for the present; to reject; to annul: *To set by*, to omit; to regard: *To set down*, to explain; to register; to fix on by a resolve; to establish: *To set forth*, to send on an expedition; to publish; to display; to arrange: *To set forward*, to promote; to begin: *To set in*, to put in a way to begin; to become settled in a particular state: *To set off*, to decorate; in a neuter sense, to start: *To set on or upon*, to incite; to attack; to employ as in a task; to fix the attention; to begin a mail, journey, or enterprise; to make an attack: *To set out*, to assign; to publish; to mark by boundaries; to adorn; to equip; to show; to have beginning; to begin a course; to begin the world: *To set to*, to apply one's self to: *To set up*, to erect; to enable to commence as in a new business; to put in power; to appoint; to place in view; to fix; to raise by the voice; to advance; in neuter senses, to begin a trade openly; to begin a scheme; to profess publicly.

Set, a. and s. Regular, not lax; squared by rule:

—*s.* A number of things suited to each other, and of which one cannot be removed without detriment to the whole; apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly body; formerly, a wager, a game: *A set-down*, a powerful rebuke or reprehension: *A set-off*, a demand on the other side against a previous demand; a counterbalance; also a recommendation or decoration: *A set-to*, a joining in contest or contention.

Set'-ness, s. Regulation, adjustment.

Set'-ter, s. One who sets; as a *setter-on*, a *setter-up*, a *setter-forth*, &c.; a dog that sets or points game; a man who performs an office similar to that of a setting-dog; one that sets music; something that acts off, &c.: *Setter-voort* is a species of plant.

Set'-tee, s. That on which several persons may be

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vizh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

set or arranged,—a long seat with a back to it; also, a vessel common in the Mediterranean with one deck and a long sharp prow.

Set'-ting, *s.* Act of putting or placing; apparent fall of the sun; inclosure, as a diamond setting; direction of a current or sea: *A setting-dog*, a pointer or setter.

Set' Some of the compounds are plants, as *Set'-wal*: but *Set'-foil* is a corruption of *Sept'-foil*, which see.

SETACEOUS, sê-tā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Set with bristles or strong hairs, bristly.

Set'-TI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a bristle.

Set'-tous, 120: *a.* Bristly; as a setous leaf.

SETON=sê'-tôn, *s.* A wound or opening for the discharge of humors, by means of horse-hair or silk thread drawn through the skin.

To SETTLE, sê't'-tl, 101: *v. a. and n.* (Compare *To Set*.) To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation and disturbance,—to compose; to fix in any way of life, or in any place; to fix; to establish; to free from ambiguity; to make certain; to make close or compact; to affect so that the dregs sink:—*new*. To become fixed, to take a lasting state; to grow calm; to fix a residence, to take to a domestic state; to subside; to deposit forces at the bottom; to contract.

Set'-tle, *s.* A seat or bench.

Set'-tler, 36: *s.* One who settles, particularly one who settles in a new colony.

Set'-tling, *s.* Settlement; dregs.

Set'-tled-ness, *s.* State of being settled.

Set'-tle-ment, *s.* Act of settling; state of being settled; jointure granted to a wife; legal residence by which relief is claimed from a parish; place where a colony is established: *The Act of Settlement* was that of the 12th and 13th William III., which fixed the succession to the throne.

SEVEN, sêv'-vn, 114: *a. and s.* Six and one.

Sev'-enth, *a.* The ordinal of seven.

Sev'-enth-ly, *ad.* In the seventh place.

Sev'-en-fold, (-fôld, 116) *a. and ad.* Repeated seven times:—*adv.* In proportion of seven to one.

Sev'-en-NIGHT, 115: (*colloq.* Sên'-nīt) *s.* A week.

Sev'-en-SCORE, *s.* Seven times twenty.

Sev'-en-TEEN, 84: *a. and s.* Seven and ten.

Sev'-en-teenth, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.

Sev'-en-TY, *a. and s.* Seven times ten:—*s.* The number seventy; the Septuagint.

Sev'-en-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.

To SEVER=sêv'-er, 36: *v. a. and n.* To part forcibly from the rest; to divide; to separate; to keep distinct:—*new*. To make a separation; to suffer disjunction.

Sev'-er-ance, 12: *s.* Separation, partition.

Sev'-er-AL, *a. and s.* In its primary sense, separate, disjoined; hence the more usual meanings, distinct; different; divers, many:—*s.* State of separation; each particular singly taken; in old use, an enclosed or separate place; also a piece of open land which is a joint property of the landholders of a parish.

Sev'-er-al-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

Sev'-er-al-ty, *s.* State of separation from the rest: *Sev'-er-al-ty*, which Bp. Hall uses, means distinction.

To Sev'-er-al-ize, *v. a.* To distinguish.

SEVERE=sê-ver', *a.* Rigid, harsh; sharp, rigorous; regulated by strict rules; grave, sedate; close, concise; painful, afflictive; cruel.

Se-ver'-ly, *ad.* With severity.

Se-ver'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of being severe; rigour; austerity; strictness; hardness; sharpness of punishment; cruel treatment.

To SEW, sū.—See *To Sue*. [Spenser.]

To SEW, sō, 108: *v. a. and n.* To join by the use of the needle and thread:—*new*. To join something by using a needle and thread: *To sew up*, to enclose in

any thing sewed: In an active sense, *To sew* appears once to have meant to drain [a pond] for fish.

Sew This is a regular verb, and *sows* for *sowed* a barbarism.—See *To Sow*.

Sew'-er, 36: *s.* One who sews: old authors use *Sew'-ster* for a woman that sews: see also the next two classes.

SEWER=sū'-er, 110, 36: *s.* An ancient officer that served up a feast.

SEWER, sō'er, 149, 133: *s.* A drain.

SEX, sêcks, 188: *s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

Sex'-u-al, (sêck'-shoo-äl, 147) *a.* Distinguishing the sex; arising from the difference of the sexes.

SEXAGESIMAL, sêcks'-ä-gēs'-t-mäl, 188: *a.* That completes six tens, the sixtieth; numbered by sixties: *Sexagesimal fractions* are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: *Sextagesima Sunday*, the second before Lent, takes its name from the sixty days before Easter reckoned from one of the days in the week preceding it.

SEX-AG'-E-NARY, (g soft) *a.* Sixty.

Sex-ag'-e-na'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A person aged sixty.

SEX-AN'-GU-LAR, 158: *a.* Having six angles, hexagonal: *Sex-an'-gled* is the same.

Sex-an'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* With six angles.

SEX-DEC'-I-MAL, 59: *a.* Having six faces in the middle and summits, which make ten in all. [Crystall.]

SEX-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting six years; happening once in six years: hence, *Sexennially*, (*adv.*)

SEX'-PID, *a.* Six-cleft. [Bot.]

SEX-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Six-celled. [Bot.]

SEX'-TAIN, *s.* Stanza of six lines.

SEX'-TANT, *s.* The sixth part of something; hence, the sixth of a Roman as; the sixth of a circle; an instrument like the quadrant, but comprehending only 60° instead of 90°.

Sex'-tar-y, *s.* The sixth part of a Roman congius, which was a little more than a gallon: see also *lower*.

SEX'-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of two planets which are 60°, or two signs, apart.

SEX'-TU-PLE, 101: *a.* Sixfold.

SEXTARY, sêcks'-tär'-y, 188: *s.* The same as *Sacristy*: *Sex'try* is the same: see also *above*.

Sex'-ton, *s.* A sacristan; a grave-digger.

Sex'-ton-ship, *s.* Office of sexton.

SEXUAL.—See under *Sex*.

SHABBY, shăb'-bî-y, *a.* Mean as regards attire, worn, giving the notion of poverty; also paltry, low, mean in conduct: *To Shab*, to play mean tricks, is a cant word now disused.

Shab'-bi-ly, *ad.* In a shabby manner.

Shab'-bi-ness, *s.* State or quality of being shabby.

SHACK=shăck, *s.* That which remains or is allowed for pasturage after harvest.

To SHACKLE, shăc'-kl, 101: *v. a.* To chain, to fetter, to bind.

Shac'-kles, 143: *s. pl.* Fetters, chains.

SHAD.—See *Chad*.

SHADDOCK=shăd'-dôck, *s.* Sort of orange.

SHADE=shăde, *s.* The interception or interruption of the rays of light; darkness, obscurity; coolness, an effect of shade; protection, shelter; an obscure place, as in a grove or wood; umbrage; parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a gradation of light; a variety of colour; the shadow of any figure on the part opposite the light; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To Shade, *v. a.* To screen from light; to overspread with darkness; to paint with dark colours; figuratively, to screen from injury, to protect.

Sha'-der, *s.* He or that which shades.

Sha'-dy, *a.* Full of shade, sheltered.

Sha'-di-ness, *s.* State of being shady.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây; chăp'-mân; pđ-pă': lăw; gôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 53: a, e, i &c. *mute*, 171.

SHAD'-OW, (shăd'-ô, 125) *s.* That representation of a body which is caused on one side when it intercepts a bright light on the other; inseparable companion; opacity, darkness, shade; protection, shelter; dark part of a picture; imperfect and faint representation, opposed to *substance*; type; a ghost, a spirit: *Shad'-ow-grass* is a name given to a sort of grass.

To Shad'-ow, *v. a.* To shade; to mark in shadows; to represent imperfectly or typically.

Shad'-ow-ing, *s.* A shading; a typifying.

Shad'-ow-y, 105: *a.* Full of shade; typical; unsubstantial; dark, opaque.

Shad'-ow-i-ness, *s.* State of being shadowy.

SHAFT=shăft, 11: *s.* Something of a shape that shoots or rises upward, something straight; hence, an arrow; the body of a column; spire of a church; pole of a carriage; handle of a weapon; a narrow perpendicular pit.

Shaft'-ed, *a.* Having a handle. [Heraldry.]

SHAFTMENT=shăft'-mēt, *s.* Span-measure.

SHAG=shăg, *s.* Rough woolly hair; a woolly cloth; perhaps with a different etymology, the name of a sea bird: Shakespeare uses *Shag* for *Shaggy*.

To Shag, *v. a.* To make shaggy. [Thomson.]

Shag'-gy, (-gûy, 77) *s.* Rough with long hair; hence, rough, rugged.

Shag'-gy-ness, *s.* State of being shaggy: *Shag'-ged-ness* occurs with the same meaning.

SHAGREEN=shăd'-grēn', *s.* Skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it, also, but less properly, spelled *Chagrin* or *Chagreen*: on the other hand, *To Shagreen* is an improper spelling of *To Chagrin*: see under **CH**=**SH**

SHAH=shăh, *s.* King, a Persian word.

To SHAAL=shăl, *v. n.* To walk sidewise. [Obs.]

To SHAKE=shăke, } *v. a. and n.* To cause to move with quick vibra-

1 SHOOK, shôök, 118: } tion; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down, from, or off, with or without the qualifying particles; to weaken; to make afraid.—*new.* To be agitated; to totter; to tremble: *To shake hands* is often used, not literally, but figuratively, in the sense of to take leave; often in that of to join.

Shake, *s.* Concussion suffered; impulse; vibratory motion; junction and motion of hands; a lengthened trill with two notes.

Sha'-ker, *s.* He or that which shakes; one of a sect in America, so called from the agitation or movements which characterize their worship; among other singular opinions, they hold that all commerce of the sexes is contrary to Christianity, whether with or without marriage.

Sha'-king, *s.* Act of vibrating; concussion.

Sha'-ky, *a.* Cracked by heat or drought. [Carpentry.]

SHALE=shăle, *s.* A husk, the natural case of certain seeds; a slaty substance resembling coal, named, probably, from breaking in scales like certain shells.

I SHALL=shăl, 112: } *v. n.* I intend to;

I SHOULD, shôôd, 127: } I am in a state to;

in the second and third persons, must.
Shall is the proper sign of the future tense in our language, and will usurp its place only to prevent ambiguity. When a speaker says "I shall die," he means that the event is to occur by the course of nature; when he says "I shall go," he means either an outward compulsion through which he shall go, or his own will through which he shall go: thus there is a doubt attached to the latter phrase, but a doubt of little moment, or easily solved by the context: in the second or third person, if a speaker were to use *shall* with similar intentions, and say "Thou shalt die," "He shall go," we should be liable to interpret his meaning not as a declaration of what is to take place by the course of nature, or the will of him who is the subject of the verb, but of what is to ensue by the will of the speaker, which would not be a simple future, but a threat or a promise; and it is to prevent this

misinterpretation that in the second and third persons we indicate the simple future by *will* instead of *shall*; as, I shall go, thou wilt go, he will go; we shall go, you will go, they will go: but this form generally gives way when the cause that produced it no longer requires the anomaly, *shall* resuming its office as the indication of simple futurity even in the second and third persons, when the context or some transposition guarantees no more than its intended effect; *s. g.* "Shall you go?" "He thinks that he shall go."

SHALL=shăl, 105: *ad.* Shall I, or shall I not?

To stand *shillishall* is to stand hesitating.

SHALLOON=shăl'-lōon', *s.* A slight woollen stuff, originally made at *Chalons*.

SHALLOP=shăl'-lōp, *s.* A small boat.

SHALLOW, shăl'-lō, 125: *a. and s.* Not deep; not intellectually deep; not very wise; empty; silly: Bacon uses it for not deep of sound. *Shallow-brained*, empty, foolish, trifling.—*s.* A shoal, a shelf, a flat.

To Shal'-low, *v. a.* To make shallow. [Young.]

Shal'-low-ly, *ad.* Without depth; foolishly.

Shal'-low-ness, *s.* Want of depth.

SHALM.—See **Shawm**.

SHALOT=shăd'-lōt', *s.* Sort of onion, eschalot.

To SHAM=shăm, *v. a. and n.* To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to trick, to cheat; to obtrude by fraud.—*new.* To pretend; to make mock.

Sham, *s. and a.* A trick, an imposture.—*a.* False, counterfeit, pretended.

Sham'-mer, *s.* One that shams.

SHAMBLES, shăm'-blz, 101, 143: *s. pl.* Properly, the tables or stalls where butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter-house.

SHAMBLING=shăm'-blīng, *a. and s.* Scambling, moving awkwardly.—*a.* Act of moving awkwardly.

SHAME=shāme, *s.* The passion felt when a person is conscious that others know or see what, for the sake of reputation or from modesty, was meant to be kept concealed.—a passion, of which the usual outward indication is blushing; the cause or reason of shame; infliction of shame.

To Shame, *v. a. and n.* To make ashamed; to disgrace.—*new.* To be ashamed.

Sha'-mer, *s.* He or that which shames.

Shame'-ful, 117: *a.* Disgraceful; raising shame.

Shame'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a shameful manner.

Shame'-ful-ness, *s.* Disgracefulness.

Shame'-less, *a.* Wanting shame; immodest.

Shame'-less-ly, *ad.* Impudently; without shame.

Shame'-less-ness, *s.* Want of shame, immodesty.

SHAME'-FACED, (-făist, 114, 143) *a.* Bashful.

Shame'-faced-ly, *ad.* Bashfully; modestly.

Shame'-faced-ness, *s.* Bashfulness; modesty.

SHAMMY, shăm'-mēy, *s.* A kind of leather originally dressed from the skin of the chamois, often wrongly spelled *Shamois*.

To SHAMPOO=shăm-pōo', *v. a.* To press the joints and rub the limbs after the East Indian manner, in order to restore from lassitude or pain.

Sham-poo'-ing, *s.* The operation of pressing the joints, &c., particularly after a warm bath.

SHAMROCK=shăm'-rôck, *s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass: see **Leek**.

SHANK, shăngk, 158: *s.* The middle joint of the leg; the long part of any instrument; it is also used as the name of a herb: *Shank'-painter* is the rope that holds the shank of the anchor.

Shanker, (shănk't, 114) *a.* Having a shank.

SHANKER.—See **Chancre**, under **CH**=**SH**.

SHANSCRIT.—See **Sanscrit**.

SHANTY.—See **Janty**.

To SHAPE=shāp, *v. a. and n.* (The old *part.* is *Shapen*: and Spenser sometimes uses *Shope* as the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: shên, 166.

SHA

pret.) To mould, to form; to cast, to regulate, to adjust; in an old sense, to make, to create:—*new.* To square, to suit.

Sha'-pen, 114: *part.* Shaped. [Obs.]

Shape, *s.* Form, external appearance, especially the form of the trunk of the body; being, as moulded into form; idea, pattern: *Shape'smith*, a ludicrous word for one who undertakes to improve persons' shapes.

Shape'-ly, *a.* Well-formed.

Shape'-li-ness, *s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

Shape'-less, *a.* Wanting form; wanting symmetry.

Shape'-less-ness, *s.* Quality of being shapeless.

SHARD=shard, 33: *s.* (Compare To Share.)

Something *sheared* or broken off; a fragment, as of a broken vessel; an egg-shell; hence, the sheath that covers the wing of an insect; Spenser uses it for a frith or part separated as it were from the sea: as the name of a plant and of a fish, its etymology is different. [Obs.]

Shard'-ed, *a.* Having wings as within shells.

Shard'-borne, (-bourn, 130) *a.* Borne along by sheathed wings. [Shaks.]

To SHARE=shäre, 41: *v. a. and n.* To divide among many; to partake with others; to seize with others; to sheer or cut:—*new.* To have part or a dividend.

Share, *s.* Part, allotment, dividend: it occurs in the phrase *To go shares*, to partake; in another sense, a part contributed; also that which cuts, as the blade of a plough.

Sha'-rer, 36: *s.* One who shares.

Sha'-ring, *s.* Participation.

Share'-bone, *s.* The bone that divides the trunk from the lower limbs.

SHARK=shark, *s.* A voracious fish; a greedy, artful person: South uses it for fraud, rapine.

To Shark, *v. a. and n.* To catch any where, as with the rapine of a shark:—*new.* To play the petty thief, to live by fraud; to live scantily, so as to catch at invitations to the tables of others.

Shark'-er, *s.* One who lives by sharking.

Shark'-ing, *s.* Petty rapine; living by little arts.

SHARP=sharp, 33: *a. and s.* Terminating in an edge or point; keen; keen of sight or hearing; keen of mind, witty; keen to the taste, acid; keen to the ear, acute, the opposite of flat; acrid, biting, pinching; severe, rigid; eager, hungry; attentive, vigilant; fierce, fiery; also, from the first or literal sense, narrow or thin in feature; hard and acute in substance; acute in a figurative sense, as applied to things—nice, subtle:—*s.* A sharp or acute note; a pointed weapon.

To Sharp, *v. a. and n.* To make keen:—*new.* To play the sharper.

Sharp'-er, 36: *s.* A tricking fellow; a rascal.

Sharp'-ly, *ad.* With sharpness.

Sharp'-ness, *s.* Quality of being sharp, in the literal or in figurative senses.

To Sharp'-en, *v. a. and n.* To make keen; to make quick, eager, or severe; to make less flat; to make sour:—*new.* To grow sharp.

☞ The compounds are *Sharp'-set*, (hungry, eager;) *Sharp'-shooter*, (a rifleman;) *Sharp'-sighted*, (having quick sight, or quick discernment;) *Sharp'-visaged*, (having a thin face;) *Sharp'-witted*, (acute in mind;) &c.

SHASTRAS=shäs'-träs, *s.* Hindoo scriptures.

To SHATTER=shät'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the pieces; to dash by violence into fragments; to break or dash the vigour of; to dissipate:—*new.* To be broken, or fall by a force applied into fragments.

Shat'-ter, *s.* One part of many into which a shattered thing is broken, generally used in the plural.

Shat'-ter-y, *a.* Loose of structure.

Shat'-ter-brained, 114: *a.* Disordered in intellect; heedless, wild: *Shatter-pated* is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-mäu: pä-pä: läu: göd: j'ö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *male*, 171.

SHE

To SHAVE=shäv, *v. a.* (The old *part.* is Shaven.) To cut or pare close to the surface, as by a razor; to cut off [the beard:] to skim by passing near; to cut in thin slices; figuratively, to strip, to pillage.

Sha'-ven, 114: *part.* Shaved. [Obscure.]

Sha'-ver, *s.* A barber; one whose dealings are close and keen for his own profit; a robber, a plunderer.

Sha'-ving, *s.* A thin slice pared off.

Shave'-ling, *s.* A monk or friar in contempt.

SHAVE'-GRASS, *s.* A herb.

SHAW=shäv, *s.* A small shady wood in a valley.

SHAW'-FOWL, *s.* An artificial bird to shoot at.

SHAWL=shäl, *s.* A large kerchief, originally from India, (the richest are still from the same place,) which females wear as a part of their dress over the shoulders and back.

SHAWM=shäm, *s.* A hautboy, a cornet.

SHE=shē; shē, 176: *pron.* (She, hers or her; they, theirs or their, them.) The female pre-understood or alluded to; it is used adjectively to signify female; it is sometimes used substantively, and loses its oblique form *her*.

SHEADING=shē'-ding, *s.* A division, used in the Isle of Man for one of the six legal districts into which it is divided.

SHEAF=shēaf, 103: *sing.* } *s.* A bundle of
SHEAVES, shēavz, 151: *pl.* } corn in stalk,
bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To Sheaf, *v. a.* To collect into sheaves: To Sheave is the same.

Sheaved, 114: *a.* Made of straw. [Shaks.]

To SHEAL=shēal, *v. a.* To shell. [Shaks.]

To SHEAR=shēr, 43: } *v. a. and n.* (The
I SHORN=shört, [Obs.] } modern *part.* is I
SHORN, shörn, 130: } sheared.) To clip or cut, as by the interception of two blades moving on a rivet; to reap; to divide:—*new.* To divide, as the two parts of any thing when cut or sheared; in this sense the word is written *To Sheer*, which see in its place.

Shear'-ing, *part. a.* Cutting, piercing.

Shear, *s.* An instrument to cut, generally used in the plural, *Shears*, which are a large kind of scissors; the denomination of the age of sheep as being *sheared* yearly; any thing in the form of blades of shears; hence, in Spenser, wings.

Shear'-er, *s.* He who shears, particularly one who shears sheep.

Sheard, *s.* That which is sheared off, a fragment; now called a Shard.

☞ The compounds are *Shear'-man*, (a shearer;) *Shear'-water*, (a plant;) &c.

SHOR'-LING, *s.* The skin of a sheep after shearing, said of the living animal: Morling is the skin taken from the dead sheep.

SHEATH=shēath, *s.* The case of any thing, let particularly the scabbard of a sword.

Sheath'-y, *a.* Forming a sheath.

Sheath'-less, *a.* Without a sheath.

Sheath'-winged, (-wingd, 114) *a.* Having cases for covering the wings.

To SHEATH, (shēth, 137, 171) *v. a.* (Less properly spelled To Sheath.) To enclose in a sheath: to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend by an outward covering; old chemists use it in the figurative sense of to take away the sharp edge or sharpness of an acid, or of acrid particles.

Sheathed, 114: *part. a.* Covered, cased.

Sheath'-ing, *s.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides.

To SHEAVE, SHEAVED.—See To Sheaf.

SHEAVE=shēv, *s.* The wheel on which a rope works in a block. [A sea term.]

Sheave'-hole, *s.* Channel for a sheave.

SHECKLATON=shěck'-lăt-ŏn, *s.* Cloth of gold.

To SHED=shĕd, *v. a. and n.* To pour out, to spill; to let fall, to scatter:—
SHED=shĕd, *neu.* To let fall its parts:
Shed, in composition, as *bloodshed*, signifies effusion.

Shed'-der, *s.* One that sheds.

SHED=shĕd, *s.* That which shades, a slight covering or roof; a building, generally of timber.

SHEEN=shĕen, *a. and s.* *Shining*, bright, showy, fair:—*s.* Brightness, splendor. [Spenser. Milton.]

Sheen'-y, *a.* The same as Sheen. [Milton.]

SHEEP=shĕep, *s.* (The plural likewise Sheep.) The animal that bears wool, remarkable for harmlessness, timidity, and innocence; in contempt, a silly fellow; in theology, the people considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor.

Sheep'-ish, *a.* Relating to sheep, [disused;] bashful to silliness; meanly diffident.

Sheep'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a sheepish manner.

Sheep'-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being sheepish.

☞ The compounds are, *To Sheep'-bite*, (to practise petty thefts, a verb now obsolete;); *Sheep'-biter*; *Sheep'-cut*, (enclosure for sheep;); *Sheep'-fold*; *Sheep'-hook*, (one which the shepherd uses to lay hold of sheep by their legs;); *Sheep'-market*; *Sheep'-master*; *Sheep'-eye*, (modest, diffident, loving look;); *Sheep'-steak*, (applied, from a fancied resemblance, to a knot in a rope made to shorten it;); *Sheep's head*, (beside its primary meaning, applied to a fish with a head resembling a sheep's;); *Sheep'-shearer*; *Sheep'-shearing*; *Sheep'-skin*; *Sheep'-stalker*; *Sheep'-stealing*; *Sheep'-walk*, (pasture for sheep;); &c.

SHEER=shĕer, 43: *a. and ad.* (Compare *To Shear*.) Separated or clear from extraneous matter, unmingled, pure:—*adv.* Clean, quick, at once. [Not now in use, except in low or colloquial style.]

Sheer'-ly, *ad.* At once, quite. [B. and Fl.]

To Sheer, *v. a. and n.* As an active verb, see *To Shear*:—*neu.* To divide company or separate clandestinely, with off; to steal away.

Sheers, *s. pl.* See *Shear* (*s.*) for the usual sense; under the present orthography it is the name of an engine, assimilated to a pair of shears, for raising weights, particularly the masts of ships.

Sheer'-hulk, *s.* An old ship furnished with sheers for shipping and unshipping the masts of other vessels.

SHEET=shĕt, *s.* A broad and large piece, as of linen; the linen of a bed; a sail, but it also means the ropes attached to the corners of the sails, in which sense the immediate etymology is different; (see the next class;) as much paper as is made in one body; the quantity of paper which receives the peculiar folding for being bound in a book; hence, *sheets* in the plural is often taken for a book.

To Sheet, *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to unfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

Sheet'-ing, *s.* Cloth for sheets.

☞ The compounds are *Sheet'-copper*, *Sheet'-iron*, *Sheet'-lead*, &c.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shĕt'-ăng-kor, 161: *s.* The stout anchor, as it was originally called, being the largest in the ship, and often that on which the mariner depends for his last refuge or safety when in danger of driving on a perilous shore; hence, figuratively, a chief support, a refuge.

Sheets, *s. pl.* The ropes attached to sails, by which they are set, and the topsails hauled up.

SHEIK=shĕek, *s.* A chief; a title of respect among the Bedouin Arabs; in Egypt, a kind of priest.

SHEKEL, shĕc'-kl, 114: *s.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews; the coin about 2s. 6d. value.

SHELD=shĕld, *a.* Speckled. [Local.]

SHELD'-AF-LE, (shĕld'-ăf-lĕ) *s.* A chaffinch.

SHELD'-DRAKE, *s.* A kind of wild duck.

Shel'-duck, *s.* The hen of the *Sheldrake*.

SHELF=shĕlf, *sing.*

SHELVES, shĕlvz, 143: *pl.* fixed to the wall for holding vessels; a sand-bank in the sea; in mining, fast ground.

Shel'-y, 105: *a.* Full of shelves; hard, firm.

To SHELV, *v. a.* To place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use.

Shelv'-y, *a.* The same as Shelfy.

Shelv'-ing, *a.* Raised as a shelf, sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELL=shĕll, 155: *s.* The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and animals; the hard covering of any thing; hence, the outer part of a house; the covering of an egg; a coarser kind of coffin; a bomb as enclosing the powder; in poetry, a musical instrument, because the first lyre is said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

To Shell, *v. a. and n.* To take out of the shell:—*neu.* To fall off or cast, as a shell.

Shel'-ly, *a.* Abounding with shells.

☞ The compounds are *Shell'-fish*; *Shell'-meat*, (food consisting of shell-fish;); *Shell'-work*; &c. **SHELLDUCK** is a compound of *Sheld*, under which see it.

SHELTER=shĕl'-ter, *s.* That which covers or defends; a protector; state of being covered, protection. **To Shel'-ter**, *v. a. and n.* To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect; to betake to cover; to cover from notice:—*neu.* To take shelter; to give shelter.

Shel'-ter-y, *a.* Affording shelter.

Shel'-ter-less, *a.* Without shelter or protection.

SHELTIE, shĕl'-tĕy, *s.* A small horse. [Scotch.]

To SHELVE, **SHELVING**, &c.—See under *Shelf*.

SHEMITIC=shĕm-ĭt'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Shem; the Shemitic languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and old Phœnician.

To SHEND=shĕnd, *v. a.* (The *pret.* and *part.* are *Shĕnt*.) To injure, to blame; to overpower; to surpass. [Obs.]

SHEPHERD=shĕp'-herd, 136: *s.* The herdsman or tender of sheep; a swain, a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

Shep'-herd-ess, *s.* A female shepherd; a lass.

Shep'-herd-ly, *a.* Pastoral: *Shepherdish* is the same.

☞ The word is compounded for the names of plants; as *Shepherd's'-noe'-die*; *Shepherd's'-pouch*, or *purse*; *Shepherd's'-rod*; and *Shepherd's'-staff*.

SHERBET=sher'-bĕt, *s.* A Persian beverage, which is a sort of lemonade sweetened with rose-water.

SHERD.—See *Shard*.

SHERIFF=shĕr'-ĭf, 129: *s.* The *reeve* of a shire, to whom within its circuit the execution of the laws is intrusted.

Sher'-ĭff-al-ty, *s.* Shrievalty; this latter is now the word in use, which see lower in the class: *Sher'-ĭff-dom*, *Sher'-ĭff-ship*, and *Sher'-ĭff-ick*, have the same meaning, but are now rarely used.

SHER, (shĕr, 104) *s.* (Compare *To Shear*.) A division of the kingdom, being so much as is under one shrievalty; a county.

Shire'-mote, *s.* A county court. [Obs.]

SHERIFF, (shĕrĭf, 103) *s.* A corruption of Sheriff.

Sherĭev'-al, *a.* Belonging to the sheriff.

Sherĭev'-al-ty, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff: it is sometimes corruptly spelled *Shrievalty*.

SHERIFFE, shĕr-rĕf, 104: *s.* The title of a descendant of Mahomet, by Hassan Ibn Ali: the adherents to the sect of Ali are called *Shi'ahs*.

SHERRIS, **SHERRIS-SACK**.—See the next word.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ŭn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

SHERRY, shēr'-rēy, *s.* A species of wine, so called from Xeres in Spain: the Shēr'ria, or Shēr'ris-sōck', of our ancestors is supposed to be the same wine.

To SHIEW, &c.—See **To Show**.

SHIBBOLETH=shib'-bō-lēth, *s.* A Hebrew word (importing an ear of corn and also a flood of water) which was made a criterion by the Gilendites to distinguish the Ephraimites, the latter of whom could not correctly utter the first consonant sound: hence it signifies the criterion of a party.

SHIELD, shēld, 103 : *s.* A broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm, a buckler; defence, protection; one that affords defence or security.

To Shield, *v. a.* To protect as with a shield.

To SHIFT=shif't, *v. n.* and *a.* To move, to change direction; to give place to other things; to resort to expedients for any purpose or in any exigency; to change clothes; see lower:—*ad.* To change; to transfer from a place or position; to put by some expedient out of the way: *To shift about*, to turn quite round; *To shift off*, to delay.

Shift, *s.* Change; expedient; stratagem; elusory practice; last resource: see also lower.

Shift'er, *s.* One who changes, as Scene-shifter; salt-provision shifter on shipboard; also a trickster.

Shift'ing, *s.* Act of shifting; evasion, fraud.

Shift'ing-ly, *ad.* By shifts or tricks.

Shift'-less, *a.* Wanting shifts or a shift.

To SHIRT, *v. n.* and *a.* To change dress, but particularly linen.

Shift, *s.* A woman's under linen garment.

To SHILL.—See **To Shael**; and **To Shelter**.

SHILLING=shil'-ling, *s.* A coin now value 12d.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I.—See under **Shall**.

To SHIMMER=shim'-mer, *v. n.* To gleam. [Obs.]

SHIN=shin, *s.* Fore part of the leg.

To SHINE=shine, *v. n.* (The regular *pret.* and *I SHONE*, shōn, 135 : *part.*, though not frequently, *SHONE*, shōn, 135 : are sometimes used.) To emit rays of light; to be bright; to give light, real or figurative; to be conspicuous on any account; to be propitious.

Shine, *s.* Brightness, lustre; fair weather.

Shi'-ny, *a.* Bright, luminous.

Shi'-ning, *a.* Bright, splendid, illustrious.

SHINGLE, shing'-gl, 158, 101 : *s.* A material used in divided parts, or something answering the purpose of such material; hence, a thin board to cover houses; a tile used in roofing or for pavements; in the plural, round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones.

To Shin'-gle, *v. a.* To cover with shingles.

SHINGLES, shing'-glz, 101, 143 : *s. pl.* Literally, things which surround the waist,—a kind of tetter that spreads round the loins.

SHIP=ship, *s.* A floating vessel larger than a boat, made for passing over the sea.

To Ship, *v. a.* To put on board a ship; to transport in a ship; to receive into a ship.

Ship'-ment, *s.* Act of shipping something.

Ship'-ping, *s.* Ships collectively.

SHIP'-BOARD, *s.* Plank of a ship : *On Shipboard*, (*adv.*) in a ship.

SHIP'-WRECK, (-rēck, 157) *s.* Destruction of a ship by rocks or shelves; parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To Ship'-wreck, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; hence, *Ship'-wrecked*, which also means thrown or cast into distress or difficulty as by a shipwreck.

Other compounds are *Ship'-builder*; *Ship'-boy*; *Ship'-carpenter*; *Ship'-chandler*, (one who deals in cordage, sails, and other furniture of ships); *Ship'-holder*; *Ship'-man*; *Ship'-master*; *Ship'-money*, (a tax formerly levied for fitting out the king's ships); *Ship'-shape*, (in a seamanlike manner,—an *adverb*); *Ship'-wright*; &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gāt'-wáy: cháp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.

SHIRE, &c.—See with **Sheriff**, &c.

To SHIRK=sherk, 35 : *v. n.* and *a.* To shank which see. [Obs.] In modern colloquial and vulgar use, to get off from, to avoid.

SHIRL.—See **Shrill**; or **Shorl**.

SHIRT=shert, 35 : *s.* The under linen garment at present applied only to that of a man.

To Shirt, *v. a.* To cover as in a shirt. [Dryden.]

Shirt'-ing, *s.* Cloth for shirts.

Shirt'-less, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

SHIST=shist, *s.* Clay slats, also called *Shistons*: hence *Shist'ic*, or *Shist'ous*, (*adj.*)

SHITTIM=shit'-tim, *s.* The epithet of a precious wood or tree that grows in Arabia: *Shit'tah* is the same.

SHUTTLE, **SHUTTLECOCK**.—See **Shuttle**, &c.

SHIVE=shiv-, *s.* A slice, as of bread; a shaving or thick lamina; a little piece or fragment, as of flax.

SHIV'-ER, *s.* One fragment of many into which a thing is broken; a slice, a little piece; in naval language, any of the little wheels which are fixed in a channel or block: see also in the next class.

To Shiv'-er, *v. a.* and *n.* To break into shivers:—*sea*. To fall into shivers.

Shiv'-er-y, *a.* Loose of coherence, easy to shiver.

Shiv'-er-ing, *s.* A falling to pieces.

To SHIVER=shiv'-er, 36 : *v. n.* To quake, to tremble, to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Shiv'-er, *s.* A shaking fit: see also above.

Shiv'-er-ing, *s.* Act of trembling.

SHOAD=shōad, *s.* A train of metallic stones serving to direct miners in the discovery of mines.

Shoad'-stone, *s.* A dark liver-coloured stone.

SHOAL=shōal, *s.* A crowd, a multitude.

To Shoal, *v. n.* To crowd, to throng.

SHOAL=shōal, *s.* and *a.* A shallow, a sandbank:—*adj.* [Spenser.] Shoaly, shallow.

To Shoal, *v. n.* To be shallow, to grow shallow.

Shoal'-y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.

Shoal'-i-ness, *s.* State of being shoaly.

SHOCK=shōck, *s.* Violent collision; concussion: conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust.

To Shock, *v. a.* To shake by violence; to encounter so as to concussion; to offend, to disgust.

Shock'-ing, *a.* Offending as by a shock.

Shock'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to disgust or offend.

SHOCK=shōck, *s.* A shaggy dog.

SHOCK=shōck, *s.* A pile of corn-sheaves.

To Shock, *v. a.* To make up shocks of corn.

SHOD.—See **To Shoe** in the next class.

SHOE, shō, 127 : *s.* (The obs. *pl.* is *Shoos*, still used in the North.) The cover of the foot.

To Shoe, *v. a.* To fit with a shoe, used commonly of horses; to cover the bottom of.

The compounds are *Shoe'-black*, (one who cleans shoes); *Shoe'-boy*; *Shoe'-buckle*; *Shoe'-ing-horn*, (a horn used for the more easily putting on a shoe; in the Spectator's time it seems to have been a cant word among young ladies for a supernumerary beau); *Shoe'-leather*; *Shoe'-maker*; *Shoe'-string*; *Shoe'-tye*, &c.

SHOG=shōg, *s.* A shuck. [Bentley.]

To Shog, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate. [Carver.]

To SHOG=shōg, *v. n.* To jog or move. [A low word.]

SHOOK.—See **To Shine**.

SHOOK.—See **To Shake**.

SHOON.—See **Shoe**.

To SHOOT=shōot, *v. a.* and *n.* To discharge

I Shot=shōt, 135 : so as to make the thing dis-

Shot=shōt, 135 : charged fly with speed or

violence; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to

kill by shooting; to emit, dart, or thrust forth; to push

suddenly; to diversify as by a colour cast or thrown by the warp; to pass through with swiftness; to fit by planing; (a workman's term:)—*see*. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to be emitted; to form into shape by emissions from a radical particle; to become something by sudden growth; to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick glancing pain: *To be shot off*, to be discharged or cleared of.

Shoot, s. Act of propelling. [Bacon:] act of striking; act of pushing forth; the thing pushed forth,—a young branch: it seems also to have signified a young swine; and in the form *Shote* it is the name of a fish.

Shoot'-er, 36: s. An archer, a gunner.

Shoot'-ing, s. Act of using a gun or bow; sensation of sudden or quick pain.

SHOT, s. Act of shooting; that which is discharged, an arrow, bullet, &c., but particularly a small granular bullet used in numbers at a time, and called collectively shot; flight of a missile weapon; any thing emitted: in other senses see in its place.

Shot-free, a. Free from being shot; unpunished: see also with Shot in its alphabetical place.

Shot'ten, 114: a. Having ejected the spawn; shooting into angles; overshoot; sprained.

SHOP=shōp, s. A place where any thing is sold; a workplace.

To Shop, v. n. To visit shops for making purchases. [Modena.]

SHOP-LIFT-ER, s. A shop-thief,—one who, under pretence of buying, steals goods from a shop; (see Lifter:) hence *Shop-lifting*, the crime of a shop-lifter.

Other compounds are Shop-board, (a work-board;) Shop-book; Shop-keeper; Shop-like, (low, vulgar;) Shop-man, &c.

SHORE.—See To Shear.

SHORE=shōr, s. The support of a building, a buttress: see also the next class: see likewise Sewer, which is sometimes spelled and commonly pronounced as this word.

To Shore, v. a. To prop, to support.

SHORE=shōr, s. (See also above.) The coast of the sea; the bank of a river.

To Shore, v. a. To set on shore. [Shaks.]

Shore'-less, a. Having no coast, boundless.

Sho'-ry, a. Lying near the coast. [Burnet.]

SHORE, SHORN, SHORLING.—See To Shear.

SHORL=shorl, 37: s. A siliceous mineral which exhibits the same electric properties as the tourmaline: it is named from Schorlaw, a town in Saxony, but the spelling is properly Anglicised as above.

SHORT=short, 37: a. ad. and s. Not long either in space or time; not adequate; scanty, deficient, defective; narrow, contracted; going and coming quickly; laconic, brief; in a peculiar sense, brittle, friable, breaking quickly to the touch or taste:—*adv.* Not long; suddenly, quickly:—*s.* Summary account: *In short*, summarily.

To Short, v. n. and a. To fall:—*act.* To shorten. [Obs.]

Short'ly, ad. Quickly, soon; briefly.

Short'-ness, s. Quality of being short.

To Short'-en, v. a. and n. To make short either in time or space; to contract; to confine; to lop:—*adv.* To become shorter.

Short'-en-ing, s. In cookery, something to make paste short or friable, as butter, &c.

The compounds are Short-breathed; Short-dated; Short'-hand, (a contracted method of writing for the sake of rapidity;) Short'-jointed, (understood particularly of the pastern of a horse:;) Short'-lived; Short'-rib, (one of the lower, or false ribs:;) Short'-sight, Short'-sighted, Short'-sightedness, (these three may be understood either of the corporal or intellectual sight:;) Short'-waited; Short'-waited; Short'-winged; Short'-waited, &c.

SHORY.—See under Shore, (coast.)

SHOT, SHOTTEN, &c.—See under To Shoot.

SHOT=shōt, s. Scot or ecot, a reckoning.

Shot'-free, a. Scot-free. [Shaks.]

SHOTE=shōt, s. A fish: see Shoot.

SHOUGH, shōck, 162: s. A shaggy dog.

SHOUGH! shō! 162: interj. [B. and Fl.] It is heard from a person driving chickens.

SHOULD.—See Shall.

SHOULDER, shōl'-der, 108: s. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the correspondent joint in the foreleg of a quadruped, particularly of an edible animal when severed by the butcher; the upper part of the back; figuratively, support, sustaining power; among artificers, a rising part, a prominence.

To Shoul'-der, v. a. To push as with the shoulder; to take on the shoulder or shoulders.

The compounds are Shoul'-der-belt; Shoul'-der-blade, (bone of the shoulder:;) Shoul'-der-clapper, (a sheriff's officer; also one who uses great freedom with his friends:;) Shoul'-der-knot, (an epaulet:;) Shoul'-der-shotten, (strained in the shoulder:;) Shoul'-der-skip, (dislocation of the shoulder,) &c.

SHOUT=shout, 31: s. A voice or cry which we shout out, as it were, in sign of triumph or exhortation.

To Shout, v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation:—it is used actively with *at*.

Shout'-er, 36: s. One who shouts.

Shout'-ing, s. Act of shouting; loud cry.

To SHOVE, shūv, 107, 189: v. a. and n. To push, to propel; to press against:—*adv.* To push forward before one; to move in a boat by a pole: *To shove away*, to thrust off: *To shove by*, to push, to delay, to reject: *To shove off*, to thrust or push away; to move from shore by pushing.

Shove, s. Act of shoving; a push.

Shov'-el, (shūv'-vl, 114: s. An instrument consisting of a scoop and a handle, which is used in the way of shoving or pushing to take up substances and cast them.

To Shov'-el, v. a. To take up and throw with a shovel; to take up in great quantities.

Shov'-el-ler, 194: s. Name given to the spoonbill.

Shov'-el-board, s. A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark; also a piece used. [Shaks.]

To SHOW, shōw, 108: } v. a. and n. (The pres. is regular.) To exhibit to view; to make to see, perceive, or know; to give proof of; to make known; to teach, with off, as "I shall show you plainly the Father;" to lead in the way; to point out:—*adv.* To appear, to look; to have appearance: *To show off*, to set off; to exhibit one's accomplishments.

Shown, shōwn, 7: }

Shown, shōwn, 7: } is regular.) To exhibit to view; to make to see, perceive, or know; to give proof of; to make known; to teach, with off, as "I shall show you plainly the Father;" to lead in the way; to point out:—*adv.* To appear, to look; to have appearance: *To show off*, to set off; to exhibit one's accomplishments.

Show, s. A spectacle; external appearance; ostentatious display; superficial appearance.

Show'-er, s. One that shows.

Show'-y, a. Splendid, gay, ostentatious.

Show'-ily, ad. In a showy way.

Show'-iness, s. State of being showy.

Show'-ish, a. Splendid, gaudy. [Swift.]

SHOW'-BREAD, (-brēd, 120) s. The loaves which were placed weekly on the golden table of the sanctuary, and afterwards lawfully eaten only by the priests.

SHOWER=show'-er=shower, 53, 134: s. A copious fall of rain or hail of short duration; hence a copious fall, generally.

To Shower, v. a. and n. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally:—*adv.* To rain in showers.

Shower'-y, a. Abounding with showers.

Show'-less, a. Without showers.

SHOWN, SHOWY, &c.—See with To Show.

SHRANK.—See To Shrink.

SHRAP=shráp, s. A bird-bait of chaff. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 163: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To SHRED=shred, } *v. a.* To cut into small
1 SHRED=shred, } pieces, commonly used of
SHRED=shred, } cloth and herbs.

Shred, s. A small piece cut off; a fragment.

Shred'-ding, s. What is cut off.

To SHREW, shrē, 109: *v. a.* To curse. [Obs.]

Shrew, s. A peevish, malignant, clamorous woman.

Shrew'-ish, a. Having the qualities of a shrew.

Shrew'-ish-ly, ad. Peevishly, clamorously

Shrew'-ish-ness, s. Qualities of a shrew.

SHREWD, a. Originally, malicious, troublesome, mischievous; bad, betokening ill, as a shrewd sign; at present, cunning, quick, sagacious.

Shrewd'-ly, ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; in modern use, slyly, with cunning guess.

Shrewd'-ness, s. Mischievousness; sly acuteness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōw'-mow, *s.* A small animal resembling a mouse, once thought venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrēk, 103: *v. n.* To utter a sharp shrill cry, to scream: Chaucer and Spenser use *Shright* for *Shrieked*.

Shriek, s. A sharp shrill outcry; in the old poets called a *Shright*.

SHRIEVE, SHRIEVAL, SHRIEVALTY.—See *Sheriff*.

SHRIFT.—See under *To Shrive*.

SHRILL=shrill, 155: *a.* Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; uttering an acute sound.

To Shrill, v. n. and a. To pierce the ear with sharp sounds:—*act.* To express shrilly.

Shrill'-ly, ad. With a shrill noise.

Shrill'-ness, s. Quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP=shrimp, *s.* A small crustaceous fish; a little wrinkled man; a little person.

SHRINE=shrine, *s.* A case in which sacred things are repositied.

To SHRINK, shrink, } 158: *v. n. and a.*
1 SHRUNK, shrünk, } (Shrank, as the *pret.*,
SHRUNK, shrünk, } is now little used; and
 Shrunk, as the *part.*, is obsolete.) To contract spontaneously, to shrivel; to recoil, as from fear; to retire:—*act.* To cause to contract.

Shrink, s. Corrugation, contraction.

Shrink'-er, s. One that shrinks.

Shrink'-ing, s. A recoiling through fear.

SHRIVALTY.—See *Shrievalty*, under *Sheriff*.

To SHRIVE=shrive, } *v. a. and n.* (The *pret.*
1 SHROVE=shrove, } is regular.) To hear at
 confession:—*new.* To administer confession. [Obs.]

Shri'-ver, s. A confessor. [Shaks.]

Shri'-ving, s. Confession taken, shrift.

SHRIFT, s. Confession made to a priest. [Obs.]

To SHROVE, v. n. To join in the processions and feastings anciently observed at Shrove-tide.

Shrove-tide, s. The ancient time of confession, the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent: *Shrove-Tues'* day is the same.

Shro'-ving, s. The festivity of Shrove-tide.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'-vl, 114: *v. n. and a.* To contract into wrinkles: hence, *Shrivelling*, *Shrivelled*.

SHROUD=shroud, 31: *s.* Originally, a shelter, a cover; hence it has been used in the plural for the branches of a tree; in some of our older poets for the sails of a ship, but more commonly, and always at present, for the ropes extending from the masts to the sides of the ship, to protect the masts from the action of the winds; also, in another special, and the usual sense, the dress of a corpse.

To Shroud, v. a. and n. To shelter, to cover; to dress, especially for the grave:—*new.* To take shelter.

Shroud'-y, a. Affording shelter. [Milton.]

SHROVE, SHROVETIDE, &c.—See *To Shrive*.

SHRUB=shrub, *s.* A bush, a small tree.

To Shrub, v. a. To clear of shrubs.

Shrub'-by, a. Bushy; consisting of or like shrubs.

Shrub'-ber-y, s. A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUB=shrub, *s.* (Compare *Sherbet*.) A liquor composed of acid and sugar with spirits.

SHRUFF=shuff, *s.* Refuse of metal, dross.

To SHRUG=shrug, *v. a. and n.* To contract or draw up:—*new.* To contract or draw up the shoulders, as in the feeling of coldness, the expression of dissatisfaction, or a sort of half wonder.

Shrug, s. A drawing up of the shoulders.

SHRUNK, SHRUNKEN.—See *To Shrink*.

To SHUDDER=shud'-der, *v. n.* To feel a cold tremor from fear or aversion.

Shud'-der, s. A tremor from fear or horror.

To SHUFFLE, shuff'-fl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To agitate tumultuously so that one thing is thrown into the place of another, to confuse; specially, to change [cards] in their relative position while still in the pack; to remove or introduce by means of purposed confusion:—*new.* To throw cards into a new order; to play mean tricks; to evade fair questions; to struggle; to move with an irregular gait: *To Shuffle off*, to get off, to move off shufflingly: *To Shuffle up*, to form tumultuously or fraudulently.

Shuf'-fle, s. Act of shuffling; a jostling; an evasion; a trick, an artifice.

Shuf'-fler, 36: s. One who shuffles.

Shuf'-fling, a. and s. Evasive:—*s.* A shuffle.

Shuf'-fling-ly, ad. With shuffling gait; evasively.

Shuf'-fle-board, s. Of the compounds, *Shuf'-fle-cap* is a play in which money is shaken in a hat; and *Shuf'-fle-board* is another spelling of *Shovel-board*.

To SHUN=shün, *v. a.* To avoid; to decline.

Shun'-less, a. Unavoidable. [Shaks.]

To SHUT=shut, } *v. a. and n.* To close; to bar,
1 SHUT=shut, } to prohibit; to exclude; to con-
SHUT=shut, } tract from an expanded state:

—*new.* To close itself, or be closed: *To shut in*, to enclose: *To shut out*, to deny admission to, to exclude: *To shut up*, to make impervious; to confine; to conclude: *To be shut of*, or *get shut of*, is used by some old writers for *to be shot of*, which see under *To Shoot*.

Shut, s. Act of shutting; a shutter.

Shut'-ter, s. He or that which shuts; a cover for a window or other aperture.

SHUTTLE, shut'-tl, 101: *s.* (Compare *To Shoot*.)

The instrument with which the weaver *shuts* the threads across: it was formerly used as an adjective under the form *Shuttle*, to signify wavering, unsettled, as a *Shuttle-headed person*.

SHUT-TLE-CK, s. Properly, a shuttle-cork, a cork stuck with feathers to be driven backward and forward.

SHY=shy, *a.* Fearful, reserved; keeping at a distance; cautious, suspicious.

To Shy, v. n. To turn aside from alarm. [Horsemanash.]

Shy'-ly, ad. In a shy manner.

Shy'-ness, s. The quality of being shy.

SIALOGUE, si-äl'-ö-gög, 87, 107: *s.* A medicine that drives out or promotes *saliva*.

SIB=sib, *a.* Related by blood. [Chaucer. Spens.]

SIBERIAN, si-hēr'-ē-än, 43: *a.* Pertaining to Siberia, cold, bleak.

SIBILANT=sib'-l-änt, 92, 101: *a. and s.* Hissing:—*s.* A consonant uttered with a hissing.

Sib'-i-lä'-tion, 89: s. A hissing.

SIBYL=sib'-il, *s.* A pagan prophetess.

Sib'-yl-line, 105: a. Of a sibyl; prophetic.

SICAMORE.—See *Sycamore*.

To SICCATE, sic'-käte, *v. a.* To dry. [Cockeram.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pd'-pā': lāw: göd: j'ō, i. e. *jew*, 55: e, t, &c. *mule*, 171.

Sic-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of drying.

Sic'-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Causing to dry.

Sic'-ci-ty, (sick'-sē-tē) *s.* Dryness, aridity.

Sic-clif'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing dryness.

SICE, sizz, 167: *s.* The number six at dice.

SICH=sitch, *a.* Such. [Spenser.]

SICK=sick, *a.* Afflicted with disease, ill in health; hence, corrupted; in a more common, perhaps the primary sense, ill in the stomach, affected with nausea; hence, disgusted; it is often used substantively for sick or diseased persons: Shakspeare uses it as a verb for To Sicken.

Sick'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Not healthy or healthily, not sound or soundly; not well; faint, weak, languid; hence, To SICK'-LY, as used by Shakspeare, (Hamlet, iii. 1.) to taint with the hue of disease.

Sick'-li-ness, *s.* Habitual illness or disease.

Sick'-ness, *s.* State of being ill; illness; nausea.

Sick'-ish, *a.* Rather sick: hence, *Sickishness*.

To SICK'-EN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make sick, to disease; to weaken, to impair; to disgust:—*new*. To fall into disease; to grow weak, to languish; to be disgusted.

SICKER=sick'-er, *a.* and *ad.* Sure, firm:—*ad.* Surely, certainly: hence, *Sickly* (*ad.*) and *Sicker-ness*. (Obs.)

SICKLE, sic'-kl, 101: *s.* A reaping-hook.

Sic'-kled, 114: *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

Sic'-kle-man, *s.* A reaper: *Sick'-ler* is unusual.

SIDE=sidē, *s.* and *a.* A part of any thing which is long or broad, as distinguished from an end or an edge, which is of less extent, and may be a point; hence, the parts of animals fortified by the ribs; one part of a thing, or its superficies, as seen by the eye; margin, verge; part generally; hence, partly, interest, sect, coangularity:—*adj.* Lateral, oblique, indirect; long, broad, large.

To Side, *v. n.* and *a.* To lean on one side; to take a party, or engage in a faction, often followed by *with*:—*act*. To be at the side of; in old authors, to suit, to pair.

Si'-der, *s.* One who sides with a faction.

Si'-ding, *s.* Engagement in a faction.

Side-long, *a.* and *ad.* Lateral, oblique:—*adv.* Laterally, obliquely; on the side.

Side'-wise, (wizz. 147) *ad.* Laterally, on one side; *Side'-ways* is less proper.

To Si'-dle, *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way; to lie on the side.

Si'-dling, *ad.* In a side or sloping way.

☞ The compounds are *Side-board*, (a piece of furniture placed at one side or in the recess of a dining-room;) *Side-bar*, (in a theatre;) *Side-fly*, (an insect;) *Side-saddle*, (a woman's saddle;) *Sides'-man*, (an assistant to a churchwarden;) *Side-taking*, (engagement in a faction;) &c.

SIDERAL=sī'-dēr-āl, *a.* Astral, sidereal.

Si'-der-a'-ted, *a.* Planet-struck, blasted.

Si'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A blasting; an apoplexy.

Si-de'-re-al, 90: *a.* Starry, astral.

SIDERITE, sē-dērē'-it, 105, 43, 6: *s.* That which is like or pertains to iron; hence, a name of loadstone; a phosphate of iron; a genus of plants called iron wort.

Si-der'-no-cal'-cite, *s.* Brown spar, a mineral.

Si-der'-roo'-ra-phy, (s-fē, 163) 87: *s.* The art or practice of engraving on steel.

Si-de'-ro-graph'-i-cal, 87: *a.* Pertaining to siderography: *Siderograph'-ic* is the same.

Si-der'-ro-scope, *s.* An instrument to detect small particles of iron.

SIDESMAN, &c. To SIDLE.—See with Side.

SIEGE, sēge, 103: *s.* Act of besetting, or of sitting down before a fortified place with an army, for the purpose of compelling a surrender; hence, any con-

tinued endeavour to gain possession; in obsolete sense, seat, place, rank: To *siege*, for *to besiege*, is disused.

SIENNITE.—See Sycnite.

SIESTA, sē-ēs'-td, [Sp.] *s.* Afternoon nap.

SIEVE.—See under To Sift.

To SIFT=sift, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate, to examine minutely.

Sift'-er, *s.* He or that which sifts.

Sieve, siv, 120: *s.* A vessel with a bottom of network, more or less fine, used to separate the finer part of any substance from the coarse; also, a basket of a certain measure.

To SIGH, sic, 115, 162, 139: *v. n.* and *a.* To inhale and respire audibly as from grief:—*act*. To lament, to express by sighs.

Sigh, *s.* A deep respiration.

Sigh'-er, *s.* One who sighs.

Sigh'-ing, *s.* Act of respiring deeply, as in grief.

SIGHT, site, 115, 162: *s.* (Compare To See.) Act or ability of seeing; view; that which is seen, or to be seen; spectacle, show; the eye; aperture pervious to the eye, as the sights of a quadrant; that which is obtained from seeing, knowledge.

Sight'-ed, *a.* Used in composition, as *quick'-sight'-ed*, seeing or perceiving quickly; *clear'-sighted*, &c.

Sight'-ly, *a.* Pleasing to the eye.

Sight'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being sightly: Sidney uses *Sightfulness*, but with a different meaning, namely, clearness of sight, perspicuity.

Sight'-less, *a.* Wanting sight, blind; Shakspeare uses it also for not sightly, offensive to the eye; and likewise for not appearing to sight, invisible.

SIGIL=sid'-gil, *s.* Seal, signature.

Sig'-il-la-tive, 105: *a.* Fit to seal, or for a seal.

SIGMOIDAL=sig-moy'-dāl, *a.* Curved as (r.)

SIGN, sin, 139, 157: *s.* A token; any thing indicating something else; specially, a picture or token of a man's occupation hung at his door; a nod or other token instead of words; type, symbol; constellation in the zodiac; an alchemical indication; mark of distinction; subscription of one's name: *Sign'-post*, a post on which a sign hangs.

To Sign, *v. a.* and *n.* To mark with characters, or with one's name; to signify:—*new*. [Shaks.] To be a sign or token.

Sign'-er, *s.* One that signs.

Sig'-nal, (g sounded) *s.* and *a.* A sign; notice given by a sign:—*adj.* Noticeable, eminent.

Sig'-nal-ly, *ad.* Eminently, remarkably.

To Sig'-nal-ize *v. a.* To make remarkable or eminent.

Sig-na'-l-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable. [Brown. Glanvil.]

Sig-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Sign given. [Brown.]

Sig'-na-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* A sign or mark impressed: a person's name signed; a stamp; a mark upon something, particularly on plants, by which it was thought their medicinal use was pointed out; proof drawn from marks; among printers, a letter or figure distinguishing a sheet from others: A *Sig'-naturist* was one who held the doctrine of signatures.

Sig-na-tor-y, *a.* Relating to a seal.

Sig'-net, *s.* A seal, commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

Significance, &c.—See lower in the class.

To Sig'-ni-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To declare by some token or sign, sometimes simply to declare; to mean; to import, to weigh:—*new*. To express meaning with force.

Sig-nif'-i-cant, *a.* and *s.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening; expressive in an eminent degree; important:—*s.* That which is significant; a token.

Sig-nif'-i-cant-ly, *ad.* In a significant manner.

Sig-nif'-i-cance, Sig-nif'-i-can-cy, *s.* Power of the signifying; meaning; energy; importance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Sig-nif-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Strongly expressive.
Sig-nif-i-ca-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to betoken by external sign; with significance.

Sig-nif-i-ca-tor, *s.* That which betokens

Sig-nif-i-ca-tor-y, *a.* That betokens: Bp. Taylor uses it as a *subs.* for Significator.

Sig-nif-i-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Art of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIOR, &c.—See Seigneur, &c.

SIK, SIKE.—See Sich and Such. [Spenser.]

SIKER, &c.—See Sicker.

SILENT=sil'-lent, *a.* Not speaking, mute; habitually taciturn; still having no noise; not pronounced; wanting efficacy.

Sil'-lent-ly, *ad.* With silence.

Sil'-lent-ness, *s.* State of being silent, silence.

Sil'-en-ti-ary, (-sh'är-ëy, 147) *s.* One appointed to keep silence; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Sil'-ence, *s.* State of holding peace, forbearance of speech; habitual taciturnity; stillness; secrecy; obliquity: It becomes an interjection by ellipsis, as in crying "Silence!"

To Sil'-ence, *v. a.* To oblige to hold peace, to forbid to speak; to still.

SILESIA, sil'-shë-d, 90: *s.* A duchy of Prussia; and hence a linen brought from thence.

SILEX, sil'-lëcks, 188: *s.* Flint, (one of the supposed primitive earths:) it is an oxide of silicium.

SIL-i-ca, 92: *s.* The technical term for Silicee: see -a in the Index of Terminations.

Sil'-i-cate, *s.* A combination of silica with other earths and metallic oxides, in which the silica is supposed to act the part of an acid.

Sil'-ic-i-ous, (së-lîsh'-ües, 90, 120) *a.* Flinty; pertaining to or partaking of the nature of silica: it is sometimes confounded with *silicious* by a wrong spelling of the latter.

Sil'-ic-i-um, (*collog.* së-lîsh'-üüm) *s.* The supposed metallic base of silica.

Sil'-ic-i-ted, (-lîs-ë-tëd, 59) *a.* Impregnated with silicee.

To Sil'-ic-i-ty, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into silicee:—*pass.* To become silicee.

Sil'-ic-i-mu"-rite, *s.* An earth composed of silicee and magnesia.

Sil'-i-cif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing silicee.

Sil'-i-cal-ca"-re-ous, 90: *a.* Consisting of silicee and calcareous matter.

SILICULA, &c.—See under Siliqua.

SILIGINOSE, së-lîd'-gë-nôcs, 152: *a.* Made of fine wheat. [Little used.]

SILING-DISH=sil'-ling-dîsh, *s.* A colander.

SILIQUE, sil'-ë-kwäy, 92, 188: *s.* A pod: it has also been in use among gold-finers as the name of acarat, of which six make a scruple. [Latin.]

Sil'-i-quous, (-kwües, 120) *a.* Having a pod or capsule; Sil'-i-quose (152) is the same.

Sil'-ic-u-lä, *s.* A little pod; also called Sil'-ice, (105.) Sil'-i-cule, and Sil'-i-cle.

Sil'-ic-u-lous, 120: *a.* Having little pods, also husky, full of husks: Sil'-ic-u-löse (152) is the same.

SILK=silk, *s.* The thread of a worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the thread.

Silk'-en, 114: *a.* Made of or dressed in silk; soft.

To Silk'-en, *v. a.* To make soft or smooth.

Silk'-y, *a.* Made of silk; soft, tender.

Silk'-i-ness, Silk'-ness, *s.* Smoothness.

—The compounds are *Silk'-man*; *Silk'-mercer*; *Silk'-weaver*; *Silk'-worm*; *Silk'-cotton-tree*, (a native tree of both the Indies, which grows to an immense size:) &c.

SILL=sill, 155: *s.* The timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

SILLABUB=sil'-lâ-büb, *s.* A liquor made of milk and wine, or cider, and sugar.

SILLY, sil'-lëy, *a.* Originally, harmless, innocent; weak, helpless; at present, foolish, witless.

Sil'-li-ly, 105: *ad.* In a silly manner.

Sil'-li-ness, *s.* Simplicity, weakness.

Sil'-LY-HOW, *s.* The hood of innocence,—the *membrane* that covers the head of the fetus. [Brown.]

SILT=silt, *s.* Mud, slime. [Hale.]

SILVAN=sil'-vân, *a.* and *s.* Full of woods, woody:—*s.* A wood-god, a satyr; a rustic.

SILVER=sil'-ver, *s.* and *a.* A precious metal, of a light colour and lively brilliancy; money made of silver; any thing of soft splendor:—*adj.* Made of silver, white; soft of sound; gentle.

To Sil'-ver, *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre; to make hoary.

Sil'-ver-y, *a.* Besprinkled with silver.

Sil'-ver-ly, *ad.* With the appearance of silver.

Sil'-ver-ling, *s.* A silver coin. [Bible.]

—The compounds are *Silver'-beater*; *Silver'-bush*, (*a plant*); *Silver'-fir*; *Silver'-fish*; *Silver'-smith*; *Silver'-bottle*; *Silver'-tree*; *Silver'-wood*; (the last three are plants:) &c.

SIMAGRE, sim'-â-gur, 159: *s.* Grimace. [Dryden.]

SIMAR, së-mar', *s.* A robe. [Dryden.]

SIMILAR, sim'-ë-lar, 92, 105, 34: *a.* Like, resembling; uniform: *Sim'liary* is not used.

Sim'-i-lar-ly, *ad.* In a similar manner.

Sim'-i-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Likeness.

Sim'-i-le, 101: *s.* A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Likeness; simile.

Si-mil'-i-tu"-di-nar-y, *a.* Denoting resemblance.

Sim'-i-LOR, *s.* A mixture *imitating* silver or gold.

SIMITAR.—See Scimitar.

To SIMMER=sim'-mer, *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMNEL=sim'-nëll, *s.* Sort of bun. [1595.]

SIMONY, sim'-ôn-ëy, *s.* The buying or selling of church preferment; named from Simon Magus. Acts viii.

Si-mo'-ni-ous, *a.* Partaking of simony. [Milton.]

Si-mo'-ni-ac, *s.* One guilty of simony.

Sim'-o-ni'-a-cal, 84: *a.* Guilty of simony; consisting in simony: hence, *Sim'oni'acally*, (*adv.*)

SIMOOM=së-mööm', *s.* A hot suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia.

SIMOUS, si'-müs, 120: *a.* Snub-nosed. [Brown.]

To SIMPER=sim'-per, 36: *v. n.* To snuffle affectedly or foolishly.

Sim'-per, *s.* A smile, a foolish smile.

Sim'-per-er, *s.* One who simpers.

Sim'-per-ing-ly, *ad.* With a silly smile.

SIMPLE, sim'-pl, 101: *a.* and *s.* Single; plain; artless; unadorned; not complex; silly: *Simple-minded*, artless, single in purpose:—*s.* Something not mixed or compounded, in popular use understood as a herb.

To Sim'-ple, *v. n.* To gather simples. [Garth.]

Sim'-pler, 36: *s.* A gatherer of simples; also called a Simplist.

Sim'-ply, *ad.* Without art; merely; foolishly.

Sim'-pless, *s.* Simplicity. [Obs.]

SIM'-PLE-TON, *s.* A silly person.

SIM'-PLIC-IAN, (-plîsh'-ân, 147) *s.* An undesigning person, opposed to a politician. [Aronway, 1661.]

SIM'-PLIC-I-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Singleness, state of not being complex; artlessness, plainness; silliness.

To SIM'-PLI-FY, *v. a.* To make simple, to render plain.

Sim'-pli-fi-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of simplifying.

SIMULACHRE, SIMULAR, &c.—See under To Simulate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wäy; chäp'-män; pâ-pâ'; lăw; gôd; j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, &c. *mute*, 171.

To **SIMULATE**=sím'-û-lâ-t, *v. a.* To feign.

Sim'-u-late, *a.* Simulated, feigned.

Sim'-u-lâ'-tion, 89: *s.* A feigning of something: Compare Dissimulation.

Sim'-u-lar, 34: *s.* One that counterfeits. [Shaka.]

Sim'-u-lâ'-chre, (-cur, 161, 159) *s.* An image.

SIMULTANEOUS, sîm'-ûl-tâ'-nê-ûs, 90, 120: *a.* Acting or existing at the same time.

Sim'-ul-tâ'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* At the same time.

Sim'-ul-tâ'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* State of being simultaneous.

SIMULTY, sîm'-ûl-tê-y, *s.* Private quarrel.

SIN=sîn, *s.* Non-conformity to the laws of God, as opposed to righteousness; a single contravention of such law; it is used by Shakespeare emphatically for a man enormously wicked; a sin-offering, 2 Cor. ch. v. 21.

To **SIN**, *v. n.* To violate the laws of God; to offend against right.

Sin'-ner, *s.* One who sins: Pope, with intended ludicrous effect, uses it as a verb.

Sin'-ful, 117: *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked.

Sin'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sinful manner.

Sin'-ful-ness, *s.* Contrariety to righteousness.

Sin'-less, *a.* Free from sin, innocent.

Sin'-less-ness, *s.* Freedom from sin.

Sin-off'-fer-ing, *s.* Jewish offering for sin.

SIN=sîn, *ad.* Since. [Obs. or local.]

SINAPISM, sîn'-d-pizm, 92, 158: *s.* A mustard cataplasm.

SINCE=sînce, *conj. adv. and prep.* Because that; from the time that:—*adv.* Ago, before this:—*prep.* After, reckoning from.

SINCERE=sîn-cêr', *a.* Unhurt, uninjured; pure, unmingled, (these senses are less usual, but correct;) undisssembling; honest, uncorrupt.

Sin'-cêr'-ly, *ad.* Perfectly, without alloy, (this is less usual;) without hypocrisy, honestly.

Sin'-cêr'-ness, *s.* Sincerity.

Sin'-cêr'-i-ty, 92, 84: *s.* Quality of being sincere.

SINCIPUT, sîn'-cê-pût, 105: *s.* The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the occiput.

SINDON=sîn'-dôn, *s.* A fold, a wrapper. [Obs.]

SINE=sîne, *s.* A line drawn from one end of an arc perpendicular to the diameter which passes through the other end; this is the *right sine*; the *versed sine* is the part of the diameter intercepted between the arc and its sine.

SINE=sî'-nê-y, [Lat.] *prep.* Without.

Si'-NE-CURE, *s.* A benefice without cure of souls; any office without employment: hence, a *Sî'necurist*.

Si'-NE-DI'-re, [Lat.] *ad.* Without naming a day.

Si'-NE-QUA-NON'', 188: *s.* That without which the matter in hand is null; an indispensable condition.

SINEW=sîn'-û, 110: *s.* One of the ligaments by which a joint is moved, a tendon, muscle, nerve; any thing which gives strength, in which sense the plural is the expression used.

To **Sin'-ew**, *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. [Shaka.]

Sin'-ewed, 114: *a.* Sinewy; strong.

Sin'-ew-y, *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong.

Sin'-ew-less, *a.* Having no strength or vigour.

Sin'-ew-shrunk, *a.* Having the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted by over-riding. [Farriery.]

SINFUL, &c.—See under Sin.

To **SING**=sîng, } 72: *v. n. and a.* (Sang for the
I **SUNG**=sûng, } *pret.* is less in use.) To utter
SUNG=sûng, } words with musical modulation;
to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small
or shrill noise; to tell in poetry:—*act.* To utter with
musical modulation; to relate or celebrate in poetry.

Sing'-er, 72, 36: *s.* He or that which sings.

Sing'-ing, 72: *part. a. and s.* That sings, that pertains to song:—*s.* Act or art of one who sings.

Sing'-song, *s.* Chant in contempt; repetition of similar words or tones.

Other compounds are Sing'-ing-book'; Sing'-ing-mat'; Sing'-ing-master; Sing'-ing-woman, &c.

To **SINGE**=sînj, *v. a.* To burn slightly.

Singe, *s.* A burning of the surface.

Sin'-ger, (-jer, 36) *s.* One who sings.

SINGLE, sing'-gl, 158, 101: *a.* One, not double or more than one; particular, individual; not compounded; alone; unmarried; that in which one is opposed to one; singular; in a scriptural sense, not double-minded, pure, uncorrupt: in old writers *single* beer is small beer; and single wit or matter, simple or silly wit, &c.

To **Sin'-gle**, *v. a.* To select; to sequester.

Sin'-gly, 105: *ad.* Individually; only, honestly.

Sin'-gle-ness, *s.* State of being only one; state of being alone; straightforwardness and integrity.

Sin'-gle-stick, *s.* A cudgel called also a backsword.

Sin'-gu-lar, 158, 33: *a.* Single; not plural; alone; of which there is but one; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others: it occurs in old authors as a substantive, in the sense of a particular.

Sin'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* Particularly; so as to express the singular number.

Sin'-gu-lar'-i-ty, 94, 105: *s.* Peculiarity; uncommonness of character or form; particular privilege.

To **Sin'-gu-lar-ize**, *v. a.* To make single. [Unusual.]

SINGULT, sîng'-gûlt, 158: *s.* A sigh. [Disused.]

SINISTER=sê-nis'-ter, *a.* Left, not dexter; hence, in ancient augury, unlucky, inauspicious: see lower.

Si-nis'-trous, *a.* Being on the left; hence, *Sinistrously*, with a tendency to the left: see their usual senses lower.

Si-nis'-ter-hand'-ed, *a.* Left-handed; unlucky

Sin'-is-TER, *a.* Bad, perverse, corrupt; deviating from honesty, unfair.

Sin'-is-ter-ly, *ad.* Perversely, corruptly, unfairly.

Sin'-is-trous, 120: *a.* Wrong, perverse.

Sin'-is-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* Wrongly, perversely.

Sin'-is-TROUS'-sAL, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line.

To **SINK**, sînk, } *v. n. and a.* (I sank for the
I **SUNK**, sîngk, } *pret.*, and *Sunken* for the *part.*,
SUNK, sîngk, } are now little used.) To fall

down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to fall; to be overwhelmed; to become deep:—*act.* To put under water; to make by digging; to depress; to make to fall; to bring low in quantity; to degrade; to suppress; to reduce; specially, to reduce a capital sum of money for the sake of greater profit or interest out of it.

SINK, *s.* A drain to carry off filthy water or other foul matter; any place where corruption is gathered.

Sink'-ing, *part. a.* Falling; diminishing: a *Sinking fund* is a fund provided for by certain reservations of interest or profit for the gradual reduction of a debt.

SINLESS, &c., **SINNER**, &c.—See under Sin.

SINOPER=sîn'-ô-per, *s.* Red ferruginous quartz also called Sin'-o-ple.

SINTER=sîn'-ter, *s.* A carbonate of lime.

To **SINUATE**=sîn'-û-ât, *v. a.* To wind, to turn

Sin'-u-ate, *a.* Sinuated, curved. [Botany.]

Sin'-u-a'-tion, 69: *s.* A bending in and out.

Sin'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Bending in and out.

Sin'-u-ous'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being sinuous.

Si'-NUS, *s.* A bend of the shore, a bay; any fold or opening.

To **SIP**=sîp, *v. a. and n.* To take [a fluid] by

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

small quantities with the lips; to draw into the mouth; to drink out of:—*new*. To drink a small quantity.

Sip, *s.* A small draught taken with the lips.

Sip'-per, *s.* One who sips.

Sip'-pet, 14: *s.* A small sop.

SIPHILIS, *sif'-ē-lis*, 163: *s.* Venereal disease.

SIPHON, *sif'-ōn*, 163: *s.* A pipe for drawing liquor over the rim of a vessel.

SQUIS, *sif'-kwiss*, *s.* An advertisement or notification beginning "If any one," from which words, in Latin, the name is taken; the word is still applied to a notification of an intention to take holy orders, with a consequent inquiry if anyone can allege impediment.

SIR=ser, 35: *s.* The word of respect in compellation to a man; the title of a baronet, and of a knight, prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir* John; formerly, the title of a priest, whence a *Sir* John came to be a nick-name of a priest; it is sometimes used for *man*.

SIR'-LOIN, *s.* The loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour; but, probably, *Sur-loin*, or the upper part of the loin; as *Sir*-name, which some interpret *Sire*-name, or one's father's name, is really *Sur*-name, that is, additional name.

SIR'-RAH, (*sēr'-rdh*) *s.* An adaptation of *Sir* when used with anger or contempt; sometimes to children with a kind of playfulness, or to servants with hastiness.

SIRE, (*sirē*) *s.* A father, used in poetry; the word of respect in addressing the king; it is used in composition, as *grand-sire*.

To Sire, *v. a.* To beget: it is used only of beasts; though, by Shakespeare, with greater latitude.

SIREN=*sir'-ēn*, 45: *s. and a.* One of the fabled preternatural women who enticed men by the charms of music, and devoured them; a mermaid; an enticing woman:—*adj.* Bewitching.

SIRIASIS, *sē-rī'-ā-sis*, *s.* Inflammation of the brain through the excessive heat of the sun.

SIR'-i-us, 129: *s.* The dog-star, as producing heat.

SIRLOIN, **SIRRAH**, &c.—See under *Sir*.

SIROCCO, *sē-rōc'-kō*, *s.* The *Syrian* or south-east wind.

SIRT—See *Syrts*.

SIRUP=*sir'-up*, *collog.* *sūr'-ūp*, 115: *s.* Sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Sir'-uped, (-ūpt, 114, 143) *a.* Tinged with sirup.

Sir'-up-y, *a.* Like sirup.

SISE, for *Asize*, which see. [Donne.]

SISKIN=*sīs'-kīn*, *s.* The greenfinch.

SISTER=*sīs'-ter*, *s.* A female born of the same parents, correlative to *brother*; derivatively, a woman of the same faith,—of the same condition,—of the same kind.

To Sis'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To resemble closely:—*new*. To be akin. [Shaks.]

Sis'-ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister, affectionate.

Sis'-ter-hood, 118: *s.* Sisters collectively.

Sis'-ter-in-law, *s.* A husband or wife's sister.

To SIT=*sīt*, } *v. n.* (Sitten, as the *part.*, is ob-

I SAT=*sāt*, } *solete.*) To rest on the lower extremity of the body; to perch; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest; to settle; to be in any situation; to incubate; to be adjusted; to be placed in order to be painted; to occupy a place in an official capacity; it appears in some cases to be an active verb, but this is generally by ellipsis; thus, *To sit a horse* is to sit upon a horse; in our older authors we meet with "the court was sat," and "he sat himself down;" in which use it is certainly active, but the practice should not be imitated: *To sit down*, to sit; to begin a siege; to settle: *To sit out*, to be without engagement: *To sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting; not to go to bed.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gātē-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lān*: *gōōd*: *j'ōō*, *i. e. jēw*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Sit'-ter, *s.* One that sits; a bird that incubates; one who is placed that a painter may draw his likeness.

Sit'-ting, *a. and s.* *Sessile*. [Bot.]—*s.* The posture of being on a seat; act of taking a seat; a sessal; any one time during which a person keeps his seat; incubation.

Sit'-FAST, *s.* A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle.

SITE=*cīt*, *s.* (Compare the previous class.) Situation, local position: hence, *Sit'-ed*, placed.

SITH=*sūth*, *ad.* Since, seeing that. [Obs. or Poet.]

SITHE=*sūth*, *s.* Time. [Obs.] See also *Scythe*.

SITIOLOGY, *sī'-tē-ōl'-ō-gēy*, 87: *s.* A treatise on aliment.

SITTER, **SITTING**, &c.—See under *To Sit*.

SITUATE=*sīt'-ū-ātē*, 147: *a.* Situated.

Sit'-u-a-ted, *a.* Placed with respect to something else; placed: at present the usual word, though less proper than *Situate*.

Sit'-u-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Local respect, position; condition, state; temporary state, circumstances.

SIX, *sicks*, 188: *a. and s.* Five and one: *To be at six and seven, or sizes and sevens*, to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

Sixth, *a.* The ordinal of six:—*s.* Sixth part.

Sixth-ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIX-TEEN, 84: *a. and s.* Six and ten.

Six-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

Six'-ty, *a. and s.* Six times ten.

Six'-ty-eth, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.

Other compounds are *Six'-peace*, *Six'-penny*; *Six'-petaled*; *Six'-score*, &c.

SIZAR=*sī'-zūr*, 33: *s.* (Compare *Size*, &c.) A student of the lowest order at Cambridge and Dublin; a term Latinized by *Sisator*, and derived from the expression *to size*, which means to go in debt for *sizes* or portions of food obtained from the kitchens in addition to the commons in the hall: the sizars were once considered a menial order, but at present, though by lower rates of payment they have lower rank, they are not in other respects distinguished.

SIZE=*sīzē*, *s.* Bulk, quantity, comparative magnitude; figurative bulk, condition; a settled quantity: see *Sizar*.

To Size, *v. a.* To swell; to increase the bulk of; to adjust; to settle, to fix: as a neuter verb it has a special meaning, for which see *Sizar*.

Sized, *a.* Having size, large or small.

Size'-a-ble, *a.* Of suitable size; of great size.

Si'-zel, *s.* The residue of bars of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZE=*sīzē*, *s.* Any glutinous substance.

To Size, *v. a.* To besmear with size.

Si'-zy, 105: *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

Si'-zi-ness, *s.* Glutinousness.

SKADDLE, *skād'-dl*, 101: *s.* Damage. [Dismissed]

SKADDONS, *skād'-dōnz*, *s. pl.* Embryos of bees.

SKAINSMATE=*skānz'-mātē*, *s.* Messmate. [Ob.]

SKALD—See *Scald*, (a bard.)

SKATE, **TO SKATE**—See *Scate*, &c.

SKEAN=*skēan*, *s.* A short sword. [Swift.]

SKEG=*skēg*, *s.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER, *skēg'-guer*, 77: *s.* A little salmon.

SKEIN, *skān*, 100: *s.* Knot of thread or silk.

SKELETON=*skēl'-ē-tōn*, *s.* The bones of an animal body retained in their natural position: the compages or frame of any thing; a very lean person.

SKELLUM=*skēl'-lūm*, *s.* A scoundrel. [Obs.]

SKEP=*skēp*, *s.* A sort of basket. [Obs.]

SKEPTIC, &c.—See *Scptic*.

SKETCH=*skēčh*, *s.* An outline, rough draft, or first plan: hence, *Sketch'y*, (*adj.*) unfinished.

To Sketch, *v. a.* To draw by tracing outlines and very lightly shading; to plan, to suggest the general notion.

SKEW=skū, 110: *a.* and *ad.* Oblique, distorted:—*adv.* Askew: *To Skew*, to look or form askew, is obs.

SKEWER=skū'er, 134: *s.* A wooden or metal pin used to keep meat in form: hence, *To Skewer*, (*v. a.*)

SKID=skid, *s.* A timber that preserves a ship's side.

SKIFF=skiff, *s.* A small light boat: hence, *To Skiff*, (*v. a.*), to pass over in a skiff.

SKILL=skill, 155: *s.* Familiar knowledge of with readiness and dexterity in an art or practice; any particular art; (this sense is rare:) in a sense quite obsolete, reason, cause.

To Skill, *v. a.* and *n.* To know, to understand: [Obs.]:—*adv.* To be knowing, mostly followed by *of*; also, to make a difference, to matter; from which obsolete sense, *Shik*, (*s.*) difference.

Skilled, 114: *a.* Knowing, dexterous; with *of* poetically, with is popularly.

Skil'-ful, 114: *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.

Skil'-ful-ly, *ad.* With skill, with art; dextrously.

Skil'-ful-ness, *s.* Art, ability, dexterousness.

Skil'-less, *a.* Wanting skill. [Shaka.]

SKILLET=skil'-let, 14: *s.* A small kettle or boiler.

To Skim=skim, *v. a.* and *n.* To clear of any grosser matter by passing a vessel just a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface slightly; less properly, to cover superficially:—*adv.* To pass lightly, to glide above.

Skim, *s.* Scum: **Skim-mings**, (*s. pl.*) matter skimmed.

Skim'-mer, *s.* A scoop; he that skims; a bird.

SKIM-MILK, *s.* Milk skimmed of its cream.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, skim'-bl-scām'-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare Scamble.) Wandering, wild: a cant word. [Shaka.]

SKIMMINGTON=skim'-ing-tōn, *ad.* Jestingly, in ridicule of a man whose wife beats him; as "*To ride skimming*," which is, or was, a burlesque procession for that purpose.

SKIN=skin, *s.* The natural covering of the flesh, including the cuticle and *cutis*; hide, pelt; ludicrously, the body; husk or covering.

To Skin, *v. a.* and *n.* To strip the skin from, to flay, to peel; to cover with or acquire a skin.

Skinned, *a.* Having skin; as *thick-skinned*; hard.

Skin'-ner, *s.* A dealer in skins or pelts.

Skin'-ny, *a.* Consisting only of skin.

Skin'-ni-ness, *s.* State of wanting flesh.

Skin'-less, *a.* Having no skin or a slight skin.

SKIN-DEEP, *a.* Slight, superficial.

SKIN'-VLINT, *s.* A niggardly person.

SKINK, skink, 158: *s.* Drink, pottage. [Obs.]

To Skink, *v. a.* To serve drink: hence, a **SKINK'-ER**.

To SKIP=skip, *v. a.* and *a.* To fetch quick leaps, to bound lightly: *To skip over*, to omit:—*act.* To omit.

Skip, *s.* A light leap, a bound, a spring.

Skip'-ping-ly, *ad.* By skips or leaps.

Skip'-per, *s.* A dancer; a youngling: see also lower.

Skip'-pet, 14: *s.* A light bounding boat. [Spenser.]

The compounds are **Skip'-jack**, (an upstart); **Skip'-hazel**, (a foolboy.) &c.

SKIPPER=skip'-per, *s.* Literally, a *Shipper* or master of a ship; a sea captain; sometimes a shipboy.

SKIRMISH=sker'-mish, 35: *s.* A slight fight in war; a light or distant combat; a contest.

To Skir'-mish, *v. n.* To fight in small parties.

Skir'-mish-ing, *s.* Act of fighting loosely.

Skir'-mish-er, *s.* One who skirmishes.

To SKIRR=sker, *v. a.* and *n.* To scour. [Obs.]

SKIRRET=skēr'-rēt, 129, 14: *s.* A plant.

SKIRT=skert, 35: *s.* The lower and loose part

of a garment below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border; the diaphragm in butchers' meat.

To Skirt, *v. a.* To border, to run along the edge of.

Skirt'-ing, *s.* Border; lower board of a waistcoat.

SKIT=skit, *s.* A light, wanton wench.

Skit'-tish, *a.* Shy; wanton; changeable.

Skit'-tish-ly, *ad.* Wantonly; with fickleness.

Skit'-tish-ness, *s.* Wantonness, fickleness.

SKIT=skit, *s.* A reflection; a gibe or jeer. [Modern.]

To Skit, *v. a.* To cast reflections on. [Provincial.]

SKITTLE=skit'-tl, 101: *s.* A nine-pin.

SKONCE, **SKREEN**, **SKULK**, &c.—See *Sconce*, &c.

SKUE—See *Skew*.

SKULL=scull, *s.* The bone that forms the exterior

of the head; hence the head: in other senses see *Scull*.

Skull'-cap, *s.* A head-piece, a helmet.

SKY=sk y, 76: *s.* The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which, on a clear day, is of a blue colour; the regions beyond the atmosphere; the heavens: the weather.

Skyed, (sk'yd) *a.* Enveloped by the skies. [Thoma.]

Sky'-ey, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

Sky'-ish, *a.* Skyey: approaching the sky.

The compounds are **Sky'-colour**, **Sky'-coloured**; **Sky'-dyed**; **Sky'-lark**; **Sky'-lark's**, (a sailor's term for games or tricks with each other in the rigging); **Sky'-light**, (window looking to the sky); **Sky'-rocket**, (rocket that ascends high), &c.

SLAB=slāb, *s.* A plane of stone; a plane.

SLAB'-LINE, *s.* A line running at the back of a sail.

SLAB=slāb, *a.* and *s.* Thick, viscous, glutinous:—*s.* A puddle.

Slab'-by, *a.* Thick, viscous.

To SLAB'-BER, (coll'q. slōb'-ber, 167) *v. a.* and *n.*

To slaver, to smear with spittle; to spill; formerly to sup up hastily:—*adv.* To slaver, to let the spittle fall, to drivel.

Slab'-ber-er, *s.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLACK=slāck, *a.* Not tense, loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; not violent; not intense; not fully employed by business: it is sometimes used adverbially, as *slack-dried*; and sometimes substantively, as the slack [part] of a rope.

To Slack, **To Slack'-en**, 114: *v. n.* and *a.* To become less tense; to be remiss; to abate; to languish:—*act.* To loosen; to relax; to mitigate; to remit; to cause to be remitted; in other senses it is mistakenly confounded with *To Slake*, which see.

Slack'-ly, *ad.* Loosely; remissly; tardily.

Slack'-ness, *s.* State of being slack.

SLADE=slād, *s.* A little dell. [Drayton.]

SLAG=slāg, *s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

SLAIE=slāy, 100: *s.* A weaver's reed: it is also spelled *Sley*; *To Slaid*, to prepare for the slaid.

SLAIN—See *To Slay*.

To SLAKE=slāke, *v. a.* To quench, to extinguish: *Slaked lime* is usually called *Slacked lime*, which implies *lime loosened* or reduced to powder; but the original notion is probably *quenched lime*.

To SLAKE=slāke, *v. n.* To slack or slacken.

To SLAM=slām, *v. a.* To accomplish as by one blow or push; to defeat; to crush; to shut violently. [Vulg.]

Slam, *s.* A defeat at cards by winning every trick.

SLAMMERKIN=slām'-mer-kin, *s.* A slatternly woman, a trollop; also called a *Slam'-kin*. [Vulg.]

To SLANDER=slān'-der, 11: *v. a.* To censure falsely; to belile, to defame.

Slān'-der, *s.* A false tale maliciously uttered; detraction; disgrace; disreputation.

Slān'-der-er, *s.* A defamer.

Slān'-der-ous, 120: *a.* Defamatory; scandalous.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 163: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Slan'-der-ous-ly, *ad.* With false reproach.
Slan'-der-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being slanderous.
SLANG.—See **To Sling**. [Obs.]
SLANG=släng, *s.* The cant of the vulgar, but especially of sharpers and cullies. [Modern.]
SLANK, slängk, 158 : *s.* A plant.
SLANT=slánt, 11 : *a.* Oblique.
To Slant, *v. a. and n.* To bend from a perpendicular.
Slant'-ing, *a. and s.* Slant :—*s.* Oblique remark.
Slant'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a slant; obliquely.
Slant'-ly, slaut'-wise, 151 : *ad.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.
SLAP=sláp, *s.* A blow, strictly with something broad, as the flat open hand.
To Slap, *v. a.* To strike with a slap or slaps.
Slap, *ad.* With a slap; hence, plumply.
Slap-dash, *ad.* At once; with wild aim.
To SLASH=slášh, *v. a. and n.* To cut, properly so as to make long incisions; it is sometimes used mistakenly for **To Lash**, and also for **To Smack**.—*new.* To strike at random with a sword.
Slash, *s.* Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.
SLATCH=slátch, *s.* The middle or slack part of a rope or cable; with different relationship, a snatch of wind or of fair weather at intervals.
SLATE=sláte, *s.* A dark gray stone easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, and to write upon.
To Slate, *v. a.* To cover with slate.
Slat'-ter, *s.* One whose business is to slate.
Slat'-ty, *a.* Rosembling slate.
To SLATTER=slát'-ter, 36 : *v. n.* To be careless and dirty in dress; to be careless and awkward. [Disused.]
Slat'-tern, *s.* A negligent, untidy woman.
To Slat'-tern, *v. a.* To waste as slatterns do.
Slat'-tern-ly, *a. and ad.* Negligent in dress :—*adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.
SLAUGHTER, sláw'-ter, 162 : *s.* Carnage.
To Slaughter, *v. a.* To kill, to slay.
Slaught'-er-er, *s.* One that slaughters; a butcher.
Slaught'-er-ous, 120 : *a.* Destructive; murderous.
~~See~~ The compounds are **Slaught'-er-house**, **Slaught'-er-man**, &c.
SLAVE=sláve, *s.* One held in bondage, not a freeman; one whose service is without any choice, but of necessity: it is used proverbially of the lowest state of life.
To Slave, *v. n.* To drudge, to toil.
Slav'-er, *s.* A slave-ship. [Modern.]
Slav'-er-y, *s.* Bondage; drudgery.
Slav'-ish, *a.* Servile, mean, base.
Slav'-ish-ly, *ad.* Servilely, meanly.
Slav'-ish-ness, *s.* Servility, meanness.
~~See~~ The compounds are **Slave'-born**, **Slave'-like**, &c.
SLAVER=sláw'-er, *s.* Spittle drivelling from the mouth; drivel.
To Slav'-er, *v. n. and a.* To emit spittle; to be smeared with spittle :—*act.* To smear with drivel.
Slav'-er-er, *s.* A driveller; an idiot.
Slav'-er-ing-ly, *ad.* With slaver or drivel.
SLAVONIC=slá-vón'-ick, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to the tribes that, coming from the East, anciently peopled Russia, Poland, Bohemia, and the neighbouring parts.
To SLAY=sláy, } *v. a.* To kill, to put to
I SLW, sl'w, 109 : } death; to destroy.
SLAIN=sláin,
Slay'-er, 134 : *s.* One that slays; a killer.
SLAVE=slécv, 189 : *s.* The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. [Shaks. Macb. Act ii. Sc. 2.]
To Sleeve, *v. a.* To sleid.

Sleaved, *a.* Not spun, raw, unwrought.
SLEAZY, sléč'-zét, *a.* Thin, flimsy.
SLED=sléd, *s.* A carriage made to slide on ice drawn without wheels or with very low wheels.
Sled'-ded, *a.* Conveyed on a sled.
SLEDGE, *a.* A sled. [The usual, but less proper word.]
SLEDGE=slédgt, *s.* A large hammer.
SLEEK=sléek, *a. and s.* Smooth, nitid, glossy; not rough, not harsh :—*s.* [Disused.] Varnish.
To Sleek, *v. a.* To make even or smooth; to render smooth, soft, or glossy.
Sleek'-y, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.
Sleek'-ly, *ad.* Smoothly, glossily.
Sleek'-ness, *s.* Smoothness; plump smoothness.
SLEEK'-STONE, *s.* A smoothing stone.
To SLEEP=slécp, *v. n.* To take rest by the more
I SLEPT=slépt, } or less partial suspension of the
SLEPT=slépt, } animal and mental powers; to rest
or be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be inattentive; to be dead; to be in an unnoticed state.
Sleep, *s.* The more or less partial suspension of the animal and mental powers from natural exhaustion, sometimes, as in lethargy, from disease; repose, rest.
Sleep'-er, *s.* He or that which sleeps, or which is in a dormant posture; a lazy person; the name of a fish; something laid down for the support of a joist.
Sleep'-ing, *s.* State of being at rest.
Sleep'-y, *a.* Drowsy; dull; soporiferous.
Sleep'-t-ly, *ad.* In a sleepy manner.
Sleep'-i-ness, *s.* Drowsiness; dulness.
Sleep'-less, *a.* Wanting sleep.
Sleep'-less-ness, *s.* Want of sleep.
Sleep'-ful, *a.* Very sleepy. [Unusual.]
SLEET=sléct, *s.* A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles.
To Sleet, *v. n.* To snow or hail with rain mingled.
Sleet'-y, *a.* Bringing sleet.
SLEEVE=slécv, 189 : *s.* The part of a garment that covers the arm; in other senses, see **Sleeve**: *To laugh in one's sleeve* was to laugh behind the sleeve when it was worn large and pendent: *To pin or hang on a sleeve* was originally an allusion to the custom of wearing a token of faith or love on the sleeve, and swearing to maintain it.
Sleeved, 114 : *a.* Having sleeves.
Sleeve'-less, *a.* Wanting sleeves; figuratively, wanting a cover or pretence, as a *sleeveless errand*.
To SLEID, sláid, 100 : *v. a.* To separate into threads: See **Slaic**.
SLEIGHT, slítt, 106, 162 : *s.* Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice; as an *adj.* It scarcely occurs.
Sleight'-y, *a.* Crafty: hence **Sleight'-ily**, (*adv.*)
Sleight'-ful, 117 : *a.* Artful. [Obs.]
SLENDER, slén'-der, *a.* Thin; slight; small sparing, less than enough; not amply supplied.
Slén'-der-ly, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly, meanly.
Slén'-der-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slender.
SLEPT.—See **To Sleep**.
SLEW.—See **To Slay**.
SLEY.—See **Slaic**: **To SLEY**, see **To Sleid**.
To SLICE=slíce, *v. a.* To cut into thin pieces or parts; to divide.
Slice, *s.* A thin broad piece; a spatula.
SLICH=slítt, *s.* Ore of metal pouded.
SLICK=slíck, *a.* Sleek. [Obs. or vulg.]
SLICKENSIDES, slíck'-en-sídz, *s.* Galena.
To SLIDE=slíde, } *v. n. and a.* To move
I SLID=slíd, 135 : } by slipping, to glide;
SLIDDEN, slíd'-dn, 114 : } to pass smoothly,
and hence inadvertently, unnoticed, or gradually; to be ad

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gát'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá-pá': lúw: gódd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55 : a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171

SLI

firm—*act.* To thrust forward gently: *To slide in*, to put in imperceptibly.

Slide, *s.* A smooth easy passage; even course, something that slides.

Slid'-der, *s.* He or that which slides.

Slid'-ding, *s.* and *a.* Lapse, transgression:—*adj.* That slides, as a sliding-rule.

To Slid'-DER, *v. n.* To slide with interruption. [Dryden.]

SLID'-DER, *v. a.* Slippery: *Slid'-der* is the same. [Obs.]

SLIGHT, *slīt*, 115, 162: *a. ad.* and *s.* Weak; slim; inconsiderable, small; negligent; not firm or strong: in old authors, foolish, silly:—*adv.* Slightly:—*s.* Neglect; hence contempt, act of scorn; in other senses, see Slight.

To Slight, *v. a.* To neglect, to disregard: *To slight over*, to pass over; B. Jonson uses *To slighten*.

Slight'-er, *s.* One who disregards.

Slight'-ing-ly, *ad.* With slight or contempt.

Slight'-y, *a.* Trifling, superficial.

Slight'-ly, *ad.* Weakly; slightly.

Slight'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slight.

SLILY.—See under Sly.

SLIM=*slīm*, *a.* Slender; thin of shape.

Slim'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slim.

SLIME=*slīm*, *s.* Viscous mire.

Slī'-my, *a.* Abounding with slime; viscous.

Slī'-mi-ness, *s.* Glutinous matter; viscosity.

SLING=*slīng*, *s.* An instrument for throwing stones; a throw, a stroke; that which resembles a sling, as a hanging bandage for a wounded limb; a rope.

To Sling, *slīng*, } *v. a.* (Slang for the *pret.* is
I Slung, slūng, } *obs.*) To throw with a sling;
Slung, slūng, } to hurt; to hang as in a sling.

Sling'-er, 72, 36: *s.* One who slings; a soldier who used a sling.

To SLINK, *slīngk*, } 158: *v. n.* and *a.* (Slank
I SLUNK, slūngk, } for the *pret.* is *obs.*) To
SLUNK, slūngk, } sneak; to steal out of the
way; to miscarry, as a beast with young:—*act.* To cast prematurely.

Slink, *a.* Produced prematurely. [This, and the related senses of the verb, belong only to low style.]

To SLIP=*slīp*, *v. n.* and *a.* To slide involuntarily; to slide, to glide; to move out of place; to slink; to err; to creep by oversight:—*act.* To cause to slide, to convey secretly; to omit; to part asunder by sliding a knife between; to escape from; to let loose; to suffer the abortion of: *To slip a cable*, to leave it: *To slip on*, to put on in haste, as clothes.

Slip, *s.* Act of slipping; an error; an escape; that which is slipped off.—a twig; a string by which a dog is held; a strip or narrow piece of something; matter which slides or slips from grindstones; a place on which a ship is built, whence it may slip or slide into the water; anciently, a counterfeit coin, being brass covered with silver.

Slip'-per, *a.* and *s.* Slippery; [Obs.]—*s.* A shoe into which the foot slips easily; also the name of a herb.

Slip'-pered, 114: *a.* Wearing slippers.

Slip'-py, *a.* Slippery, easily sliding.

Slip'-per-y, *a.* Smooth, glib, unstable; hard to hold or keep; changeable, unchangeable.

Slip'-per-i-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slippery.

☞ The compounds are *Slip'-board*, (a board sliding in grooves;) *Slip'-knot*, (a knot which easily unfastens;) *Slip'-shod*, (wearing a slip'-shoe;) *Slip'-shoe*, (a slipper;) *Slip'-string*, (one who has slipped off restraint, a prodigal;) &c.

SLIPSLOP=*slīp'-slōp*, *s.* (A low word formed by reduplication of *slōp*.) Poor weak liquor of any kind; feeble composition.

SLO

To SLIT=*slīt*, } *v. a.* (The regular inflections oc-
I SLIT=slīt, } cur, though they are not usual.)

SLIT=*slīt*, } To cut lengthwise; to cut generally.

Slit, *s.* A long cut or narrow opening.

Slit'-ter, *s.* One that slits.

To SLIVER=*slī'-ver*, *v. a.* To slit or split. [Shaks.]

To Sive had the same meaning.

Slī'-ver, *s.* A long piece rent off.

SLOAT=*slōat*, *s.* A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces.

To Slobber, &c.—See *To Slabber*.

SLOE=*slō*, 189: *s.* The fruit of the blackthorn; the plant which bears it.

SLOOP, *slōōp*, *s.* A one-masted ship.

To SLOP=*slōp*, *v. a.* To drink greedily and grossly; to soil or wet by letting a liquor fall: these different applications are perhaps from different sources.

Slop, *s.* Mean and vile liquor; a dirty place made by spilling a liquid.

Slop'-py, *a.* Wet under foot.

Slop'-pr-ness, *s.* State of being sloppy.

SLOP=*slōp*, *s.* Clothes readily slipped on, particularly trowsers.

Slop'-sel-ler, *s.* Seller of slops or ready-made clothes.

Slop'-shop, *s.* Shop of a slop-seller.

SLOPE=*slōp*, *a. ad.* and *s.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction:—*adv.* Obliquely:—*s.* An oblique direction; a declivity.

To Slope, *v. a.* and *n.* To turn obliquely, to incline:—*adv.* To take an oblique direction.

Slo'-ping, *a.* Oblique, declivous.

Slo'-ping-ly, *ad.* In a sloping manner.

Slope'-ness, *s.* Obliquity, declivity.

Slope'-wise, 151: *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPPY, &c.—See under *To Slop*.

SLOT=*slōt*, *s.* Track of a deer. [Drayton.]

SLOTH, *slōth*, 116: *s.* Laziness, sluggishness; the name of an animal: *To Sloth*, to slug, is quite obs.

Sloth'-ful, 117: *a.* Inactive, lazy, dull of motion.

Sloth'-ful-ly, *ad.* Idly, lazily, with sloth.

Sloth'-ful-ness, *s.* Indulgence of sloth; inactivity.

SLOTTERY, *slōt'-tēr-ēy*, *a.* Squallid; foul. [Obs.]

SLOUCH=*slōutch*, *a.* A hanging down of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait; hence, an idle-looking, or a heavy, clownish fellow.

To Slouch, *v. n.* and *a.* To hang down, particularly in look or gait:—*act.* To press down, as one's hat.

Slouch'-ing, *part. a.* Walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *slōoo*, 31, 162: *s.* A miry place.

Slough'-y, 105: *a.* Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOUGH, *slūff*, 120, 162: *s.* The cast skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore.

To Slough, *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh.

SLOVEN, *slūv'-ēn*, 116: *s.* A man negligent of cleanliness, or dirtily dressed; the correlative of *Slut*.

Slov'-en-ry, *s.* Want of neatness, dirtiness. [Shaks.]

Slov'-en-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Negligent of neatness, particularly in dress; not cleanly:—*adv.* Untidily, inelegantly.

Slov'-en-li-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slovenly.

SLOW=*slōw*=*slō*, 7: *a.* Moving a small distance in much time, the contrary to *quick*, *swift*, *speedy*; late; not prompt; dull; sluggish; not vehement; heavy in wit: it is used adverbially in composition: Shakspeare uses it as a verb for *To delay*.

Slow'-ly, *ad.* In a slow manner; with slowness.

Slow'-ness, *s.* Smallness of motion; the opposite of quickness; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness.

☞ The compounds are *Slow'-back*; *Slow'-worm*; &c.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

TO SLUBBER=slüb'-ber, *v. a.* and *n.* To hurry over in an indolent, imperfect manner:—*nsw.* To hurry. Slub'-ber-ing-ly, *ad.* In an imperfect, slovenly way.

TO SLUBBER=slüb'-ber, *v. a.* To stain as with slaver or slubber: to cover coarsely. [Shaks.] Slub'-ber-de-gul'-tion, 90: *s.* A dirty, paltry wretch. [Hudibras.]

SLUDGE=slüdge, *s.* Watery mire, soft mud.

TO SLUE, sl'ü, 109: *v. a.* To turn [a mast or other cylindrical object] about its axis. [A sea term.]

SLUG=slüg, *s.* A cylindrical metal gun-shot.

SLUG=slüg, *s.* A drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy wretch; a hindrance; a slow creeping snail.

TO SLUG, *v. n.* and *a.* To move slowly; to lie idle; to play the drone:—*act.* To make sluggish. [Obs.]

Slug'-gish, 77: *a.* Habitually idle or inert; dull; lazy, drowsy: the older word was *Slug*, or *Sluggy*.

Slug'-gish-ly, *ad.* In a sluggish manner.

Slug'-gish-ness, *s.* Dulness, sloth, laziness.

SLUG'-O-LEND, 34: *s.* and *a.* A person habitually lazy or drowsy:—*adj.* Lazy, sluggish.

TO Slug'-gar-dize, *v. a.* To make lazy. [Shaks.]

SLUICE, sl'üce, 110, 109: *s.* The stream issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

TO Sluice, *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.

Sluic'-cy, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

TO SLUMBER=slüm'-ber, *v. n.* and *a.* To sleep lightly; to doze; poetically, to sleep; to be in a state of negligence and supineness:—*act.* To lay to sleep; to stupefy.

Slum'-ber, *s.* Light sleep; sleep, repose.

Slum'-ber-er, 36: *s.* One who slumbers.

Slum'-ber-ing, *s.* State of repose.

Slum'-ber-ous, 120: *a.* Inviting to sleep, soporiferous: Shakspeare uses *Slum'bry* for sleepy.

SLUNG.—See *TO SLING*: **SLUNK**.—See *TO SLINK*.

TO SLUR=slur, *v. a.* Originally, to soil, to sully; hence, to pass any thing so as to leave an obscurity upon it; to pass inattentively and darkly, when clearness was expected; hence, because tricks are performed by avoiding a clear inspection, to cheat, to trick: in music, to slur notes is to deprive them of distinctness, to run them into each other.

Slur, *s.* A soil, slight disgrace; trick; a running of two notes into each other, or the mark directing it.

SLUSH=slüsh, *s.* Sludge: also called Slosh.

SLUT=slüt, *s.* A dirty, negligent person, now understood only as a noun feminine, and thus the correlative of *Sloven*: it is sometimes used merely as a word of slight contempt to a woman.

Slut'-tish, *a.* Negligent of cleanliness; untidy and dirty: it occurs in the sense of meretricious.

Slut'-tish-ly, *ad.* In a slutish manner.

Slut'-tish-ness, *s.* Qualities or practice of a slut.

Slut'-ter-y, *s.* Slutishness. [Shaks.]

SLY=sly, *a.* Meantly artful, secretly insidious, cunning: in old authors, slight, thin, fine.

Sly'-ly, *ad.* In a sly manner; cunningly.

Sly'-ness, *s.* The quality of being sly.

SLY'-BOOTS, *s.* A sly or wagish person.

TO SMACK=smäck, *v. n.* and *a.* To have any particular taste, tincture, or quality, often followed by *of*; hence, to make noise, as by separation of the lips after tasting; and hence, to kiss with an audible separation of the lips:—*act.* To make a noise with, as of separating the lips; to kiss: see also the noun.

Smack, *s.* Taste, savour; tincture or quality from something mixed; a pleasing taste; a small quantity affording just a taste; the noise of separating the lips as after a relished taste, or in a hearty kiss; a loud kiss; a similar noise by any instrument, as a whip; a blow given with the flat of the hand: from these last

two applications, which are of common colloquial occurrence, we derive further senses of the verb, as: *smack a whip*; *To smack the face*.

SMACK=smäck, *s.* A cutter-rigged vessel, used in coasting trade, particularly that of fish.

SMALL, smål, 112: *a.* and *s.* Little in quantity or bulk; slender; little in degree or in importance; little in the main quality, not strong, weak; *grate soft*:—*s.* The small or narrow part, as of the leg: it was anciently used as a verb, signifying to make little.

Small'-y, 105: *ad.* In a little or low degree.

Small'-ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

Small'-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being small.

Small.—The compounds are *Small'-age*, (a short-lived weed which is a sort of parsley); *Small'-beer*, (weak beer); *Small'-coal*, (little wood coals that used to be sold in lighting fires; at present it generally means coals not in lumps or large pieces); *Small'-craft*, (a vessel below the denomination of ship); *Small'-poor*, (a virulent eruptive disease, so called in distinction to *Pox*); &c.

SMALT, smålt, 112: *s.* A blue glass from cobalt, flint, and potash fused together; oxide of cobalt melted with glass and pounded.

SMARAGD=smär'-ägd, *s.* The emerald. [Bala.]

Sma-rag'-dine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the emerald.

SMART=smärt, 33: *s.* and *a.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain corporeal or intellectual:—*adj.* Pungent, causing smart: see also lower.

To Smart, *v. n.* To feel quick, lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, *a.* and *s.* Pungent in a figurative sense sharp, quick, vigorous, active; brisk, vivacious; acute, witty; in modern colloquial use, shining and spruce in apparel: *Smart'-money* is money used in the recreating service; formerly, money paid for redemption from military service:—*a.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity, an obsolete cant word.

Smart'-ly, *ad.* After a smart manner.

Smart'-ness, *s.* The quality of being smart.

To Smart'-en, *v. a.* To make spruce and showy. [Colloq.]

TO SMASH=smüşh, *v. a.* To break to pieces.

Smash, *s.* A breaking to pieces. [Both words Colloq.]

SMATCH=smätch, *s.* (A corruption of *Smack*.) A tincture, tang or smack: hence, *To Smatch*.

TO SMATTER=smät'-ter, *v. n.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially.

Smät'-ter, *s.* Superficial knowledge.

Smät'-ter-er, *s.* One who smatters only.

Smät'-ter-ing, *s.* Superficial knowledge.

TO SMEAR=smær, *v. a.* To overspread with any thing unctuous: to soil, to contaminate.

Smear, *s.* An ointment or fat juice; a besmearing.

Smear'-y, *a.* Dauby; adhesive.

SMEATH=smæth, *s.* A sea-fowl.

SMEGMATIC=smëg-mät'-ick, 88: *s.* Soapy.

SMEC'-TITE, *s.* A sort of fuller's earth.

TO SMELL=smël, 155: *v. a.* and *n.* (Smell is often used for the *pret.* and *part.*) To perceive by the nose; figuratively, to find out by mental sagacity:—*nsw.* To affect the sense of smell; to have a particular scent, with *of*; to exercise the sense of smell; to smack of something in a figurative sense; to exercise sagacity.

Smell, *s.* The sense of which the nose is the organ,—power of smelling; scent,—power of affecting by the nose.

Smel'-ler, *s.* One who smells or is smelled; the nose.

Smel'-ling, *s.* The sense of smell.

Smelt, *pret.* and *part.* Smelled.

SMELT'-FEAST, *s.* A parasite.

SMELT=smëlt, *s.* A small sea-fish.

TO SMELT=smëlt, *v. a.* To melt [ore] for the purpose of refining; hence, a *Smelt'-er*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: cháp'-măn: pđ-pă: lăw: gōod: j'ō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i &c. *untle*, 171.

Smelt'-ing, s. The operation of melting ores.

To SMERK, &c.—See **To SMIRK**.

SMERLIN=smér'-lín, s. A fish.

SMEW=smû, s. An aquatic fowl.

To SMICKER=smîck'-er, v. n. To look lovingly.

Smick'-er-ing, s. An amorous look. [Dryden.]

SMICKET.—See **Smock**.

To SMILE=smîle, v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance, the contrary of *To Frown*; sometimes, to express slight contempt; to look gay and joyous; to be favourable or propitious; it is sometimes used actively, as *To smile* a person into good humour.

Smile, s. Act of smiling; look of pleasure; favour.

Smi'-ler, s. One who smiles.

Smi'-ling-ly, ad. With a look of pleasure.

To SMILT, a corruption of *To Smelt*, or *To Melt*

To SMIRCH=smertch, v. a. To cloud, to soil.

To SMIRK=smerk, 35: v. n. To look affectedly soft or kind; to put on a pleasant vivacity of countenance.

Smirk, s. An assumed smile of kindness or vivacity; Chaucer uses it as an *adj.* to signify brisk, smart.

To SMITE=smîte, v. a. and n. (Smit is often I **SMOTE=smôte, v. a.** and *smitten=smît'-tîn,* strike; to kill, to destroy; in Scripture, to afflict, to chasten; to affect with some passion:—*new.* To collide.

Smi'-ter, s. One who smites.

Smit, (smît) part. Smitten.

SMITH=smîth, s. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals; a workman generally: it was once used as a verb *for To forge*.

Smith'-y, s. The shop of a smith: it is or was otherwise called a *Smith'-ery* and a *Smith'-dy*.

Smith'-ing, s. Act or art of working a mass of iron.

Smith'-craft, s. Art of a smith.

SMITT=smît, s. Clayey ore used to mark sheep.

SMOCK=smôck, s. A woman's under garment,—a shift: the old diminutive was a *SMICKET*: as a prefix it signifies womanly and pale in *Smock'-faced*; in other compounds it implies as regards women or a woman, for example in *Smock'-trotter*, *Smock'-loveliness*, &c.: a *smock frock* is a round frock or gaberdeen.

SMOKE=smôke, s. The visible vapour or effluvia from a burning substance.

To Smoke, v. n. and a. To emit smoke; to be kindled; to move so swiftly as to exhale vapour; to imbibe the vapour of burning tobacco; to punish, from the notion of beating till the person perspires; to find out or discover something, as we discover latent fire by the smoke:—*act.* To foul by smoke; to dry and cure by smoke; to expel by smoke; to find out or discover; also to ridicule to the face, a sense which the etymologists derive from a Greek verb, but perhaps without necessity: compare *To Funk*.

Smo'-ker, s. One that smokes.

Smo'-king, s. Act of imbibing tobacco-smoke.

Smo'-ky, a. Emitting smoke; like smoke; noisome with smoke; dark, obscure.

Smo'-ki-ly, ad. So as to be full of smoke.

Smoke'-less, a. Having no smoke.

☞ The compounds are *To smoke'-dry*; *Smoke'-jack*, &c.

SMOOTH=smûth, a. and s. Even on the surface; glossy; moving equally without obstruction; bland, mild, adulatory:—*s.* The smooth part of any thing.

To Smooth, v. a. To make smooth; to palliate, to soften; to mollify; to flatter: *To Smooth'-en* is the same word as used by mechanics.

Smooth'-er, s. One who smooths.

Smooth'-ly, ad. Evenly; in a smooth manner.

Smooth'-ness, s. Quality of being smooth.

SMOOTH-PACKED, (-fâst, 114) a. Having a soft look.

SMOTE.—See *To Smite*.

To SMOTHER, smûth'-er, 116: v. a. and s.

To suffocate by exclusion of air, or by smoke; to stifle; to suppress:—*new.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

Smoth'-er, s. State of suppression; [Obs.] smoke, great dust; confusion as from dust.

To SMOULDER, smôl'-der, 125, 36: v. n. To burn and smoke without vent.

Smoul'-der-ing, part. a. Burning and smoking without vent; Spenser uses *Smoul'-dry*.

SMUG=smûg, a. Spruce without elegance; affectedly smart, as a smug saying.

To Smug, v. a. To adorn, to make spruce.

Smug'-ly, ad. Neatly, sprucely.

Smug'-ness, s. Neatness without elegance.

To SMUGGLE, smûg'-gl, 101: v. a. To import or export without paying the customs; hence to manage or convey secretly.

Smug'-gler, 36: s. One that practises smuggling.

Smug'-gling, s. The unlawful exporting or importing of merchandise.

SMUT=smût, s. A spot made with soot or coal; mould or blackness, mildew; obscenity.

To Smut, v. a. and n. To stain with soot or coal; to taint with mildew:—*new.* To gather mould.

Smut'-ty, a. Soiled or tainted with smut; obscene.

Smut'-ti-ly, ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

Smut'-ti-ness, s. Soil from smoke; obscenity.

To SMUTCH, v. a. To smut or make smutty. [Shaks.]

SNACK=snâck, s. A *snatch*; a share, a part taken by compact; a slight hasty repast.

SNAPPLE, snâf'-fl, 101: s. A bridle which crosses the nose, or which consists of a slender bit-mouth.

To Snaf'-fle, v. a. To hold as in a bridle.

SNAG=snâg, s. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself; a tooth in contempt.

Snag'-gy, (-gûy, 77) a. Full of snags or sharp protuberances: *Snag'-ged* is the same.

SNAIL=snâle, s. A slimy reptile, some kinds with shells on their backs, the emblem of slowness; hence, a sluggish person.

☞ The compounds are *Snail'-claver*, or *Snail'-trefoll*, (a plant); *Snail'-flower*, (a plant); *Snail'-like*, &c.

SNAKE=snâke, s. A general name for a serpent; specially, a serpent of the oviparous kind whose bite is harmless, and distinguished from the viper.

Sna'-ky, a. Serpentine; having snakes.

☞ The compounds are *Snake'-root*, *Snakes' head*, *Snake'-wood*, (plants); *Snake'-wood*, (the smaller branches of the root of an Indian tree used in medicine;) &c.

To SNAP=snâp, v. a. and n. To break short or at once; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly; to catch in language or speak to with sharp words:—*new.* To break short; to make an effort to bite; to utter sharp words.

Snap, s. A sudden breaking: one that snaps at or snaps up; an eager bite; a catch or small lock.

Snap'-per, s. One that snaps.

Snap'-pish, a. Eager to bite; peevishly sharp.

Snap'-pish-ly, ad. Peevishly, tartly.

☞ The compounds are *Snap'-dragon*, (a plant; also a play,—see *Flap-dragon*); *Snap'-sack*, (a knapsack,) &c.

SNARE=snâre, s. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, a noose; any thing by which one is entrapped.

To Snare, v. a. To ensnare, to entrap.

Sna'-rer, 36: s. One who ensnares.

Sna'-ry, a. Entangling, insidious.

To SNARL, 33: v. a. To snare, to entangle. [Obs.]

To SNARL=snarl, v. n. To growl as an angry animal, to gnarl; to speak roughly and sharply.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

Snarl'-er, s. One who snarls; a growling fellow.
SNAST=snäst, *s.* Snuff of a candle. [Bacon.]
To SNATCH=snatch, *v. a. and n.* To seize hastily.—*n.* To bite or catch at something.
Snatch, s. A hasty catch; a short turn at something; something caught up; a quip.
Snatch'-er, s. One that snatches.
Snatch'-ing-ly, ad. By snatches.
SNATCH'-BLOCK, s. A sort of pulley on shipboard.
To SNEAK=sneak, *v. n. and a.* To creep as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch, to truckle:—*act.* [Obs.] To hide.
Sneak, s. A sneaking, mean fellow.
Sneak'-er, s. A small drinking-cup, in contempt.
Sneak'-ing, a. Mean, servile; nigardly.
Sneak'-ing-ly, ad. Meantly, servilely.
Sneak'-ing-ness, s. Meanness, pitifulness.
Sneak'-up, s. A cowardly, insidious scoundrel. [Shaks.] Some editors make it Sneak'-cup.
To SNEAP=sneap, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand, to nip. [Chaucer. Shaks.] Spenser uses To Sneb.
SNEED=sneéd, *s.* A scythe-handle. [Obs.]
To SNEER=sneer, *v. n. and a.* Primarily, to show contempt by outward manner, as by turning up the nose; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter something with grimace:—*act.* To treat with a sort of contempt.
Sneer, s. An expression of contemptuous ridicule by look, by words, or both.
Sneer'-er, 36: s. One that sneers.
Sneer'-ing-ly, ad. With a sneer.
To SNEEZE=sneeze, 189: *v. n.* To emit spasmodically and audibly the breath and secreted moisture from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.
Sneeze, s. Act of one who sneezes; sternutation.
SNEEZE-WORT, 141: s. A plant.
SNET=snēt, *s.* Fat of a deer. [Hunters' word.]
SNEW.—See To Snow.
SNICK=snick, *s.* A small cut or mark.
SNICK-AND-SNEE', 12: s. A combat with knives.
To SNICKER=snick'-er, *v. n.* To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; also, To Snigger. [Vulg. and local.]
To SNIFF=sniff, 155: *v. n. and a.* To draw breath audibly up the nose:—*act.* To draw in with the breath: hence Sniff, (*s.*) perception by the nose.
SNIG=snig, *s.* A kind of eel. [Local.]
To Snig'-gle, 101: v. n. and a. To fish for eels by baiting their holes:—*act.* To catch, to snare.
To SNIP=snip, *v. a.* To clip or nip at once with shears or scissors.
Snip, s. A single cut with scissors; a small shred; a parting, portion, or snack.
Snip'-per, s. One who snips; a tailor. [Dryden.]
Snip'-pet, 14: s. A part, a snip. [Hudibras.]
Snip'-snap, s. Tart dialogue with quick replies.
SNIPE=snipe, *s.* A small son-fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.
SNITK, s. The true name for snipe. [Disused.]
To SNITE=snite, *v. a.* To blow; to snuff. [Obs.]
SNIVEL, sniv'-vl, 114: s. Snout.
To Sniv'-el, v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as a child with snuffling or snivelling.
Sniv'-el-ler, s. One that snivels.
Sniv'-el-ling, s. A crying as through the nose.
Sniv'-el-ly, a. Snooty; pitiful, whining.
To SNORE=snore, 47: *v. n.* (Compare To Snite and To Snuff.) To breathe hard through the nose, as Snore, *s.* The noise of one snoring.
Snore'-r, s. One who snores.

To SNORT, v. n. To snore. [Obs.] to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.
Snort'-er, s. One who snorts.
Snort'-ing, s. Act or noise of one who snorts.
SNOT=snöt, *s.* (Compare the previous and following classes.) The mucus of the nose.
Snöt'-ty, a. Dirty at the nose; dirty, mean.
SNOUT=snowt, *s.* The nose of a beast, and of a man in contempt; the nozzle of a pipe.
To Snout, v. a. To furnish with a snout.
Snout'-y, a. Like a beast's snout. [Otway.]
SNOW, snō, 7: s. A large ship of two masts.
SNOW, snō, s. Frozen vapour which falls in white flakes on the earth.
To Snow, v. n. and a. (The pret. *Snow* has long been obs.) To fall in snow:—*act.* To scatter like snow.
Snou'-y, a. White as snow; abounding with snow; pure as snow, innocent.
Snow'-less, a. Destitute of snow.
Snow'-like, a. Resembling snow.
Other compounds are Snow'-ball; Snow'-ball-tree; Snow'-bird; Snow'-broth, (any very cold liquor:); Snow'-crowned; Snow'-deep; Snow'-drift; Snow'-drop, (a flower); Snow'-shoe; Snow'-ship, (a large mass of snow which slips down a mountain); Snow'-white, &c.
SNUB=snüb, *s.* A jag, a snag, a protuberance.
SNUB'-NOSE, 151: s. Having a short flat nose.
To SNUB=snüb, *v. a.* To nip; to check, to reprove.
To SNUB=snüb, *v. n.* To sob convulsively.
To SNUDGE=snudge, *v. n.* To snug.
SNUFF=snüf, 155: *s.* (Compare the next class.) That part of the wick of a candle which has been charred by the flame; a candle almost burned out.
To Snuff, v. a. To crop the wick of a lighted candle.
Snuff'-fer, s. pl. An instrument to crop the wick.
SNUFF=snüf, *s.* (Compare To Sniff.) Primarily, smell; the act of sniffing to express resentment; hence the old phrase, *To take a thing in snuff*, to be angry at it; that which is *sniffed up*,—powdered tobacco.
To Snuff, v. a. and n. To inhale; to scent:—*acc.* To snort; to sniff in contempt.
Snuff'-fer, s. One who snuffs: see the plural above.
Snuff'-ly, a. Grimed with snuff.
The compounds are Snuff'-box, Snuff'-taker, &c.
To SNUY'-FILE, 101: v. n. To speak in the nose; to breathe hard as from obstruction in the nose.
Snuff'-les, 114: s. pl. Obstruction of the nose.
Snuff'-ler, 36: s. One that snuffles.
To SNUG=snüg, *v. n.* To lie close and warm.
Snug, a. Close; compact and comfortable without elegance; out of notice; slyly close.
Snug'-ly, ad. With snugness; closely.
Snug'-ness, s. State or quality of being snug.
To Snug'-gle, 101: v. n. To lie close, to snug.
SO=sō, *conj. and ad.* In like manner, preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, followed by *that*; as these terms, in this way, followed by *as*; therefore, for this reason; provided that:—*adv.* Thus, in this manner; thus be it; if thus; the same, that which has been said; thus it is, this is the state; at this point; in the same degree: *So forth*, more of the like kind: *So &c.* indifferently; but this reduplication is often interjectional, implying discovery or observation of some effect.
To SOAK=sōke, *v. a. and n.* To steep, to drench; to imbibe; less properly, to drain:—*acc.* To lie steeped; to enter by degrees into the pores; to drink intemperately.
Soak'-er, s. One that soaks; a hard drinker.
SOAL, (a fish.)—See Sole.
SOAP=sōpe, *s.* A compound of alkaline and unacid substances used in washing.
To Soap, v. a. To rub over or wash with soap.

Soap'-y, *a.* Like soap; having the quality of soap.
 The compounds are *Soap-boller*; *Soap-stone*; *Soap'-suds*; *Soap'-wort*, &c.

To SOAR=*sōr*, 47: *v. n.* To fly aloft; to rise high; to tower: Milton uses it actively.

Soar, *s.* Towering flight.

Soar'-ing, *s.* Act of mounting; intellectual flight.

To SOB=*sōb*, *v. n.* To sigh convulsively.

Sob, *s.* A convulsive sigh.

SOBER=*sō'-ber*, *a.* Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunk; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm; serious, grave.

To So'-ber, *v. a.* To make sober.

So'-ber-ly, *ad.* Temperately, moderately; calmly.

So'-ber-ness, *s.* Temperance; gravity; calmness.

So'-ber'-e-ty, 84: *s.* Habitual temperance, particularly in drink; state of being sober; calmness; seriousness.

The compounds are *So'-ber-mind'ed*, *So'-ber-mind'-ed-ness*, &c.

SOC=*sōck*, *s.* Jurisdiction, or circuit of jurisdiction; some liberty or privilege of tenants.

Soc'-cage, *s.* A tenure of land by some determinate service distinct from knight's service.

Soc'-ca-ger, 2: *s.* A tenant by soccage.

Soc'-man-ry, *s.* Free tenure by soccage.

Soc'-ome, *s.* A custom of tenants to grind at their lord's mill.

SOCIABLE, *sō'-shē-d-bl*, 147, 101: *a.* and *s.* Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar, conversable, inclined to company:—*s.* That which is convenient for converse,—a name given to an open carriage with seats facing each other.

So'-ci-a-bly, *ad.* In a sociable manner.

So'-ci-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being sociable.

So'-ci-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Sociableness.

So'-cial, (-sh'āl), 147: *a.* Pertaining to society; companionable; consisting in union or converse with another.

So'-cial-ly, *ad.* In a social manner.

So'-cial-ness, *s.* Quality of being social.

So'-ci-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Socialness. [Sterne.]

So'-ci'-e-ty, *s.* Union of many in one general interest; company; fellowship: civilized body of mankind.

SOCINIAN, *sō'-cin'-d-ān*, 90: *s.* and *a.* A holder of the tenets of Socinus, who, with his nephew, in the sixteenth century, dissented from the doctrine of the divine nature and atonement of Christ:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Socinians: hence, *Socinianism*.

SOCK=*sōck*, *s.* Something put between the foot and the shoe; a short stocking; the shoe of the ancient comic actors; hence, comedy: compare *Bushin*.

Soc'-l-r, *s.* A flat square under the base of a pedestal.

SOCKET=*sōck'-ēt*, 14: *s.* Any hollow that receives something inserted; hollow of a candlestick; receptacle of the eye: a *Sock'-et chisel* is a stronger sort of chisel.

SOCMANRY, &c.—See under *Soc*.

SOCOTRINE, *sōck'-ō-trīn*, 105: *a.* The epithet of aloes of Socotra.

SOCRATIC=*sō'-crāt'-īck*, 88: *a.* After the manner or doctrine of Socrates: *Socrat'ical* is the same: the Socratic method of arguing is that which proceeds by putting questions to the opponent, and so drawing from himself an admission of the thing to be proved.

SOD=*sōd*, *s.* and *a.* A turf, a clod:—*adj.* Made of turf.

SOD, SODDEN.—See under *To Seethe*.

SODA=*sō'-dā*, *s.* Mineral fixed alkali, natron

So'-dā-wā'-ter, 140: *s.* A weak solution of soda in water super-saturated with carbonic acid.

So'-dū-um, *s.* The metallic base of soda.

To SODER, SODER.—See *To Solder*, &c.

SODOMY, *sōd'-ō-mēy*, *s.* The sin of Sodom.

SOE=*sō*, 189: *s.* A sort of bucket. [Obs.]

SOEVER, *sō'-ēv'-er*, *ad.* A compound term giving wider extent of meaning to *who*, *what*, *how*, &c.

SOFA=*sō'-fā*, *s.* A long seat with cushions: the word is from the East, where the sofa is an alcove raised above the floor; that which answered to our sofa our ancestors called a *Day-bed*.

SOFFIT=*sōf'-fīt*, *s.* A ceiling with cross beams and ornamented compartments; also the larder or drip.

SOFT=*sōft*, 17: *a. adv.* and *interj.* Easily yielding to pressure, the contrary to *hard*; malleable; ductile; flexible; smooth; tender; hence, the same in figurative senses; as, timorous, mild, effeminate, weak, simple, flowing:—*adv.* Softly:—*interj.* Hold! stop!

Soft'-ly, *ad.* Without hardness; gently; mildly.

Soft'-ness, *s.* The quality of being soft in a literal or a figurative sense.

To SOF'-TEN, (*sōf'-fn*, 156, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To make soft or less hard; to intertense, to mollify; to make less violent; to palliate:—*n.* To become less hard; to become less obdurate or obstinate.

Sof'-ten-er, 36: *s.* He or that which softens or palliates: it is sometimes written *Sof'ner*.

SOGGY, *sōg'-gūy*, 77: *a.* Moist, damp. [B. Jon.]

SOHO=*sō-hō*, *interj.* A form of calling.

To SOIL=*soyl*, *v. a.* To make dirty; to stain, to pollute; to manure: *To soil a horse* is to purge him by giving him grass in the spring.

Soil, *s.* Foulness, dirt; and hence, pollution; ground with relation to its vegetative qualities; dung, compost; land, country: *To take soil*, to run into the water as a hunted deer.

Soil'-ing, *s.* The practice of feeding cattle with fresh grass instead of pasturing them.

Soil'-i-ness, *s.* Foulness, stain.

Soil'-ure, *s.* Stain, pollution. [Shaka.]

To SOJOURN, *sō'-jurn*, 132: *v. n.* To dwell for a time. [Obsolescent.]

So'-journ, *s.* (The poets often accent the last syllable.) A temporary abode.

So'-jour-net, *s.* A temporary dweller.

So'-jour-ning, *s.* Act of dwelling for a time.

To SOLACE=*sōl'-āce*, 99: *v. a.* and *n.* To console, to cheer, to allay:—*n.* [Obs.] To take comfort. *Sol'-ace*, *s.* Comfort in grief; that which comforts.

SOLANDER=*sō-lān'-der*, *s.* A disease in horses.

SOLAND-GOOSE=*sō'-lānd-gōose'*, *s.* The gannet, a fowl about the size of a goose.

SOLAR=*sōl'-lar*, 34: *a.* Being of or belonging to the sun; measured by the sun: *Sol'ary* is less in use.

So-LA'-NO, *s.* A hot south-east wind in Spain.

SOLD.—See *To Sell*.

SOLD, *sōld*, *s.* Military pay. [Spenser.]

SOLDAN=*sōl'-dān*, *s.* Sultan. [Milton.]

SOLDANEL=*sōl'-dā-nēl*, *s.* A plant.

To SOLDER, *sāw'-der*, 17, 139: *v. a.* To unite or fasten with a metallic cement; to mend or unite.

Sol'-der, *s.* Metallic cement.

Sol'-der-er, 36: *s.* One that solders.

SOLDIER, *sōl'-jer*, 116, 147: *s.* A warrior; originally confined to one who served for pay; in common parlance, a private as distinguished from an officer: Beaum. and Fl. use the feminine *Soldiess*.

Sol'-dier-ly, *a.* Becoming a soldier, martial.

Sol'-dier-ship, *s.* Military character or skill.

Sol'-dier-y, *s.* Soldiers collectively; soldiiership.

SOLE=*sōul*, *s.* The bottom of the foot; the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground.

To Sole, *v. a.* To furnish with a sole.

The sign *~* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

SOL, *s.* A sea-fish so named from its resemblance to the sole of a shoe or sandal.

SOL=*sōl*, *a.* Single, only; in law, not married.

Sole-ly, *ad.* Singly, only.

Sole-ness, *s.* State of being sole.

SOLECISM, *sōl'ē-cīz-m*, 158: *s.* Impropriety in language, such as the *Solaci* committed, who mingled Attic Greek with the dialect of the country to which they had migrated; it is distinguished from a barbarism, for this may be in one word, but a solecism must be of more; any unfitness.

Sol-ecist, *s.* One who commits solecisms.

To Sol-e-cize, *v. n.* To commit solecisms.

Sol-e-cis'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Barbarous in phrase.

Sol-e-cis'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In an incorrect way.

SOLEMN, *sōl'ēm*, 156: *a.* Religiously grave, awful; formal; sober, serious; affectedly serious: *Sol'em-breath'ing*, diffusing solemnity.

Sol-em-n-ly, *ad.* In a solemn manner.

Sol-em-ness, (for **Sol**-em-n-ness), *s.* State or quality of being solemn.

To Sol-em-n-ize, *v. a.* To dignify by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate.

Sol-em-ni-zer, *s.* One who solemnizes.

Sol-em-ni-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Celebration.

So-lem-ni-ty, *s.* Religious ceremony; celebration or ceremony with awful observance; gravity, steady seriousness; grave stateliness; affected gravity.

SOLEN=*sōl'ēn*, *s.* A fish, the razor-shell.

So-len-ote, *s.* Petrified solen, a genus of shells.

To Sol-e-fā, *sōl'fā*, *s.* To exercise the voice on the gamut while articulating the syllables *Sol-fa, mi, ut, &c.* It is also called *Solfeggiare*. (*Sōl'-fēd-jar'fay*), and the substantive *Solfistica*.

To SOLICIT=*sōl-liss'it*, *v. a.* To importune, to entreat; to call to action; to try to obtain; by a Latin idiom, to disturb, to disquiet.

So-lic-i-tor, 38: *s.* One who solicits; one employed in the Chancery courts: see *Attorney*.

So-lic-i-tress, *s.* A woman who solicits.

So-lic-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of soliciting; importunity; invitation; excitement.

So-lic-i-tous, 120: *a.* Careful, anxious.

So-lic-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Anxiously.

So-lic-i-tude, *s.* Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLID=*sōl'id*, *a.* and *s.* Hard, firm, not fluid; not superficial, full of matter, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong; sound; not empty; not light, grave, profound:—*s.* A solid substance; in the plural, the bones, flesh, &c. of the body in distinction to the fluids.

Sol-id-ly, *ad.* Firmly; densely; truly.

Sol-id-ness, *s.* Quality of being solid.

To Sol-i-date, *v. a.* To make firm. [Cowley.]

Sol-id-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Solidness or state of being solid; solid contents of a body.

Sol-id-un'-gu-lous, 158, 120: *a.* Having solid hoofs, as a horse.

Sol-i-ped, *s.* A solid-footed animal, or whose feet are not cloven,—whole footed: if the notion is from the last circumstance, the word belongs to the next class.

SOLFIDIAN, *sōl'ē-fid'yān*, 90: *s.* and *a.* One who supposes that only faith without works, faith alone or singly, is necessary to salvation: hence, *Solfidian* (*adj.*) and *Solfidianism*.

So-lil'-o-qr, (-kwé) 87: *s.* A talking to one's self alone, a discourse uttered in solitude.

See *Soliped* above.

Sol-i-tar-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Living alone; single; retired, remote from company; lonely, gloomy:—*s.* One that lives alone, a hermit: Pope, in his letters, uses *Solitary*, which is the French word, also applied as the name of an ornament for the neck:

Sol-i-tar-ian is another word which occurs with the same meaning.

Sol-i-tar-i-ly, *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness.

Sol-i-tar-i-ness, *s.* State of being alone, or lonely.

Sol-i-tude, *s.* A lonely life; a lonely place.

So-lil'-a-gant, 87: *a.* Wandering about alone.

For *Solimitation* see *Sol-fa*.

So-lo, [Ital.] *s.* A piece of music to be played or sung singly, or by one person.

SOLLAR=*sōl'-lar*, *s.* (Compare *Solar*, &c.) That which is next the sun, or exposed to the sun,—as upper room, a loft, a garret; it may also mean a platform exposed to the sun, and the entrance of a mine: *A. Wood*, 1690, writes it *Solar*. [Obs. or local.]

Sol-stice, (-stiss, 105) *s.* One of the two points of the ecliptic at which the sun stops, or ceases to recede from the equator.

Sol-sti'-ial, (-stish'-āi) *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLUBLE, &c.—See in the next class.

To SOLVE, *sōlv*, 189: *v. a.* Literally, to loosen or separate the parts of, to untie, to explain, to clear.

Sol-va-ble, *a.* That may be solved or explained; that may be settled, in the sense of an obligation or debt, that may be paid.

Sol-va-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Ability to pay.

Sol-vent, *a.* and *s.* Having power of dissolving; able or sufficient to pay:—*s.* Any thing that dissolves another: hence *Sol*-vent, a substance to be dissolved.

Sol-ven-cy, *s.* Ability to pay.

Sol-u-bil-e, 69: *a.* (The same word as *Salvable*, *v.* and *u* being originally the same.) Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sol-u-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being soluble.

Sol-u-tive, 105: *a.* Laxative, dissolvent.

So-late', (-sōl'ōt', 109) *a.* Loose, not adhering, opposed to *Adnate*, [Bot.] Bacon uses it generally for loose, free; and also as a verb, for to dissolve.

So-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of separating the parts as by means of a fluid; a dissolving; matter dissolved: resolution of a doubt, explanation; release, discharge, deliverance.

SOMATICAL=*sō-māt'ē-cāl*, *a.* Corporeal.

So-ma-tol'-o-gy, 81: *s.* The doctrine of bodies.

SOMBRE, *sōm'-bur*, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Sombre.

Som-brous, 120: *a.* Dark, gloomy. [Well authorized.]

SOME, *sūm*, 107: *a.* and *pron.* More or less, as to quantity or as to number; one, without determining which: it is added to a number to show that it is conjunctural, as "Some eight leagues":—*pron.* Some people.

SOME-BOD-Y, *s.* One, a person not identified; also, a person of importance or consideration.

SOME-HOW, *ad.* One way or other.

SOME-THING, *s.* and *ad.* A thing indefinitely; part; a thing meriting consideration:—*adv.* In some degree.

SOME-TIME, *ad.* Once, formerly. [Shaks.]

SOME-TIMES, 143: *ad.* At one time or other.

Other compounds are *Some*-deal, (used by old authors for in some measure; *Some*-what, (something, both as *s.* and *adv.*); *Some*-where, (in some place); *Some*-while, (used by old writers for for a time); *Some*-whither, (to some place, more correct than *some*where with verb of motion, but little used); &c.

SOMERSET, *sūm'er-sēt*, 116: *s.* A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head: the less corrupted word is *Somerault*, of which the original is the Italian *Soprassalto*.

SOMNAMBULATION, &c.—See under *Somnific*.

SOMNER, *sūm'ner*, 116: *s.* A summer. [Obs.]

Som-nour, 156, 120: *s.* A somner. [Chaucer.]

SOMNIFIC=*sōm-nif'ick*, 88: *a.* Causing sleep.

Som-nif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Somnific, soporiferous.

SOM-NAM'-BU-LIST, *s.* A sleep-walker.

Som-nam'-bu-lism, 158: *s.* Practice of sleep-walking.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, *t. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Som-nam'-bu-laⁿ-tion, *s.* Act of walking in sleep.
SOM'-NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy.
SOM'-NO-LENCE, **SOM'-NO-LEN-CY**, *s.* Sleepiness.
SON, sūn, 116: *s.* A male child, correlative to father or mother; descendant; compellation of an old to a young man, or of a priest or teacher to his disciple; any thing in which the relation of son to father is perceived or imagined.
Son'-ship, *s.* Relationship of a son.
Son'-in-law, *s.* One married to one's daughter.
SONATA, sō-nā'-tā, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A tune intended for an instrument, as a Cantata for the voice.
SONG=sōng, *s.* That which is sung, or fit to be sung; a ballad, lay, strain, hymn, a poem; poetry; notes of birds: *An old song*, a mere nothing.
Song'-ish, *a.* Having the quality of a song. [Dryd.]
Song'-ster, *s.* A singer, in slight contempt; a bird.
Song'-stress, *s.* A female singer.
SONIFEROUS.—See with Sonorous, &c.
SONNET=sōn'-nēt, *s.* A poem of 14 lines divided into 4 stanzas, with only 4 changes of rhyme, varied in general thus: 1231; 1231; 343; 434: but English writers seldom keep to the strict law; the word is also used as a name of any short poem: *To Sonnet*, as a verb, is quite obs.
Son'-net-ter, *s.* A small poet in contempt: Shaks. uses *Son'-acter*; and *Son'-actist* may be met with.
SONOROUS, sō-nōr'-ūs, 47: *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud sounding; high sounding.
So-no'-rous-ly, *ad.* With sound; with high sound.
So-no'-rous-ness, *s.* Quality of being sonorous.
So-niv'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Sonorific.
So-no-rif-ic, 88: *a.* Giving or producing sound.
So-nom'-e-ter, *s.* A sound-measurer.
SOON=sōon, *ad.* (It was once an *adj.*, and *Soonly* occurs as the *adv.*) Early; quickly; readily; willingly: *As soon as*, immediately when or that.
SOOT, sōt, 118: *s.* A black substance disengaged by combustion from fuel.
Soot'-ed, *a.* Fouled or covered with soot.
Soot'-y, *a.* Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark: *To Soot'y* is used by Chapman.
Soot'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being sooty.
Soot'-er-kin, *s.* A false birth fabled of Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
SOOTH=sōth, *a.* and *s.* True, faithful; pleasing:—*s.* Truth, reality; future reality; pleasingness. [Obs.]
Sooth'-ly, *ad.* In truth, really.
To Sooth'-say, *v. n.* To tell of future reality; to predict.
Sooth'-say, **Sooth'-say-ing**, *s.* Prediction.
Sooth'-say-er, 134: *s.* A foreteller.
To SOOTHE=sōothe, 171: *v. a.* (See the last sense of Sooth.) To please, to flatter; to calm; to gratify.
Sooth'-er, *s.* One that soothes.
Sooth'-ing-ly, *ad.* With flattery.
SOOTY, &c.—See under Soot.
SOP=sōp, *s.* Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten; any thing given to pacify, from the sop given to Cerberus: *Sop'-in-wine*, a kind of pink.
To Sop, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
Sop'-per, *s.* One that sops.
SOPH.—See under Sophical.
SOPHI, sō'-fēy, 163, 105: *s.* The king of Persia.
SOPHICAL, sōf'-ē-cāl, 163, 105: *a.* Teaching wisdom. [Obs.]
Soph, *s.* A student in his second year.
Soph'-ist, *s.* A professor of philosophy among the ancients: these men also taught rhetoric.
SOPH'-is-ter, *s.* A sophist; now obsolete in the

better meaning, and applied only to one who teaches or practices the arts of subtle but fallacious reasoning, for which the ancient sophists were notorious. *To Soph'-ister*, as a verb, is obs.
SOPH'-ism, 158: *s.* A specious, but fallacious argument.
Soph'-is-try, *s.* Fallacious reasoning; sometimes in a better sense, exercise of logic.
So-phis'-tic, **So-phis'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.
So-phis'-ti-cally, *ad.* With fallacious subtlety.
To So-phis'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To render spurious, to destroy the genuine qualities of, to adulterate.
So-phis'-ti-cate, *a.* Adulterate, not genuine.
So-phis'-ti-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that sophisticates.
So-phis'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of adulterating.
To SOPORATE=sōp'-ō-rātē, *v. a.* To lay asleep: *To Sop'-ite* is also quoted, but is never used.
Sop'-o-rif-ic-ous, 120: *a.* Soporific.
Sop'-o-rif-ic-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of causing sleep.
Sop'-o-rif-ic, 88: *a.* and *a.* Causing sleep:—*s.* A medicine to cause sleep, an opiate.
Sop'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Causing sleep, sleepy.
SOPRANO, sō-prā'-nō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The supreme or highest vocal part in music: *pl.* *So-pra'-ni*.
SORB=sorb, *s.* The service-tree, or its fruit.
Sor'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to the sorb, as *Sorbic acid*.
Sor'-bate, *s.* A salt from the sorbic acid and a base.
SORBILE, sor'-bil, 105: *a.* That may be drunk or sipped; hence, *Sorbifion*, the act of drinking.
SORBONIST, sor'-bōn-ist, *s.* A doctor of the theological house of the Sorbonne, in the ancient university of Paris: hence, *Sorbonical*.
SORCERER=sor'-cēr-er, *s.* A magician.
Sor'-cer-ess, *s.* A female sorcerer.
Sor'-cer-ous, *a.* Containing enchantments. [Obs.]
Sor'-cer-y, *s.* Magic, witchcraft, charms.
SORD.—See Sward or Sod.
SORDES or **SORD**.—See under Sordid.
SORDID=sor'-dīd, *a.* Foul, dirty; intellectually dirty, mean, vile, base; covetous; niggardly.
Sor'-did-ly, 105: *ad.* Meanly; covetously.
Sor'-did-ness, *s.* Filthiness; niggardiness.
SOR'-DES, (-dēz, 101) *s. pl.* Dregs. *Sorda* also occurs.
SORDINE, sor'-dīn, 105: *s.* A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet: *Sor'-det* is the same.
SORE=sōrē, *s.* and *ad.* A place tender and painful, as from excoriation; an ulcer:—*adj.* Tender to the touch; tender to the mind; easily vexed; afflictively vehement; anciently, criminal:—*adv.* [Obs.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; intensely, as *To delight sore* in something; in such application the immediate etymology is different, but not the remote.
To Sore, *v. a.* To make sore. [Spenser.]
Sore'-ly, *ad.* With great pain; with vehemence.
Sore'-ness, *s.* State of being sore.
SORE, sōrē, *s.* A hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year: literally, brown of colour.
Sor'-el, *s.* and *a.* A buck of the third year:—*adj.* Having the colour of some young animals, brown inclining to red: in other senses, see Sorrel.
SOREHON.—See the verb To Sorn.
SORITES, sō-rī'-tēz, 101: *s.* A form of arguing in which one inference is accumulated on another.
To SORN, sō'-urn, 130: *v. n.* To obtrude on friends for bed and board: from *Sore'hon*, which was an arbitrary exaction of bed and board on tenants.
SORORICIDE, sō-rōr'-ē-cide, 47: *s.* The murderer of a sister; the murderer of a sister.
SORRAGE=sōr'-rage, *s.* Blades of green wheat.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SORRANCE=*sör'-rānce*, *s.* Sore in horses.
SORREL=*sör'-rēl*, 14: *s.* A plant of an acid taste: in other senses, see *Sorel* under *Sore*, (a hawk.)
SORRILY.—See in the next class.
To SORROW, *sör'-rō*, 129, 125: *v. n.* To grieve.
Sor'-row, *s.* Grief, regret, sadness, mourning.
Sor'-rowed, 114: *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. [Obs.]
Sor'-row-ing, *s.* Expression of sorrow.
Sor'-row-ful, 117: *a.* Sad; expressing grief; in Scripture it sometimes means deeply serious.
Sor'-row-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.
Sor'-row-ful-ness, *s.* State of being sorrowful.
Sor'-row-less, *a.* Without sorrow.
Sor'-ry, 105: *a.* Grieved for something past; in old authors, melancholy, dismal; from another immediate derivation, pitiful, worthless, vile.
Sor'-ri-ly, *ad.* Meanly, despicably.
Sor'-ri-ness, *s.* Meanness; despicableness.
SORT=*sört*, 37: *s.* A species, a rank subordinate to a kind; (it is not, however, a technical word, and is therefore used with great latitude;) a kind; a manner; a form of being or acting; a class; a company; rank above the vulgar; a pair; a set, a suit: with another derivation it used to signify *a lot*; but this use is obs.
To Sort, *v. a. and n.* To separate into classes; to reduce to order; to put together in distribution:—*neu.*
 To be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to suit: with a derivation not immediately the same, to turn out or come to some issue, to fall out.
Sor'-ed, *a.* Reduced to order; classed.
Sor'-a-ble, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable.
Sor'-a-bly, *ad.* Suitably.
Sor'-al, *a.* Designating a sort. [Locke.]
Sor'-ance, *s.* Suitableness. [Shaks.]
Sor'-ment, *s.* Assortment.
 See *Sortie* below.
Sor'-ri-ty, *s.* Act or practice of drawing lots.
Sor'-ti-le'-gious, 90: *a.* Relating to sortilege.
Sor'-ti-f-ion, *s.* Selection or appointment by lot.
SORTIE, *sör'-tē*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sally. [Mil.]
SORY, *sör'-ēy*, *s.* A sulphate of iron.
To SOSS, *söss*, *v. n.* To sit or fall lazily into a soft seat; [Swift:] it is more commonly used for *To Swill*.
SOT=*söt*, *s.* Originally, a fool, a dolt; at present, a wretch made stupid by drinking.
To Sot, *v. a. and n.* To besot, to inebriate:—*neu.*
 To tipple to stupidity.
Sot'-tish, *a.* Dull, stupid; drunken.
Sot'-tish-ly, *ad.* Stupidly, carelessly.
Sot'-tish-ness, *s.* Dulness; drunken stupidity.
SOU, *sō*, [Fr.] *s.* A French coin, the twentieth of a franc, about the worth of a halfpenny.
SOUCHONG, *sou-shōng'*, *s.* A black tea.
SOUGH, *sōf*, 125, 162: *s.* A murmuring sound; a whistling as of wind: with a different etymology, it also signified a subterraneous drain. [Obs. or Local.]
To Sough, *v. n.* To whistle as the wind. [Obs.]
SOUGHT.—See *To Seek*.
SOUL=*sōul*=*sōle*, *s.* That part of man which is considered distinctly from the body as giving it life;—as giving it intellect or understanding;—as giving it sensibility, or capability of sentiment and passion; also as including all these, in which large sense it is equivalent to *Mind*: (see *Mind*, *Spirit*;) in its peculiar or proper application, it is restricted to the last of the three senses referred to, capability of sentiment or passion, heart, feeling; at other times it means the living, sensitive, intellectual creature, without distinction from the body:—“And man became a living soul;” intelligent being in general; essence; active power; fire, grandeur of mind.
To Soul, *v. a.* To endue with a soul. [Chaucer.]
Souled, 114: *a.* Furnished with soul, as *great-souled*.

Soul'-less, *a.* Without a soul; without heart; without nobleness.
 The compounds are *Soul'-bell*, (the passing bell; *Soul'-destroying*; *Soul'-disease'*; *Soul'-dissolv'ing*; *Soul'-shot*, or *Soul'-scot*, (ancient funeral duty for the requiem of the soul); *Soul'-selling*; *Soul'-sick*, &c.
To SOUL=*sowl*, *v. a.* To afford sustenance. [Obs.]
SOUND=*sound*, 31: *a. and ad.* Whole, hearty, healthy, not hurt, lusty, not failing, valid; fast, hearty, applied to sleep; firm, strong, founded in truth; right, orthodox:—*adv.* Soundly.
Sound'-ly, *ad.* In a sound manner.
Sound'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being sound.
SOUND=*sound*, *s.* Any thing audible: noise; empty noise, or noise alone without meaning.
To Sound, *v. n. and a.* To make or emit a noise: to exhibit by sound; to be conveyed in sound:—*act.* To cause to sound; to direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.
Sound'-ing, *a. and s.* Sonorous:—*s.* Act of emitting a sound; sound.
Sound'-less, *a.* Without sound.
SOUND'-BOARD, *s.* A board in an organ.
To SOUND=*sound*, *v. n. and a.* Originally, to swim; to try the depth of water:—*act.* To try the depth of, to search with a plummet; hence, to try, to examine.
SOUND, *s.* That which is used in trying the depth of a wound,—a probe; that which may be sounded,—a shallow sea; that by means of which a fish swims,—the air-bladder; it seems also to have been applied as the name of the cuttle-fish.
Sound'-ing, *a. and s.* Used for trying depth, as a sounding-rod:—*s.* A depth where the bottom can be reached, generally used in the plural. *Soundings*.
To SOUP, *sōp*, 125: *v. a.* To *snp*, to swallow; to breathe out, [Obs.]; in other senses, a consumption of *To Swoop*.
SOUP, *s.* Strong decoction of flesh for the table.
SOUR=*sower*, 134, 53: *a. and s.* Acid to the taste; acid to the mental taste, crabbed, harsh, morose; afflictive; expressing discontent:—*s.* An acid substance.
To Sour, *v. a. and n.* To make acid; to make harsh, uneasy, or discontented:—*neu.* To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
Sour'-ly, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.
Sour'-ness, *s.* Acidity; austereness; asperity.
Sour'-ish, *a.* Inclining to be sour.
 The compounds are *Sour'-sap*, *Sour'-dock*, *Sour'-gourd*, (plants;) and *Sour'-knot*, (a German dish prepared from cabbage.)
SOURCE=*sōurce*, 134: *s.* Spring, fountain-head; original; first producer.
SOU.—See *Sou*, of which this is the plural, with the same sound; but in plain vulgar English we say *a souve*.
SOUSE=*sowce*, *s.* Pickle made of salt; any thing parboiled in a salt pickle; the ear as of a hog, from being frequently pickled.
To Souse, *v. a.* To steep in pickle; to parboil; in ludicrous style, to throw into the water.
To SOUSE=*sowce*, *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey.
Souse, *a. and ad.* Violent attack as of a bird of prey:—*adv.* [Vulgar.] With sudden force.
SOUTER, *sōt'-ter*, 125: *s.* A cobbler. [Chaucer.]
Sou'-ter-ly, *ad.* Like a cobbler. [Obs.]
SOUTERRAIN, *sōt'-tēr-rān*, *s.* A subterraneous grotto, cavern, or passage. [Arbuthnot.]
SOUTH=*south*, *s. a. and ad.* The line which, to the inhabitants of Europe and others of the same latitude, the sun reaches at mid-day; less exactly, any part near the south; the regions lying south; the wind that blows from the south:—*adj.* Southern; meridional:—*adv.* Towards the south, from the south.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

FOUR: *gāt'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōd*: *j'wō*, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

SPA

South'-er-ly, (collog. *sūth'-er-lē*) *a.* Being towards the south; coming from the south.

South'-ern, (collog. *sūth'-ern*) *a.* Belonging or lying to the south; so also the adverbs *Southernly* and *Southernmost*: see likewise *Southernwood* below.

☞ The vocalizing of *th* in these and the following words must be attended to: compare North and its relations.

South'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Going toward the south:—*s.*

Tendency or motion to the south; course or distance south; time of being on the meridian, applied to the moon.

South'-ward, (collog. *sūth'-ard*) *ad.* and *s.* Towards the south:—*s.* The southern regions.

SOUTH'-ERN-WOOD, (*sūth'-ern-wōd*) *s.* A plant like wormwood, but not the same.

☞ Other compounds, if distinctly pronounced, preserve the pronunciation of *South* as in the word separately: such are *South-east*; *South-east-ern*; *South-west*; *South-west-ern*, (colloquially contracted to *Sow-west*); *South-west-ern*; *South-west-er*, (a strong south-west wind.) &c.

To SOUTHSAY.—See *To Soothsay*.

SOUVENANCE, *sōv'-nānce*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Remembrance.

SOUVE'-NIR, (-*nēr*) *s.* A remembrance.

SOVEREIGN, *sōv'-ēr-in*, 116, 120, 157: *a.* and *s.* (Milton writes it *Sovran*.) Supreme in power; supreme in efficacy:—*s.* Supreme lord; an ancient gold coin in use till the time of James I.; a modern gold coin of 90s. value.

Sov'-er-eign-ly, *ad.* Supremely.

Sov'-er-eign-ty, *s.* Supremacy.

SOW=*sow*, 31: *s.* A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead.

☞ The compounds are *Sow'-bread* and *Sow'-thistle*, (plants.) *Sow'-bug*, (an insect, also called a *sow*, simply.) &c.

To SOW=*sōw*=*sō*, } 125: *v.* *n.* and *a.* (To **SOWN**=*sōw*=*sōnt*, } Sew, pronounced the same, is a different word.) To scatter seed in order to a harvest:—*act.* To scatter [seed] for growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate; to besprinkle.

Sowed, (*sōd*, 114) *pret.* and *part.* Did sow; sown.

Sow'-er, 134, 53: *s.* One who sows.

SOWANS, *sōw'-ānz*, 143: *s. pl.* Food prepared in Scotland from the hucks of oats: *Sow'-ins*, for flummery made of sourish oatmeal, is an old word in English use.

To SOWL=*sowl*, *v.* *a.* To pull by the ears. [Shaks.]

SOY=*soy*, 29: *s.* A sauce from Japan.

SPA, *spāw*, *s.* A mineral water; a place where mineral waters are found, as at Spa in Germany.

SPAAD, *spād*, 97: *s.* English tale; spar.

SPACE=*spāc*, *s.* That which is apprehended as something distinct from material substances, and occupied or possible to be occupied by such substances; room, place; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time.

To Space, *v.* *n.* and *a.* To rove; [Spenser:]—*act.* To make spaces, a printer's term.

Space'-ful, 117: *a.* Extensive, wide. [Sandys.]

SPA'-cious, (-*sh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Wide, extensive, roomy.

Spa'-cious-ly, *ad.* Extensively.

Spa'-cious-ness, *s.* Roominess, wide extension.

SPADE=*spād*, *s.* The instrument of digging; a suit of cards: *The Spade'-bone* is the shoulder-bone, named from the form: as the name of a deer three years old, it is a different word.

SPAD'-DLE, 101: *s.* A little spade.

SPAD'-DLE, (-*dīl*) *s.* Ace of spades at ombre.

SPADICEOUS, *spād'-ish'-ūs*, *a.* Light red.

SPADIX, *spād'-dicks*, *s.* A flower-stalk.

SPAGYRICAL, *spād'-gīr'-cāl*, *a.* Literally, collecting extracts; chemical: *Spagyric* (*a.* and *s.*) is the same.

SPA

Spag'-y-rist, 64: *s.* A spagyric, a chemist.

SPAH, *spāh*, *s.* One of the Turkish cavalry.

SPAKE.—See *To Speak*. [Nearly obs.]

SPALL, *spāl*, 112: *s.* The shoulder. [Spenser.]

SPALT, *spālt*, *s.* A white scaly mineral.

SPAN.—See *To Spin*. [Obs.]

SPAN=*spān*, *s.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; definitely, nine inches; the chord of an arch; any short distance or duration.

To Span, *v.* *a.* To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

Span'-ner, *s.* He or that which spans; formerly, the lock of a fusil, or the fusil itself.

Span'-drel, 14: *s.* The space included by a perpendicular line rising from the extremity of the span of an arch, by half the arch, and a tangent meeting the perpendicular line. [Archit.]

☞ The compounds are *Span'-counter* or *Span'-farthing*, (a game, a sort of chuck-farthing.) &c.

SPAN-NEW.—See *Spick and Span*.

To SPANE=*spānc*, *v.* *a.* To wean. [Obs.]

SPANG=*spāng*, *s.* A shining ornament. [Bacon.]

Span'-gle, 158, 101: *s.* A small plate of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant.

To Span'-gle, *v.* *a.* To sprinkle with spangles.

SPANIEL, *spān'-yēl*, 146: *s.* and *a.* A sporting dog originally from Hispaniola, remarkable for his fawning; hence a sneaking, fawning person:—*adj.* Like a spaniel.

To Span'-iel, *v.* *n.* and *a.* To fawn:—*act.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPANISH=*spān'-ish*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Spain:—*s.* The Spanish language.

☞ The compounds are *Span'-ish-broom*, *Span'-ish-nut*, (plants.) *Span'-ish-brown*, *Span'-ish-white*, (earths used for colours.) *Span'-ish-fly*, (a venomous fly, used to raise blisters.) &c.

To SPANK, *spāngk*, 159: *v.* *a.* To hit stoutly with the flat of the hand. [Vulg.]

Spank'-er, *s.* A stout and tall person,—a *strapper*; one who moves vigorously with long strides; anything larger than common; [local or vulg.] It seems formerly to have been the name of a copper coin.

Spank'-ing, *a.* Large, stout. [Vulg.]

SPAR=*spar*, 33: *s.* A stone that breaks into a regular shape; a round piece of timber, particularly as used for the yards and top-masts of ships; formerly the bar of a gate: hence *To Spar*, to bar; and *Spar'-able*, small nails.

Sparr'-y, 129, 33, 105: *a.* Resembling spar.

To SPAR=*spar*, *v.* *n.* To fight as a pugilist in show with flourishing prelusive action.

SPARADRAP=*spār'-d-rāp*, *s.* Cerecloth.

SPARAGE, *SPARAGUS*.—See *Asparagus*.

To SPARE=*spār*, *v.* *a.* and *n.* To use frugally; to save from some particular use; to do without; to forbear; to treat with pity; to allow:—*new*. To live frugally; to be not liberal; to be scrupulous; to use mercy.

Spare, *a.* Scanty, frugal; wanting flesh.

Spar'-er, *s.* One who spares.

Spare'-ly, *ad.* Sparingly.

Spare'-ness, *s.* State of being spare, leanness.

Spar'-ring, *a.* Scarce, scanty; saving, penurious.

Spar'-ring-ly, *ad.* In a sparing manner.

Spar'-ring-ness, *s.* Parsimony; caution.

SPARK'-RIB, *s.* The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with but little flesh.

SPARGEFACTION.—See under *To Spurge*.

SPARK=*spark*, 33: *s.* A particle of fire thrown from bodies in combustion; any thing shining, active, or vivid; figuratively, a showy man; a lover.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vish-ün*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *shün*, 166: *shün*, 166.

- Spark'-ish**, *a.* Airy, gay; old authors use *Sparkful*; showy, well-dressed.
- Spark'-kle**, *s.* A spark; any thing luminous; lustre.
- To Spark'-kle**, *v. n. and a.* To emit or issue in sparks; to glitter; to emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass; old authors use *To Spark*:—*act.* To disperse or scatter as sparks.
- Spark'-ler**, 36: *s.* One who sparkles, particularly whose eyes sparkle.
- Spark'-let**, *s.* A small spark.
- Spark'-li-ness**, *s.* Liveliness, vivacity.
- Spark'-ling**, *a.* Lively, brilliant.
- Spark'-ling-ly**, *ad.* With twinkling lustre.
- Spark'-ling-ness**, *s.* Vivid, twinkling lustre.
- SPARROW**, spar'-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A small bird.
- SPARROW**—Of the apparent compounds of this word, *Sparrow-grass* is a ridiculous corruption of Asparagus; and *Sparrow-hawk*, or *Spar'-hawk*, is from the Saxon, and not an English compound.
- SPARRY**.—See under *Spur*.
- To SPARSE**=sparc', *v. a.* To disperse. [Fairfax.]
- Sparse**, *a.* Thinly scattered; not regular. [Bot.]
- Spars'-ed-ly**, *ad.* In a scattered manner.
- SPARK'-GR-FAC'-TION**, 89: *s.* Act of sprinkling.
- SPARTAN**=spar'-tān, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy, brave; enduring.
- SPASM**, spāzm, 158: *s.* An involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles.
- Spas-mod'-ic**, *a. and s.* Convulsive.—*s.* A medicine for spasm, an antispasmodic.
- SPAT**.—See *To Spit*. [Almost obs.]
- SPATHE**=spāth', *s.* A sort of sheath that encloses the stem, and covers the flower. [Bot.]
- Spa-tha'-ceous**, (-thā'-shūs, 147) *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath: *Spa'thous* is the same.
- SPATHIC**=spāth'-ick, 88: *a.* Foliated or lamellar. [Mineralogy.]
- To SPATiate**, spā'-shē-āt, *v. n.* To rove. [Obs.]
- To SPATTER**=spāt'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To sprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive; to throw out offensively; to asperse, to defame:—*new.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner.
- Spāt'-ter-dash'-er**, 151: *s. pl.* Coverings for the legs to keep them clear from mud, gaiters.
- Spāt'-tle**, *s.* Spittle. [Obs.] *Spāt'tling'-poppy* is the herb white-behen.
- SPATULA**=spāt'-ū-lā, 92: *s.* A slice, an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, also spelled and called a *Spatula*.
- Spāt'-u-late**, *a.* Shaped like a spatula. [Bot.]
- SPAVIN**=spāv'-in, *s.* A tumor on the inside of a horse's hough.
- Spav'-ined**, (-ind, 114) *a.* Affected with spavin.
- To SPAWL**=spāwl, *v. n.* To spatter saliva.
- Spawl**, *s.* Spittle thrown out scattering.
- SPAWN**=spāwn, *s.* The eggs of fish or frogs ejected; any produce or offspring in contempt.
- To SPAWN**, *v. a. and n.* To deposit as spawn; to generate, in contempt:—*new.* To deposit eggs as fish; to issue as offspring.
- Spawn'-er**, *s.* A female fish.
- To SPAY**, spāy, *v. a.* To render [a female beast] incapable of being impregnated by taking out the uterus.
- To SPEAK**=spēk', *v. n. and a.* (Spoke for I **SPOKE**=spōk', *s.* Spoke is obs.) To utter words; **SPOKEN**=spō'-kn, to utter a discourse; to talk; to give sound:—*act.* To utter, to pronounce; to celebrate; to address; to make known; to express by signs.
- Speak'-er**, *s.* One that speaks; one that speaks well; the prolocutor of the Commons.
- Speak'-ing**, *s.* Act of uttering words; declamation;
- Speak'-ing-trum'-pet**, an instrument for speaking to persons at a distance.
- Speak'-a-ble**, *a.* That can be spoken; that can speak.
- SPEECH**, (spēčh) *s.* Language; a particular language; any thing spoken; talk; oration; declaration.
- To SPEECH**, *v. n.* To harangue: this is disused: we now use *To Speak'-ify* when we desire to express a meaning nearly similar.
- Speech'-less**, *a.* Dumb; (in this literal sense little used); not speaking, silent.
- Speech'-less-ness**, *s.* State of being speechless.
- SPOKES-MAN**, *s.* One who speaks for another.
- SPEAR**=spēv, 134, 43: *s.* A long pointed weapon, a lance; a lance with prongs to kill fish.
- To Spear**, *v. a. and n.* To kill or pierce with a spear:—*new.* To shoot up in form of a spear.
- SPEAR**—The compounds are *Spear'-grass*, (long stiff grass:); *Spear'-man*, (a soldier who uses a spear:); *Spear'-mint*, *Spear'-thistle*, *Spear'-wort*, (plants:); &c.
- SPECIAL**, &c., **SPECIE**.—See in the ensuing class.
- SPECIES**, spē'-sh'ēz, 147, 101: *s. sing. and pl.* A class comprehended under a genus, or (which is the same) a sort comprehended under a kind; that which is perceived with the degree of indistinctness that conceals its individual character, but nothing farther,—the *idea* of the Platonists; (see *Idea*:); it is an old pharmaceutical term for any simple ingredient of a compound; it likewise signified circulating money, but for this we now use *Specie*, which see lower.
- Spec'-ial**, (spēsh'-āl, 92, 94) *a. and s.* Pertaining to a species or sort; particular; appropriate; extraordinary; out of the common rank:—*s.* A particular.
- Spec'-ial-ly**, *ad.* With application to a species,—with a particular application; peculiarly; above others.
- Spec'-ial-ty**, *s.* A particular or peculiar case, a particularity; a bond-bill; a deed: *Spec'ial'ty* is the same.
- To Spec'-ial-ize**, *v. a.* To mention specially. [Obs.]
- To SPEC'-i-ty**, (spēs'-ē-ty) *v. a.* To mention or show with particular marks of distinction.
- Spe-cif'-ic**, 88: *a. and s.* That makes a thing of the species of which it is; that is appropriated to the cure of a particular distemper:—*s.* A specific medicine.
- Spe-cif'-i-cal**, *a.* Specific.
- Spe-cif'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* So as to constitute a species.
- To Spe-cif'-i-cate**, *v. a.* To specify. [Hale.]
- Spe-cif'-i-ca'-tion**, 89: *s.* Act of specifying; the thing specified.
- SPE'-cie**, (spē'-sh'ēy, 147) *s.* Coin in use as a circulating medium.
- SPEC'-i-men**, (spēs'-ē-mēn, 92) *s.* A sample.
- SPE'-ci-ous**, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* That is striking at first aspect, showy, superficially fair, plausible; not solidly, but apparently good or right.
- Spe'-ci-ous-ly**, *ad.* With fair appearance.
- Spe'-ci-ous-ness**, *s.* State or quality of being specious.
- SPECK**=spēck, *s.* A stain; a small spot.
- To SPECK**, *v. a.* To spot.
- Speck'-le**, 101: *s.* A speck, a little spot.
- To Speck'-le**, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.
- Speck'-led-ness**, *s.* State of being speckled.
- SPECTACLE**, spēck'-tā-cl, 101: *s.* (Allied to *Species*, &c.) A show, a gazing-stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; a theatrical exhibition: in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.
- Speck'-ta-cled**, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.
- Spec-tac'-u-lar**, 81: *a.* Relating to shows.
- Spec-ta'-tion**, 89: *s.* Regard, respect. [Harvey.]
- Spec-ta'-tor**, 38: *s.* A looker on, a beholder.
- Spec-ta'-tor-ship**, *s.* Act of beholding; office of a spectator.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō: *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

Spec-ta-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Of a spectator.

Spec-ta'-tress, *s.* A female spectator: *Spectatrix* is the same.

Spec'-trum, [Lat.] *s.* Something seen, but appropriately, the image of something seen continuing after the eyes are closed; any optical image.

Spec'-tre, (-tur, 159) *s.* Apparition; ghost.

Spec'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Affording view, [Milton:] assisting sight, [Phillips:] having the qualities of a mirror.

To Spec'-u-late, *v. a. and n.* To consider with the mental eye, to meditate on. [Brown:]—*new.* To meditate, to contemplate; in a special sense, to lay out money with a view to more than usual success in trade.

Spec'-u-la'-tist, *s.* A speculator.

Spec'-u-la'-tor, *s.* An observer; a spy; one who forms theories; one who speculates in commerce.

Spec'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Exercising speculation; calculated for viewing.

Spec'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* View; mental view; mental scheme not reduced to practice; act of speculating commercially; in Shakspeare, (Macb. iii. 4) power of sight.

Spec'-u-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical; pertaining to vision; prying.

Spec'-u-la'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a speculative manner.

Spec'-u-la'-tive-ness, *s.* State of being speculative.

Spec'-u-lum, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass; a surgical instrument for dilating a part in order to view it.

SPEECH, &c.—See under To Speak.

To SPEED=spēdē, } *v. n. and a.* To make haste;
I **SPEED=spēd**, } to have success; to have any
SPEED=spēd, } condition, good or ill:—*act.*
To despatch; to hasten; to assist; to prosper; to furnish; to despatch in the sense of to kill.

Speed, *s.* Quickness, despatch; haste, hurry; success, event; course or pace of a horse.

Speed'-y, *a.* Quick, nimble; quick in performance.

Speed'-i-ly, *ad.* In a speedy manner.

Speed'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being speedy.

SPEED'-WELL, *s.* The name of a plant.

To SPEET=spēt, *v. a.* To stab. [Obs.]

SPEIGHT, spāit, 100, 162: *s.* A woodpecker: also by old authors spelled *Specht* and *Specht*.

SPELK=spēlk, *s.* A splinter. [Obs. or local.]

SPELL=spēl, 155: *s.* Originally, a tale, a history; a form of words; hence, a charm by words of occult power; a charm; hence, also, because in a company each must spell or tell his tale in turn, a turn of work, or vicissitude of labour.

To Spell, *v. a. and n.* Primarily, to relate, to teach; to read; to charm; [these senses are obsolete or unusual:] to write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly:—*new.* To form words of letters; to read unskillfully; to read.

Spel'-ling, *s.* Act of one that spells; orthography.

Spelt, *pret. and part.* Spelled. [Colloq.]

To SPELT=spēlt, *v. a.* To split. [Obs.]

SPELTER=spēl'-ter, *s.* Common zinc.

SPEENCE=spēnce, *s.* A larder, a buttery. [Obs.]

Spen'-cer, *s.* A butler. [Obs.]

SPENCER=spēn'-cer, *s.* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from the late Earl Spencer.

To SPEND=spēnd, } *v. a. and n.* To consume, to
I **SPENT=spēnt**, } exhaust; to lay out; to ex-
SPENT=spēnt, } fuse; to squander; to harass:
—*new.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be employed in a use; to be lost.

Spend'-er, *s.* One who spends; a prodigal.

Spend'-ing, *s.* Act or state of spending.

Spend'-thrift, *s.* A prodigal, a lavisher.

SPERABLE, spēr'-d-bl, *a.* That may be hoped.

SPERM=sperm, *s.* Seed; seed of animals; spawn; an oil obtained from the head of one kind of whale.

Sper-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Consisting of or relating to sperm; seminal: *Spermat'ic* is the same.

To Sper'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To yield seed. [Brown.]

SPER'-MA-CU'-ti, (Corruptly, *Par'macit'y*.) *s.* "The sperm of whale;" the name of the white substance prepared from the oil incorrectly called *sperm*.

SPER-MAT'-O-CELE, 101: *s.* A rupture occasioned by the contraction of the seminal vessels.

SPER-MOI'-O-GIST, *s.* A seed-gatherer; a botanist.

To SPERSE.—See To Sparse and To Disperse. [Spruser.]

To SPET, SPET.—See To Spit. [Milton.]

To SPEW=spū, 110: *v. a. and n.* To vomit; to eject as from the stomach; to eject with loathing:—*new.* To vomit.

Spew'-ing, *s.* Act of vomiting.

Spew'-y, *a.* Wet, foggy; [Local:] hence, *Spew'iness*.

SPHACELUS, sfās'-ē-lūs, 163: *s.* Gangrene.

To Sphac'-e-late, *v. a. and n.* To affect with a gangrene:—*new.* To suffer with a gangrene, to mortify.

SPHAGNUM, sfāg'-nūm, [Lat.] *s.* Bog-moss.

SPHENE, sfēnē, *s.* Literally, a wedge; a mineral.

Sphe'-noid, *a.* Like a wedge. [Anatomy.]

SPIHERE, sfērē, 163, 43: *s.* A solid body contained under a single surface which in every part is equally distant from a point within; a globe; the globe of the earth, though strictly a spheroid; a star or planet; circuit of motion, orb; compass of knowledge or action, province,—a sense derived from the notion of an active power emanating from and surrounding bodies.

To Sphere, *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHER'-ic, (sfēr'-ick, 88) *a. and s.* Globular;

planetary:—*Spher'-ics*, (*s. pl.*) Doctrine of the sphere.

Spher'-i-cal, *a.* Spheric.

Spher'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of a sphere.

Spher'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Sphericity.

Spher'-ule, 109: *s.* A little sphere.

SPHER'-IC-ITY, (-riss'-ē-tēy, 84) *s.* Roundness.

Sphe-roid', *s.* A body like a sphere, but oblate or prolate.

Sphe-roid'-al, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid:

Cheyne uses *Spheroid'al*.

Sphe-roid'-i-ty, *s.* Deviation from a sphere.

Spherule.—See higher in the class.

Sphe'-ry, *a.* Spherical. [Shakspeare. Milton.]

SPHINCTER, sfīngk'-ter, 163: *s.* A muscle that contracts or shuts. [Anatomy.]

SPHINX, sfīngks, 158, 154: *s.* An Egyptian monster with a virgin's face and a quadruped's body, said to have proposed riddles, and destroyed those who could not solve them; also the hawk-moth.

SPHRAGID, sfrād'-gid, *s.* An ochreous clay.

SPIAL=spi'-āl, *s.* (See To Spy) A spy. [L Bacon.]

SPICATE.—See under Spike.

SPICE=spice, *s.* A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the taste; that which gives flavour or pungency; a small quantity giving a seasoning to a greater.

To Spice, *v. a.* To season with spice; to season.

Spic'-er, *s.* One who deals in spice.

Spic'-er-y, *s.* Spices collectively; repository of spices.

Spic'-cy, *a.* Producing spice; aromatic.

SPICK-AND-SPAN=spick'-ānd-spān, *ad.* With bright and glossy freshness.

SPICKNEL=spick'-nēl, *s.* The herb bearwort.

SPICULAE, &c.—See under Spike.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SPIDER=spi'-der, *s.* The insect that spins a web to catch flies.

See The compounds are *Spi'-der-catch'er*, (a bird); *Spi'-der-like*; *Spi'-der-wort*, (a plant); &c.

SPIGOT=spig'-ot, 18: *s.* A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE=spik', *s.* An ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence, as in wheat, rye, lavender, &c.; especially, a smaller species of lavender; also, from its resemblance in shape, a long nail, generally of iron; a shoot.

To Spike, *v. a.* To fasten with spikes; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of with spikes, as cannon.

Spiked, 114, 143: *a.* Spicate; terminating in a spike or point; stopped at the vent.

Spi'-ky, *a.* Having a sharp point.

Spike-let, *s.* A small spike of a large one. [Bot.]

SPIKE'-NARD, *s.* "Ear of nard," the name of a plant; and of the oil or balsam procured from it.

SPI'-GATE, *a.* Having a spike or ear. [Bot.]

Spi-cos'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being spiked. [Disused.]

To Spi'-cu-late, *v. a.* To make spiked or pointed.

Spi'-cu-læ, (-læ, 103) *s. pl.* Small spikes. [Bot.]

SPILL=spil, *s.* A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; it has also been used to signify a slip of paper; and, formerly, a small quantity of money.

To SPILL=spil, *v. a.* and *n.* To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away;—*new.* To waste, to be lavish; to be shed or lost.

Spi'l'-ler, *s.* One who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

Spilt, *pret.* and *part.* Spilled. [Colloq.] Spenser, in one place, uses it for Sprinkled.

Spil'th, *s.* That which is spilled. [Shaks.]

To SPIN=spin, *v. a.* and *n.* (Span for the *pret.*

I SPUN=spun, *is* (obs.) *To* draw out and twist [**SPUN**=spun, *is*] into threads; to extend to a great length; to protract; to form as by spinning; to put into a turning motion;—*new.* To exercise the art of spinning; to twirl; to gush or issue with a whirl by reason of the force.

SPINDLE, &c.—See lower in the class.

Spin'-ner, *s.* One who spins; a spider, but specially the garden spider with long jointed legs.

Spin'-ning, *s.* and *a.* The act of drawing or forming threads;—*adj.* Used for spinning: *Spin'-ning-wheel*, that by which, since the disuse of the rock, thread is drawn: *Spin'-ning-jen'ny*, a complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton.

Spinny.—See lower in the class.

SPIN'-STER, *s.* A woman that spins; in law, the general name for a girl or maiden.

Spin'-stry, 105: *s.* The work of spinning. [Milton.]

SPIN'-DLE, 101: *s.* The pin or rod used in spinning-wheels, by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound; any slender pointed rod meant to turn round for whatever use.

To Spin'-dle, *v. n.* To shoot or grow like a spindle.

See The compounds are *Spin'-dle-legs* or *Spin'-dle-shanks*, (a tall, slender person, in contempt); *Spin'-dle-shaped*; *Spin'-dle-tree*, (a plant); &c.

Spin'-ny, *a.* Small, slender. [Disused.]

SPINACH, spin'-age, 149, 99: *s.* A vegetable much cultivated for the table: it is also spelled *Spinage*.

SPINAL.—See under Spine.

SPINDLE, &c.—See under To Spin.

SPINE=spine, *s.* The backbone: see lower.

Spi'-nal, *a.* Belonging to the backbone.

SPINE, *s.* A thorn of the substance of the wood.

Spi'-nous, 120: *a.* Thorny, full of spines.

Spi'-ny, *a.* Thorny, briery, perplexed.

Spi'-net, *s.* A small wood: see also lower. [B. Jon.]

Spi'-nea-cent, *a.* Becoming hard and thorny.

Spi'-nif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing spines.

Spi'-nos'-i-ty, *s.* Crabbedness; thorny perplexity.

Spi'-net, (spé-nét'), *s.* An instrument with keys like a harpsichord, named from the *thorn* or quill by which the wires are struck.

SPINEL=spin'-él, *s.* A mineral substance of the gem order; a sub-species of corundum.

SPINESCENT, &c., **SPINET**.—See under Spine.

SPINK, spink, 158: *s.* A anchor.

SPINNER, **SPINNING**, &c.—See under To Spin.

SPINOSITY, **SPINOUS**, **SPINY**.—See under Spine.

SPINOZISM, spi'-nô-zism, *s.* The doctrines of Spinoza, born at Amsterdam, 1638: he taught that there is but one substance in nature having infinite attributes, and that spirits, including God himself, are but modifications of that substance.

SPINSTER, **SPINSTRY**.—See under To Spin.

SPIRACLE, spi'-rd-cl, 101: *s.* A vent, a pore.

SPI-RA'-TION.—See under To Spire.

SPIRAL=spîr'-âl, 45: *a.* Circularly involved like a screw; winding.

Spi'-ral-ly, *ad.* In a spiral form.

SPIRE, *s.* A curve or spiral line; any thing wreathed or contorted; any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple; the top or uppermost point.

To Spire, *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidally.

Spired, 114: *a.* Having a spire.

Spi'-ry, *a.* Pyramidal; wreathed, curled.

To SPIRE=spîr', *v. n.* To breathe. [Disused.]

Spi-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A breathing. [Barrow.]

SPIR'-IT, (spîr'-it, 94, 129) *s.* Literally, breath; a

mark to denote an aspiration; by figurative appropriation, the name of any intelligent being believed to have existence, yet by our present senses imperceptible; (see Spiritualist below); also an apparition, or that which is apparent to sight, but not otherwise perceptible, unless sometimes, as in Job iv., perceptible also by the ear; an aerial being generally: in other senses, temper; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; turn or power of mind; intellectual perception; eagerness, desire; man of activity or enterprise; in the plural, persons distinguished by qualities of mind; also those properties of our animal nature which produce intellectual alacrity; essential quality; any thing eminently refined; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

Spir'-it-al-ly, *ad.* By means of the breath. [Holder.]

To Spîr'-it, *v. a.* To inspire; to entice.

Spir'-it-ed, *a.* Lively, vivacious; full of fire.

Spir'-it-ing, *s.* The work of a spirit. [Shaks. Temp.]

Spir'-it-ed-ly, *ad.* In a spirited manner.

Spir'-it-ed-ness, *s.* Disposition or make of mind.

Spir'-it-ful, 117: *a.* Full of spirit.

Spir'-it-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sprightly manner.

Spir'-it-ful-ness, *s.* Sprightliness, liveliness.

Spir'-it-less, *a.* Having no breath; [this is literal;] deprived of vigour or courage; dejected, low.

Spir'-it-less-ly, *ad.* Without spirit or exertion.

Spir'-it-less-ness, *s.* State of being spiritless.

Spir'-i-tous, *a.* Partaking the qualities of a spirit; spirituous.

Spir'-i-tous-ness, *s.* State of being spirituous.

Spir'-it-u-al, (spîr'-it-û-âl, colloq. **spîr'-it-choo-âl**, 147) *a.* Having or partaking the nature of a spirit, existing imperceptibly to the organs of sense; mental, intellectual; separated from the things of sense; in a special application, ecclesiastical, not lay or temporal: from this last sense Shakspeare gets *Spirituality*, which he uses for clergy.

Spir'-it-u-al-ly, *ad.* In a spiritual manner.

Spir'-it-u-al'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being spiritual.

To Spîr'-it-u-al-ize, *v. a.* To extract inflammable

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw: *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *note*, 171.

spirit from; to raise by distillation; to purify from the feculence of the world; to convert to a spiritual meaning.

Spir'-it-u-al-ist, *s.* One who professes a regard to spiritual things; one whose profession is spiritual; also, one who admits the reality of an intelligent being distinct from the perceptible universe: this definition includes all who are not materialists; (see Materialist.) Spiritualists, however, with respect to the human mind or soul, seem to hold different opinions, so as to bring them under the different denominations of Platonists and Anti-Platonists: the Platonists believe the soul to be quite distinct from the body, in such a manner that death is the literal separation of one from the other, the one continuing to exist as mere matter, the other as an intelligent being whose substance is intelligence or intellectuality merely: the Anti-Platonists deem mind or soul to be nothing more than a name for the capabilities of sensation, perception, and thought, with which man is endowed simply in consequence of his Maker's will; that these capabilities cease at death as motion ceases in a rolling ball when it comes to a state of rest; and consequently that a future state of existence is not the existence of the soul separately from the body, which is the doctrine of the pure Platonists; nor of the re-union of the soul with the body after the former has for a while existed separately, which is the opinion perhaps of the majority of Christians, but is the raising of the body, through the power of the Creator, under new circumstances of existence, a spiritual body from that which was a material body, and this is the opinion of the Anti-Platonists among Christians.

Spir'-it-u-ous, *a.* Having tenacity and activity of parts; lively, airy, vivid; ardent, inflammable, as *Spirituos liquors*. *Spir'-it-u-ous* would perhaps be better; yet *Spirituos* is more usual in this application.

Spir'-it-u-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being spirituous. *Spir'-it-u-ous-ness* is not in use.

To Spirt=*spert*, 35: *v. n.* and *a.* To spring or stream out, as a fluid, suddenly, or at intervals:—*act*. To throw out in a jet.

Spirit, *s.* Sudden ejection; sudden effort; a fit.

To Spirt'-tle, *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly.

SPIRY.—See under *Spirit*.

SPISS=*spiss*, *a.* Close, firm, thick. [Disused.]

Spi'-sa-ted, *a.* Thickened.

Spi'-si-tude, *s.* Grossness, thickness.

SPIT=*spit*, *s.* A long prong on which meat is roasted; the depth of earth which a spade pierces at once.

To Spit, *v. a.* (Regular.) To thrust through.

Spit'-ted, *n.* Shot out into length, as a deer's horn: hence *Spit'-ter*, a young deer.

To SPIT, } =*spit*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Spat for the pret.

I SPIT, } is obsolescent, and Spitten for the part.

SPIT, } obsolete.) To eject from the mouth:—

new. To throw out spittle or moisture from the mouth.

Spit, *s.* Spittle: it occurs for Spaddle: hence *Spit'-venom*, poison from the mouth.

SPIT'-TLE, *s.* The moisture of the mouth, saliva: for its other sense, see *Spirit*.

SPITAL=*spit'-al*, 12: *s.* A charitable foundation, a hospital, of which word it is said to be a corruption: but our ancestors distinguished a *Spital* or *Spittle* from a *hospital*: the former was a lazar-house, the latter an almshouse: [Obs. or Vulg.] It is still used adjectively in a few phrases.

To SPITCHCOCK=*spitch'-cöck*, *v. a.* To split [an ear] lengthwise, and broil it: hence, a *Spitch'-cock*.

SPITE=*spite*, *s.* Malice, rancour, hate: *In spite of*, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To Spite, *v. a.* To meditate or do mischief to; to thwart malignantly; to ill with spite, to offend.

Spite'-ful, 117: *a.* Filled with spite, malignant.

Spite'-ful-ly, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

Spite'-ful-ness, *s.* Malice, malignity.

SPITTLE.—See under *To Spit*.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, *splängk-nöl'-ö-gy*, 158, 161, 87: *s.* Doctrine of the viscera or bowels.

To SPLASH=*spläsh*, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike or dash a fluid upon or over, especially muddy water or mud:—*new*. To strike and dash something fluid so as to make it fly about.

Splash, *s.* Water or mud thrown up as from a pool; a noise or effect as from a splash.

Splash'-y, *a.* Wet and muddy; apt to daub.

To SPLAY=*spläy*, *v. a.* Originally, to spread as for *disphy*; hence, to spread or turn from a natural or usual position: *To splay a horse* is to dislocate or break his shoulder-bone.

Splay, *a.* Broad, turned as by design to show: *A Splay'-foot* is a broad foot turned outward; hence *Splay'-footed*: *A Splay'-mouth* is a mouth widened on purpose.

SPLEEN=*splēn*, *s.* The milt, a soft part of the viscera of animals, whose use is not well understood: it is the supposed seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; sometimes of perverse mirth; hence anger; melancholy; a fit of some passion; immoderate merriment: in the time of Pope and Addison it was the fashionable name for what was also called vapours, and is now, by various phrases, attributed to the nerves.

Spleened, 114: *a.* Having the spleen taken out.

Spleen'-y, *a.* Angry, peevish; humorous.

Spleen'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry; fretful; melancholy.

Spleen'-less, *a.* Kind, gentle, mild.

Spleen'-wort, 141: *s.* Miltwaste, a plant.

Splen'-ic, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

Splen'-ish, *a.* Fretful, peevish. [Drayton.]

Splen'-etic, 81: *a.* and *s.* Affected with spleen, peevish: *Splen'-etic* (88) is the same:—*A* splenetic person.

Splen'-itive, 105: *a.* Hot, fiery, passionate. [Shaks.]

SPLENDENT=*splēn'-dēt*, *a.* Bright, shining.

Splen'-dud, *a.* Showy, magnificent, brilliant.

Splen'-did-ly, *ad.* In a splendid manner.

Splen'-drous, *a.* Having splendor. [Drayton.]

Splen'-dor, 191, 38: *s.* Great brightness; lustre; power of shining; magnificence; pomp.

SPLENETIC, SPLENIC, &c.—See under *Spleen*.

SPLENT=*splēnt*, *s.* A callous swelling on the shank-bone of a horse's leg, that often spoils its shape.

To SPLICE, *splice*, *v. a.* To join by interweaving:

hence *Splice*, (*s.*) an interweaving.

SPLINT=*splint*, *s.* A fragment split off; a thin

piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place.

To Splint, *v. a.* To splinter. [Shaks.]

Splint'-er, *s.* A splint; a thin piece of wood.

To Splint'-er, *v. a.* and *n.* To shiver, to break into fragments or splinters; to secure by splints, to support:—*new*. To be shivered or break into splinters.

To SPLIT, } =*split*, *v. a.* and *n.* To divide longi-

I SPLIT, } tudinally; to divide; to cleave, to rive,

SPLIT, } to crack, to rend:—*new*. To burst in

sunder, to crack; to be broken as against rocks.

Split'-ter, 36: *s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER=*splüt'-ter*, *s.* Sputter; bustle. [Vulg.]

To Splut'-ter, *v. n.* To speak confusedly.

SPODOMANCY, *spöd'-ö-män'-cēy*, 87: *s.* Divination by ashes.

SPOD'-U-MENE, *s.* Prismatic triphano spar.

To SPOIL=*spoil*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* (See also under *To Spoliate*.) To corrupt, to mar, to make useless:—*new*. To decay, to grow useless.

Spoil, *s.* (See also under *To Spoliate*.) Corruption, the cast skin of a snake; cause of corruption.

Spoil'-er, *s.* One who corrupts: see also lower.

SPOKE, &c., SPOKESMAN.—See under *To Speak*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

SPOKE=spōk, *s.* The radius of a wheel.
SPOKE-SHAVE, *s.* A plane to smooth block-shells.
To SPOLIATE, spō-lē-āt, 90: *v. a.* To rob.
Spō-li-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of robbery or privation.
To SPOIL, *v. a. and n.* (See also above in its place.) To spoli-ate, to seize and plunder by force, with or before the thing taken.—*new.* To practise plunder or robbery.
Spoil, *s.* Plunder, pillage, booty; robbery.
Spoil'er, *s.* A robber: see also in its place.
SPONDEE=spōn-dēy, *s.* A foot, thus, nō-lī.
Spon-da'-ic, *a.* Made of or pertaining to spondees.
SPONDYL=spōn-dil, *s.* A joint of the spine.
SPONGE, spūng, 116: *s.* A porous marine substance, used for wiping or cleaning, and for imbibing moisture.
To SPONGE, *v. a. and n.* To wipe away as with a sponge; to clean with a sponge; to drain as by a sponge; to squeeze as from a sponge; hence, to get by mean arts:—*new.* To suck in as a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance.
Spon-ger, *s.* One who sponges.
Spon-ging, *a.* Squeezing out what remains: hence a *Spon-ging-house*, as a name for a bailiff's house.
Spon-gy, *a.* Like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing; soaked: *Spon-gious* is less used.
Spon-gi-ness, *s.* Quality of being spongy.
SPONK.—See Spunk.
SPONSAL=spōn-sāl, *a.* Relating to marriage.
SPONSION, spōn'-shūn, 90: *s.* A pledging.
Spon-sor, *s.* One who is surety for another.
SPONTANEOUS, spōn-tā'-nē-ūs, 90, 120: *a.* Voluntary; arising from present will; acting or growing of itself.
Spon-tā-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* In a spontaneous manner.
Spon-tā-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being spontaneous.
Spon-tā-ne'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Spontaneousness.
SPONTOON=spōn-tōōn', *s.* A kind of half pike.
SPOOL=spōōl, *s.* A piece of cane, reed, or wood, to wind yarn upon; also called, if small, a quill.
To SPOOM=spōōm, *v. n.* To be driven with steady force, as a ship: {Dryden.} *To Spoon*, probably the same word, is used by some old writers in the sense of to put before the wind in a gale.
SPOON=spōōn, *s.* A small bowl with a handle, used at table for taking up liquids.
Spoon-ful, 117: *s.* As much fluid as a spoon can hold; a small quantity; definitely, in medicine, half an ounce.
Other compounds are Spoon'-bill, (a bird;) *Spoon'-drift*, (a sprinkling of sea-water swept over a vessel in a storm;) *Spoon'-meat*, (liquid food;) *Spoon'-wort*, (scurvy-grass;) &c.
SPORADICAL, spō-rād'-lē-cāl, *a.* Single, scattered, in reference to diseases, as opposed to *Epidemical*.
SPOR'-A-DES, 101: *s. pl.* Scattered isles, stars, &c.
SPORT, spō'rt, 130: *s.* Play, diversion, game, or any thing producing mirth or pleasure: the mirth or pleasure enjoyed; that with which one plays; contemptuous mirth, mock; in a special sense, fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like; play as of words.
To Sport, *v. a. and n.* To divert, with a reciprocal pronoun; to represent sportfully:—*new.* To play, to frolic; to trifle.
Sport-ful, 117: *a.* Merry; wanton; ludicrous.
Sport-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sportful manner.
Sport-ful-ness, *s.* Play, merriment, frolic.
Sport-ing-ly, *ad.* In jest, in sport.
Sport-ive, 105: *a.* Gay, merry; wanton.
Sport-ive-ness, *s.* Gayety, play; wantonness.
Sport-less, *a.* Joyless, and.
Sports-man, *s.* One who pursues field sports.

SPORTULE=spōrt'-tūl, 37: *s.* An abuse.
Spōr'-tu-lar-y, *a.* Subsisting on alms. [Bp. Hall.]
SPOT=spōt, *s.* A mark, a speck; a blot, a stain, a small extent of place; any particular place.
To Spot, *v. a.* To make a spot or spots on; to taint.
Spot-ter, 36: *s.* One who spots.
Spot'-ty, *a.* Full of spots: hence *Spot'-iness*.
Spot'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being spotted.
Spot'-less, *a.* Without spot; immaculate, pure.
Spot'-less-ness, *s.* State of being spotless.
SPOUSAGE, spow'-zāg, 151: *s.* An espousing.
Spou'-sal, *a. and s.* Nuptial, bridal:—*s.* Marriage.
Spouse, (spowz, 189) *s.* Husband or wife.
To Spouse, *v. a.* To espouse. [Spenser. Milton.]
Spouse'-less, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.
SPOUT, spowt, 31: *s.* A pipe; a projecting mouth to a vessel; a catenact.
To Spout, *v. a. and n.* To pour violently as from a spout; by a colloquial figure, to utter or deliver by way of practice, in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator:—*new.* To issue as from a spout.
Spout'-er, *s.* One who spouts speeches.
SPRAG=sprāg, *a.* Sprightly. [Shaks.]
To SPRAIN=sprān, *v. a.* To overstrain the ligaments, as of a joint.
Sprain, *s.* A bad strain without dislocation.
SPRAINTS=sprānts, *s. pl.* Dung of an otter.
SPRANG.—See To Spring. [Obsolescent.]
SPRAT=sprāt, *s.* A small sea-fish.
To SPRAWL=sprāwl, *v. n.* To spread or stretch the body and limbs widely and at random, generally while in a lying posture; to struggle.
SPRAY=sprāy, *s.* Extremity of a branch.
SPRAY=sprāy, *s.* The foam of the sea.
To SPREAD, { sprēd, 120: *v. a. and n.* To ex-
 I SPREAD, { tend in all directions; to extend in
 SPREAD, { breadth; to stretch; to extend; to
 cover:—*new.* To extend or expand.
Spread, *s.* Extent, compass; expansion of parts.
Spread'-er, *s.* One that spreads; publisher.
Spread'-ing, *a.* An expanding or extending.
SPRENT.—See To Sprinkle. [Obs.]
SPRIG=sprig, *s.* A small branch.
Sprig'-gy, (-gūy, 77) *a.* Full of small branches.
SPRIGHT, spritk, 115, 162: *s.* Power which gives cheerfulness and courage; for other senses, see Sprite.
Spright'-ful, 117: *a.* Sprightly; vigorous.
Spright'-ful-ly, *ad.* Briskly, vigorously.
Spright'-ful-ness, *s.* Sprightliness.
Spright'-ly, *a.* Gay, brisk, lively, vivacious.
Spright'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being sprightly.
Spright'-less, *a.* Dull, enervated, sluggish.
To SPRING=spring, { *v. n. and a.* (Spring for
 I SPRUNG=sprūng, { the *pret.* is obsolete.
SPRUNG=sprūng, { and Sprung has long been
 obsolete.) To rise out of the ground; hence, to arise, to come into existence, to issue, to proceed, to grow; to issue from a fountain; hence, to appear suddenly, to rush hastily, to bound, to leap, to jump, to start, to fly with elastic power, to rise as from a covert or source, to shoot:—*act.* To start or rouse as game; to produce unexpectedly; to contrive on a sudden; to cause by starting as applied to a leak in a ship; to discharge as applied to a mine: Thomson, in one place, uses it for *to spring over*.
Spring, *s.* The season in which plants *spring* from the ground,—the vernal season; that from which water *springs*,—a source, a fountain; that which suddenly rises of itself from a bent position,—an elastic body; hence, elastic power; any active power; a leap.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: jōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, y, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

a bound, a sudden effort; a start of plauk, a leak; a source, a rise, a cause; a plant, a shoot; a youth, (see Springal); that part of a hog which shoots out from the body,—a hand or shoulder.

SPRINGAL, SPRINGE.—See lower in the class.

Spring'er, 72: *s.* One who rouses game; a plant.

Spring'ing, s. Growth, increase—the part of an arch which rises from the pier.

Spring'y, 72, 105: *a.* Having the quality of a spring or elastic body; full of water springs.

Spring'-iness, s. Elasticity.

Spring—The compounds are *Spring'-halt*, (a halting or laming in which a horse twitches up his legs); *Spring'-head*, (a fountain); *Spring'-tide*, (a tide which periodically rises higher than ordinary); *Spring'-wheat*, (wheat to be sowed in the spring); &c.

SPRING'-AL, 72, 12: *s.* A youth. [Spenser.]

SPRINGE, (spring), 64: *s.* That which, fastened to an elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk,—a gin, a noose.

To Springe, v. a. To ensnare, to entrap.

To SPRINKLE, spring'-kl, 158, 101: *v. n. and s.* (Spent, once used for the *part.*, is quite obsolete.) To scatter, to disperse; to wet or besprinkle:—*acc.* To perform the act of scattering in drops.

Spring'-kle, s. A small quantity scattered; in Spenser, a utensil to sprinkle with.

Spring'-kler, s. One that sprinkles.

Spring'-kling, s. Act of a sprinkler; small quantity.

To SPRIT=aprit, v. a. and n. To spirit or sprout.

Sprit, s. Shoot, sprout; a pole.

Sprit'-sail, s. A sail extended by a sprit.

SPRITE=sprit, s. (See Spright, with which this word is originally identical.) A spirit.

For Spritful, &c., Spritely, &c., see Sprightful, &c.

To SPROUT=sprowt, v. n. To shoot as the seed of a plant; to ramify; to grow.

Sprout, s. A shoot of a vegetable; in the plural, young coleworts.

SPRUCE, spröce, 109: *s.* A species of fir: *Spruce-beer* is beer tintured with the fir: *Spruce-leather* is a corruption of Prussian leather.

SPRUCE, spröce, a. Nice, neat, trim.

To Spruce, v. a. and n. To trim, to dress:—*new.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce'-ly, ad. In a neat, trim manner.

Spruce'-ness, s. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUE, sprö, 109: *s.* Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases; scoria or dross.

SPRUNG.—See To Spring.

To SPRUNT=sprunt, v. n. To spring. [Obs.]

Sprunt, a. and s. Growing, vigorous, active:—*s.* One still young, but vigorous; a spring, a leap. [Obs.]

Sprunt'-ly, ad. Youthfully, sprucely. [B. Jon.]

SPRY=spry, a. Lively; active, nimble. [Local.]

SPUD=apud, s. A short knife; any thing short in contempt. [Disused.]

SPUME=spüm, s. Foam, froth.

To Spume, v. n. To froth, to foam.

Spu'-mous, Spu'-my, a. Foamy, frothy.

Spu'-mes'-cence, s. Frothiness; state of foaming.

SPUN.—See To Spin.

SPUN'-HAY, s. Hay twisted for carriage.

SPUN'-YARN, s. A line of rope yarns twisted.

SPUNGE, &c.—See Sponge, &c.

SPUNK, spüγκ, 158: *s.* Touchwood; hence, in vulgar style, temper easily kindled, mottle, spirit.

SPUR=spur, 39: *s.* A good word at the heel by horsemen; any thing resembling or acting as a spur; incitement, stimulus; the sharp points in the legs of a cock; a snag.

To Spur, v. a. and n. To prick with the spur; to

incite; to urge or drive forward:—*acc.* To travel very fast, to press forward.

Spur'-rer, 129: *s.* One who spurs.

Spur'-ri-er, s. One who makes spurs.

Spur—The compounds are *To Spur'-gall*, (to hurt with the spur, whence *Spur'-gall, sub.*;) *Spur'-royal*, (an old gold coin); *Spur'-way*, (a horse-way,) &c.

SPURGE=spurge, s. A purgative plant.

Spurge—Among the etymological relations are *Spurge'-star*; *Spurge'-laurel*; *Spurge'-olive*; *Spurge'-wort*, &c.

SPUR'-GING, s. A purging, a discharge. [B. Jon.]

SPURIOUS, spür'-é-us, 49, 90, 120: *a.* Not genuine; not legitimate; adulterine.

Spu'-ri-ous-ly, ad. Counterfeitedly.

Spu'-ri-ous-ness, s. State of being spurious.

SPURLING=spurl'-ing, s. A small sea fish.

To SPURN=spurn, 39: *v. a. and n.* To kick;

to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt:—*acc.* To manifest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition; to kick up the heels.

Spurn, s. Kick; disdainful rejection.

Spurn'-er, s. One who spurns.

SPURNEY=spur'-ney, s. A plant; *Spur'-ry*, also a plant, is probably a corruption of the same word.

SPURRER, SPURRIER.—See under Spur.

To SPURT, &c.—See To Spirt.

SPUTATION, spüt'-tā-shün, s. Act of spitting.

Spu'-ta-tive, 105: *s.* Spitting much.

To SPURT=tez, 36: *v. n. and a.* To spit in scattered small drops as in rapid speaking; to speak hastily and obscurely:—*act.* To throw out or utter with haste and noise.

Sput'-ter, s. Moisture sputtered on.

Sput'-ter-er, s. One that sputters.

SPY=spý, s. One on the watch to catch and send intelligence of private or party transactions.

To Spy, v. a. and n. To see, to gain sight of, to spy; to explore; to gain a knowledge of by artifice:—*new.* To search narrowly.

Spies—The compounds are *Spy'-boat*, *Spy'-glass*, &c.

SQUAB, skwöb, 188, 140: *a. ad. and s.* Thick and stout, fat, awkwardly bulky; newly hatched and unfeathered:—*adv.* With a heavy fall as of something plump and fat:—*s.* A thick-stuffed cushion; a kind of sofa.

To Squab, v. n. To fall plump.

Squab'-by, Squab'-bish, a. Thick, fat, heavy.

Squab'-pie, s. Pie made of squab pigeons.

To SQUABBLE, skwöb'-bl, 188, 140, 101: *v. n.*

To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

Squab'-ble, s. A scuffle, a wrangle, a brawl.

Squab'-bler, 36: *s.* A contentious person, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwöd'-rön, 188, 140: *s.* Primarily, a square or square form, and hence a body of troops drawn up in some regular form; part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet: hence *Squadroned*, (*a.*) formed into squadrons.

SQUAD, s. A little party or set of soldiers sent apart for some purpose, often that of practising their exercise; hence, a set of people.

SQUALID, skwöl'-id, 140: *a.* Foul, filthy.

Squal'-id-ness, s. Dirtiness: *Squalid-ity* is the same.

SQUAL'-ior, (skwä'-lor, [Lat.] 142) *s.* Squalidness; the appearance of one who, from great distress, neglects his person.

To SQUALL, skwä'-äl, 140: *v. n.* To cry out as a child or a woman frightened.

Squall, s. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

Squal'-ler, s. A screamer.

Squal'-ly, a. Abounding with squalls, misty

SQUAMOUS, skwä'-mūs, 188, 142: *a.* Scaly.

Squa'-mi-form, a. Having the shape of scales.

Squa-mig'-er-ous, 87, 64: *a.* Bearing scales.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ün, *i. c.* mission, 165: vīzh-ün, *i. c.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To SQUANDER, skwŏn'-der, 188, 140: *v. a.*
To scatter or spend profusely; formerly, to scatter
in a simple or general sense.

Squan'-der, *s.* Act of squandering.

Squan'-der-er, *s.* A spendthrift, a waster.

SQUARE, skwāre, 188, 41: *a.* and *s.* Having
four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right
angle; cornered; well set, strong; in figurative senses,
fitting, available; equal, exact, honest, fair: *Square root*,
the number which, multiplied by itself, produces the
square, as 4 is the square root of 16: *Square number*,
one whose root can be exactly found:—*s.* A square
figure; the product of a number multiplied into itself;
a space of ground with houses on each side; a quartile
in astrology; a rule by which workmen form their
angles; hence, in authors not quite modern, rule,
regularity, exact proportion; capacity to measure;
squadron; level, equality, conformity: it occurs in the
plural with allusion to the squares of a chess-board.

To Square, *v. a.* and *n.* To form as a square; to
form with right angles; to multiply into itself; to
adjust, to accommodate, to make even; to form quar-
tile with; to place [sails] at right angles with the
keel:—*new.* To suit, to fit; to take an attitude of offence
or defence,—a sense formerly general, but now restricted
to the attitudes of a boxer.

Square-ly, *ad.* Suitable, in conformity. [1676.]

Square-ness, *s.* State of being square.

SQUARROSE, skwŏr-rōc', 188, 140, 152: *a.*
Jagged, rough; scurfy or full of scales. [Botany.]

To SQUASH, skwŏsh, 188, 140: *v. a.* To crush
into pulp, to batter or make flat.

Squash, *s.* Any thing easily squashed; specially, a
sort of pompon otherwise called vegetable marrow;
any thing unripe, in contempt; a sudden fall; shock
of soft bodies.

To SQUAT, skwŏt, 188, 140: *v. n.* To sit down
on the hams or heels; to sit cowering, or close to the
ground; in America, to settle on another's land with-
out pretence of title; hence, a *Squatter*.

Squat, *a.* and *s.* Cowering, close to the ground;
resembling one who squats,—short and thick:—*s.* The
posture of one who squats; a sudden fall; among
miners, a bed of ore extending but to a little distance;
hence the word is applied specially to a mineral which
consists of tin ore and spar.

SQUAW, skwāw, *s.* A female or wife, so denomi-
nated in some of the native American tribes.

To SQUEAK, skwēak, 188: *v. n.* To cry with a
shrill acute tone.

Squeak, *s.* An acute shrill cry; a quick cry.

Squeak'-er, 36: *s.* One that squeaks.

To SQUEAL, skwēal, *v. n.* To squeak continuously.

SQUEAMISH, skwēam'-ish, 189: *a.* Having a
stomach easily turned; hence, fastidious, easily dis-
gusted.

Squeam'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

Squeam'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being squeamish.

SQUEA'-SY, (-zēy, 151) *a.* Queasy, squeamish.

SQUEA'-si-ness, *s.* Queasiness, nausea.

To SQUEEZE, skwēz, 188, 189: *v. a.* and *n.*

To press or crush between two bodies; to press; to
oppress by extortion; to harass:—*new.* To force way
through close bodies.

Squeeze, *s.* Compression, pressure.

Squeez'-ing, *s.* Act of squeezing.

To SQUELCH, skwēltch, *v. a.* To crush.

Squelch, *s.* A flat, heavy fall. [Vulg.]

SQUIB, skwīb, 188: *s.* A little firework that
whizzes and cracks; a flash; a lampoon; a pretty fellow.

SQUILL, skwīl, 188, 155: *s.* A bulbous plant
used in medicine; a crustaceous fish; an insect.

SQUINANCY, skwīn'-ān-cēy, *s.* A quinsy.

SQUINT, skwīnt, 188: *a.* and *s.* Looking ob-
liquely; looking suspiciously:—*s.* An oblique look.

To Squint, *v. n.* and *a.* To look obliquely. to look
with the eyes differently directed:—*act.* To make to
squint. *new.* To Squint is a cant form of the same
word which occurs in Shakespeare: *Squint-eyed* is:
compound of obvious meaning; and *Squint of eye*
(squinting) is a cant word used by Dryden.

SQUIRE, skwīr, 188, 45: *s.* A popular con-
traction of Esquire, which see; the attendant on a
noble warrior; a country gentleman; hence, *Squirely*;
Squirehood or *Squireship*, and *Squirearchy*.

To Squire, *v. a.* To esquire; to chaperon.

SQUIRREL, skwŏr'-rēl, 188, 115, 129, 14: *s.*

A small nimble animal with a furry tail.

To SQUIRT, skwert, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To eject

in a stream from a narrow orifice:—*new.* To let fly.

Squirt, *s.* A syringe; a stream squirted.

Squirt'-er, *s.* One that squirts or plies a squirt.

To STAB=stāb, *v. a.* and *n.* To pierce with a
weapon; to wound mischievously or mortally: *To*
stab at, to offer a stab.

Stab, *s.* A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon;
an injury done in the dark; a sly blow.

Stab'-ber, *s.* One that stabs; an assassin.

Stab'-bing-ly, *ad.* Maliciously. [Bp. Parker.]

STABILIMENT, &c.—See in the next class.

STABLE, stā'-bl, 101: *a.* and *s.* Able to stand,
fixed; durable; determined, constant:—*s.* (see lower.)

To Sta'-ble, *v. a.* To establish. [Obs.] See under
Stable, (*s.*)

Sta'-bly, *ad.* Firmly, steadily

Sta'-ble-ness, *s.* Fixedness, firmness, steadiness: *see*

Stable-stand among the compounds below.

To Sta'-lish, *v. a.* To fix, to establish.

Sta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being stable.

To Sta-bil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To establish.

Sta-bil'-i-ment, *s.* Support, firmness.

STA'-BLE, *s.* A stand or house for beasts.

To Sta'-ble, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into a stable:—

new. To dwell or shelter as in a stable.

Sta'-bling, *s.* House or room for beasts.

new. The compounds are *Stā'-ble-boy*; *Stā'-ble-man*;

Stā'-ble-stand, (the offence of being at a standing in a
forest in such act or position as to afford presumptive
evidence of an intention to kill the king's deer): &c.

STACCATO, stāc-kā'-tō, [Ital.] 170: *ad.* With
the notes played separately. [Music.]

STACK=stāck, *s.* A large pile of hay, corn, straw,
wood, &c.; a column or shaft of chimneys.

To Stack, *v. a.* To pile up into a stack or stacks.

STACTE=stāck'-tēy, 101: *s.* The gum which
distils from the myrrh-tree, a valuable aromatic.

STADIUM, stād'-ē-ūm, *s.* A Roman measure of dis-
tance equal to about 600 Eng. feet; a course; a career.

STADLE, stād'-dl, 101: *s.* Something that sup-
ports another; a staff; [obs.] a young tree left when
others are cut.

To Stad'-le, *v. a.* To leave stables in.

STADTHOLDER, stād'-hōld-der, 143, 116: *s.*

"City holder;" formerly the title of the Dutch pre-
sident.

STAFF=stāf, 11, 155: *sing.* } *s.* A stick used for

STAVES, stāvez, 151: *pl.* } support or for de-
fence, a prop; any long piece of wood; a step of a

ladder; an ensign of office: see also lower.

Staff'-ish, *a.* Stiff, harsh. [Obs.]

Staff'-tree, *s.* Sort of evergreen privet.

To STAVE, } *v. a.* and *n.* To break [a barrel] into

I Stove, } staves; hence, to break in pieces ge-

Staved, } nerally; to pour out by breaking the

cask; to furnish with staves, as a ladder; to push
away, as with a staff, with off:—*new.* [Hudibras.] To

fight with staves; to loosen a fighting dog with a staff.

Stave, *s.* The staff or plank of a cask.

Staver'-a-cree, 159: *s.* The plant larkspur.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'wō, i, e, jee, 55: a, e, y, &c. *note*, 171.

STAFF=stăf, } *s.* (Both forms have Staves for the
STAVE=stăv, } plural.) A stanza or series of
 verses so disposed that when it is concluded the same
 order begins again; the five lines and spaces on which
 music is written.

STAFF=stăf, *s.* (The plural is regular.) A specified
 number of officers acting together according to their
 several ranks, comprehending the quarter-master
 general, adjutant-general, and majors of brigade; a
 regimental staff consists of the adjutant, quarter-
 master, chaplain, surgeon, &c.; the personal staff are
 the officers immediately about the general: there is
 also a *garrison staff*, a *medical staff*, &c.

STAG=stăg, *s.* A male red deer; male of the hind.

Stag'-gard, *s.* A four years old stag.

STAGE=stăg, *s.* Literally, an elevation, a step or
 advance; hence, a raised platform for an exhibition;
 and hence, a theatre literally or figuratively; also, a
 step or degree in a journey, so much as is travelled
 without intermission; single step in any progress; a
 coach that travels by stages, a stage-coach.

To Stage, *v. a.* To exhibit publicly. [Shaks.]

Sta'-ger, *s.* A player; an old practitioner.

Sta'-ger-y, *s.* Show on the stage. [Milton: prose.]

ger' The compounds are *Stage'-coach*; and *Stage'-play*,
Stage'-player, &c.

STAGGARD.—See **Stag**. **STAG-EVIL**.—See
 in the ensuing class.

To STAGGER, stăg'-guer, 77: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to begin to give
 way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.—*act.* To cause to
 reel; to cause to doubt or waver; to alarm.

Stag'-ger-ing, *s.* A reeling; cause of staggering.

Stag'-ger-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to reel or to hesitate.

Stag'-gers, *s. pl.* Kind of apoplexy in horses.

Stag'-e-vil, 115: *s.* Kind of palsy in a horse's jaw.

STAGIRITE=stăd'-gē-rit, 81, 92: *s.* A native
 of Stag'ira, applied distinctively to Aristotle.

STAGNANT, stăg'-nănt, *a.* Motionless, still.

Stag'-non-ey, *s.* State of being stagnant.

To Stag'-nate, *v. n.* To cease to flow, to be motion-
 less; to be dull or inactive.

Stag-na'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being stagnant.

STALD=stăld, *a.* (Originally, Stayed, from *To Stay*.)
 Sober, grave, steady.

Stald'-ness, *s.* Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

*To STAIN=stăin, *v. a.* To discolour, to dye; to
 blot, to spot; to spot with guilt or infamy; to disgrace.*

Stain, *s.* Discolouration, dye; taint, shame.

Stain'-er, *s.* One who stains; one who blots.

Stain'-less, *a.* Free from stain; free from reproach.

STAIR=stăir, *s.* Originally, all the series of steps
 pertaining to a building; in Milton, (P. l. iii. 540.) it
 means one flight of steps; at present, one of the steps.

Stair'-case, 152: *s.* The part of the fabric that en-
 closes the stairs, often meant as including the
 stairs: also.

STAITH=stăith, *s.* The stage from which the coals
 are discharged into the ships at the collieries.

STAKE=stăke, *s.* A post or strong stick fixed in
 the ground; a piece of long rough wood; specially,
 the post to which a beast is tied to be baited, or a he-
 retic to be burned; from the notion of fixing, it also
 means the earnest-money of a wager or pledge; hence,
 the state of being hazarded or pledged; likewise, a
 small avuil.

To Stake, *v. a.* To fasten, support, or limit by stakes;
 to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALACTITE=stă-lăck'-tite, *s.* The substance
 (a sub-variant of carbonate of lime) which is found
 pendulous like icicles from the roofs and sides of arches
 and caverns of calcareous mountains: these drops, by
 a fictitious word of classical form and pronunciation,
 were originally called *Stalact'-tes*; to this the English
 plural *Stal'-ac'-tites* exactly corresponds in orthography,
 and has taken its place in pronunciation.

Stal'-ac'-tic, *a.* In the form of a stalactite: *Stalac'-
 tic* is the same: *Stal'-acti'-ic* also occurs.

Stal'-ac'-ti-form, *a.* Resembling an icicle, stalactic.

STA-LAC'-MITE, *s.* A deposit of earthy matter formed
 by drops on the floors of caverns.

Stal'-ag-mit'-ic, 88: *a.* Having the form of sta-
 lactomite.

STALDER, stăld'-der, 112: *s.* A caak stand.

STALE=stăle, *a.* and *s.* (Compare *Stall*.) Pri-
 marily, set or placed, and hence, stagnant, old, vapid,
 tasteless; used till of no esteem, worn out of regard:—
s. In old authors, something set or placed as a lure;
 in Shakspere, a prostitute; beer set till it is become
 vapid, though, in some old urines, stale beer is old
 beer in a good sense; old urine, particularly that of
 beasts; at chess, stale has its primary sense,—a stale
 fixed,—a stale or stalled mate being that from which
 the king cannot move but into check: from an ety-
 mology quite different it also formerly signified a long
 handle.

To Stale, *v. a.* and *n.* To wear out, to make old:
 [Shaks.]—*nes.* To void urine, said of beasts.

Stale'-ly, *ad.* Of old, of a long time. [Obs.]

Stale'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being stale.

STALK, stălk, 112: *s.* Stem of a herb: see lower.

Stalked, (stăkt, 114) *a.* Having a stalk.

Stal'-ky, *a.* Hard as a stalk, resembling a stalk.

To STALK, stălk, 112: *v. n.* To walk with high
 and proud steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse.

Stalk, *s.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Stalk'-er, *s.* One who stalks, in either sense.

Stalk'-ing-horse', *s.* A horse, real or fictitious, by
 which a fowler hides his approach; hence, a pretence.

STALL, stăwl, 112: *s.* A stand or stable; more
 commonly, the crib in a stable; a bench or form on
 which something is set for sale; a small house or shed
 used by a dealer or artisan; the stand or seat of a di-
 gnified clergyman in the choir.

To Stall, *v. a.* and *n.* To place or keep in a stall;
 to install:—*nes.* To inhabit, to dwell; to kennel.

Stall'-age, *s.* Rent for a stall; formerly, dung.

Stall'-a'-tion, *s.* Installation. [Obs.]

Stall'-fed, *a.* Fed with dry food, not grass.

STALLION, stăl'-yön, 142, 146: *s.* A horse kept
 for mares, not a gelding.

STALWORTH, stăwl'-wurth, 112, 141: *a.* Stout,
 strong, brave. [Fairfax.] There is no such word as
Stalworth.

STAMEN=stă'-mën, 94, 92: } *s.* Texture, founda-
STAMINA=stăm'-in-d, *pl.* } tion; warp of li-
 nen; an organ of flowers for the preparation of the
 pollen or fecundating dust, in which sense the English
 plural, *Stamens*, is used:—*pl.* The first principles of
 any thing; the solids of the human body.

Stam'-i-nate, *a.* Consisting of stamens. [Bot.]

Stam'-in'-e-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Consisting of stamens
 or filaments; pertaining to the stamen.

Stam'-in-if'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Having stamens without
 a pistil. [Bot.]

STAMIN=stăm'-in, *s.* A worsted stuff.

STAM'-MEL, *s.* Kind of woollen cloth.

STAMMEL=stăm'-mël, *a.* and *s.* Red of a pe-
 culiar shade.

*To STAMMER=stăm'-mer, *v. n.* and *a.* To
 pronounce with hesitation; to have a spasmodic im-
 pediment in speech:—*act.* To utter with stammering.*

Stam'-mer-er, *s.* One who stammers.

Stam'-mer-ing, *s.* Act or custom of uttering words
 with unintentional breaks or interruptions.

Stam'-mer-ing-ly, *ad.* With stammering.

To STAMP=stămp, *v. a.* and *s.* To strike by
 thrusting the foot down upon; to impress with a mark
 or figure, to fix by impressing; to mint:—*nes.* To
 strike the foot forcibly down.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîsh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

Stamp, s. An instrument to impress something; the impression made; the thing marked; impression from an engraving; a government mark set on things that pay duty; a character of reputation, good or bad; authority, currency; cast, form.

Stamp'er, s. Instrument for stamping.

STAMP—The compounds are *Stamp-duty*; *Stamp-office*, &c. **To STANCH**, stāntch, 122: *v. a. and n.* (The usual spelling not long since was *To Staunch*.) To stop as applied to blood:—*neu.* To cease to flow.

Stanch'er, s. One that stops blood.

Stanch'less, a. Not to be stopped.

Stanchion.—See under the next word.

STAUNCH, (stāntch) *a.* Such as will not run out, sound; strong, not to be broken; firm in pursuit or principle.

Stan'chion, (stān'-chūn) *s.* A prop, a support.

It comes to us more recently from the French, unaffected by the English orthography which the verb had, and the adjective still retains.

To STAND=stānd, } *v. n. and a.* To be on the
1 **STOOD**, stōod, 118: } feet, not to sit nor lie down;

STOOD, stōod, 118: } hence, to be erect, to become erect, to endure erect; hence again, to be fixed or firm, to remain; with emphasis of meaning, to be: these are the general senses in applications more or less limited, to be stagnant; to consist; to be to one with respect to expense or cost; to be representative, with *for*; to have existence or dependence as to something else; to be fixed with regard to the mind, to be purposed or determined; hence, to hold a course or have a certain direction with a *fixed* purpose, though with change of place; to persist; to insist:—*act.* To endure, to remain for, to await, to suffer, to maintain: *To stand by*, to be present; to rest in: *To stand for*, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain; to hold towards: *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear intimacy; to appear protuberant or prominent: *To stand out*, to be prominent; to hold a post or point; not to comply: *To stand to*, to ply; to remain fixed to a purpose: *To stand under*, to undergo: *To stand up*, to erect one's self; to arise in order to obtain notice; to make a party: *To stand upon*, to concern; to value; to insist.

Stand, s. A station; a stop; a difficulty as causing a stop; act of opposing; point beyond which one cannot proceed; a frame on which vessels are placed: *Stand-crop*, the name of a herb.

Stand'er, s. One who stands; an old tree, in old authors also called a *Stundel*: *Stander-by*, one present: *Stander-up*, one who takes a side: *Stander-grass*, a herb.

Stand'ing, a. and s. Erect; settled, not temporary; lasting; stagnant; fixed:—*s.* Continuance; station; power to stand; rank.

STAND'ARD, 34: *s.* That which is established or stands permanently for a test of other things of the same kind; hence, that which has been tested: a settled rate; a standing stem or tree; an ensign in war, as being that under which they stand, or to which they rally; hence, *Standard-bearer*, he who carries the ensign.

STAND'ISH, s. Dish or stand for pen and ink.

STANG=stāng, *s.* A pole or perch measure; a long bar or wooden pole.

STANK, *pref.* of *To Stink*, which see. [Obs.] It occurs in old authors in other senses: as an *adj.*, weak; as a *verb*, to sigh; as a *subst.*, a dam or bank.

STANNARY, stān'-nā-ry, *a. and s.* Relating to the tin-works:—*s.* A tin-mine.

Stan'nic, a. Relating to or procured from tin.

STANNYEL, stān'-nē-ēl, *s.* The stone-hawk.

STANZA=stān'-zā, *s.* A series of lines in a poem having a certain arrangement frequently repeated.

STAPLE, stā'-pl, 101: *s. and a.* A settled mart or market, an emporium; the original material of a manufacture:—*adj.* Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

Sta'-pler, 36: s. A dealer, as a wool-stapler.

STAPLE, stā'-pl, 101: *s.* A loop of iron.

STAR=star, 33: *s.* An apparently small luminous body in the nocturnal sky; distinctively, the *polar star*; a person or thing shining above others; an astrological configuration supposed to influence fate:—an asterisk: *Star of Bethlehem* is a name given to a plant.

Starred, (stard, 33, 114) *a.* Influenced by the stars; decorated with stars.

Starr'-ing, 129, 33: a. Shining as with stellar light: it is a cant expression with actors, denoting the practice of a player of high name who appears occasionally among actors of obscure reputation.

Starr'-y, 129: a. Decorated with stars; consisting of stars; resembling stars.

Star'-less, a. Having no light of stars.

Star'-read, (-rēde) *s.* Astronomy. [Spenser.]

Other compounds are *Star'-apple*, (a stone fruit of the warm parts of America); *Star'-chamber*, (a court of criminal jurisdiction of very arbitrary power, abolished in the reign of Charles I.: named from the stars which originally ornamented the place of its sittings); *Star'-fish*, (a star-shaped zoophyte); *Star'-flower*; *Star'-gazer*; *Star'-grass*; *Star'-hawk*; *Star'-hyacinth*; *Star'-jelly*, (a plant); *Star'-light*; *Star'-like*; *Star'-paced*; *Star'-proof*, (impervious to starlight); *Star'-read*, (see above); *Star'-shoot*, (that which is emitted from a star); *Star'-stone*, (a stone having joints in the form of stars); *Star'-whistle*, *Star'-wort*, (plants); &c.: *Starboard* and *Starling* do not belong to these, and are therefore in their places hereafter.

STARBOARD=star'-board, *s.* The right-hand side to a person on shipboard looking toward the head.

STARCH=starch, *s. and a.* The fecula of flax used to stiffen linen; a stiff, formal manner:—*adj.* Stiff, precise, rigid: *Starchy* may be met with.

To Starch, v. a. To stiffen with starch.

Starched, (startcht, 114) *a.* Stiff, precise, formal.

Starch'er, s. One whose trade is to starch.

Starch'-ly, ad. Stiffly, precisely.

Starch'-ness, s. Stiffness; formality: *Starch'edness* may also be met with.

To STARE=stār, *v. n. and a.* To look with fixed eyes, as an effect of wonder, stupidity, horror, or impudence; to stand out prominent; in old authors, to bristle:—*act.* To influence by stares.

Stare, s. Fixed look: see also *Starling*.

Sta'-rer, s. One who stares.

STARFISH, &c.—See the compounds of *Star*.

STARK=stark, 33: *a. and ad.* Stiff, strong; deep, full; more, simple:—*adv.* Entirely, completely.

Stark'-ly, ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLING=star'-ling, *s.* A bird, sometimes called a *Stare*: from a different but unknown etymology, a defence to the piers of bridges.

To START, *v. n. and a.* To be moved or twitched suddenly, as by a sense of danger; to shrink, to wince: to rise suddenly, commonly with *up*; to move with sudden quickness; to set out; to go out of a course:—*act.* To alarm; to arouse from concealment; to bring unexpectedly to view; to put suddenly out of place.

Start, s. A sudden twitch or action of the body as from terror; a sudden rousing; a Sally; a fit; a quick spring; first motion in a race: hence, *To get the start*, to have the advantage in the outset: as a provincial word with a different alleged etymology, a tail; a long handle.

Start'-er, s. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose; a mover; a dog that rouses game.

Start'-ing, s. Act of one who starts.

Start'-ing-ly, ad. By sudden fits.

Start'-ing-hole, s. Evasion; loop-hole. [Shaks.]

Start'-ing-post, 116: s. Post where racers start.

Start'-up, s. and a. An upstart: [Shaks.] formerly, a kind of high shoe:—*adj.* Suddenly come into notice

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, &c. *note*, 171.

To **STAR'-TLE**, *v. n.* and *a.* To shrink, to move suddenly:—*act.* To fright; to shock; to deter.

Star'-tle, *s.* Sudden alarm, shock.

To **STARVE**=**stary**, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To perish; [obs.] to perish, hunger or cold being the cause; to suffer with extreme poverty:—*act.* To kill with hunger or cold; to subdue by famine; to deprive of force or vigour.

Starve'-ling, *s.* and *a.* An animal or plant thin and weak for want of nourishment:—*adj.* Hungry, lean.

STARWORT:—See under **Star**. **STATARY**:—See below.

STATE=**stāte**, *s.* (Compare **Stand**.) Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; stand, crisis; estate, seignior, possession; mode of government; the community, the public; hence, *Single state* in Shakespeare for individuality; civil power as distinguished from ecclesiastical; sometimes a republic as distinguished from a monarchy; rank, condition; seat of dignity;—hence it sometimes meant a canopy; it was also used for a person of rank; hence in the plural, *States*, it meant nobility; joined with another word it signifies public, as state affairs: hence *States'-man*, which see lower.

To **State**, *v. a.* To place in mental view, or represent with all circumstances of modification; to settle, to regulate.

Sta'-ted, *a.* Fixed, regulated.

Sta'-ted-ly, *ad.* Regularly, not occasionally.

Sta'-ter, *s.* One who states: see also under **Static**.

Sta'-tar-y, *a.* Stated, fixed, settled. [Brown.]

State'-ment, *s.* The act of stating; a series of facts or circumstances stated.

STATE'-LY, *a.* and *ad.* Lofty, magnificent; elevated in sentiment:—*adv.* Majestically, loftily.

State'-li-ness, *s.* Grandeur of appearance; dignity.

State'-room, *s.* A magnificent room in a palace or large mansion; the principal cabin in a ship.

STATES'-MAN, *s.* One employed in state affairs; a politician; in some places one who holds and occupies an estate: *States'-woman* has not hitherto been used but in contempt.

See **Static**, &c., which are no relations of this class, hereafter.

Sta'-tist, *s.* A statesman. [Shaks. Milton.]

Sta'-tism, 158: *s.* Policy, arts of government. [South.]

Sta'-tis-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Political; conducive to that kind of knowledge by which a statesman is guided in shaping his municipal policy: *Statistical* is the same:—*s. pl.* *Statistics*, a name given to that department of politics which inquires into the condition of the people in a nation, their numbers, ratio of increase and decrease, condition physical and moral, their relative wealth and poverty, their employments and resources; also, facts of a statistical kind arranged and laid down, as the *Statistics of Middlesex*.

STATIC=**stāt'-ick**, 88: *a.* and *s.* Relating to weighing, or to the science of the relative weights of bodies: *Statical* is the same:—*s. pl.* *Stat'ics*, the name of that part of mechanics which considers the weight or gravity of bodies, or which treats of bodies at rest, as opposed to *Dynamics*.

STA'-TER, *s.* An apothecary's weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; a Greek coin of various weight and value, generally about 3s.

STATION, **stā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* (Compare **Stand**, **State**, &c.) Act of standing; a state of rest; post, place, position; office; character; rank.

To **Sta'-tion**, *v. a.* To place, to set.

Sta'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

Sta'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Fixed; respecting place.

STA'-TION-ER, *s.* Originally, one who kept a shop or stall, as distinguished from an itinerant vender; thence, specially, a bookseller; at present, in common or popular application, a seller of paper and its appurtenances.

Sta'-tion-er-y, *s.* Paper, pens, ink, sealing-wax, &c.

STATISM, STATISTIC, &c.—See under **State**.

STATUE=**stāt'-ū**, 189: *s.* (Formerly, as an English word, *Stat'-u-a.*) That which is set, or has position and dimensions,—a solid representation of any living being,—an image.

To **Stat'-ue**, *v. a.* To place or form as a statue.

Stat'-u-ar-y, *s.* The art of forming images; one that makes statues, at present understood not as a sculptor, or one that executes original works of sculpture, but as a copyist of and dealer in statues; this distinction, however, is not much observed in authors not quite modern.

To **STA-TU'-MI-NATE**, *v. a.* To underprop. [B. Jon.]

STAT'-URE, (**stāt'-ūr**, *colloq.* **stāt'-ch'-oor**, 147) *s.* The natural height of any animal, particularly man.

Stat'-ured, 114: *a.* Arrived at full stature.

STATUTE=**stāt'-ūt**, *s.* (Compare **Stand**, **State**, **Station**, and **Statue**.) A law; an edict of the legislature as distinguished from an unwritten law, or one founded on immemorial custom and the precedents of trials.

Stat'-u-tor-y, 129, 18: *a.* Enacted by statute.

Stat'-u-ta-ble, 101: *a.* According to statute.

Stat'-u-ta-bly, *ad.* Agreeably to law.

STAUNCH.—See **To Stanch**.

STAUROLITE=**stāw'-rō-līt**, *s.* "Cross-stone," a mineral substance whose crystals intersect each other.

STAVE, **To STAVE**, **STAVES**, **STAVES**.

ACRE.—See **Stiff**, (a stick;) and **Staff**, (a stanza.)

To **STAY**=**stāy**, *v. n.* and *a.* To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to forbear to act; to stop; to rest on a topic in discourse; to wait:—*act.* To stop, to delay, to obstruct; to wait for, to prop, or support.

Stay, *s.* Continuance in a place; stand, stop; a fixed state; restraint, prudence, caution; a prop or support; hence *Stays*, (*s. pl.*) a bodice or stiff waistcoat worn chiefly by women; ropes to keep the mast from falling aft; in old authors, fixed anchorages; implements affording support, or keeping extended the things they are applied to.

Stayed, (*a.*) **Stayedly**, &c.—See **Staid**, &c.

Stay'-er, 134: *s.* One who detains; one who waits.

Stay'-less, *a.* Without stop or delay.

Other compounds are *Stay'-lace*, (a lace for fastening a bodice;) *Stay'-maker*, (a maker of bodices;) *Stay'-sail*, (any sail extended by a stay;) *Stay'-tackle*, (large tackle attached to the main stay;) &c.

STEAD, **stēd**, 120: *s.* (Compare **Stay**.) Place in general; [obs. or local:] place which another had or might have, preceded by *in*; use, help; the *stay* or support of a bed.

To **Stead**, *v. a.* To help, to advantage, to support, to assist; [obsolescent:] to fill up another's place. [Obs.]

STEAD'-FAST, *a.* Fast or established; constant.

Stead'-fast-ly, *ad.* Firmly, constantly.

Stead'-fast-ness, *s.* Immutability; firmness.

STEAD'-Y, *a.* Firm, fixed; regular; not wavering.

To **Stead'-y**, *v. a.* To keep from shaking. [Colloq.]

Stead'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* With firmness; unchangeably.

Stead'-i-ness, *s.* State of being firm or constant.

STEAK, **stāk**, 100: *s.* A piece of flesh for broiling.

To **STEAL**=**stēal**, *v. a.* and *n.* To take

I STOLE=**stōle**, *ly* theft, (in general, so

STOLEN=**stōaln**, 114: *ly* theft, while **To rob** means secretly or openly; to withdraw without notice; to effect gradually and privately:—*adv.* **To withdraw** privily; to practise theft.

Steal'-er, *s.* A thief.

Steal'-ing-ly, *ad.* Slyly, privately.

STEALTH, (**stēlth**, 120) *s.* Act of stealings; the thing stolen; secret act, often in a good sense.

Steal'-thy, *a.* Done clandestinely.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, & c. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. c. vision, 165: thīn, 166: then, 166.

STE

STEAM=*stēam*, *s.* The smoke or vapour of any thing moist or hot.

To Steam, *v. n.* and *a.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up or pass in vapour:—*act.* To exhale; to expose to steam.

Steam'er, *s.* A vessel propelled by steam.

☞ The compounds are *Steam'boat*, or *Steam'vessel*; *Steam'boiler*; *Steam'engine*; &c.

STEAN=*stēan*, *s.* A vessel of stone. [Spenser.]

STEARINE, *stēr'-ār-in*, 105: *s.* One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c.

STE'-A-TITE, *s.* Soap-stone, which feels greasy.

STE''-A-TO-CELE', 101: *s.* A swelling of the scrotum, which contains fat.

STA'-A-TO''-MA, *s.* A species of tumor containing matter like pus.

STEED=*stēd*, *s.* A horse for state or war.

STEEL=*stēal*, *s.* and *a.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon,—hardened and refined iron; a chalybeate medicine; figuratively, any thing made of steel, as weapons; extreme hardness:—*adj.* Made of steel.

To Steel, *v. a.* To edge with steel; to make hard.

Steel'y, *a.* Made of steel; hard, firm.

Steel'-iness, *s.* Great hardness.

STEEL'-YARD, (*colloq.* *Stēl'-yard*, 136) *s.* A balance in which the weight is moved along an iron rod.

STEENKIRK=*stēn'-kerk*, *s.* A neckcloth. [Obs.]

STEEP=*stēp*, *a.* and *s.* Rising or descending with great inclination,—precipitous:—*s.* A precipitous place.

Steep'-ness, *s.* A precipitous declivity.

Steep'-ly, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.

Steep'-y, *a.* Steep; [Foot:] hence *Steep'iness*.

STEEPLE, *stē'-pl*, *s.* The turret or spire of a church; hence *Steepled*, towered, having a spire; a *Steeple-house* is a term of contempt for a church as used by some separatists.

STEER=*stēr*, 43: *s.* A young ox.

To STEER=*stēr*, *v. a.* and *n.* To direct or guide in a passage, originally used of a ship, but applied to other things:—*neu.* To direct or govern a vessel on the water; to conduct one's self.

Steer, *s.* The rudder or helm. [Gower.]

Steer'-er, *s.* One that steers; a pilot.

Steer'-age, 99: *s.* Act or practice of steering; direction of any course, that by which any course is guided; the stern or hinder part of a ship: *Steering-way* is that degree of progressive movement which renders a ship governable by the helm.

Steer'-less, *a.* Having no rudder. [Chaucer.]

☞ The compounds are *Steer'ing-wheel*; *Steers'man* or *Steers'mate*, (a pilot); &c.

To STEEVE=*stēv*, *v. a.* In ship-building, to give [a boltspit] a certain angle of elevation: hence *Steev'ing*, (*s.*) for the angle.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *stēg'-d-nōg''-rd-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* The art of secret writing by ciphers.

STEGNOTIC=*stēg-nōt'-ick*, 88: *a.* and *s.* Binding; rendering cohesive:—*s.* A stegnotic medicine.

STELE=*stēle*, *s.* A handle; a stalk. [Obs.]

STELLAR=*stēl'-lar*, 34: *a.* Starry; astral.

Stel'-lar-y, *a.* Stellar, relating to stars.

Stel'-late, *a.* Pointed as the emblem of a star.

Stel'-la-tion, 89: *s.* Radiation of light.

Stel'-led, *a.* Starry. [Shaks.]

Stel'-il'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Having stars.

To Stel'-il'-fy, 6: *v. a.* To turn to a star. [B. Jon.]

STEL'-LI-ON, *s.* A newt, which has spots like stars, said to be an insidiously hostile creature.

Stel'-li-o-nate, *s.* A name formerly given to fraudulent dealings or cozenage, particularly that of selling another person's property as one's own.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāb'-wáy; chāp'-máu; pā-pā': lāa: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *jesu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.

STE

STENOGRAPHY, *stē-nōg''-rd-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* The art of writing on a pillar.

STEM=*stēm*, *s.* The stalk, the twig; family, *stem* generation: see also under the verb.

Stem'-less, *a.* Having no stem.

☞ Other compounds are *Stem'-clasp*; *Stem'-leaf*, &c.

To STEM=*stēm*, *v. a.* To oppose, as a current.

Stem, *s.* The fore part or prow of a ship.

STEM'-PLE, 101: *s.* Cross bar of wood in mining.

STENCH=*stēntch*, *s.* A violent stink.

To Stench, *v. a.* To cause to stink; [Improper:] it is corruptly used for *To Stanch*.

Stench'-y, *a.* Having a bad smell. [Dyer.]

STENCIL=*stēn'-cīl*, *s.* A piece of thin leather or oil cloth used in painting paper hangings.

To Stencil, *v. a.* To paint with stencils.

STENOGRAPHY, *stē-nōg''-rd-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* The art of writing in short hand: hence, *Stenog'raphist*.

Sten'-o-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to stenography.

To STENT.—See *To Stint*. [Spenser.]

STENTORIAN, *stēn-tōr'-d-ān*, 90: *a.* Ex-

trêmement loud, like the voice of Stentor in the Iliad.

Sten'-tor-o-phōn'-ic, 163: *a.* Loudly sounding.

To STEP=*stēp*, *v. n.* and *a.* To make one pace

as in walking; to walk gravely; to walk; to come as by chance; to move mentally:—*act.* To set as the foot.

Step, *s.* A pace; a stair, a degree, a round of a ladder; space passed by one advance of the foot; small space; progression; print of the foot; gait; act in any business; in the plural, way.

Step'-ping, *s.* Act of making a step or steps.

Step'-ping-stone, *s.* A stone to assist the step in a difficult or a dirty way; an aid or means.

STEP: A prefix implying relationship arising out of orphanage: thus a *Step'-mother* means a father's wife when the real mother is dead; hence, also, though the words are less in use, a *Step'-son*, a *Step'-daughter*, a *Step'-father*, a *Step'-brother*, a *Step'-sister*: these are frequently, but less properly, called *Son-in-law*, *Father-in-law*, &c.: the differences will be understood by one example: a sister-in-law is a brother's wife, or a husband or wife's sister; a step-sister is the daughter of a step-father or of a step-mother by a former marriage; while the daughter of a step-mother by present marriage is a half sister; and the daughter of a step-father by present marriage is a uterine sister.

STEPPE, *stēp*, 101: *s.* A large extent of uncultivated flat pasture land in Russia and other places.

STERCORACEOUS, *stēr'-cō-rā''-sh'ūs*, 147: *a.* Pertaining to dung; of the nature of dung.

Stēr'-cō-rā''-ri-an, *s.* One who disbelieves that the host taken in communion turns to other substance than common.

Stēr'-cō-rā''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of manuring.

Stēr'-cō-rā-y, *s.* A place for holding dung.

STER'-QUIL'-I-NOUS, 188, 120: *a.* Mess, paltry. [1644.]

STERE=*stēr*, *s.* A cubic meter, = 35.237 cubic feet.

STEREOGRAPHY, *stēr'-ē-g'rd-fēy*, 87, 163: *s.* Art of drawing solids: hence, *Stereo'graph'ical*, &c.

Stēr'-re-on''-e-tr'y, *s.* Art of measuring solids.

Stēr'-re-on''-o-my, 87: *s.* Art of cutting solids.

Stēr'-re-o-type, *s.* and *a.* A solid or fixed type cast from the mould of composed pages; the art of printing with solid type:—*adj.* Pertaining to stereotype.

To Stēr'-re-o-type, *v. a.* To print with stereotype.

Stēr'-re-o-t'y-pog''-ra-phy, *s.* The art of stereotype printing: hence, *S'ter'eotypog'rapher*.

STERILE, *stēr'-īl*, 105: *a.* Barren, unfruitful.

To Stēr'-il-ize, *v. a.* To make barren.

Stēr'-il'-ty, 84: *s.* Barrenness; unproductiveness.

STERLING=*stēr'-līng*, *a.* and *s.* Coined in full proportion or weight by the authorized persons, who

were originally *Easterlings*:—*s.* English coin; money; standard weight. It sometimes occurs for the *Starling* or defence to the pier of a bridge.

STERN=stern, 35: *s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; direction; hinder part.

Stern'-age, *s.* The storage or stern.

Sterned, 114: *a.* Having a stern, as square-sterned. **Stern'-most**, 116: *ad.* Furthest astern.

Other compounds are *Stern'-board*, (loss of way in making a tack); *Stern'-chase*, (a cannon in the stern); *Stern'-fast*, (a rope used at the stern); *Stern'-frame*, (the timber forming the stern); *Stern'-port*, (port-hole at the stern); *Stern'-post*, (the timber on which the rudder is hung); *Stern'-sheets*, (the part of a boat across which are the seats for passengers); *Stern'-way*, (movement backwards); &c.

STERN=stern, *a.* Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

Stern'-ly, *ad.* In a stern manner, severely.

Stern'-ness, *s.* Severity of look, or of manners.

STERNON=ster'-nōn, *s.* The breast-bone, [Gr.] *sternon* (the Latin form) is the same: *Stern'-al*, (*adj.*) pertaining to the sternon.

STERNUTATORY, ster-nū'-tā-tōr-ēy, *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze:—*s.* A medicine causing sneezing.

Ster-nu'-to-tive, 105: *a.* Sternutatory.

Ster'-nu-ta'-tion, 87: *s.* The act of sneezing.

STERQUILINOUS.—See with *Stercoraceous*, &c.

To STERVE=sterv, 189: *v. n.* To perish. [Spens.]

STETHOSCOPE, stēth'-ōs-cōpe, *s.* "Chest-examiner," a tube for ascertaining the state of the lungs by sound.

STEVEN=stē'-vēn, *s.* A cry, a clamour. [Spens.]

To STEW=stū, 110: *v. a.* and *n.* To seethe in a moist heat with little water:—*neu.* To be seethed.

Stew, *s.* Meat stewed, as a stew of beef; hence, a *Stew'-pan*; a vapour-bath, a bagnio; also, of different etymology, a *store-pond* for fish.

Stews, (stūze) *s. sing.* and *pl.* A brothel, a house of prostitution, named, as some say, from the stews or fish-ponds in Southwark, near which such licensed houses formerly stood, but more probably *Stew*, like *bagnio*, took a bad signification from bad use.

Stew, *s.* A prostitute, [Obs.;] a stews, [Unusual.]

Stew'-ish, *a.* Suiting the stews. [Bp. Hall.]

STEWARD=stū'-ard, 110: *s.* A superintendent of another's affairs; an officer of state; a manager of the table at sea.

To Stew'-ard, *v. a.* To manage as a steward. [Fuller.]

Stew'-ard-ship, *s.* The office of a steward.

STIAN=stī'-ān, *s.* A humor in the eyelid, a sty.

STIBIUM, stīb'-ē-ūm, 90: *s.* Antimony; hence *Stib'-ial* (antimonial) and *Stib'-iated*, (impregnated with antimony); *Stib'-ic'-ria* was a cant name for a violent man.

STICADOS=stick'-ā-dōas, *s.* A herb.

STICH=stīck, 161: *s.* A verse: (See Index of Terminations.)

STICHOM-E-TRY, *s.* An estimate of verses, as in Scripture; a detail of the books and verses of Scripture.

STICK=stīck, *s.* (Compare *Stake*.) A piece of wood small and long, named from its fitness to be thrust and so to penetrate a body and remain fixed; hence, a thrust: it is a name for many instruments long and slender in form.

To STICK, *v. a.* and *n.* To pierce; to fasten by I **Stuck**, *v.* plerking; hence, to fasten by causing to **Stuck**, *v.* adhere to the surface; to set, to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument:—*neu.* To adhere, to cleave to the surface; to be inseparable; to abide; to remain, to be hindered from proceeding; to be embarrassed: *To stick to*, to

adhere closely: *To stick by*, to be firm in supporting; to be troublesome by adhering: *To stick upon*, to dwell upon: *To stick out*, to project.

Stick'-y, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

Stick'-iness, *s.* Adhesive quality, tenacity.

To STICK'-KLE, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* Originally, to interpose with a stick between combatants, or take an occasional part with one side or the other; hence, to take a part; to contend; to pass from one side to the other:—*act.* [Drayton.] To arbitrate.

Stick'-ler, 36: *s.* A sidesman, a second; an obstinate contender.

STIC'-KLE-BACK, *s.* A fish; corruptly, *Stickkebag*.

STUCK, *s.* A thrust. [Shaks.]

STIFF=stif, 155: *a.* Rigid, inflexible; strong, hardy; not giving way; obstinate; formal, starched; harsh: in Shakspeare, *stiff* news means strongly maintained news.

Stiff'-ly, *ad.* In a stiff manner, with stiffness.

Stiff'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being stiff.

To Stiff'-en, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make stiff; to make torpid:—*neu.* To grow stiff, rigid, or obstinate.

Other compounds are *Stiff'-hearted*; *Stiff'-necked*, (stubborn); &c.

STIFLE, stī'-fl, 101: *s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

To STIFLE, stī'-fl, 101: *v. a.* To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate; to hinder from emission; to extinguish; to suppress.

STIGMA=stīg'-md, *s.* Primarily, a puncture, a spot; a brand, a mark of infamy; the top of the style or pistil in flowers.

Stig'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* Apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels: the English plural is proper in other senses.

To Stig'-ma-tize, *v. a.* To mark as with a brand.

Stig'-ma-tic, *s.* A marked rogue or wretch.

Stig-mat'-ic-al, 88: *a.* Branded or marked: *Stig-mat'ic* is the same: hence, *Stigmat'ically*.

STILE, **STILAR**, (pin of a dial).—See *Style*, &c.

STILE=stil, *s.* The step or steps for passing the division between one enclosure and another.

STILETTO, stē-lēt'-tō, *s.* A pointed dagger.

STILL=stil, *a.* and *s.* Silent; quiet, calm; motionless; gentle, not loud:—*s.* [Poet.] Quietude, silence.

To Still, *v. a.* To silence; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

Still'-ly, *ad.* Silently, gently, calmly.

Still'-ness, *s.* Calm, quietude; silence.

Other compounds are *Still'-born*, (born lifeless; abortive); *Still'-life*, (a term in painting for such things in nature as are without animal life); *Still'-stand*, (absence of motion); &c.

STILL=stil, *ad.* and *a.* Till now; nevertheless; in an increasing degree; always, continually; after that; in continuance:—*adj.* [Obs.] Continual, constant.

To STILL=stil, *v. n.* and *a.* (See also above.) To fall in drops, [Obs.;]—*act.* To distill.

Still, *s.* A vessel used in distillation.

Stil'-la-tīl'-ious, (-tīsh'-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'-la-tōr-y, *s.* An alembic; a laboratory.

Stil'-li-cide, *s.* A falling or succession of drops.

Stil'-li-cid'-ious, 90: *a.* Falling in drops.

To Still'-burn, *v. a.* To burn while distilling.

STILT=stīlt, *s.* A prop with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position.

To Stilt, *v. a.* To raise on stilts, or as on stilts.

To STIMULATE=stīm'-ū-lāt, *v. a.* To goad, to prick; to excite by a physical or intellectual stimulus.

Stim'-u-lā'-tor, 38: *s.* One who stimulates.

Stim'-u-lā'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Stimulant.

Stim'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Excitement; pungency.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Stim'-u-lant, *a.* and *s.* Stimulating:—*s.* A stimulating medicine; *a.* provocative, an excitement.

Stim'-u-lus, (*pl.* Stim'-u-li.) *s.* A goad; something that excites: This is the parent word of the class.

To STING=sting, *v. a.* (Stang for the *pret.* and *I Stung*=stung, *part. is obs.*) To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely.

Sting, *s.* The sharp point with which some animals are armed; that which acts or affects as a sting.

Sting'-er, 72: *s.* He or that which stings.

Sting'-less, *a.* Having no sting.

Stin'-go, 158: *s.* Old beer: so called because it gratefully stings the palate.

STINGY, stin'-jē, *a.* Covetous, niggardly. [Colloq.]

Stin'-gi-ly, *ad.* In a stinging manner, covetously.

Stin'-gi-ness, *s.* Niggardliness.

To STINK, stīngk, *v. n.* (Stank for the *pret.* is *I Stunk*, stūngk, *obsolescent.*) To emit an offensive smell, most frequently of putrefaction.

Stink'-ard, *s.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.

Stink'-er, *s.* Something meant to offend by smell.

Stink'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a stink.

The compounds are **Stink'-pot**, (an artificial composition for burning on some occasions;) **Stink'-stone**, (swine-stone;) &c.

To STINT=stint, *v. a.* and *n.* To limit, to confine, to stop:—*new.* [Obs.] To leave off.

Stint, *s.* Limit, restraint; quantity assigned.

Stint'-er, *s.* He or that which stints.

Stint'-ance, *s.* Restraint, stoppage. [Obs.]

STINT=stint, *s.* A small sea-side bird.

STIPE=stipe, *s.* Stem passing into a leaf.

STIPEL.—See Stipule.

STIPEND=stī'-pēnd, *s.* Settled pay, wages.

Sti-pen'-di-ar-y, 90: *a.* and *s.* Receiving a salary:—*s.* One employed at a fixed salary.

To STIPPLE, stip'-pl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To engrave not in stroke or line, but in dots: hence *Stippling*, (*s.*)

STIPTIC, &c.—See Styptic.

To STIPULATE=stip'-ū-lātē, *v. n.* To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

Stip'-u-lā'-tor, *s.* One that stipulates.

Stip'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Agreement, bargain.

STIPULE=stip'-ūlē, *s.* Literally, stubble; a scale at the base of nascent petioles. [Bot.]

To STIR=ster, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To move or remove; to agitate; to incite:—*new.* To move one's self; to be in motion; to become the object of notice; colloquially, to rise in the morning: *To stir up*, to incite; to quicken.

Stir, *s.* Tumult, bustle; commotion; tumultuous disorder; agitation; conflicting passion.

Stirr'-er, 129, 35: *s.* One who stirs; a riser in the morning: *A stirrer up*, an inciter.

Stirr'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Exciting:—*s.* Act of moving.

Stirr'-age, 99: *s.* Motion; act of stirring.

Stin'-a-bout, *s.* A dish of oatmeal boiled.

STIROUS, stīr'-ē-ūs, *a.* Resembling icicles

Stīr'-i-a'-ted, *a.* Having pendants as icicles.

STIRP=sterp, 35: *s.* Race, generation. [Bacon.]

STIRRUP, stērr'-ūp, *s.* The iron hoop pendent to the saddle in which a horseman rests his foot.

The pronunciation is irregular in the same way as *Stirring*, but with the short sound of the vowel.

To STITCH=stitch, *v. a.* and *n.* To sew; hence, to join or unite, usually implying some degree of clumsiness:—*new.* To practise needlework: *To stitch up*, to mend what was rent.

Stitch, *s.* A pass of the needle and thread; a link of yarn in knitting; hence, *Stitch'-fallen*, which Dryden applied figuratively to a fallen cheek; a sudden apoplectic shoot in a part of the body, as of a needle and thread passing through: in old authors a furrow or ridge, perhaps from *Stich*, a row; hence *Stitch'-wort*, the herb chamomile.

STITH=stīth, *s.* An anvil. [Chancer. Green, 1608.]

Stīth'-y, *s.* A smith's shop: *To Stīthy*, to forge.

To STIVE=stivē, *v. a.* To stuff up close.

STIVER=stī'-ver, *s.* A Dutch halfpenny.

To STOAK=stōak, *v. a.* To stop, to choke.

STOAT=stōat, *s.* An animal of the weasel kind.

STOCHAH=stō'-cāh, *s.* Irish wallet boy. [Spens.]

STOCCADO=stōc'-cā-dō, 97: *s.* A sword thrust

Stock, *s.* A stoccado, a thrust. [Shaks.]

STOCK=stōck, *s.* The trunk of a plant; the trunk as receiving the graft; a log; a blockhead; the handle of any thing; figuratively, a race, a lineage, a family: see also hereafter; and likewise under *Stoccado*.

To Stock up, *v. a.* To uproot, to extirpate.

Stock'-ish, *a.* Hard, blockish.

Stock'-y, *a.* Stout.

The compounds are **Stock'-dove**, (the ring-dove, so called as being long considered the stock of the domestic pigeon;) **Stock'-fish**, (named from its hard-ness;) **Stock'-lock**, (a lock fixed in wood;) **Stock'-still**, (motionless as a log;) &c.

STOCK'-ADE, *s.* A sharpened post, or a line of posts, set in the earth: hence *To Stockade*, to defend by stockades.

STOCK=stōck, *s.* A fund, a capital store; quantity, store; farming store, distinguished into live and dead stock; a fund consisting of a capital debt due by government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest: in this sense it generally occurs in the plural, though not always; for we speak of buying into one stock rather than into another.

To Stock, *v. a.* To store, to fill sufficiently.

The compounds are **Stock'-broker**, **Stock'-holder**; **Stock'-jobber**, (a gambler in the stocks;) **Stock'-jobbing**; &c.

STOCK, stōck, *s.* A cravat.

STOCK, stōck, *s.* Originally, a fetter; hence, that which was put on the leg, not to confine but cover it, in this sense we now call it a stocking, though a half-stocking is still called a stock: in the plural, *Stocks*, it retains its primary meaning, a prison or hold for the legs; also applied to the timbers which hold a ship while building.

To Stock, *v. a.* To put in the stocks. [Shaks.]

STOCK'-ING, *s.* The close covering of the leg.

STOIC=stō'-ick, *s.* and *a.* Literally, a disciple of the porch; (see *Porch*;) a follower of the opinions of Zeno, who taught that a wise man is unmoved by joy, grief, or other passion, and esteems all things as governed by unavoidable necessity:—*adj.* Stoical.

Sto'-i-cal, *a.* Of the Stoics; cold; severe.

Sto'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the Stoic manner.

Sto'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State or temper of a Stoic.

Sto'-i-cism, (-sizm) *s.* Stoic philosophy.

STOKER=stō'-ker, *s.* He who looks to the fire in a brewhouse.

STOLE=stōlē, *s.* A long vest: hence, *Stoled*, (*any*.)

STOLE, **STOLEN**.—See *To Steal*.

STOLID=stōl'-id, *a.* Stupid, foolish.

Sto-lid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Stupidity.

STOLONIFEROUS, stō-lōn-īf'-ēr-ūs, 57, 120: *a.* Producing suckers from a trunk or stem. [Bac.]

STOMACH, stim'-ăck, 116, 12, 161: *s.* The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite; inclination, liking; also, anger, resentment, sullenness; haughtiness. [The latter senses are obsolescent.]

To Stom'-ach, *v. a.* and *n.* To remember with anger; to brook:—*new.* [Hooker.] To be angry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

FOUNDS: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Stomacher.—See lower in the class.

Stom'-ach'-ful, 117: *a.* Stubborn, perverse. [Locke.]

Stom'-ach'-ful-ness, *s.* Stubbornness.

Stom'-ach'-less, *a.* Without appetite. [Sp. Hall.]

Stom'-ach'-ous, 120: *a.* Angry; sullen. [Spenser.]

Stom'-ach'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Relating to or strengthening the stomach:—*s.* A stomachic medicine.

Stom'-A-CHER, (stûm'-d-cher, 63) *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

STOND=stônd, *s.* Stand. [Spenser.]

STONE=stôn, *s.* and *a.* A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, viler, clay, and the like, in combination; a little concretion, such as is found in numbers on the surface of the earth, larger than gravel; a gem; any thing made of stone; any thing hard; calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from it; a testicle; the case which is within the fruit and contains the seed; a weight containing 14lbs. or of meat 15lb.; a state of torpidness and insensibility: *Stone dead*, *Stone still*, dead or still as a stone: *To leave no stone unturned*, to do every thing that can be done:—*adj.* Made of stone.

To Stone, *v. a.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to face with stones; to harden.

Sto'-ny, *a.* Made of, like, or full of stones; hard.

Sto'-ni-ness, *s.* Quality of being stony.

Of the compounds, the following are names of herbs: *Stone-break*; *Stone-crop*; *Stone-fern*; *Stone-parley*; others are names of birds; as *Stone'-chat*, or *Stone'-chatter*; *Stone'-hawk*; *Stone'-plover*; *Stone'-mickle*; other compounds are *Stone'-fly*, (an insect); *Stone'-bird*, (blind as a stone); *Stone'-bow*, (for shooting with stones); *Stone'-cray*, (distemper in hawks); *Stone'-cutler*, (a mason); *Stone'-cutting*; *Stone'-fruit*; *Stone'-horse*, (a stallion); *Stone'-pit*; *Stone'-pitch*, (hard pitch); *Stone'-cast*, (distance); *Stone'-ware*, (coarse hard potter's ware); *Stone'-work*, &c.

STOOD—See *To Stand*.

STOOL=stôol, *s.* A seat without a back, as distinguished from a chair; natural evacuation of the bowels; *stool of repentance*, one on which a fornicator or adulterer stands in the kirks of Scotland; of different etymology, a shoot from the trunk of a tree.

Stool'-ball, (-bâwl, 112) *s.* A rural play with a ball.

To STOOM=stôom, *v. a.* To allay [wine] by herbs.

To STOOP=stôop, *v. n.* and *a.* To bend down or forward; to lean in walking; to yield; to descend; to be inferior; to condescend; to come down on prey:—*act.* To bend forward; to cease to submit.

Stoop, *s.* Act of stooping; descent; fall of a bird on its prey; of different etymology, a vessel of liquor.

Stoop'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a stoop or bend.

To STOP=stôp, *v. a.* and *n.* To hinder from further motion or operation, or from change of state; to intercept; to suspend; to suppress; to regulate [a musical string] with the fingers; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to point [written sentences] with stops:—*neu.* To cease from any thing.

Stop, *s.* Cessation; obstruction; repression; interruption; that which obstructs; the vents of a wind instrument, and those distances on the wire of a stringed instrument which, by the pressure or removal of the finger, or any thing supplying its place, modulate the sound in distinct notes; act of stopping; a point in writing.

Stop'-per, *s.* He or that which stops.

Stop'-page, *s.* A stopping; a being stopped.

Stop'-ple, 101: *s.* A cork or other stopper.

Stop'-less, *a.* Not to be stopped.

Other compounds are *Stop'-cock*, (a pipe with a turning cock); *Stop'-gap*, (a temporary expedient.) &c.

STORAX, stôr'-acks, 47, 188: *s.* A Turkish odoriferous drug; also, a tree.

STORE=stôr, *s.* and *a.* Large number or quantity; plenty; a stock or supply; a hoard; a storehouse: *In store*, in hoard for future use:—*adj.* Accumulated, hoarded.

To Store, *v. a.* To lay up in store; to furnish.

Sto'-ter, *s.* One who stores up.

The compounds are *Store'-house*; *Store'-keeper*, &c.

STORIAL, **STORIED**, &c.—See under *Story*.

STORGE, stôr'-gûy, [Gr.] 77: *s.* Parental instinct.

STORK=stârk, 37: *s.* A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure: *Stork's-bill*, a herb.

STORM=stârm, 37: *s.* A commotion of the atmosphere, a tempest; assault on a fortified place; commotion; sedition; calamity; violence, tumultuous force.

To Storm, *v. a.* and *n.* To attack by open force:—*neu.* To raise a tempest; to rage; to be angry.

Storm'-y, *a.* Tempestuous; violent; passionate.

Storm'-i-ness, *s.* State of being stormy.

STORY, stôr'-y, 47, 105: *s.* History; more commonly, a small tale; a petty fiction.

To Sto'-ry, *v. a.* To tell historically; to relate.

Sto'-ried, (-rîd, 114) *a.* Adorned with historical paintings; celebrated in story.

Sto'-ri-er, *s.* An historian. [Obs.]

Sto'-ri-al, *a.* Historical. [Chaucer.]

Sto'-ry-tel'-ler, *s.* One who tells stories.

STORY, stôr'-y, *s.* A stage or floor of a building: *To Story*, to arrange in stories.

STOT=stôt, *s.* A horse. [Chaucer;] a steer. [Local.]

To STOUND=stownd, *v. n.* To be in pain or sorrow; hence, *Stownd*, (*s.*) Sorrow, pain. [Obs.;] it is also found for *Stunned*; and hence, as a *subst.* it sometimes means amazement; again, of different etymology, it occurs in Spenser and B. Jon. for hour, time, season.

STOUR=stow'r, 124: *s.* Assault or tumult: [Spens.] also, in composition, a river; as *Stourbridge*.

STOUT=stowt, 31: *a.* and *s.* Strong, firm-set and round of frame and limb; bold; resolute; proud:—*a.* A name given to very strong beer.

Stout'-ly, *ad.* Lustily, boldly; obstinately.

Stout'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being stout.

STOVE=stôve, *s.* A hot-house, a place artificially heated; now, more commonly, a fire-grate.

To Stove, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house by artificial heat: it is sometimes found for *To Stive*.

STOVER=stô'-ver, *s.* Fodder for cattle. [Shaks.]

To STOW=stô', 125: *v. a.* To lay by compactly.

Stow'-age, 99: *s.* Room for laying up; state of being laid up; money paid for stowing goods.

STRABISM, strâ'-bizm, 158: *s.* A squinting.

To STRADDLE, strâd'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To stand, walk, or be placed with the feet far removed from each other to the right and left: it often appears active by the ellipsis of *across*.

To STRAGGLE, strâg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To wander into deviations; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate; to be dispersed, to stand single.

Strag'-gler, 36: *s.* He or that which straggles.

STRAIGHT=strâit, 162: *a.* and *ad.* Primarily, stretched or strained, tense, tight; hence, not crooked, direct, right, as a line strained between two points:—*adv.* Direct in time, immediately, directly.

Straight'-ly, *ad.* In a right line; tightly.

Straight'-ness, *s.* The quality of being straight.

Straight'-way, *ad.* Immediately; straight: *Straight'-ways* and *Straight'-forth*, with the same meaning, are obsolete.

To Straight'-en, 114: *v. a.* To make straight.

Straight'-en-er, *s.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIT, (strâit) *a.* and *s.* Confined as by a line strained round the body; hence, close, narrow, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult; avaricious:—*s.* A narrow pass or frith; distress, difficulty.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tûn, 166: thên, 166.

Strait'-ly, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly.

Strait'-ness, *s.* Narrowness, rigour.

To Strait'-en, *v. a.* To make narrow, to contract; to make tight without including the notion of making not crooked; to deprive of necessary room; to distress; to put into difficulties; in which last sense Shakespeare uses *To Strait*.

☞ The compounds of *Strait* are *Strait'-handed*, (par-simonious;) *Strait'-hand'-ed-ness*; *Strait'-laced*, (pinched by stays, and figuratively, constrained, without freedom, rigid;) *Strait'-waist'-coat* or *Strait'-jack'-et*, (apparatus to confine the limbs;) &c.

To STRAIN=*strāin*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare the previous class.) To stretch, to put to its utmost strength; to press in an embrace; to push beyond the proper extent; to sprain; to force, to constrain; in a special but common sense, to force through some porous substance; hence, to purify by filtration:—*new*. To make violent efforts; to be filtered.

Strain, *s.* A sprain: see also hereafter.

Strain'-er, *s.* He who strains; a filterer.

Strain'-ing, *s.* Tension; filtration.

Straint, *s.* Violent tension. [Spenser.]

STRAIN=*strāin*, *s.* (Compare the previous classes.) Literally, a string, a line, a cord; hence, texture, make; stock, race; hereditary disposition; turn, tendency; style or manner of speaking; also, that which is sounded as on a string, a note; and hence, a song, sound.

STRAIT, &c.—See under *Straight*.

STRAKE=*strākt*, *s.* A streak; [obs.] a narrow board; the range of planks on a ship's side; the iron by which the joints in the felly of a wheel are defended.

STRAMINEOUS, *strā-mīn'-ē-us*, 90, 120: *a.*

Straw, chaffy, like straw.

STRAND=*strānd*, *s.* The shore or beach.

To Strand, *v. a.* To drive on shallows.

STRAND=*strānd*, *s.* The twist of a rope.

To Strand, *v. a.* To break a strand of a rope.

STRANGE, *strāng*, 111: *a.* and *interj.* Foreign, not domestic; new, wonderful; unusual; odd; remote; unacquainted:—As an *interj.* it expresses wonder; in old authors it occurs as a verb in the sense of to wonder; and also in the signification of to estrange, and to be estranged.

Strange'-ly, *ad.* So as to be in a strange country; [Shaks.] in a strange manner, wonderfully.

Strange'-ness, *s.* Foreignness; reserve; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

Stran'-ger, *s.* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest; one not admitted to communication or fellowship.

To Stran'-ger, *v. a.* To estrange. [Shaks.]

To STRANGLE, *strāng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate; to suppress, to hinder from birth.

Stran'-gles, 143: *s. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

Stran'-gler, 36: *s.* One who strangles.

Stran'-gling, *s.* Death by stopping the breath.

Stran'-guig'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation.

STRANGURY, *strāng'-gū-rēy*, 158: *s.* A difficulty of urine, attended with pain.

Stran'-gu'-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Pertaining to strangury.

STRAP=*strāp*, *s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather; an appendage to the leaf in some grasses: when it means a slip of leather dressed and prepared for sharpening a razor, it is usually spelled *SRAOR*.

To Strap, *v. a.* To beat with a strap.

Strap'-per, *s.* One capable of strapping another,—a large man or woman. [Vulg.]

Strap'-ping, *a.* Large of person. [Vulg.]

STRAPPADO=*strāp-pā'-dō*, 97: *s.* An old military torture in which the offender was drawn up to the top of a beam, and then let fall, with the common effect of dislocating a limb: Milton uses *To Strappado*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw: *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

STRATA, *To STRATIFY*.—See under *Stratum*.

STRATEGY, *strā't-ē-gēy*, *s.* Science of war.

STRAT'-A-GEM, *s.* An artifice in war; hence a contrivance or artifice generally.

STRAT'-E-GUS, *s.* An Athenian general officer.

STRATOC'-RA-CY, 87: *s.* A military government.

Stratog'-ra-phy, 163: *s.* Description of armies.

STRATH=*strāth*, *s.* A vale, a bottom.

STRATHSPEY=*strāth'-spēy*, *s.* A lively Scotch dance, generally in common time.

STRATUM=*strā'-tūm*, *s.* A bed, a layer.—*term*

STRATA=*strā'-td*, *pl.* chiefly used in geology.

To Strat'-i-fy, 6: *v. a.* To form into a layer.

Strat'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of stratifying; state of being stratified.

STRAUGHT, *strāut*, *part.*—See *To Stretch*. [Obs.]

STRAW=*strāw*, *s.* The stalk or stem of corn; it has a plural with reference to single straws; but it is generally used collectively; any thing proverbially worthless.

Straw'-y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.

☞ The compounds are *Straw'-ball*; *Straw'-colour*; *Straw'-coloured*; *Straw'-cutter*; *Straw'-stuffed*; *Straw'-worm*; &c.: see *Strawberry* below.

To STRAW.—See under *To Strew*.

STRAW'-BER-RY, *s.* A berry and its plant, so called from the manner in which it is set.

To STRAY=*strāy*, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to err: Shakespeare uses it actively for to mislead.

Stray, *s.* A creature strayed; a wandering.

Stray'-er, 134: *s.* One who strays.

Stray'-ing, *s.* Act of wandering.

STREAK=*streak*, *s.* A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To Streak, *v. a.* To mark in streaks, to stripe, to dapple; anciently, to stretch.

Streak'-d, (*strēkt*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Striped.

Streak'-y, 105: *a.* Streaked, variegated by hues.

STREAM=*strēm*, *s.* A running water, a current any thing issuing and proceeding continuously.

To Stream, *v. n.* and *a.* To flow; to emit in abundance; to issue; to extend:—*act.* To pour; to streak.

Stream'-er, 36: *s.* A flag, a pennon.

Stream'-y, *a.* Abounding in streams; flowing.

Stream'-let, *s.* A small stream.

STREAM'-TIN, *s.* Tin in alluvial ground.

STREET=*strēt*, *s.* A paved way; a way.

☞ The compounds are *Street'-walker*, (a prostitute;) *Street'-ward*, (a street-constable;) &c.

STREIGHT.—See *Straight* and *Strait*.

STRENE=*strēn*, *s.* Strain or race. [Chaucer.]

STRENGTH=*strēngth*, 72: *s.* (See for its other relations *Strong*, &c.) Active power of an animal body; passive power of any body; intellectual power; support; vigour; animation; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, military force; validity, in a legal sense; argumentative force.

Strenght'-less, *a.* Wanting strength; spiritless.

To Strenght'-en, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make strong or stronger; to confirm; to animate:—*acc.* To grow strong or stronger: old authors also use *To Strenght*.

Strenght'-en-er, *s.* He or that which strengthens.

STRENUOUS, *strēn'-d-ūs*, 120: *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous, vehement; bold.

Stren'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.

Stren'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of being strenuous.

STREPENT=*strēp'-ēnt*, *a.* Noisy. [Shenstone.]

Strep'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Loud, noisy, boisterous.

STRESS=*strēs*, *s.* Force; importance; strain.

To Stress, *v. a.* To strain or straiten.

To STRETCH=*strētch*, *v. a.* and *n.* (*Straught*

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for the *part.* is obs.) To draw out to a greater length; to extend or draw out in all ways; to expand; to strain; to make tense:—*acc.* To be extended locally, intellectually, or consequentially; to bear extension without breaking; to sally beyond truth.

Stretch, *s.* Extension; effort; force; utmost extent, as of meaning or of power; exaggeration.

Stretch'-er, *s.* Any thing used for extension; a board used in building; a rower's foot-board.

To STREW, strō', *v. a.* (This verb is regular; but see its other forms below.) To spread scatteringly or loosely.

Strew'-ing, *s.* Any thing fit to be strewed.

Strew'-ment, *s.* Something strewed. [Shakespeare.]

To STRAW, *v. a.* (Regular.) To Strew. [Obs.]

To STROW, (strōw: *part.* Strōwn) *v. a.* To Strew.

STRIFE=strīf', 103; *s. pl.* Small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

Strī'-a-ted, *a.* Channelled: *Strī'ate* is the same.

Strī'-a-ture, 147; *s.* Disposition of strim.

STRICH=strīch', *s.* A bird of ill omen. [Spenser.]

STRICKEN, STRICKLE.—See **To STRIKE**.

STRICT=strīkt', *a.* Exact; rigorously nice; rigorous; severe; confined; close; tense.

Strīct'-ly, *ad.* With rigorous accuracy; severely.

Strīct'-ness, *s.* Rigorous accuracy; severity.

Strīct'-ture, (-tūre, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Literally, a binding, a stroke; specially, a slight touch on a subject; in surgery, a morbid contraction and consequent closure.

STRIN'-GENT, *a.* Binding, astringent. [Thomson.]

STRIDE=strīde, *s.* A long step, a step taken with violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To Stride, (strīde) } *v. n.* (Stride is also used
I Strove, (strōd, 135) } for the *pret.*) To walk
Strīd'-den, (-dn, 114) } with strides; to straddle: it occurs as an active verb by ellipsis of *over*.

STRIDOR=strī'-dor, [Lat.] *s.* A creaking noise.

Strīd'-d-lows, 92, 120; *a.* Creaking, chattering.

STRIFE, &c.—See under **To Strive**.

STRIGMENT=strīg'-mēt, *s.* A scraping. [Obs.]

STRIGOSE, strē'-gōs', 105, 152; *a.* An epithet of a leaf set with stiff flat bristles. [Bot.]

To STRIKE=strīk', } *v. a.* and *n.* (Strook for the
I Struck=strūck, } *pret.* and *part.* is quite ob-
Struck=strūck, } solete: Stricken for the *part.*

lower.) To hit with some force, to give a blow to; hence, to punish, to afflict; to act upon in any way by a blow, or by something of a like sudden kind; hence, to dash; to sound as a bell or a drum; to stamp; to mint; to take down or lower, as a tent or flag; to alarm; to produce or affect suddenly; to make, as a bargain:—*acc.* To make a blow or an attack; to collide; to act by repeated percussion; to sound; to act by external influx; to be dashed; to lower the sail in submission; to throw or put by any instrument of present occupation,—to cease from work; to break forth: *To strike in with*, to conform: *To strike off*, to erase; to separate by a blow: *To strike out*, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once: in a neuter sense, to spread or rove.

Strike, *s.* A ceasing from work; an instrument with a flat edge for levelling a measure, as of grain; hence the measure itself, definitely a bushel.

Strī'-ker, *s.* He or that which strikes.

Strī'-king, *a.* That strikes emotion; surprising.

Strī'-king-ly, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise.

Strī'-king-ness, *s.* Quality of being striking.

Strīc'-KEN, 114; *part. a.* Afflicted; far gone.

Strīc'-KLE, 101; *s.* A strike for levelling a measure.

STROKE, *s.* A blow; an act of one body on another; any sudden effect; a sudden affliction; sound of a

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back; touch of a pencil, a masterly effort; power, efficacy.

STRING=strīng, *s.* A small rope, line, or cord, a ribbon; a thread; chord of an instrument; a fibre; a tendon; set of things filed; any *scapes*: *To have two strings to one's bow*, to have two expedients or two views.

To String, } *v. a.* To furnish with strings; to
I Strung, } tune; to file; to make tense or firm.
Strung,

Stringed, (strīngd) or **Strīng'-ed**, 72; *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.

String'-y, 72, 105; *a.* Fibrous, filamentous.

Strīng'-i-ness, *s.* State of being stringy.

Strīng'-er, *s.* One that strung bows. [Obs.]

Strīng'-less, *a.* Having no strings.

STRING'-HALT, 112; *s.* A halt or lameness in a horse from some affection of the tendons of the hough.

To STRIP=strīp, *v. a.* (This verb is regular: see below.) To make naked; to deprive, to divest, sometimes followed by *off*, emphatically; to peel; to rob: *To strip from* occurs in Locke and Shakespeare.

Stripped, (strīpt, 114, 143) *pret.* and *part.* (This is often spelled as pronounced, but improperly.)

Strīp'-per, *s.* One that strips.

STRIP=strīp, *s.* (Compare **Stripe**.) A narrow shred.

STRIP'-LING, *s.* A youth, one yet growing.

STRIPE=strīpe, *s.* A narrow division or line; a streak; a discolouration made by a lash; hence, a lash, a blow.

To Stripe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines; less frequently, to beat, to lash.

Strīped, (strīpt, 143) *a.* Marked with stripes.

STRIPLING.—See under **Strip**.

To STRIVE=strīve, } *v. n.* To make efforts,
I Strove=strōve, } to labour; to contend;
Strīven=strīv'-vn, } to oppose; to vie.

Strī'-ver, 36; *s.* One who strives.

Strī'-ving, *s.* A contention, a contest.

Strī'-ving-ly, *ad.* With earnest efforts.

STRIFE, *s.* Contest, discord; contrariety.

Strīfe'-ful, 117; *a.* Contentious, discordant.

STROBIL=strōb'-il, *s.* A pericarp made up of scales that lie over each other.

STROKAL=strō'-kāl, *s.* Tool used by glassmakers.

STROKE.—See under **To Strike**.

To STROKE=strōke, *v. a.* To rub gently in one direction with the hand; to make smooth; to soothe.

Strō'-ker, *s.* One that strokes.

Strō'-king, *s.* Act of rubbing; in the *pl.* the last milk that can be drawn from the cow.

STROKES'-MAN, *s.* The rower who leads the others.

To STROLL, strōlk, 116; *v. n.* To ramble idly.

Stroll, *s.* A ramble, a roving about.

Strōl'-ler, *s.* A vagrant; an itinerant player.

STROND=strōnd, *s.* The beach or strand. [Shaks.]

STRONG=strōng, *a.* Having active or passive power; vigorous; hale; forceful; forcible; able of mind; determined, positive; fortified; supplied with forces, as twelve thousand strong; complete or full with respect to quality; potent; hard; cogent; forcibly expressed.

Strong'-ly, *ad.* With strength; vehemently.

☞ The compounds are *Strong'-fisted*, (strong-handed;) *Strong'-hand*, (force, violence;) *Strong'-hold*, (fortress;) *Strong'-set*, (firmly compacted;) *Strong'-water*, (distilled spirits;) &c.

STRONTIAN, strōn'-shē-ān, 147; *s.* A white earth, also called *Strontia*: (see -a in the Index to Terminations.)

Strōn'-ti-um, *s.* The metallic base of strontia.

Strōn'-tī'-ic, 88; *a.* Pertaining to strontia.

STROOK.—See **To Strike**. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

STROP=ströp, *s.* (For one of its senses, see Strpp.)

A piece of rope spliced into a wreath.

STROPHE, ströf'-ēy, 163, 101: *s.* The first, fourth, seventh, &c., stanza of a regular ode, literally a turning or address to the audience; the other stanzas are named *antistrophe* and *epode*.

To STROUT=strowt, *v. n.* To strut, to swell. [Obs.]

STROVE.—See **To Strive**.

To STROW.—See under **To Strew**.

To STROWL, the old orthography of **To Stroll**.

STRUCK.—See **To Strike**.

STRUCTURE, strück'-tūre, *colloq.* Strück'-ch'oor, 147: *s.* Act or manner of building; form; edifice.

To STRUGGLE, strüg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To strive, to contest; to act with effort; to writh in difficulty or pain.

Strug'-gle, *s.* Act of struggling; labour, contest.

Strug'-gler, 36: *s.* One who struggles.

Strug'-gling, *s.* Act of striving or contending.

STRUMA, strū'-md, *s.* A glandular swelling.

Stru'-mous, *a.* Having swellings from the king's evil.

STRUMPET=strüm'-pēt, 14: *s.* and *a.* A whore.—*adj.* Like a strumpet; false: *To Strumpet* (to debauch) is obs.

STRUNG.—See **To String**.

To STRUT=strüt, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity, to swell, to protuberate.

Strut, *s.* An affectation of stateliness in gait.

Strut'-ter, *s.* One who struts; a pompous fellow.

Strut'-ting-ly, *ad.* With a strut; vauntingly.

STRYCHNIA, strick'-nē-d, 161, 90: *s.* A poisonous alkaline substance obtained from the *nuxvomica*.

STUB=stüb, *s.* A thick short stock left when the rest (as of a tree) is cut off; a log: *a Stub'-nail* is a nail broken off.

To Stub, *v. a.* To force up, to extirpate.

Stub'-bed, *a.* Truncated, short and thick; hardy.

Stub'-bed-ness, *s.* State of being stubbed.

Stub'-by, *a.* Full of stubs; short and thick.

STUBBLE, stüb'-bl, 101: *s.* The stalks of corn left by the reaper: *Stubble-goose*, one fed among stubble.

STUBBORN=stüb'-born, 38: *a.* Inflexibly headstrong, obstinate, persisting; stiff, not pliable; hardy; harsh.

Stub'-born-ly, *ad.* In a stubborn manner.

Stub'-born-ness, *s.* Inflexible persistency.

STUCCO=stüc'-kō, *s.* A fine plaster for walls.

To Stuc'-co, *v. a.* To overlay with stucco.

STUCK.—See **To Stick**, and (as a *subs.*) under it.

STUCKLE, stüc'-kl, *s.* Heap of sheaves.

STUD=stüd, *s.* A piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a beam; a nail with a large head for ornament; a button.

To Stud, *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

STUD'-DING-SAIL, *s.* A sail beyond the skirt of another, set when the wind is light.

STUD=stüd, *s.* A collection of horses and mares considered as a stock for breed.

STUDENT, STUDIOUS, &c.—See in the next class.

STUDY, stüd'-ēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a setting of the mind on a subject; application to books; subject of attention; a particular kind of learning; perplexity; contrivance; apartment appropriated to literary employment; the sketched ideas of a painter not wrought into a whole.

To Stud'-y, *v. n.* and *a.* To fix the mind on something; to apply to books; to muse; to endeavour diligently.—*act.* To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

Stud'-ied, (-id, 114) *a.* Learned; premeditated; in an obsolete sense, having any particular inclination.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: güt'-wáy. cháp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gööd: j'w, i.e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Stud'-i-er, *s.* One that studies.

STU'-DENT, *s.* A scholar; a bookish man.

STU'-di-ous, 147, 120: *a.* Given to books; diligēntly attentive to; careful, with of; contemptive.

STU'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* With study; carefully.

STU'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Addiction to study.

STU'-d-i-o, (stū'-dē-ō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An artist's study.

STUFF=stüff, *s.* A mass of matter indefinitely: material; furniture or goods; a mixture or medicine; matter or thing, in contempt; something worthless; cloth or texture, but especially such woollen cloths of slight texture as are used for linings: in this sense the word has a plural.

To Stuff, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill with stuff; to fill very full; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to form by stuffing; to obstruct, as an organ of sense; in a special sense, to fill meat with something of high relish.—*acc.* To feed gluttonously.

Stuff'-ing, *s.* That by which any thing is filled, particularly relishing ingredients put into meat.

STUKE, or **STUCK**.—See **Stucco**. [Obs.]

STULM=stülm, *s.* Shaft used to drain a mine.

To STULTIFY, stül'-tē-fy, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make foolish; to prove foolish or void of understanding.

STU'-til'-o-quence, 87, 188: *s.* Foolish talk.

STUM=stüm, *s.* Must; new wine used to ferment rapid wines; wine revived by new fermentation.

To Stum, *v. a.* To renew by mixing stum.

To STUMBLE, stüm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To trip in walking; to slip, to err; to strike against by chance, with upon.—*act.* To obstruct in progress; to confound.

Stum'-ble, *s.* A trip in walking; blunder; fall-re.

Stum'-bler, 36: *s.* One that stumbles.

Stum'-bling-block, or **Stum'-bling-stone**, *s.*

Cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

STUMP=stümp, *s.* The part of any solid body

after the rest is taken away; stick used at cricket.

To Stump, *v. a.* and *n.* To lop.—*acc.* To walk heavily.

Stump'-y, *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stubby.

To STUN=stün, *v. a.* To make senseless or dizzy by a blow; to confound or dizzy with noise.

STUNG: **STUNK**.—See **To Sting**: see **To Stink**.

To STUNT=stünt, *v. a.* To hinder from growth.

Stunt'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being stunted. [Cheyw.]

STUPE=stüpe, *s.* Medicated flax for a sore.

To Stupe, *v. a.* To foment or dress with stupes.

STUPEFACTION, STUPENDOUS, &c.—See below.

STUPOR=stü'-por, [Lat.] *s.* Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; astonishment.

STUPID, *s.* A stupid person. [Bickerstaff.]

To Stu'-pi-fy, 6: *v. a.* To deprive of sensibility; to deprive of material motion, (a sense which occurs in Bacon) to dull, to make stupid.

Stu'-pi-fy'-er, *s.* That which stupefies.

Stu'-pe-fac'-tive, 101: *a.* Causing insensibility; dulling, narcotic; it also occurs as a substantive.

Stu'-pe-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rendering dull or stupid; state of being stupefied; torpor.

STU'-PID, *a.* Dull, heavy, wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; formed without genius.

Stu'-pid-ly, *ad.* In a stupid manner; dully.

Stu'-pid-ness, *s.* Stupidity.

Stu'-pid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being stupid.

STU'-PEN'-dous, 120: *a.* Overcoming the senses by magnitude,—amazing, astonishing.

Stu'-pen'-dous-ly, *ad.* In a stupendous manner.

Stu'-pen'-dous-ness, *s.* Quality of being stupendous.

To STUPRATE=stü'-präte, *v. a.* To ravish.

Sta-pra'-tion, 89: *s.* Rape, violation.

STURDY, *stur'-dēy*, *s.* A disease in sheep.

STURDY, *stur'-dēy*, *a.* Hardy, coarsely stout; strong, forcible; resolute, obstinate, brutal.

Stur'-di-ly, *ad.* Stoutly; hardily; resolutely.

Stur'-di-ness, *s.* Quality of being sturdy.

STURGEON=*sturge'-ōn*, *s.* A large eatable fish.

STURK=*sturk*, *s.* A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER=*stut'-ter*, *v. a.* To stammer.

Stut'-ter-er, *s.* A stammerer: the old verb was *To Stut*, whence *Stutler*, a stammerer, but now a stammering.

Stut'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* Stammeringly.

STY=*stȳ*, *s.* Pen for swine; any place literally or morally filthy: see also *Stian*.

To Sty, *v. a.* To shut up as in a sty.

To STY=*stȳ*, *v. n.* To soar, to ascend. [Spenser.]

STYGIAN, *stid'-j'ān*, 90: *a.* Pertaining to hell, or to Styx, one of its fabled rivers,—hellish, infernal.

STYLE=*stīle*, *s.* The ancient pen, a pointed iron used in writing on tables of wax, with the other end flat for making erasures; manner of writing with regard to language; and hence, manner of thinking and of speaking; mode or manner in any department of art; mode of proceeding peculiar to a court of law; mode or manner in which a person claims to be addressed; mode of reckoning time, which is either Julian or Gregorian; also, again recurring to the primary meaning, any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; the shaft which is a component part of the piston in a female flower.

To Style, *v. a.* To call, to term, to name.

Sty'-lar, 34: *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.

Sty'-loid, *a.* Resembling a style or pen.

STYPTIC=*stīp'-tick*, *a.* and *s.* That stops bleeding:—*s.* A medicinal application of astringent effect.

Styp-tic'-i-ty, 84, 59: *s.* Quality of stanching blood.

SUABLE, &c.—See under *To Sue*.

To SUADE, *swādē*, 145: *v. a.* To persuade. [Obs.]

Sua'-sive, 105: *a.* Persuasive.

Sua'-sor-y, *a.* Persuatory.

To SUAGE, *swāgē*, *v. a.* To assuage.

SUAVITY, *swāv'-ē-tēy*, 145, 92, 105: *s.* Sweetness to the senses, [obs.:] sweetness to the mind.

SUB, A Latin preposition signifying *under*, *below*, which occurs as a prefix in the greater part of the following words, in most of which it implies a subordinate degree, or some degree, sometimes the least possible degree of that which the rest of the word expresses. Some of the words which commence with the letters are not, however, compounded with the preposition; and many others occur which, though originally compounded with it, have lost their compound character: these will be distinguished from the obvious compounds, and also from words which, though not obvious compounds, seldom occur. It should be further noted that the last letter in this prefix, as in many others, is often changed into the letter which begins the next syllable, as in *succumb*, *suggest*, *suffer*, *summon*, *suppose*.

SUB-AC'-ID, 59: *a.* Acid in a subordinate degree.

SUB-AC'-RID, 76: *a.* Acid in a subordinate degree.

To SUB-act', *v. a.* To bring *under*, to subdue. [Obs.]

SUB-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing to any state.

SUBAH=*sū'-bah*, *s.* (This word is distinct from the compounds of the Latin prefix *Sub*.) A province or viceroyship in India.

Su'-bah-da, *s.* The governor of a subah.

SUBALTERN=*sūb'-āl-tern*, *a.* and *s.* (See *Sub*.) Literally, *under another*,—inferior, subordinate:—*s.* An inferior in the army, any officer below a captain: see also the next word.

Sub'-al-ter'-nate, *a.* and *s.* Alternate or succeeding one *under another*,—succeeding by turns, subordinate:—*s.* In logic, a particular proposition with relation to

the universal proposition which has the same matter; as, *some man is mortal* with relation to *every man is mortal*; and so also of negatives: the two propositions thus related are called *Subalterns*, and the universal with relation to its subalternate is said to be *Subalternans*.

Sub'-al-ter-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of succeeding by course; state of inferiority; relationship of subalterns.

SUB-a'-QUE-ous, (-kwē-ūs, 188, 120) *a.* Being *under water*: *Sub-aqua'tic* is the same.

SUB-as'-TRAL, *a.* *Under the stars*,—terrestrial.

SUB'-AS-TRIN'-GENT, *a.* Astringent in some degree.

SUB-BRA'-DLE, 101: *s.* A subordinate beadle.

SUB-CAR'-BU-RET-TED, *a.* Carburetted in a subordinate degree.

SUB'-CE-LEST'-IAL, (-yāl, 146) *a.* Under the heavens.

SUB-CHAN'-TER, *s.* An under chanter.

SUB-CLA'-VI-AN, 90: *a.* Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

SUB'-CON-STEL-LA'-TION, 89: *s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUB'-CON-TRAC'-TED, *a.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUB-CON-TRA-RY, *a.* and *s.* Contrary in an inferior degree:—*s.* *Subcontraries*, in logic, are the particular affirmative and negative propositions with relation to the universal affirmative and negative contraries above them which have the same matter; thus, *some man is mortal*, and *some man is not mortal*, are subcontraries with relation to *every man is mortal*, and *no man is mortal*, which are contraries.

SUB-COR'-DATE, *a.* In some degree like a heart.

SUB'-CU-TA'-NE-ous, 90: *a.* Lying under the skin.

SUB'-CU-TIO'-U-LAR, *a.* Lying under the scarf-skin.

SUB-DEA'-CON, 114: *s.* A deacon's servant.

SUB-DEAN, *s.* Vicar general of a dean.

SUB-DIC'-U-PIE, 101: *a.* Containing a part *under* the division into ten,—that is, one part in ten.

SUB-DEN'-TED, *a.* Indented beneath.

SUB'-DE-POS'-IT, 151: *s.* A deposit under another.

SUB'-DIR-I-SON'-RI-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Scuffling or ridiculing in a subordinate degree, that is, with delicacy.

SUB'-DI-TT'-IOUS, (sūb'-dē-tlāh'-ūs, 90) *a.* Put in an underhand way or secretly in place of something else.

To SUB'-DI-VER'-SIFY, *v. a.* To diversify what has been diversified.

To SUB'-DI-VIDE, *v. a.* and *n.* To divide a part into parts:—*see*. To be subdivided.

Sub'-di-vis'-ion, (-vīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Act of subdividing; a part arising from a subdividing.

SUB'-DO-LOUS, *a.* Hidden under deceit, subtle, sly.

SUB-DOM'-I-NANT, *s.* In music, the note below the dominant, being the fourth above the tonic.

To SUB-DUCE, or **SUB-DUCT**, *v. a.* To take away from under; to withdraw; to subtract arithmetically.

SUB-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of subducting.

To SUBDUCE=*sūb-dū'*, 189: *v. a.* To bring *under*, to reduce, to conquer; to oppress; to mollify.

Sub-du'-er, *s.* He or that which subduces.

Sub-due'-ment, *s.* Conquest. [Shaks.]

SUBDUPLÉ, *sūb'-dū-pl*, 101: *a.* Having the subordinate relation which a single number bears to its two-fold multiple,—having the relation of one to two, as *subduplé* proportion: *Subduplicate*, *Subtriplicate*, &c., are the same.

Sub-trip-le, 81:

adjectives. Having the relation of one to three, of one to four, of one to five, of one to six, of one to seven, of one to eight, &c.: see *Submul-tiple*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SUB-*QUAL*, 188: *a.* Just *below*, or almost equal.
 SUBERIC=sû-bêr'-ick, 88: *a.* (This word is distinct from the compounds of the Latin prefix Sub.) Pertaining to or extracted from cork, as suberic acid.
 SUB-ber-ate, *s.* A salt formed by suberic acid with a base.
 SUB-ber-ous, 120: *a.* Corky, soft, and elastic.
 SUBEROSE=sûb'-êr-ôce, 152: *a.* (See Sub.) Appearing as if gnawed in a small degree.
 SUB-FUSK', *a.* In some degree dark,—darkish, brown.
 SUB-GLOB'-U-LAR, *a.* In some degree globular.
 SUB-HAS-TA'-TION, *s.* A sale *under* the lance, that is, a public auction, in allusion to the Roman practice.
 SUB-IN-DI-CAT'-TION, 89: *s.* Indication by subor-dinate means, as by signs only.
 SUB-IN-GRES'-SION, *s.* Secret entrance.
 SUB-I-TA'-NE-ous, *a.* Sudden, hasty: *Subitaneity* is the same: they have only an obscure relation to Sub.
 SUB-JA'-CENT, *a.* Lying under.
 SUBJECT=sûb'-jêct, *a.* and *s.* Placed or situated *under*; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable; being that on which any action operates:—*s.* That on which any operation, mental or material, is performed, not as a thing that occurs or comes in the way, but as sought for and determined upon; (compare Object;) that in which any thing inheres or exists; in logic, that concerning which something is affirmed or denied; in grammar, the noun or pronoun which leads or governs the verb; in another frequent sense, one who lives under the dominion of a ruling power.
 To SUB-JECT', 83: *v. a.* To put under; to make subsergent; to expose, to make liable; to make accountable; to make submissive; to enslave.
 Sub-ject'-ed, *part. a.* Put under.
 Sub-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of subjecting or subduing; state of being subjected or subdued.
 Sub-jec'-tive, *a.* Relating to the subject; (see Ob-jective;) testifying subjection.
 Sub-jec'-tive-ly, *ad.* In relation to the subject.
 To SUBJOIN=sûb-join', *v. a.* To join or put under,—to add afterwards.
 SUB-JUNC'-TION, 158, 89: *s.* The act of subjoining; the state of being subjoined.
 SUB-JUNC'-TIVE, 105: *a.* Subjoined to something.
 Sub-junc'-tive-mood', or Sub-junc'-tive, *a.* A form of a verb which fits it for being subjoined actually or virtually to another verb. This mood in the English language, if limited to the specific forms which have arisen out of a subjunctive use of verbs, extends only to two tenses of the verb *To be*, and only to one tense of all other verbs; these forms are as follow: If I be; if thou be; if he be; if we be, &c. If I were; if thou wert; if he were; if we were, &c. If I love; if thou love; if he love; if we love, &c. The practical rule for using these, or the correspondent indicative forms, is as follows: In employing the present tense, (so called not from its uniform meaning, but from the absence of the preterit sign or inflection,) if the time meant should really be future, then use the subjunctive form, but otherwise the indicative; and in employing what is called the past tense, if the time meant should really be present, then also use the subjunctive form, but otherwise the indicative: Thus as to the present tense (so called) we must say, "If I be there to-morrow, I will tell him." "If she *love* me when we shall be married, it will be all I expect." And thus as to the past tense (so called) we must say, "If I *were* there at this moment, I should be happy." On the other hand we must use the indicative forms in cases corresponding to the following: "If I *am* here, it is more than I expected or promised." "If she *loves* me as she says she does, why does she refuse me?" "If I *was* there last year, I have quite forgotten it."
 To SUB-JU-GATE, 109: *v. a.* To bring *under* the yoke, to bring under by force; to subdue.
 SUB-JU-GA'-TION, *s.* A subduing; subjection.

SUB'-LA-NATE, *a.* In some degree or rather woolly.
 SUB'-LAP-SA'-RI-AN, 90: *a* and *s.* Below or after the fall; relating to the sublapsarian as distinguished from the supralapsarian doctrine, which are different degrees or shades of Calvinism, both upholding predestination with regard to the decrees of God as they relate to man since the fall, but the former supposing God only *permitted* the first man to fall without absolutely predetermining his fall,—the latter maintaining that God had from all eternity decreed the transgression of Adam: *Sublap'stry* is the same in meaning:—*s.* A sublapsarian Calvinist.
 SUB-LA'-TION, *s.* A removal of something which was *under* or connected with another thing,—a taking away.
 To SUB-LET', *v. a.* (irr.—See To Let.) To under-let.
 SUB'-LE-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of raising on high.
 SUB'-LI-BRA'-RI-AN, 90: *s.* An under librarian.
 SUB'-LIEU-TEN'-ANT, 167: *s.* An under lieutenant in an artillery regiment in which are no ensigns.
 SUB'-LI-GA'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of binding underneath.
 SUBLIME=sûb-lim'-e, *a.* and *s.* (This word is related not to Sub, but Supra.) High in place; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; lofty, grand; elevated by joy; elevated in manner:—*s.* The grand in the works of nature as distinguished from the beautiful; the grand in thought and style; the emotion produced by grand objects and grandeur in style.
 Sub-lime'-ly, *ad.* In a sublime manner.
 Sub-lime'-ness, *s.* Sublimity.
 Sub-lim'-ity, 92: *s.* State or quality of being sublime.
 To SUB-LIME', *v. n.* and *a.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire and then to be condensed:—*act.* To sublimate: in the more general sense, to raise on high; to heighten.
 Sub-li'-ma-ble, *a.* That may be sublimed.
 Sub-li'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being sublimable.
 To SUB-LI-MATE, *v. a.* To raise [a solid substance] into a state of vapour by heat, and then condense it; to refine, to exalt, to elevate.
 Sub-li'-mate, *s.* and *a.* The product of a sublimation, particularly with respect to quicksilver:—*adj.* Brought into a state of sublimation.
 Sub-li'-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Operation of subliming.
 SUBLINGUAL, sub-ling'-gwâl, 158, 145: *a.* (See Sub.) Placed under the tongue.
 SUB-LUNAR, 109, 34: *a.* Sublunary. [Milton.]
 Sub-lu-nar-y, *a.* and *s.* Situated *beneath* the moon,—earthly, of this world:—*s.* Any worldly thing.
 SUB-LUX-A'-TION, 188, 189: *s.* That which is almost a dislocation,—a violent sprain.
 SUB'-MA-RINE', (-rên, 104) *a.* Living under the sea.
 SUB-MAX'-IL-LAR-Y, 188: *a.* Being under the jaw.
 SUB-ME'-DI-ANT, *s.* The note between the octave and subdominant, being the sixth or middle note.
 To SUB-MERGE', *v. a.* To put *under* water: it occurs also in a neuter sense: *To submerge* is the same.
 Sub-mer'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A drowning; state of drowning.
 To SUB-MIN'-ISTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To subserve, to supply: *To submit'strate* is the same:—*acc.* To be useful to.
 Sub-min'-is-trant, *a.* Subservient [Bacon.]
 Sub-min'-is-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supplying.
 SUBMISS, SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVE, &c.—See below.
 To SUBMIT=sûb-mit', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to put under; to let down; [Dryden:] to yield, with a reciprocal pronoun; to leave to discretion:—*acc.* To be subject; to yield.
 Sub-mit'-ter, *s.* One who submits.
 SUB-MISS', *a.* abmimive. [Poet.]
 Sub-miss'-ly, *ad.* Submissively.
 Sub-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Yielding, obedient, humble

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá-pá': lîw: gôod: j'ôo, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, &c. *musé*, 171

Sub-mis'-sive-ly, *ad.* With submission.
 Sub-mis'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being submissive.
 Sub-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of submitting; acknowledgement of error or of inferiority; obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.
 SUB-MUL'-TI-PLE, 101: *s.* A number or quantity which has a geometrical ratio to another by being contained in it a certain number of times; one with relation to two, one with relation to three, &c., are a species of submultiples; (see Subdupe, &c.) so also 7 is a submultiple of 56, being contained in it eight times.
 SUB-NAS'-CENT, *a.* Growing underneath.
 SUB-NOR'-MAL, *s.* A line under a perpendicular.
 SUB-NUDE', *a.* Nearly bare, as of leaves.
 SUB-OB-SCURE'-LY, *ad.* Somewhat obscurely.
 SUB-OC'-TAVE, *a.* Suboctuple: see under Subdupe.
 SUB-OC'-U-LAR, *a.* Being under the eye.
 SUB-OR-BIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Almost circular.
 SUB-OR'-DI-NATE, *a.* and *s.* Inferior in order or rank; descending in a regular series:—*s.* Inferior person; one of a descent in a regular series.
 To SUB-or-di-nate, *v. a.* To make subordinate.
 Sub-or-di-nate-ly, *ad.* With subordination.
 Sub-or-di-na'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being subordinate; a series regularly descending; place of rank.
 Sub-or-di-nan-cy, } *s.* Series of subordination.
 Sub-or-di-na-cy, }
 To SUBORN=süb-orn', 37: *v. a.* To procure in an underhand manner, by secret collusion or by indirect means; to procure to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.
 Sub-or'-ner, *s.* One that suborns.
 SUB-or-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or crime of suborning.
 SUB-O'-VATE, *a.* Almost in form of an egg.
 SUB-PCE'-NA, (*collog.* süp-pē'-nd, 143) 103: *s.* "Under penalty," the name of a writ from words used in it, by which a person is commanded to attend in a court.
 To SUB-pce'-na, *v. a.* To serve with a subpoena.
 Sub-pce'-naed, (-nād=ned, 119) *part.* Summoned.
 SUB-PRI'-OR, 38: *s.* A prior's vicegerent.
 SUB-QUAD'-RATE, (-kwōd'-rātē) *a.* Nearly square.
 SUBQUADRUPLÉ, SUBQUINTEPLE.—See Subdupe.
 SUB-RAL'-MOUS, *a.* Branchy but in a small degree.
 SUB-RRC'-TOR, *s.* A rector's vicegerent.
 SUB-REP'-TION, 89: *s.* Literally, a creeping under, —the act of obtaining by unfair means.
 Sub'-rep-ti'-tious, 90: *a.*—See Surseptitious.
 To SUBROGATE, &c.—See To Surrogate, &c.
 SUB'-RO-TUND', *a.* All but round, nearly round.
 SUB'-SA-LINE', *a.* In some degree salt.
 SUB'-SALT, (-sāwt, 112) *s.* That which is below the usual condition of a salt,—a salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals.
 SUB-SCAP'-U-LAR, *a.* The epithet of an artery which is under the scapula.
 To SUBSCRIBE=süb-scribē', *v. a.* and *n.* To give consent to by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; anciently, to submit;—*rec.* To give consent; to promise with others a stipulated common sum for the promotion of an undertaking; sometimes, though not correctly, to pay the sum.
 Sub-scri'-ber, *s.* One who subscribes.
 Sub'-script, *s.* Something underwritten. [Bentley.]
 Sub-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Something underwritten; signature; consent or attestation by signature; contribution to an under-taking, sometimes the money paid: it occurs in Shakespeare for submission, obedience.
 SUB-SEC'-TION, 89: *s.* Section of a section.
 SUB-SEC'-U-TIVE, 105: *a.* Following in train.
 Sub'-se-quent, 188: *a.* Following, not preceding.
 Sub'-se-quent-ly, *ad.* So as to follow in train.

Sub'-se-quence, *s.* State of being subsequent.
 To SUB-SERVE', *v. a.* To serve subalternately.
 Sub-ser'-vi-ent, 90: *a.* Instrumentally useful.
 Sub-ser'-vi-ent-ly, *ad.* In a subservient manner.
 Sub-ser'-vi-ence, *s.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation: *Subser'vency* is the same.
 SUB-SES'-SILE, 105: *a.* Almost sessile, having very short footstalks. [Botany.]
 SUBSEXTUPLE.—See under Subdupe.
 To SUB-SIDE', *v. n.* To settle or tend downwards, to sink to the bottom as lees; to sink; to fall to rest; to abate.
 Sub-si'-dence, Sub-si'-den-cy, *s.* Act of sinking, as lees; or as land or buildings.
 SUB'-SI-DY, 105: *s.* Literally, a sitting under or near,—a lending of help, always understood of money; formerly, a tax paid to the king; at present, a sum paid by one state to another for services performed or promised.
 To SUB-si-dize, *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy.
 Sub-sid'-iary, 90: *a.* and *s.* Aiding, assisting; furnishing supplies:—*s.* An assistant.
 To SUB-SIGN', (-sint, 139, 157) *v. a.* To sign under.
 To SUBSIST=süb-cist', *v. n.* and *a.* To be, to have existence; to have means of living; to inhere:—*act.* To feed, to maintain.
 Sub-sist'-ent, *a.* Having being, inherent.
 Sub-sist'-ence, *s.* State of being subsistent, inherence: *Subsist'ency* is the same.
 See Subsoil and Subspecies hereafter.
 SUB-STANCE, *s.* That which is subsistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has only metaphysical existence; that which supports accidents; the essential part; in a popular sense, body, that which is solid,—that which is palpable; wealth, means of life.
 Sub'-stan-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Betokening existence, as a verb substantive, (*e.g.* To be:) not adjective, as a noun substantive; Bacon uses it in the sense of depending on itself; it occurs also in the sense of solid:—*s.* A noun substantive, or a word fitted to stand by itself as the subject of a verb, and not necessarily presumed to be connected in a sentence with any other part of speech than the verb.
 Sub'-stan-tive-ly, *ad.* In substance; essentially; in grammar, as a substantive.
 Sub-stan'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Real, actually existing; corporeal, solid; strong, stout, bulky; possessed of substance in the sense of means of life, responsible, moderately wealthy:—*s. pl.* Sub-stan'-tials, essential parts.
 Sub-stan'-tial-ly, *ad.* With reality of existence; strongly; truly; with competent wealth.
 Sub-stan'-tial-ness, *s.* State of being substantial.
 Sub-stan'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Substantialness.
 To Sub-stan'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To make to exist; to establish by proof or competent evidence.
 To SUB-STI-TUTE, *v. a.* To put in place of another.
 Sub'-sti-tute, *s.* One put in place of another.
 Sub'-sti-tu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of substituting; state of being substituted.
 SUB.—See in its place.
 SUB'-SOIL, *s.* The soil under the superficial soil, being between it and a base or stratum still lower.
 SUB-SPE'-CIES, (-shē'-cēs) *s.* Subordinate species.
 SUBSTANCE, &c.—See in the previous class.
 To SUBSTRACT, SUBSTRACTION.—See To Subtract, &c.
 SUB-STRAT'-UM, *s.* That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth under another; basis.
 SUB-STRUC'-TION, 89: *s.* A building under.
 Sub-struc'-ture, 147: *s.* A foundation.
 SUB-STYLE, *s.* Line under the style of a dial; also called the *subty'lar* line.
 SUB-SUL'-PHATE, (-sātē, 163) *s.* That which, by having an excess of the base, is not quite a sulphate.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. c.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SUB-SUL'-TOR-Y, *a.* Leaping as from under something, that is, suddenly or by start.

Sub-sul'-tor-i-ly, *ad.* Startlingly; convulsively.

To SUB-SUME', *v. a.* To assume as following from under, or by consequence of what precedes.

SUB-TAN'-GENT, *s.* The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

To SUB-TEND', *v. a.* To stretch or extend under

Sub-tense', 153: *s.* That which extends under, particularly the chord of an arc.

SUB-TER'-ID, *a.* Tepid in a moderate degree.

SUB'-TER, Another form of the prefix *Sub*.

Sub-ter'-fluent, **Sub-ter'-fluous**, 109: *a.* Flowing or running under.

Sub-ter'-fuge, *s.* That to which a person flies for concealment,—a shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUB'-TER-RANE, *s.* (Compound of *Sub*, not *Subter*.)

A subterranean structure: Brown uses *Sub'terran'ity*.

Sub-ter-ra'-ne-an, **Sub-ter-ra'-ne-ous**, 90: *a.* Being under the surface of the earth: *Sub'terra'neal* and *Sub'terrany*, which had the same meaning, are quite disused: the last is used substantively by Bacon.

SUBTILE, **süb'-til**, 105: *a.* Thin, fine, rare; piercing, acute; hence, cunning, sly; but in this derivative sense the pronunciation is different: see *Subtle* below.

Sub'-tile-ly, *ad.* Thinly, finely: in other senses the pronunciation is different: see *Subtly* below.

Sub'-tile-ness, *s.* State or quality of being subtle: see also *Subtleness*.

Sub'-til-ty, *s.* Subtleness: see also *Subtlety*.

Sub-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Subtleness.

To SUB-til-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To make thin or fine; to spin into too great nicety.—*acc.* To refine in argument: as an active verb, with the literal meaning. Harvey uses *To Subtil'ate*, and Boyle the corresponding noun, *Subtil'ation*.

Sub-til-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making subtle; state of being subtle; over refinement.

SUB-TILE, (**süb'-tl**, 157, 101) *a.* Sly, artful, cunning: such is now the mode of writing *Subtle* when it has this meaning; and such is the pronunciation, even under the original spelling, when the meaning is that here given.

Sub'-tly, *ad.* Artfully: *Subtlety* has the same pronunciation when it has the same meaning.

Sub'-tle-ness, **Sub'-tle-ty**, *s.* Artfulness, cunning: *Sub'tleness* and *Sub'tilty* have the same pronunciation when they have the same meaning.

To SUBTRACT=**süb-träckt'**, *v. a.* To take from under, to deduct.

Sub-trac'-ter, *s.* He or that which subtracts.

Sub-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to subtract.

Sub-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking a small from a greater part; in law, a withholding of some right.

Sub'-tra-hend, *s.* The number to be subtracted or taken out of another.

SUB-TRI-FID, *a.* In some degree trifled. [Bot.]

SUBTRIPLX, **SUBTRIPLICATE**.—See *Subduplex*, &c.

SUBULATE=**süb-bü-lät**, *a.* (This is not a compound of *Sub*.) Shaped like an awl. [Bot.]

SUBURB=**süb'-urb**, *s.* (See *Sub*.) That territory or district which is *under* but without the walls of the city; it is generally used in the plural; the confines, the outport.

Sub-ur'-ban, *a.* Inhabiting or being in the suburbs: *Suburb'ial* and *Suburb'an* are less used.

Sub-ur'-bed, 114: *a.* Bordering on a suburb. [Carew.]

Sub-ur'-bi-ca'-ri-an, 90: *a.* An epithet of those provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome: *Suburb'icary* is the same.

SUB-VA-RI'-E-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Subordinate variety.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: **güt'-wáy:** **cháp'-mán:** **pá-pá':** **láu:** **gööd:** **j'wö,** *i. e. few*, 55: **a,** **e,** **i,** &c. *mute*, 171

SUB'-VEN-TA'-NE-ous, 90: *a.* Produced under the effect of wind,—windy; addie. [Brown.]

SUB-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* A coming under; support.

To SUB-vert', *v. a.* To overthrow from beneath or from the foundation; to overturn; to destroy: *To Sub-vert'* is used only by old authors.

Sub-ver'-ter, *s.* Overthrower, destroyer.

Sub-ver'-sive, (**-civ**, 105) *a.* Tending to destroy.

Sub-ver'-sion, (**-shün**, 147) *s.* Overthrow; ruin.

SUB'-WORK-ER, 141, 36: *s.* Subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEUM=**süch'-sä-dä'-nè-üm**, *s.* (See *Sub*.) That which takes the place of something else, a substitute.

Suc'-ce-da'-ne-ous, 120: *a.* Used as a succedaneum.

To Suc'-ceed, *v. n.* and *a.* To come into the place of another; to follow next in order: Dryden uses it literally for to go under:—*acc.* To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to: see also the following clause.

Suc'-ceed'-er, *s.* One that succeeds.

Suc'-ces'-sive, 105: *a.* Following in order: in old authors, inherited by succession.

Suc'-ces'-sive-ly, *ad.* In unbroken order.

Suc'-ces'-sion, (**-cësh'-ün**, 147) *s.* Consecration, or a following of things in order; the persons or things collectively that follow in order; a lineage; power or right of succeeding: *Success* in the same sense is quite obsolete.

Suc'-ces'-sor, 38: *s.* One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favour of the more consistent accentuation: see *Prin.* 86.

To SUCCEED=**süch'-säd'**, *v. n.* Primarily, to follow (as above with *Succedaneum*): in a derivative, but distinct sense, to obtain one's wish, to come to a desired effect, to have a prosperous issue: Dryden and others of about the same date use it actively in the sense of to make prosperous.

SUC'-CESS', *s.* Issue or termination of an affair, always understood as a desired issue unless qualified by another word, as *bad success*, *ill success*: see also *Succession*.

Suc'-cess'-ful, 117: *a.* Prosperous, fortunate.

Suc'-cess'-ful-ly, *ad.* Prosperously, luckily.

Suc'-cess'-ful-ness, *s.* State of being successful.

SUCCIDUOUS, **süch'-sid'-ü-üs**, *a.* Ready to fall.

SUCCIFEROUS, **süch'-sif'-ër-üs**, *a.* Yielding sap.

SUCCINCT, **süch'-sängkt'**, 158: *a.* Literally, tucked or girded up; hence, short, concise; brief.

Suc'-cinct'-ly, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

Suc'-cinct'-ness, *s.* Brevity, conciseness.

SUCCINIC=**süch'-sín'-ick**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or drawn from amber; as succinic acid.

Suc'-ci-nous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to amber.

Suc'-ci-nate, *s.* A salt from succinic acid.

Suc'-ci-nite, *s.* A mineral of an amber colour.

SUCCORY, **suc'-kör-ëy**, 129: *s.* Wild endive.

To SUCCOUR, **süc'-kur**, 120, 40: *v. a.* To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

Suc'-cour, *s.* Aid; person or things that aid.

Suc'-cour'-er, *s.* Helper, assistant, reliever.

Suc'-cour'-less, *a.* Without friends or help.

SUCCUBUS=**süch'-ü-büs**, [Lat.] *s.* A pretended demon: the feminine form, *Succuba*, also occurs.

SUCCULENT=**süch'-kü-lënt**, *a.* Juicy, moist.

Suc'-cu-lence, **Suc'-cu-len-cy**, *s.* Juiciness.

To SUCCUMB=**süc'-kumb'**, *v. n.* To sink, to yield.

SUCCUSSION, **süc'-küşh'-ün**, 147: *s.* A shaking, particularly of the nervous parts by medical stimuli: *Succuss'ion* has the same general sense, but is used specially to signify a trot, or trotting motion.

SUCH=**süch**, *a.* and *pron.* Of that kind, of the

like kind; the same that; (it is frequently followed by *as*;) the same; as specified: it becomes a pronoun by the ellipsis of a substantive: *Such and such* is a phrase used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

To SUCK=*sũk*, *v. a. and n.* To draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from the mouth; to draw or drain; to imbibe; to inhale:—*new.* To draw, to imbibe; to draw the breast.

Suck, *s.* Act of sucking; milk; anciently, juice.

Suck'er, *s.* He or that which sucks; the embolus of a pump; a pipe used in sucking; the shoot of a plant, so called perhaps from drawing its nourishment from the stem.

Suck'et, *s.* A dissolving sweetmeat.

Suck'ing-bot'tle, *s.* A bottle in lieu of the breast.

To Suck'kle, 101: *v. a.* To nurse at the breast.

Suck'kle, *s.* A teat, a dug.

Suck'ling, *s.* A young child or other creature yet fed only by the mother's milk.

Suc'tion, *s.* Act of sucking.

Su-cess-CENT, *a.* Relating to sucking. [Paley.]

SUDATORY, *sũ'-dũ-tũr'-ēy*, 129: *a. and s.*

Sweating:—*s.* A sweating-bath; a hot-house.

Su'-dat'y, *s.* Pocket-handkerchief. [Obs.]

Su-da'tion, 89: *s.* A sweating.

Su'-dor-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of sweat. [Brown.]

Su'-dor-ific, 87: *a. and s.* Causing sweat:—*s.*

A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDDEN=*sũd'-dēn*, 14: *a. and s.* Happening without notice, coming unexpectedly: in old authors, rash, precipitate:—*s.* [Obs.] Any unexpected occurrence: *On a sudden*, suddenly.

Sud'-den-ly, *ad.* Unexpectedly; hastily.

Sud'-den-ness, *s.* State of being sudden.

SUDORIFIC, SUDOROUS.—See with Sudatory.

SUDS, *sũdz*, 143: *s.* A lixivium of soap and water: *To be in the suds*, to be in difficulty.

Webster considers this to be a noun singular: of this there are no authorities in proof, and common use makes it plural.

To SUE=*sũ*, 189: *v. a. and n.* To follow for the purpose of obtaining some claim or some legal redress; to gain by legal procedure; to follow: *To sue out*, to petition for, and take out or obtain, as a writ or a pardon:—*new.* To make legal claim; to entreat, to petition.

Su'-a-ble, *a.* That may be sued; hence, *Su'abit'ity*.

SUET=*sũ'-ēt*, 14: *s.* Hard fat, as near the kidneys.

Su'-et-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like suet.

To SUFFER=*sũf'-fer*, *v. a. and n.* To undergo, to bear, to feel with sense of pain; to support, not to sink under; to allow, not to hinder; to be affected by:—*new.* To undergo pain, inconvenience, or punishment; to be injured.

Suf'-fer-er, *s.* One who suffers; one who permits.

Suf'-fer-ing, *s.* Pain suffered.

Suf'-fer-ing-ly, *ad.* With pain.

Suf'-fer-a-ble, *a.* Endurable; allowable.

Suf'-fer-a-bly, *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

Suf'-fer-ance, 12: *s.* Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

To SUFFICE, *sũf'-fize'*, 137: *v. n. and a.* To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end:—*act.* To satisfy, to supply.

Suf'-fi-sance, (-*zănse*, 151) *s.* Plenty. [Spenser.]

SUF-FIC-IENT, (-*fish'-ēnt*, 147) *a.* Equal to an end; enough, competent; qualified by fortune or otherwise.

Suf'-fic-ient-ly, *ad.* To a sufficient degree.

Suf'-fic-ien-cy, *s.* State of being sufficient; competence, adequacy; self-sufficiency or conceit.

To SUFFIX, *sũf'-ficks'*, *v. a.* To add, as a letter.

Suf'-fix, 83: *s.* Letter or syllable added to a word.

To SUFFLAMINATE, *sũf'-flãm'-l-nât*, *v. a.*

To stop, to stay, to impede. [Barrow.]

SUFFLATION, *sũf'-flã'-shũn*, *s.* A blowing up.

To SUFFOCATE=*sũf'-fũ-cãt*, *v. a.* To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Suf'-fo-cate, *a.* Suffocated. [Shaks.]

Suf'-fo-ca-ting, *part. a.* Stifling.

Suf'-fo-ca-ting-ly, *ad.* So as to suffocate.

Suf'-fo-ca-tion, 105: *s.* Having power to choke.

Suf'-fo-ca'-tion, *s.* The act of choking; state of being choked.

SUFFRAGAN, &c.—See in the next class.

SUFFRAGE=*sũf'-frãg*, *s.* Originally, the knee-joint of a breast, and hence, support, aid; more commonly, a vote or voice on a controverted point; in a special sense, the united voice of a congregation in prayer.

To Suf'-fra-gate, *v. a.* To agree with. [Hale.]

Suf'-fra-ga-tor, *s.* A favourer; a voter for one.

Suf'-fra-gant, *a. and s.* Assisting:—*s.* An assistant.

Suf'-fra-gan, *s.* Properly, an assistant bishop, but commonly, a bishop as subject to his metropolitan.

SUF-FRAG-I-NOUS, (-*frãd'-gẽ-nũs*, 92) *a.* Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. [Brown.]

SUFFRUTICOUS, *sũf'-frũt'-tẽ-cũs*, 109, 120: *a.* (See Sub.) Under shrubby, or part shrubby.

To SUFFUMIGATE, *sũf'-fũ-mẽ-gãt*, *v. a.* (See Sub.) To apply fumes or smoke to the under or internal parts of the body, as in medicine: hence *Suffumigation*.

Suf'-fu-mige, 105: *s.* A medical fume. [Harvey.]

To SUFFUSE, *sũf'-fũz'*, 137: *v. a.* To spread over with something expandible, as a vapour or tincture.

Suf'-fu-sion, (-*zhũn*, 147) *s.* Act of suffusing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUG=*sũg*, *s.* A small kind of worm.

SUGAR, *shũg'-ãr*, 149, 34: *s.* A constituent of many plants, but specially, the native salt of the sugarcane obtained by the evaporation and expression of its juice: *Sugar of lead* is a name in pharmacy for acid of lead.

To Sug'-ar, *v. a.* To impregnate with sugar.

Sug'-ar-y, *a.* Sweet; fond of sugar.

The compounds are Sug'-ar-cas'-dy, (sugar crystallized;) *Sug'-ar-cane'*; *Sug'-ar-house'*; *Sug'-ar-leaf'*; *Sug'-ar-mill'*; *Sug'-ar-plum'*; &c.

SUGESCENT.—See under To Suck.

To SUGGEST, *sũd'-gẽst'*, 143: *v. a.* To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill: in obsolete senses, to seduce or draw to ill; to tell privately.

Sug'-gest-er, *s.* One that reminds another.

Sug'-gest-ion, (-*gẽst'-yõn*, *colloq.* *gẽst'-shũn*, 147:) *s.* Private hint, intimation; secret notification; secret intimation.

Sug'-gest-ive, 105: *a.* Containing a hint.

To SUGGILATE, *sũd'-gil-ãt*, *v. a.* To beat black and blue: hence occurs *To Suggil*, (to defame.)

Sug'-gil-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A black and blue mark.

SUICIDE, *sũ'-ẽ-cĩd*, *s.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.

Su'-i-ci'-dal, *a.* Of the nature of suicide.

SUILLAGE, *sũ'-il-lãg*, *s.* Drain of filth. [Obs.]

SUING=*sũ-ing*, *s.* A soaking through. [Bacon.]

SUIT=*sũit*, *s.* (See To Sue.) A suing, a petition, an entreaty; courtship; anciently, a pursuit; in law, prosecution of right before any tribunal, as a civil suit, a criminal suit, a suit in chancery: *To bring suit* was anciently to bring followers or witnesses; (See Suit in the next class:) at present, *To bring a suit* is to institute an action.

Suit'-or, 38: *s.* One who sues; a wooer.

Sui'-tress, *s.* A female suitor.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ũn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vĩzh-ũn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *shĩn*, 166: *thẽn*, 166.

SUIT=sūit', *s.* A following; hence, in old writers, consecution, succession, series; a retinue, a company following, but in this sense the French form, *Suite*, is used, which see lower; derivatively, a set of things which follow or belong to each other, as of armour, or of clothes: *Suit and service*, in feudal law, is the duty of feudatories to attend the court of their lord; and *Suit-court* is the court to which they owe attendance.

To *Suit*, *v. a.* and *n.* To follow as a part of, to belong to, to be fitted to; to fit, to adapt to; to dress, to clothe:—*new.* To agree, to record.

Suit'-a-ble, *a.* Fitting, according, agreeing.

Suit'-a-bly, *ad.* In a suitable manner.

Suit'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITE, (sōōet', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Consecution, regular set; retinue, company.

SULCATED=sūl'-cā-tēd, *a.* Furrowed.

To **SULK**=sūlk, *v. n.* To be sullen. [Colloq.]

Sul'-ky, *a.* Fitfully sullen; morose.

Sul'-ki-ly, *ad.* In a sulky manner.

Sul'-ki-ness, *s.* Fitful sullenness.

SULLEN=sūl'-lēn, *a.* and *s.* Gloomily angry and silent; dismal, sorrowful; obstinate; mischievous:—*s. pl.* *Sullen*s, [Burlesque.] a fit of sullenness.

Sul'-len-ly, *ad.* In a sullen manner.

Sul'-len-ness, *s.* State or quality of being sullen.

To **SULLY**, sūl'-lēy, *v. a.* To soil, to spot.

Sul'-ly, *s.* Soil, tarnish, spot.

Sul'-li-age, *s.* Filth; pollution. [Disused.]

SULPHATE, **SULPHITE**, &c.—See below.

SULPHUR, sūl'-fur, 163, 40: *s.* Brimstone, which, when pure, is an uncombined substance, acidifiable and combustible, of a pale yellow colour.

Sul'-phur-y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.

Sul'-phur-ous, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur: *Sulphurous acid* is an acid not fully saturated with oxygen.

Sul'-phur'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to sulphur: *Sulphuric acid* is an acid fully saturated with oxygen.

Sul'-phu'-re-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Consisting of or impregnated with sulphur.

Sul'-phu'-re-ous-ly, *ad.* In a sulphureous manner.

Sul'-phu'-re-ous-ness, *s.* State of being sulphureous.

Sul'-phate, *s.* A salt which is a compound of sulphuric acid with a base: hence, *Sulphat'ic*, (*a.*)

Sul'-phite, *s.* A salt which is a compound of sulphurous acid with a base.

To *Sul'-phur-ate*, *v. a.* To combine with sulphur: it also occurs in old authors as an adjective.

Sul'-phur-a'-tion, *s.* Act of anointing with sulphur.

Sul'-phur-ret, *s.* A combination of sulphur having no sensible properties of an acid.

Sul'-phu-ret'-ted, *a.* Holding sulphur in solution, as sulphuretted hydrogen.

Of the compounds, *Sul'-phur-vort'* is a plant, the same as hog's-fennel: there are also some compounded names used in chemistry, as *Sul'-pho-cyan'ic*, *Sul'-pho-naphthal'ic*, *Sul'-pho-vit'ic*, (epithets of acids;) *Sul'-pho-tri-car'bonate*, (a mineral consisting of carbonate and sulphate of lead;) &c.

SULTAN=sūl'-tān, *s.* The Turkish emperor.

Sul'-tan-ess, *s.* Queen of an eastern emperor.

Sul'-tan-ry, *s.* An eastern empire.

Sul'-tā-na, (-tā'-nā, 97) *s.* A sultaness.

Sultan-flower is a plant.

SULTRY, sūl'-trēy, 105: *a.* Hot and close.

Sul'-tri-ness, *s.* State of being sultry.

SUM=sūm, *s.* Aggregate of many particulars; quantity of money; the whole abstracted, compendium, abridgement; amount; height, completion.

To *Sum*, *v. a.* To collect into a total; sometimes with *up* emphatic; to compute; to comprise; in

falconry, to have all the feathers grown, as a wing *fu* summed.

SUM'-mer, *s.* One who sums; also, something that supports or keeps together; hence, the stone on a pillar which is the beginning of the cross vault; the principal beam of a floor; a lintel.

Sum'-mist, *s.* One who forms an abridgement.

Sum'-less, *a.* Not to be computed.

Sum'-mar-ry, 129: *a.* and *s.* Compendious or containing the sum; hence, short, brief:—*s.* *Compendium*.

Sum'-mar-i-ly, *ad.* Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMACH, sū'-mäck, *colloq.* Shō'-mäck, 149: *s.* A plant; a powder used in dyeing obtained from the plant.

SUMMER=sūm'-mer, *s.* (See also under *Sum*.) The season of the year astronomically beginning June 21 and ending September 23, but popularly comprising May, June, and July.

To *Sum'-mer*, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass the summer:—*act.* [Shaks.] To keep warm.

Of the compounds are *Sum'-mer-colt*, (the undulating state of the air near the ground when heated;) *Sum'-mer-fallow*, (land lying bare in summer;) To *Sum'-mer-fallow*, (to plough in summer;) *Sum'-mer-house*, (either a country residence, or an ornamental shed in a garden;) &c.: for *SUMMERSET*, see *Somer-set*.

SUMMIT=sūm'-mit, *s.* The top; utmost height.

Sum'-mit-y, *s.* Height or top of any thing. [Swift.]

To **SUMMON**=sūm'-mōn, 18: *v. a.* To call with authority; to cite; to excite, with *up* emphatic.

Sum'-mon-er, *s.* One who cites: compare *Somner*.

Sum'-mons, 143: *s. sing.* A summonses. ("thus art admonished," &c.) a citation: from this noun is ignorantly formed To *Summons*, often incorrectly used for the proper verb above.

SUMP=sūmp, *s.* Primarily, a marsh; hence applied to a round pit of stone used for the fused metal in metallurgy.—to a pond of water used in salt-works, &c.

SUMPTER, sūm'-ter, 156: *s.* (Compare *Sum*, &c.)

The beast that carries an aggregate, a *sum* or load of things, as the clothes and furniture of a company of pilgrims, or the chest of treasure belonging to an army: it is often used adjectively, as a *sumpter* mule.

SUMPTION, sūm'-shūn, 156: *s.* Act of taking. [Bp. Taylor.] act of spending; for its actual use in this sense there is no authority, yet the Latin verb means not only to take, but also to spend.

Sump'-tu-ary, (sūm'-tū-ār-ēy, 147) *a.* Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life.

Sump'-tu-ous, (-tū-ūs, *colloq.* -choo-ūs, 147) *a.* Costly, expensive; hence, splendid, magnificent.

Sump'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* Expensively; splendidly.

Sump'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Expensiveness; costliness.

Raleigh uses *Sump'tu'ity*.

SUN=sūn, *s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place; any thing eminently splendid.

To *Sun*, *v. a.* To expose to the sun's warmth.

Sun'-less, *a.* Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

Sun'-ny, *a.* Like the sun; proceeding from the sun; exposed to the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUN'-DAY, *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the first day of the week, now the Christian sabbath.

Of other compounds are *Sun'-beam*; *Sun'-best*; *Sun'-bright*; *Sun'-burning*; *Sun'-burd*; *Sun'-clad*; *Sun'-dew*, (a herb.) *Sun'-dial*; *Sun'-dried*; *Sun'-fish*; *Sun'-flower*; *Sun'-like*; *Sun'-proof*; *Sun'-rise*, *Sun'-rising*; *Sun'-set*; *Sun'-setting*; *Sun'-shine*, *Sun'-shiny*, &c.

To **SUNDER**=sūn'-der, *v. a.* To part, to divide.

Sun'-der, *s.* Two, two parts; as in *sunder*.

Sun'-dry, (*i. e.* *Sun'-der-y*) *a.* Several, more than one.

SUNG.—See To *Sing*. **SUNK**.—See To *Sink*.

To **SUP**=sūp, *v. a.* To sip, to drink by mouthfuls, or by little at a time.

Sup, *s.* A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

Sup'-page, *s.* That which may be supped, pottage.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *made*, 171.

SUPER-

To SUP, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat the evening meal:—*act.* To treat with supper.

SUP'-per, *s.* The evening repast.

SUP'-per-less, *a.* Having no supper.

SUPER.—See below the next class.

SUPERABLE, sú'-per-d-bl, 101: *a.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) That may be overcome or conquered.

Su'-per-a-bly, *ad.* So as may be overcome.

Su'-per-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being superable.

SUPER, A Latin preposition entering as a prefix in to many compounds of our own, as well as of many adopted from the Latin; it signifies *above, over, excess*, with the same effect as the Greek prefix *Hyper*, which see: it has the accent, principal or secondary, on the first syllable, except in a few words having terminations that attract the antepenultimate accent, such as in *Superfluus*.

To Su'-PER-A-BOUND', *v. n.* To be exuberant.

Su'-per-a-bun'-dant, *a.* Abounding to excess: hence *Su'perabun'dantly* and *Su'perabun'dance*.

Su'-PER-A-CID'-U-LA-TED, *a.* Acidulated to excess.

To Su'-PER-ADD', *v. a.* To add over and above.

Su'-per-ad-di'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of superadding; the thing superadded.

Su'-PER-AD-VE'-N-IENT, 90: *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To Su'-PER-AN'-NU-ATE, *v. a.* and *n.* To disqualify by age:—*new.* [Disused.] To last beyond the year.

Su'-per-an'-nu-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being disqualified by the infirmity of age.

SUPERB = sú-perb', *a.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Grand, pompous, lofty, stately, magnificent.

Su-perb'-ly, *ad.* In a superb manner.

☞ The compound *Superb'-lily* is a flower.

SUPER.—See before Superabound.

Su'-PER-CAR'-GO, *s.* An officer in a merchantman set over the cargo for the management of the trade.

Su'-PER-CR-EST'-IAL, 90: *a.* Above the firmament.

Su'-PER-CIL'-IAR-Y, 90: *a.* Above the eye-brow.

Su'-per-cil'-ious, (-yūs) *a.* Having a haughty brow or look; hence, haughty, lofty, overbearing.

Su'-per-cil'-ious-ly, *ad.* Haughtily.

Su'-per-cil'-ious-ness, *s.* Haughtiness.

Su'-PER-CON-CR'-TION, *s.* Second conception.

Su'-PER-CON'-SE-QUENCE, *s.* Remote consequence.

Su'-PER-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Growing on something else.

Su'-per-cres'-cence, *s.* A growth on a growth.

Su'-PER-EM'-I-NENT, *a.* Greatly eminent.

Su'-per-em'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* Very eminently.

Su'-per-em'-i-nence, *s.* Uncommon degree of eminence: *Supereminence* is the same.

To Su'-PER-ER'-O-GATE, *v. n.* To do more than duty requires.

Su'-per-er'-o-ga-tor-y, *a.* Performed beyond the demands of duty: *Su'perer'ogant* and *Su'perer'ogative* are the same.

Su'-per-er'-o-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.

Su'-PER-ES-SEN'-TIAL, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

To Su'-PER-EX-ALT', (-ëgz-äult', 154, 112) *v. a.* To exalt in a superior degree.

Su'-per-ex'-al-ta'-tion, *s.* Uncommon elevation.

Su'-PER-EX'-CEL-L-IENT, 188: *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

Su'-per-ex'-cel-lence, *s.* Superior excellence.

Su'-PER-EX-CRES'-CENCE, 188: *s.* Something superfluously growing.

Su'-PER-EX-CUN'-DI-TY, *s.* Superabundant fecundity.

To Su'-PER-FE'-TATE, *v. n.* To conceive after con-

SUPER-

ception: To *Su'perfete*, active and neuter, occurs in old writers.

Su'-per-fe-ta'-tion, *s.* One conception on another, so that the delivery will be at different times.

Su'-PER-FICE, 105: *s.* Outside surface. [Dryden.]

Su'-per-fl'-ial, (-fash'-äl, 147) *a.* Being on the surface; composing the surface; shallow, or merely covering something; smattering, not learned.

Su'-per-fl'-ial-ly, *ad.* On the surface.

Su'-per-fl'-ial-ness, *s.* Quality of being superficial; false appearance, slight knowledge.

Su'-per-fl'-i-al'-i-ty, *s.* Superficialness.

Su'-per-fl'-ies, (-fash'-ë-ëz, 101) *s.* (The same in plural.) Outside, surface, surface.

Su''-PER-FINE', *a.* Eminently fine.

Su'-PER-FLU'-I-TANT, 109: *a.* Floating above or on the surface; hence, *Su'perflu'ance*: words in little use.

Su'-PER-FLU'-I-TY, *s.* An abundance above necessity: *Superfluence*, with the same meaning, is obs.

Su'-per-fluz, 188: *s.* Superfluity. [Shaks.]

Su'-per-flu'-ous, 109, 120: *a.* Exuberant, more than enough; offensive by being more than sufficient.

☞ The accent here, and in the next two words, deserts its usual place, *fluus* being one of the terminations which attract an antepenultimate accent: see Prin. 87.

Su'-per-flu'-ous-ly, *ad.* With excess.

Su'-per-flu'-ous-ness, *s.* State of being superfluous.

Su'-PER-FU'-L-I-A'-TION, *s.* Excess of foliage.

Su'-PER-HU'-MAN, *a.* Being above human.

To Su'-PER-IM-POS-', (-pōze, 151) *v. a.* To lay or impose on something else.

Su'-PER-IM'-PR-OG-NA'-TION, *s.* Superfétation.

Su'-PER-IN-CUM'-BENT, *a.* Lying on something else.

To Su'-PER-IN-DUCE', *v. a.* To bring on or upon as an addition to something.

Su'-per-in-duc'-tion, *s.* Act of superinducing.

Su'-PER-IN-JEC'-TION, *s.* Injection after another.

To Su'-PER-IN-SPECT', *v. a.* To overlook.

Su'-PER-IN'-STI-TU'-TION, *s.* An institution as of B. by another presentation, when A had been instituted.

To Su'-PER-IN-TEND', *v. a.* To have and exercise the charge of overseeing.

Su'-per-in-ten'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Overlooking by authority:—*s.* One who superintends.

Su'-per-in-ten'-dence, Su'-per-in-ten'-den-cy, *s.* Act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERIOR, sú-per-ë-or, 43, 33: *a.* and *s.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Upper; higher in excellence or rank; preferable; above emotion, free from concern, unaffected, unconquered:—*s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Su-pe'-ri-or'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Pre-eminence.

SUPERLATIVE, sú-per-lä-tiv, 105: *a.* and *s.* (The accent deserts its usual place, *lative* being one of the terminations that attract the antepenultimate accent: see Prin. 87.) Implying or expressing the highest degree; highest in degree:—*s.* The superlative degree of adjectives in grammar; a word expressing the highest degree of something.

Su'-per-lä-tive-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.

Su'-per-lä-tive-ness, *s.* State of being superlative.

Su'-per-lä'-tion, 87: *s.* Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [B. Jon.]

SUPERNAL = sú-per-näl, *a.* (Related to the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Being in a higher place or region; relating to things above.

SUPER.—See before Superabundant.

Su'-PER-IU'-NAR, 109, 34: *a.* Being above the moon, not of this world: *Su'perlu'nary* is the same.

Su'-PER-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Above the world.

Su'-PER-NA'-TANT, *a.* Floating above.

Su'-per-na-ta'-tion, *s.* A swimming on the surface.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thên, 166.

SUPER

- SU'-PER-NAT''-U-RAL**, (-năt'-ch'oo-răl, 147) *a.* Being beyond nature, miraculous.
SU'-per-nat''-u-ral-ly, *ad.* Miraculously.
SU'-PER-NU''-MER-AU-Y, *a.* and *s.* Exceeding a stated, necessary, usual, or round number:—*s.* One above the number.
SU'-PER-PAR-TIC''-U-LAR, *a.* The epithet of such ratio or proportion as gives one (a particular) more to the greater than to the less number: thus, the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 2 to 3, or of 3 to 4, &c., is superparticular; but the ratio of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10, &c., is *su'perpar''tient*, as giving something above one for the remainder of the quotient in the division of the greater by the less number.
SU'-PER-PLANT, *s.* A parasitic plant. [Bacon.]
SU'-PER-PLUS'-AGE, *s.* Surplusage. [Fell.]
To SU'-PER-PON''-DER-ATE, *v. a.* To weigh over and above.
To SU'-PER-POSE, 151: *v. a.* To lay upon. [Geol.]
To SU'-PER-PRAISE, *v. a.* To praise to excess.
SU'-PER-PRO-POR''-TION, (-pôr'-shûn, 130, 89) *s.* Overplus of proportion.
SU'-PER-PUR-GA''-TION, *s.* Excess of purgation.
SU'-PER-RE-FLEC''-TION, 89: *s.* Reflection of a reflected image.
SU'-PER-SA''-LI-ENT, 90: *a.* Jumping or leaping upon; hence, *Su'persalient*.
SU'-PER-SALT, (-săwt) *s.* Salt with excess of acid.
To SU'-PER-SAT''-U-RATE, 147: *v. a.* To saturate to excess; hence, *Su'persaturation*.
To SU'-PER-SCRIBE, *v. a.* To write on the outside.
SU'-per-scrip''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of superscribing; the words superscribed; the words on a coin.
SU'-PER-SEC''-U-LAR, *a.* Above secular things.
To SU'-PER-SEDE'', *v. a.* Literally, to take a superior place and render [the inferior] unnecessary.—to come in the place of; to make void by superior power; to set aside.
Su'-per-se''-de-as, [Lat.] *s.* "Stay or set aside," applied as the name of a writ containing these words, the object of which is to stay some proceedings, or, in certain cases, to suspend the powers of an officer.
SU'-PER-SER''-VICE-A-BLE, *a.* Over-officious.
SU'-PER-STIT''-ION, (-stîsh'-ûn, 89) *s.* The form and character which religion takes when it makes a strong impression on an ignorant, an ill-instructed, a bigoted, a timorous, or a narrow mind: rites and practices proceeding from religious feelings so produced; a false religion; belief in omens, prognostics, the agency of spells, and similar fanciful inventions or matters of opinion: in a sense more general, over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.
Su'-per-stit''-ious, 120: *a.* Addicted to superstition; full of fancies and scruples from the effect of strong but ill-directed religious feelings; over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.
Su'-per-stit''-ious-ly, *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with too much scruple.
Su'-per-stit''-ious-ness, *s.* Superstition.
To SU'-PER-STRAIN'', *v. a.* To overstrain.
To SU'-PER-STRUCT'', *v. a.* To build upon.
Su'-per-struc''-tive, 103: *a.* Built or erected on something else.
Su'-per-struc''-tion, 89: *s.* Edifice raised on something; erection distinct from its foundation.
Su'-per-struc''-ture, 147: *s.* Superstruction.
SU'-PER-SUB-STAN''-TIAL, (-sh'ăl, 147) *a.* More than substantial.
SU'-PER-SUL''-PHATE, 163: *s.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.
Su'-per-sul''-phu-ret-ated, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur.
SU'-PER-TER-RENE'', *a.* Being above ground.
Su'-per-ter-res''-tri-al, *a.* Being above what belongs to the earth.

SUP

- SU'-PER-TON''-IC**, *s.* Note next above the key-note.
SU'-PER-VA-CA''-NE-OUS, *a.* Superfluous.
Su'-per-va-ca''-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* Needlessly.
Su'-per-va-ca''-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Needlessness.
To SU'-PER-VENE'', *v. n.* To come upon any thing or any thing as something extraneous.
Su'-per-ve''-ni-ent, *a.* Added, additional.
Su'-per-ven''-tion, *s.* Act of supervening.
To SU'-PER-VISE'', (-vîz, 151) *v. a.* To overlook. Shakespeare uses it substantively for *Supervise*.
Su'-per-vi''-sor, (-zôr) *s.* An over-seer.
Su'-per-vis''-ion, (-vîzh'-ûn) *s.* Act of supervising.
To SU'-PER-VIVE, *v. a.* To overlive or outlive.
SUPINATION, &c.—See under *Supine*, (*a.*)
SUPINE=sû'-pî-ne, *a.* A sort of verbal noun.
SUPINE=sû'-pî-ne, *a.* Lying with the face upward, opposed to prone; derivatively, leaning backward; figuratively, negligent, as one asleep, careless, thoughtless.
Su-pine-ly, *ad.* With the face up; negligently.
Su-pine-ness, *s.* State or quality of being supine. *Supinily* is used by Brown.
Su'-pi-na''-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward; act of exposing the palm of the hand; hence the name of the muscle used, *Su'pinator*.
SUPPAGE.—See under *To Sup*, (to sip.)
SUPPALPATION, sup'-păl-pă'-shûn, 89: *a.* Act of enticing by soft words. [Bp. Hall.]
To SUPPARASITE=sûp-păr'-d-ă-ſit, *v. a.* To flatter, to cajole; hence, *Supparasitism*. [1637.]
To SUPPEDITE, súp-pěd'-ă-tă-ſit, *v. a.* Literally, to place a support to; hence, to supply. [Pearson.]
SU'-PE-DA''-NE-OUS, 120: *a.* Placed under the feet.
SUPPER, &c.—See under *To Sup*, (to eat, &c.)
To SUPPLANT=sûp-plănt', 11: *v. a.* To trip up the heels; hence, to displace by stratagem; to displace.
Sup-plant''-er, *s.* One that supplants.
Sup-plant-a''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supplanting.
SUPPLE, sup'-pl, 101: *a.* Pliant, flexible; yielding; not obstinate; flattering; that which makes supple.
To Sup'-ple, *v. a.* and *n.* To make pliant or compliant.—*new*. To grow soft or pliant.
Sup-ple-ness, *s.* Pliantness; facility.
SUPPLEMENT=sûp'-plě-měnt, *s.* (Compare *To Supply*.) Addition by which something wanting is supplied.
Sup'-ple-men''-tal, **Sup'-ple-men''-tar-y**, *a.* Additional, added to supply what is wanting.
Sup'-ple-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Brought in to fill up deficiencies:—*s.* That which is to fill up a deficiency.
SUPPLIAL, **SUPPLIANCE**.—See under *To Supply*.
SUPPLIANT, sup'-plě-ănt, *a.* and *s.* Entreat-ing, beseeching:—*s.* An humble petitioner.
Sup'-pli-ant-ly, *ad.* In a submissive manner.
SUP'-PLI-CANT, *a.* and *s.* Suppliant.
To Sup'-pli-cate, *v. a.* and *n.* To implore.
Su'-pli-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Entreaty made with humbleness; petitionary worship.
Sup'-pli-ca-tor-y, *a.* Suppliant.
To SUPPLY=sûp-plŷ', *v. a.* To fill up as being deficient or vacant; to yield, to afford; to serve instead of; to furnish.
Sup-plŷ', *s.* Sufficiency of things for want.
Sup-PLY-ment, *s.* Supplial. [Shaks.]
Sup-plŷ'-al, *s.* Act of supplying.
Sup-plŷ'-ance, *s.* That which is supplied. [Shaks.]
To SUPPORT=sûp-pôurt, 130: *v. a.* To bear, to sustain, to prop; to endure without being overcome; to uphold, to vindicate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wŷ; chăp'-măn; pă-pă': lăw; gôd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

Sup-port', 82: *s.* Act of supporting; state of being supported; the thing or things that support; supply.

Sup-port'-er, *s.* He or that which supports; sustainer; in heraldry, one of the figures by the side of the escutcheon.

Sup-port'-a-ble, *a.* That may be supported.

Sup-port'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being supported.

Sup-port'-ance, *s.* Maintenance; support. [Shaks.] Bishop Hall uses *Sup'porta'tion*, and Milton *Supportment*.

To SUPPOSE, *sûp-pôz'*, 151: *v. n.* Literally, to place under as for something to stand upon, to lay down without proof as a foundation for the erection of consequences; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous; to make reasonably supposed; in an old special but literal sense, to put one thing fraudulently in place of another.

Sup-pose', *s.* Supposition. [Shaks. Dryden.]

Sup-po'-ser, *s.* One that supposes.

Sup'-po-si't-ion, (-zîsh'-ûn, 89) *s.* Position laid down; hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

Sup'-po-si't-ion-al, *a.* Hypothetical.

Sup-pos'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Supposed, including a supposition:—*s.* That which notes a supposition.

Sup-pos'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* On supposition.

Sup-pos'-i-ti'tious, (-tîsh'-ûs, 147) *a.* Put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another, not genuine; it is seldom used in the figurative sense of *supposed*; and *suppositiously* for *suppositively* is scarcely authorized.

Sup-pos'-i-ti'tious-ness, *s.* State of being supposititious.

SUP-POS'-I-TOR-Y, *s.* A medical preparation applied under, being a kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS=*sûp-prêss'*, *v. a.* To overpower and crush; to restrain from disclosure; to stop.

Sup-pres'-sor, 33: *s.* One that suppresses.

Sup-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to suppress.

Sup-pres'-sion, (-prêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed.

To SUPPURATE=*sûp-pû-râte'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To generate [pus or matter]:—*new.* To grow to pus.

Sup'-pu-ra'tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Tending to promote suppuration:—*s.* A suppurating medicine.

Sup'-pu-ra'tion, 89: *s.* Process of suppurating; the pus or matter generated.

To SUPPUTE=*sûp-pût'*, *v. a.* To compute. [Obs.]

Sup'-pu-ta'tion, *s.* Reckoning. [Holder.]

SUPRA, A Latin preposition, being another form of *super*, signifying *above* or *before*.

SU'-PRA-LAP-SA'-RI-AN, 90: *a.* and *s.* Above or before the fall; relating to the supralapsarian doctrine, (see *Supralapsarian*;) *Supralapsary* has the same meaning:—*s.* A supralapsarian Calvinist.

SU'-PRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Above the world.

SU'-PRA-OR'-BIT-AL, *a.* Above the orbit of the eye.

SU'-PRA-VUL'-GAR, 34: *a.* Above the vulgar.

SUPREME=*sû-prême'*, *a.* (Compare *Supra*.) Highest in dignity, in authority, in intellectual character: *The Supreme*, the highest of beings.

Sup-preme'-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.

SU-PREM'-A-CY, 92: *s.* Highest authority: *Oath of Supremacy*, an oath by which the king's supremacy in religious affairs is acknowledged.

SUR.—See after the next two words.

SURAL=*sû-râi*, *a.* Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, *shûr'-ânse*, 149: *s.* Assurance.

SUR, A prefix from the French, contracted from *Supra*, and signifying *upon*, or *over* and *above*; it is sometimes merely intensive.

SUR-AD-DIT'-ION, 89: *s.* Some added to the name.

SUR-BASE, 152: *s.* Border or moulding above the base.

SUR-base'd, (-bâist, 114, 143) *a.* Having a surbase.

To SURBATE=*sur-bâte'*, *v. a.* To bruise the sole of the feet with travel. [Clarendon.]

SUR-BEAT', *SUR-BET'*, *a.* Surbated. [Spens. Bp. Hall.]

SUR.—See before *Suraddition*.

To SUR-CRASH', (-cêct, 152) *v. n.* and *a.* To cease finally, to be no longer in use or being, to cease emphatically:—*act.* To stop entirely.

SUR-cease, 82: *s.* Cessation, stop.

To SUR-CHARGE', *v. a.* To overload; to overcharge.

Sur-char'-ger, *s.* One that surcharges.

Sur'-charge, 83: *s.* Burthen added to burthen.

SUR-CIN'-GLE, 158, 101: *s.* Literally, an upper girdle; a girth for binding a burthen on a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

Sur-cin'-gled, *a.* Girt.

See *Surcle* below.

SUR'-COAT, *s.* A coat worn over the rest of the dress:

it seems to have been a short one.

SUR'-CREW, 109: *s.* Additional collection. [Wotton.]

SURCLE, *sur'-cl*, 101: *s.* A shoot, a sucker.

To SUR'-cu-late, *v. a.* To cut off young shoots.

SURD=*surd*, *a.* and *s.* Deaf; unheard; [Obs.:] that is inexpressible as a number or quantity by any known way of notation otherwise than by the radical sign or index:—*s.* A quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

Sur-di'ty, *s.* Deafness. [Cockeram.]

SURE, *shûr*, 149, 51: *a.* and *ad.* Certain; firm; strong:—*adv.* Certainly, surely: *To be sure*, certainly.

Sure'-ly, *ad.* Certainly; firmly.

Sure'-ness, *s.* Certainty.

Sure-foot'-ed, 118: *a.* Treading firmly.

Sure'-ty, *s.* Certainty; security; support; evidence; legal security; hostage.

Sure'-ti-ship, *s.* State or office of being surety.

SURF=*surf*, *s.* Swell of the sea that breaks on the shore.

SURFACE=*sur'-fâct*, *s.* The superficies, the outside: Milton accents it on the last syllable.

To SURFEIT, *sur'-fit*, 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To feed to satiety and sickness:—*new.* To overgorge.

Sur'-feit, *s.* An excess in food; satiety with sickness.

Sur'-feit-er, *s.* A glutton.

Sur'-feit-ing, *s.* Gluttony.

Sur'-feit-wa'-ter, 140: *s.* Water to cure a surfeit.

SURGE=*surgt*, *s.* A rising billow.

To Surge, *v. n.* To swell as waves.

Sur'-gy, *a.* Rising in billows.

Surge-less, *a.* Smooth, calm.

SURGEON=*surgt'-ôn*, *s.* A chirurgian, which see; one who practises that department of medicine in which diseases are cured or alleviated by the hand, by instruments, and by external applications.

Sur-ger-y, *s.* The profession of a surgeon: *Sur'-geonry* is out of use; also, a place or room for surgical operations.

Sur'-gi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery, chirurgial.

SURLY, *sur'-lê*, *a.* Gloomy morose, rough, uncivil, sour, silently angry.

Sur'-li-ly, *ad.* In a surly manner.

Sur'-li-ness, *s.* Gloomy moroseness.

SUR.—See before *Suraddition*.

To SUR-MISE', (-mîz, 151) *v. a.* To frame a notion or opinion in addition to some fact; to suspect, to imagine from imperfect previous knowledge.

Sur-mise', 82: *s.* Imperfect notion, suspicion.

Sur-mi'-ser, *s.* One that surmises.

Sur-mi'-sing, *s.* A surmise.

Sur-mi'-sal, *s.* A surmise. [Milton.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîsh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

TO SUR-MOUNT', 31: *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer; to surpass.
SUR-MOUNT'-ER, *s.* One that surmounts.
SUR-MOUNT'-ABLE, *a.* That may be surmounted.
SUR'-NAME, *s.* An additional name; the family name as being additional to the first name.
TO SUR-NAME, *v. a.* To call by a surname.
SUR-OR'-IDE, 188: *s.* That which contains an addition of oxide.
TO SUR-PASS', *v. a.* To exceed, to excel.
SUR-PASS'-ABLE, *a.* That may be surpassed.
SUR-PASS'-ING, *a.* Excellent in a high degree.
SUR-PASS'-ING-ly, *ad.* In an excellent manner.
SUR'-PLICE, (-pliss, 105) *s.* The white garment over his dress which an administering clergyman wears.
SUR'-PLICED, (-plist) *a.* Wearing a surplice.
SUR'-PLUS, **SUR'-PLUS-AGE**, *s.* Overplus, excess beyond what is strictly due or necessary.
TO SUR-PRISE', (-priz, 151) *v. a.* To fall upon unawares; to strike with astonishment; to confuse.
SUR-PRISE', **SUR-PRI'-SAL**, *s.* Act of surprising; state of being surprised; the emotion excited.
SUR-PRI'-SING, *a.* Exciting surprise.
SUR-PRI'-SING-ly, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
SUR'-QUED-RY, *s.* Overweening pride. [Spenser.]
SUR'-RE-BUT'-TER, *s.* Answer to a rebutter. [Law.]
SUR'-RE-JOIN'-DER, *s.* Answer to a rejoinder. [Law.]
TO SUR-REN'-DER, *v. a.* and *n.* To give up, to deliver up;—*new.* To yield.
SUR-ren'-der, *s.* Act of yielding; act of resigning to another: *Surrender* is little used.
SUR-ren'-der-OR', 177: *s.* A tenant who surrenders an estate in favour of a *Surrenderer*.'.
SURREPTION, **SUR-rēp'-shūn**, 89: *s.* (See Sub.) A creeping upon; act of getting by stealth.
SUR'-rep-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Got or produced fraudulently; done by stealth.
SUR'-rep-ti'-ious-ly, *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.
TO SURROGATE=**SUR'-rō-gātē**, *v. a.* (See Sub.) To put in place of another.
SUR'-ro-gate, *s.* A deputy, a delegate, particularly the delegate of an ecclesiastical judge.
SUR.—See before *Sur* addition.
TO SUR-ROUND', *v. a.* To encompass completely.
SUR-soi'-ID, *s.* The fifth power of a number: *the Sur-soi'id problem* is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.
SUR-TOUT', (sur-tōt', [Fr.] 170) *s.* An outer coat.
TO SUR-VENE', *v. a.* To supervene.
TO SUR-VEY', (-vāy, 100) *v. a.* To overlook, to inspect; specially, to measure and estimate land: see the noun lower.
SUR-vey'-al, *s.* A survey. [Barrow.]
SUR-vey'-or, *s.* An overseer; a superintendent; in a special sense, a measurer of land.
SUR-vey'-or-ship, *s.* Office of a surveyor.
SUR'-vey, (-vāy, 100) 83: *s.* View, prospect; superintendence; mensuration.
TO SUR-view', (-vū, 110) *v. a.* To survey. [Obs.] Hence also *Surview'*, (*subs.*) To *Surveil'* is the same.
TO SUR-VIVE', *v. a.* and *n.* To outlive;—*new.* To live after another; to remain alive.
SUR-vi'-vor, 38: *s.* One that outlives another.
SUR-vi'-vor-ship, *s.* State of outliving another.
SUSCEPTIBLE, **SUS-cep'-tē-bl**, 101: *a.* Capable of *taking* or admitting; specially, of admitting influences of emotion.
SUS-cep'-ti-bile-ness, *s.* Susceptibility.
SUS-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.
SUS-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Capable to admit.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i* &c. *more*, 171.
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SUS-cep-tiv'-i-ty, *s.* Capacity of admitting.
SUS-cep-tion, *s.* Act of undertaking.
SUS-cep'-tor, *s.* One who undertakes, a godfather.
SUS-CIP'-I-ENT, 90: *a.* and *s.* Receiving, admitting;—*s.* One that admits or takes.
SUS-cip'-i-en-cy, *s.* Reception; admission.
TO SUSCITATE, **SUS-cē-tātē**, *v. a.* To rouse.
SUS-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of exciting.
TO SUSPECT=**SUS-pēck't**, *v. a.* and *n.* To mistrust, to imagine with fear and jealousy; to imagine guiltily; to doubt:—*new.* To imagine guilt.
SUS-pect', *a.* and *s.* Suspected:—*s.* Suspicion. [Obs.]
SUS-pect'-er, *s.* One that suspects.
SUS-pect'-ed-ly, *ad.* So as to be suspected.
SUS-pect'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being suspected.
SUS-pect'-ful, 117: *a.* Apt to suspect, suspicious: exciting suspicion.
SUS-pect'-less, *a.* Not suspecting; not suspected.
SUS'-pi-ca-ble, *a.* That may be suspected. [More.]
SUS-pi'-c-ion, (sus-pi'h'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of suspecting; imagination of something; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil without proof.
SUS-pi'-c-i-ous, 120: *a.* Inclined to suspect; indicating suspicion; liable to suspicion.
SUS-pi'-c-i-ous-ly, *ad.* With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.
SUS-pi'-c-i-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being suspicious.
TO SUSPEND=**SUS-pēnd'**, *v. a.* To hang; to make to depend on; to hinder for a time; to delay; to keep undetermined; to defer for a time.
SUS-pend'-er, *s.* He or that which suspends.
SUS-PENSE', *s.* and *a.* Uncertainty; cessation; delay; stop in the midst of two opposites:—*adj.* Held from proceeding; held in doubt or expectation.
SUS-pen'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being suspended: hence *Suspen'sibility*.
SUS-pen'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Doubtful.
SUS-pen'-sor, *s.* A bandage to suspend something.
SUS-pen'-sor-y, *a.* That suspends; doubtful.
SUS-pen'-sion, (sus-pēn'-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of suspending; state of being suspended; in special sense, a keeping in doubt; a postponement of legal execution. [Scottish:] a point from which a weight is suspended, &c.
SUSPICIOUS, &c.—See under *To Suspect*.
TO SUSPIRE=**SUS-pīrē**, *v. a.* To sigh, to breathe.
SUS-pīrē, *part. a.* Sighed for. [Wotton.]
SUS-pi'-ral, *s.* A breathing hole; also a spring of water passing under ground toward a conduit.
SUS-pi-ra'-tion, *s.* A deep breathing, a sigh.
TO SUSTAIN=**SUS-tān'**, *v. a.* To hold up, to support, to maintain; to endure.
SUS-tain', *s.* That which sustains. [Milton.]
SUS-tain'-er, *s.* He or that which sustains.
SUS'-TE-NANCE, *s.* Support, maintenance; *violate*.
SUS-ten-ta'-tion, *s.* Support; maintenance.
SUSURRATION, **SU-sūr-rā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* Whisper; soft murmur.
SUTILE, **SU'-tīl**, 105: *a.* Done by stitching.
SU'-ture, (sū'-tūr, 147) *s.* Literally, a sewing; a manner of sewing wounds; a particular articulation, as the *sutures* which join the bones of the cranium.
SU'-tu-ra'-ted, *a.* Joined by a suture.
SUTLER=**SUT'-ler**, *s.* A person that follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquors.
SUT'-ling, *a.* Belonging to sutlers.
SUTTEE=**SUT'-tē**, *s.* A female Indian deity: the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.
SUTTLE, **SUT'-tl**, 101: *a.* Neat, as neat wright.
SUTURE.—See under *Sutle*.
SWAB, **swōb**, 140: *s.* A mop to clean floors.
TO SWAB, *v. a.* To clean with a mop.

SWA

Swab'-ber, *s.* One who swabs a ship's deck.

SWAD=swöd, 140: *s.* A squab person. [B. Jon.]

To SWADDLE, swöd'-dl, 140, 101: *v. a.* To swathe, to bind tight; in Hudibras, to beat, to cudgel.

Swad'-dle, *s.* Clothes bound tight round.

☞ The compounds are **Swad'-ding-band**; **Swad'-ding-cloth** or **Swad'-ding-clout**; &c.

To SWAG=swäg, 142: *v. n.* To sink down by its weight; to move as something heavy and pendent: it is sometimes in vulgar style used actively.

Swag'-gy, (-guëy, 77) *a.* Dependent by its weight.

Swag'-bel-ied, (-lid) *a.* Having a large belly.

To SWAGE.—See **To Sauge** and **To Assuage**.

To SWAGGER, swäg'-guer, 142, 77: *v. n.* and *a.* To bluster, to bully:—*act.* To overbear with boasting.

Swag'-ger-er, *s.* A bully.

SWAIN=swäin, *s.* A young man, generally a rustic; a country servant; a lover.

SWAIN'-ish, *a.* Rustic, ignorant. [Milton: prose.]

SWAIN'-MORE, *s.* A court of freeholders within the forest.

To SWALE=swäl, *v. a.* and *n.* To waste away, as a burning candle:—*new.* To consume. [Obs.]

SWALLET, swöl'-lét, *s.* Breaking in of water.

SWALLOW, swöl'-lô, 140: *s.* A well-known migratory bird.

☞ The compounds are **Swal'-low-fish**; **Swal'-low-fly**; **Swal'-low's-tail**, (the same as dove-tail); **Swal'-low-tail**, (a plant); **Swal'-low-wool**, (a plant); &c.

To SWALLOW, swöl'-lô, 140: *v. a.* To pass from the mouth down the throat; to absorb, to ingest, often with up, emphatic; to seize and waste; to engross or engage completely; by a common familiar figure, to receive without examination.

Swal'-low, *s.* The throat; voracity; as much as is swallowed at once; a gulf.

Swal'-low-er, *s.* One that swallows; a glutton.

SWAM.—See **To Swim**.

SWAMP, swömp, 140: *s.* A marsh, a bog, a fen.

To Swamp, *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.

Swamp'-y, *a.* Boggy, fenny.

Swamp'-ore, *s.* Iron ore found in swamps.

SWAN, swön, 140: *s.* A large aquatic fowl.

☞ The compounds are **Swan'-s-down**, (the down of the swan; also a fine soft thick woollen cloth); **Swan'-skin**, (a species of soft flannel); &c.

To SWAP, swöp, 140: *v. a.* and *n.* To strike with a sweeping stroke:—*new.* To fall completely down; to ply the wings with a sweeping noise:—in another sense, see **To Swop**. [Obs. or vulg.]

Swap, *s.* and *adv.* A blow, a stroke:—*adv.* With hasty violence, [Vulg.]: in another sense, see **Swop**.

SWARD, swärd, 140, 37: *s.* Primarily, akin or surface: hence the skin of bacon, [Obs.]; the grassy surface of land.

To Sward, *v. a.* To breed a green turf.

SWARE.—See **To Swear**. [Obs.]

SWARM, swäwrm, 140, 37: *s.* A cluster of small animals, particularly when in motion; a multitude.

To SWARM, *v. n.* and *a.* To collect in a swarm, to congregate; to breed multitudes; to be crowded: for the sense of to climb a tree by embracing it with the arms and legs, there seems to be little authority:—*act.* To throng.

SWART, swärt, 140: *s.* Swarthy.

To Swart, *v. a.* To make swart or swarth.

Swart'-y, *a.* Swarthy: hence, **Swartness**.

SWARTH, *a.* Black, darkly brown, tawny: as a *sub.* It is sometimes used for **Swath**, a row of grass cut down by the mower: and in the North it signifies the apparition of a person before he dies, otherwise called a **Fetch** and a **Wraith**.

SWE

Swarth'-y, *a.* Tawny, dusky, black.

Swarth'-i-ly, *ad.* Blackly, dusklily.

Swarth'-i-ness, *s.* Darkness of complexion, tawinness: **Swartness** and **Swartness** also occur.

To SWARVE, for **To Swerve**, which see. [Spens.]

SWASH, swösh, 140: *s.* An oval figure with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work.

To SWASH, swösh, *v. n.* To bluster with clatter or noise: whence **Swashbuckler**, a bully. [Shaks.]

Swash, *s.* A blustering noise; violent impulse and flowing of water.

Swash'-er, *s.* One who swashes, a blusterer. [Obs.]

SWAT, **SWATE**.—See **To Sweat**.

SWATH, swöth, 140: *s.* A line of grass or corn as cut by the mowers; the sweep of the scythe in mowing; a band, a fillet, more commonly **Swathe**, which see lower.

To SWATHE, (swäth), *v. a.* To bind, as formerly a child with bands and rollers; to confine.

Swathe, *s.* A bandage, a fillet.

To SWAY=swäy, *v. a.* and *n.* To move or wave; to yield or move as something massy; to bias, to direct to either side; to rule, to govern:—*new.* To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to incline to one side; to bear rule.

Sway, *s.* The swing of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk or power; preponderation; influence; direction; weight on one side; power, rule, dominion.

Sway'-ing (of the back), *s.* A kind of lumbago among beasts from a strain.

To SWEAL.—See **To Swale**.

To SWEAR, swäre, 100: } *v. n.* and *a.* (Sware
I **SWARE**=swörc,

SWORN, swöurn, 130: } lescent.) To affirm with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to declare or promise on oath; to obtest the great name irreverently:—*act.* To utter or affirm with an appeal to God; to put to an oath; to charge upon oath.

Swear'-er, *s.* One that swears.

Swear'-ing, *s.* Act or practice of affirming on oath; the using of profane oaths.

SWEAT, swët, 120: *s.* The sensible moisture which issues from the pores of most animals, in greatest quantity when warm, as by labour; hence, labour, toil; a state of being in a sweat; evaporation of moisture.

To Sweat, } *v. n.* and *a.* (Sweat for the *pret.* occurs
I **Swet**, } in Chaucer: Thomson uses **Sweate**: the
Sweat, } regular form, Sweated, occurs: **Sweaten**
for the *part.* is obsolete.) To emit sweat:—to perspire;
to toil, to labour; to emit moisture:—*act.* To emit, as
sweat; to make to sweat; in cant language, to shake
[gold coin]; and appropriate the weight lost by the
operation.

Sweat'-er, *s.* One who sweats or makes to sweat.

Sweat'-ing, *s.* Act of making to sweat; sweat.

Sweat'-y, *a.* Moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

Sweat'-i-ly, *ad.* With sweat; in a sweaty state.

Sweat'-i-ness, *s.* State of being sweaty.

☞ The compounds are **Sweat'-ing-bath**; **Sweat'-ing-house**; **Sweat'-ing-iron**, (used to scrape horses); **Sweat'-ing-sickness**; &c.

SWEDE=swëd, *s.* A native of Sweden.

Swe'-dish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

To SWEEP=swëp, } *v. a.* and *n.* To move, clear,
I **SWERT**=swëpt,

SWERT=swëpt, } or drive off by acting on
something with a swinging or
dragging motion; to brush with a besom or broom; to
rub over; to strike with a long stroke; to carry with
pomp; to carry off with celerity and violence; to pass
over with celerity:—*new.* To pass with violence, tumult,
or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to move with a long
reach.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: ään, 166: thën, 166.

Sweep, *s.* Act of sweeping; compass of a stroke; direction of any motion not rectilinear; a sweeper.
Sweep'-er, *s.* One that sweeps.
Sweep'-y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence; wavy; strutting, drawn out.
Sweep'-ings, 143: *s. pl.* Things collected by sweeping.
SWEEP'-NET, *s.* Net that takes a large compass.
SWEEP'-STAKES, *s. sing.* A gaming transaction in which one adventurer, by the turn of fortune, sweeps the stakes of himself and others; also, a prize in a horse-race made up of several stakes.
SWEET=swēt, *a.* and *s.* Pleasing to taste or smell, and hence, to any sense; luscious; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not sour; not salt; mild; soft; grateful; not stale;—*s.* Sweetness, something pleasing; a perfume; a word of endearment.
Sweet'-ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness.
Sweet'-ness, *s.* Quality of being sweet.
Sweet'-ish, *a.* Rather sweet.
Sweet'-ing, *s.* A sweet apple; word of endearment.
To Sweet'-en, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make sweet:—*new.* To become sweet.
Sweet'-en-er, *s.* He or that which sweetens.
SWEET'-BREAD, 120: *s.* Pancreas of a calf.
SWEET'-HEART, 131: *s.* A lover or mistress.
SWEET'-MEAT, *s.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
 The other compounds are names of plants, as *Sweet'-apple*, *Sweet'-briar*, *Sweet'-broom*, *Sweet'-cicely*, *Sweet'-cistus*, *Sweet'-corn*, *Sweet'-flag*, *Sweet'-gum*, *Sweet'-Johns*, *Sweet'-maudlin*, *Sweet'-marjoram*, *Sweet'-pea*, *Sweet'-rue*, *Sweet'-rush*, *Sweet'-sop*, *Sweet'-sultan*, *Sweet'-weed*, *Sweet'-william*, *Sweet'-willow*, *Sweet'-wood*, &c.
To SWELL=swēl, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* (This verb is regular: Swollen for the part. is obsolescent; see it below: Swelt for the pret. occurs only in old writers.) To grow turgid; to be inflated; to bulge out; to look big; to be turgid, used of style; to protuberate; to rise into exasperation,—into arrogance,—into anger; to grow upon the view.—*act.* To cause to increase; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; in music, to augment.
Swell, *s.* Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling, as of the sea after a storm.
Swel'-ling, *s.* A tumor; protuberance; effort for a rise; a rising by passion.
Swelt, *pret.* Swelled. [Obs.]
Swollen, swōlūn, 116, 114: *part. a.* Swelled: this is sometimes spelled Swoln.
To SWELT, swēlt, *v. n.* and *a.* To faint, as by excess of heat.—*act.* To overpower, as with heat. [Obs.]
To SWEL'-TER, *v. n.* and *a.* To be pained with heat.—*act.* To oppress with heat.
Swel'-try, *a.* Suffocating, sultry.
SWEPT.—See To Sweep.
SWORD.—See Sward.
To SWERVE=swerf, 189: *v. n.* To rove, [Spenser:] to deviate; to bend; also, to climb.
Swerv'-ing, *s.* Act of deviating; deviation.
SWEVEN=swē'-væn, *s.* A dream. [Chaucer.]
SWIFT=swift, *a.* and *s.* Moving far in a short time; nimble, rapid; ready, prompt:—*s.* That which is swift,—current of a stream; a bird like a swallow, a martin.
Swift'-ly, *ad.* Fleetly, quickly, nimbly.
Swift'-ness, *s.* Speed, velocity.
Swift'-er, *s.* Name of a rope at sea.
 The compounds are *Swift'-foot*; *Swift'-heeled*, &c.
To SWIG=swig, *v. a.* and *n.* To drink by large draughts; hence, *Swig*, (*s.*)
To SWILL=swil, 155: *v. a.* To drink grossly, to drench, to inebriate.
Swill, *s.* Large draughts; pigs' wash.
Swil'-ler, *s.* One that swills.

To SWIM=swim, *v. s.* and *a.* (*Swum* for the I *SWUM*=swūm, } *pret.* is quite obs.) *To SWAM*=swām, } not to sink; to move on water by acting with the limbs, to move with the stream; to glide along, generally to be dizzy; to be drenched; hence, to have abundance, to flow in anything.—*act.* To pass by swimming; it becomes active by ellipsis of across.
Swim, *s.* Kind of smoothly sliding motion; the hinder of fishes by which they swim.
Swim'-mer, *s.* One that swims; a protuberance as a horse's leg.
Swim'-ming, *s.* Act of floating; dizziness.
Swim'-ming-ly, *ad.* With great success.
To SWINDLE, swin'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To defraud in the common dealings of life by systematic imposition.
Swin'-dler, 36: *s.* One who swindles.
Swin'-dling, *s.* The practices of a swindler.
SWINE=swint, *s. sing.* and *pl.* A hog.
Swi'-nish, *a.* Hoggish, gross.
 The compounds are *Swine'-herd*; *Swine'-sty*, &c.; *Swine'-pipe*, (the bird red-wing.) *Swine'-stone*, (limestone;) and the names of plants, *Swine'-brest*, *Swine'-grass*, *Swine'-cress*, *Swine'-thistle*, &c.
To SWING=swing, *v. n.* and *a.* (*Swang* for the I *SWUNG*=swūng, } *pret.* is obsolete.) To wave
SWUNG=swūng, } to and fro, hanging loosely; to move backward and forward on a rope.—*act.* To make to vibrate; to make to whirl round, to wave.
Swings, *s.* Act or state of swinging; an apparatus for swinging; liberty, free course.
Swing'-er, 72: *s.* One that swings: see lower.
Swing'-ing, *s.* Motion to and from: see lower.
To Swin'-gle, 158, 101: *v. n.* To dangle, to swing. [Obs.]. In a local use, to beat flax.
 The compounds are *Swing'-bridge*, (a bridge which opens like a gate by swinging;) *Swing'-tree*, (bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened;) *Swing'-wheel*, (wheel that drives the pendulum;) &c.
To SWINGE=swings, 64: *v. a.* To beat soundly; anciently, to move as a lash.
Swinge, *s.* A sweep of any thing in motion. [Obs.]
Swin'-ger, 64: *s.* Something great, as a falsehood: see, with a different pronunciation, above. [Vulg.]
Swin'-ging, 64: *a.* Huge: see, with a different pronunciation, under To Swing. [Vulg.]
Swin'-ging-ly, *ad.* Hugely, vastly. [Vulg.]
Swinge-buck'-ler, *s.* A bully. [Shaks.]
SWINISH.—See under Swine.
To SWINK, swink, 158: *v. n.* and *s.* To labour, to drudge.—*act.* To overlabour. [Obs.]
Swin'-ker, *s.* A labourer, a ploughman.
SWIPES=swipes, *s.* Bad or small beer. [Vulg.]
SWISS=swiss, *s.* A native, or the language, of Switzerland; *Switzer*, for a native, is less used.
SWITCH=switch, *s.* A small flexible twig.
To Switch, *v. a.* To strike with a switch.
SWIVEL, swiv'-vl, 114: *s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon which turns on a swivel.
SWOB, SWOBBER.—See Swab, &c.
SWOBBERS, swōb'-berz, *s. pl.* Four privileged cards used incidentally in betting at whist. [Swift.]
SWOLLEN.—See under To Swell.
SWOM.—See To Swim.
To SWOON=swōn, *v. n.* To faint.
Swoon, *s.* A fainting fit, syncope.
Swoon'-ing, *s.* Act of fainting.
To SWOOP=swōp, *v. a.* and *n.* To fall on and seize at once, as a hawk his prey; to prey upon, to catch.—*new.* [Drayton.] To pass with pomp.
Swoop, *s.* A falling on and seizing.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*: 55: a, e, i, &c. *swale*, 171.

To SWOP—*swóp*, *v. a.* To exchange, to barter.

Swop, *s.* An exchange.

SWORD, *sword*, 145, 130: *s.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting, worn at the side: in figurative senses, destruction; vengeance; war.

Sword-er, *s.* A soldier; a cut-throat. [Shaks.]

The compounds are *Sword-bearer*, (a city officer who carries the emblem of power before the Lord Mayor;) *Sword-belt*, *Sword-blade*; *Sword-fish*, (so named from the long sharp bone that issues from its head:); *Sword-grass*, (a corruption of *Sward-grass*:); *Sword-knot*; *Sword-law*; *Sword-man*, or *Swordsman*; *Sword-player*; &c.

SWORE, SWORN.—See *To Swear*.

SWOUND, for *To Swoon*. [Nurse in Rom. and Jul.]

SWUM.—See *To Swim*. **SWUNG**.—See *To Swing*.

SYB.—See *Sib*.

SYBARITIC—*sib'-d-rít'-ick*, 88: *a.* Luxurious, wanton,—from the ancient *Sybarites*, so given to voluptuousness that they became proverbial: *Sybarit'ical* is the same.

SYCAMORE—*sick'-d-mòr*, *s.* A species of fig-tree; less properly, the maple: *Sycamine* is the same.

SYC-ITR, *s.* Fig-stone: [the etymology is lost if the *c* drops its hard sound; English is violated if it is not made soft: the Greek *s* ought in all cases to have been Englished by *k*; but who can now carry such a reform through the language?]

Syc-O-PHANT, (*-fánt*, 163) *s.* Originally, an infarmer against such as stole figs; now, a malicious parasite.

To Syc-o-phant, *v. n.* To play the sycophant: an inelegant word: *To Sycophantize* is not much better.

Syc-o-phant-ry, *s.* Malignant tale-bearing.

Syc-o-phán'-tic, 89: *a.* Tale-bearing; fawning: *Sycophan'tical* is the same.

Syc-o-phán-cy, *s.* Tale-bearing; flattery.

SYENITE—*si'-d-nít*, *s.* A compound mineral, of which many ancient monuments consist that are brought from Syene in Upper Egypt.

SYLLABLE, *síl'-láb*, *s.* (See *Syn*.) Literally, a taking together, applied to so many sounds or letters as are taken into one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

To Syl-la-ble, *v. a.* To articulate. [Milton.]

Syl-lab'-ic, **Syl-lab'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, syllables.

Syl-lab'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a syllabical manner.

For *Syllabus* see *Sillabus*.

SYL-LA-BUS, *s.* That which takes or unites the whole,—an abstract, compendium, or view at once.

SYL-LÉF'-sis, *s.* A figure by which we determine the construction of a sentence by the meaning rather than by the strictness of grammar, as in saying "I and he are friends," we take all the nominatives together and consider them of the first person, though *he* and *friends* are strictly of the third.

SYLLOGISM, *síl'-lò-gizm*, 158: *s.* (See *Syn*.) A discourse of which the joint parts denote one act of reasoning,—a form of language expressing a necessary consequence by three propositions, as, "Every man is mad: Horace is a man: Therefore Horace is mad." It is universally admitted that this is the strongest mode in which a necessary consequence of some previous admission can be stated; but as to any further virtue in the syllogism, the Aristotelians and the Lockists, as they may severally be called, hold different opinions. The former are not satisfied with this admission in favour of the syllogism, but they farther propose it as an instrument by which to prove the legitimacy of the consequence; and, for this end, they accept the apparatus of middle and extreme terms, and of propositions differenced by quantity and quality, and of syllogisms reduced to moods and figures, as invented by Aristotle and maintained and used by the schoolmen. The Lockist, on the other hand, rejects the whole of this apparatus as an imposition on the understanding, maintaining that a

necessary consequence admits of no proof beyond the statement of the premises that exhibit it,—that to understand these premises is to understand the conclusion contained in them,—that the act of mind by which it so understands is an ultimate principle of our nature, admitting of no explanation, of no reduction into any more general principle, of no further proof, and that every attempt at such explanation, or reduction, or proof, is either a repetition of the act already completed—a proof of what has been proved—or, if the truth sought to be established is not already evident, the syllogism is an absurd attempt to do that by a mechanical process which, in a plainer form, the understanding has been unable to compass.

To Syl'-lo-gize, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

Syl'-lo-gi'-zer, *s.* One who syllogizes.

Syl'-lo-gi-za'-tion, *s.* Act of syllogizing. [Harris.]

Syl'-lo-gis'-tic, **Syl'-lo-gis'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

Syl'-lo-gis'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of syllogism.

SYLPH, *síl'f*, *s.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air: literally a moth.

Sylph'-id, *s.* A diminutive of Sylph.

SYLVAN.—See *Silvan*.

SYMBOL—*sim'-bòl*, 18: *s.* (See *Syn*.) An invention that has a contrived agreement with something,—a type; the representation of something moral or intellectual by something addressed to the senses: a compendium, an abstract; sign or badge; lot or sentence.

To Sym-bol-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To have a typical resemblance.—*act.* To make representative.

Sym-bol-ism, 158: *s.* A union in things thrown together,—consent of parts: this is a literal meaning. [Chemistry.]

Sym-bol-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of symbolizing.

Sym-bol'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Representative, typical.

Sym-bol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Typically.

SYMMETRY, *sim'-mè-tréy*, *s.* (See *Syn*.)

Agreement of one part to another, adaptation of parts; proportion; harmony.

Sym-me'tral, *a.* Commensurable. [Literal, but obs.]

To Sym-met-rize, *v. a.* To make proportionate.

Sym-met'-rist, *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion: Sidney uses *Symmetrian*.

Sym-met'-ri-cal, 88: *a.* Proportional throughout the parts; made up of parts agreeing to each other.

Sym-met'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* With due proportions.

SYMPATHY, *sim'-pà-théy*, *s.* (See *Syn*.) Fellow-feeling, the quality of being affected by another's affection.

To Sym-pa-thize, *v. n.* To feel with another, to feel mutually; by a forced figure, to agree, to fit.

Sym-pa-thet'-ic, **Sym-pa-thet'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Having common feeling; pertaining to or produced by sympathy.

Sym-pa-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With sympathy.

SYMPHONY, *sim'-fò-néy*, 163: *s.* (See *Syn*.)

An agreement of sounds, consonance; harmony.

Sym-phò'-ni-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Accordant, harmonious.

SYMPHYSIS, *sim'-fè-cis*, 163: *s.* A growing together as of bones, consonance.

SYMPOSIUM, *sim-pò'-zè-um*, *colloq.* **Sim-pò'-zhè-um**, 147: *s.* (See *Syn*.) A drinking together; a feast; sometimes a banquet among philosophers.

Sym-po'-si-cum, *a.* Convivial; feasting.

SYMPTOM, *sim'-tòm*, 156: *s.* (See *Syn*.) Something which happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect; a sign, a token.

Symp-to-mat'-ic, **Symp-to-mat'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Happening concurrently, indicatory.

Symp-to-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* As a symptom.

SYN, A Greek preposition or prefix, answering to the Latin prefix *con*, and signifying *with*, *together*, *a*, *uniting*,

The sign *n* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thén, 166: thén, 166.

a joining, an agreeing. It changes the final letter before certain consonants, taking the form of *Syn*, *Syn*, &c.; and sometimes the final consonant is dropped.

SYN-ME'-E-SIS, (-ē'-ē-cis, 120) *s.* A union of two syllables into one, (the opposite of *diarrisis*), as *Is-ra-el* for *Is-ra-ēl*.

SYN'-A-GOGUE, (-gōg, 107) *s.* A congregation, a gathering together, at present understood in the special sense of a Jewish congregation; also, their place of worship.

Syn'-a-gog'-i-cal, 64: *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYN'-A-LE'-PHA, (-fē, 163) *s.* A mingling together, as of two vowels in poetry which end and begin two adjoining words, so that both go but for one syllable.

SYN'-AR-CHY, (-kēy, 161) *s.* Joint sovereignty.

SYN'-AR-THRO'-sis, *s.* Close conjunction of bones.

SYN-AX'-is, 189: *s.* A congregation.

SYN'-CHON-DRO'-sis, 158, 161: *s.* The connection of bones by cartilage.

SYN'-CHRO-NAL, (sīng'-crō-nāl, 158, 161) *a.* and *s.* Synchronical:—*s.* That which is synchronical.

Syn'-chro-nism, 158: *s.* Concurrence in time of two or more events.

To Syn'-chro-nize, *v. a.* To concur at the same time.

Syn'-chro-nous, 120: *a.* Synchronical.

Syn'-chro'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Happening together, or at the same time.

SYN'-CO-PE, (sīng'-cō-pē, 158, 101) *s.* A word implying a cutting and a joining or a correspondence; in grammar, the cutting out of a syllable in the middle of a word, and joining the remaining parts, as *business*; in physics, the cutting out or omission of recollection for a space, a swooning, a fainting fit; in music, the cutting or division of a note into two or more notes that correspond in time to the one note in the base, or the treble, &c.

To Syn'-co-pate, *v. a.* To contract by syncope; in music, to divide notes and unite them diversely.

Syn'-co-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of synecopating.

To Syn'-co-pize, *v. a.* To synecopate. [1680.]

Syn'-co-pist, *s.* One that abridges words. [Addison.]

SYN'-CRA-TISM, 158: *s.* A junction of powers, as of two against a third.

SYN'-DIC, *s.* He whose duties associate him with justice, a magistrate; a curator.

To Syn'-di-cate, *v. a.* To judge, to censure.

Syn'-di-cate, *s.* A council. [Burnet.]

SYN'-DRO-ME, 101: *s.* Concurrent action.

SYN-EC'-DO-CHY, (sīn-ēck'-dō-kēy, 161) *s.* A comprehension of one thing by another including it, or included in it, or having the relation of genus to species, or of species to genus, and the like: thus we use *roof* to signify house; *year* to signify one part of the year; *mortals* to signify men; *Tempe* for any pleasant vale, &c. [Rhetoric.]

Syn'-ec-doch'-i-cal, *a.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche; hence, *Syn'-ec-doch'-ically*.

SYN-EC'-PHO-NE'-sis, 163: *s.* A sounding in connection, that is, two vowels as if they were one:—See *Syn-eresis* and *Crasis*, which amount to the same thing.

SYN'-ER-GET'-IC, *a.* } Co-operating.

SYN'-ER-GIS'-TIC, *a.* }

SYN'-ER-GESE, 152: *s.* A plant that has the stamens or generating parts united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYN'-NEU-RO'-sis, *s.* In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments.

SYN'-OD, *s.* A coming together as from different ways; hence, a meeting, a council, particularly of ecclesiastics; hence, also, a concourse or conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Syn'-o-dal, *a.* and *s.* Synodical:—*s.* Formerly, a rent paid by a parish priest to the bishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitation; a constitution made at a synod.

Syn'-od'-ic, **Syn'-od'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or

transacted at a synod; pertaining to astronomical conjunction: the *Synodical* month is the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another:—*vis.* 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, and 2 thirds.

Syn'-od'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By authority of a synod.

SYN'-OM-O-STRY, *s.* A sworn brotherhood. [Mifflid.]

SYN'-O-NYME, (-nim, 105) *s.* A word that with substitution to some other word has the same meaning.

Syn-on'-y-ma, 81: *s. pl.* Synonymes.

See This last is the English plural, though the *synonym* often occurs.

To Syn-on'-y-mize, *v. a.* To interpret or express by words of the same meaning.

Syn-on'-y-mist, *s.* One who synonymizes; especially, one who collects and reduces the synonymes of *pl. nra*.

Syn-on'-y-mous, 120: *a.* Expressing the same thing: conveying the same idea: *Synonym* is derived.

Syn-on'-y-mous-ly, *ad.* In a synonymous manner: *Synonymally* is derived.

Syn-on'-y-my, *s.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYN-OP'-sis, *s.* A view of the whole together, a general view, a view of the parts at once.

Syn-op'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Affording a synopsis.

Syn-op'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a synoptical manner.

SYN-O'-VI-A, *s.* An unctuous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints.

SYN'-TAX, 188: *s.* A putting together, construction,—that part of grammar which teaches how words are properly united to form sentences.

Syn-tac'-ti-cal, *a.* Conjoined, fitted to each other: relating to the construction of speech.

Syn-tac'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Conformably to syntax.

SYN'-TE-RE'-sis, *s.* A remembrance of conscience.

SYN'-THE-SIS, *s.* Composition or a putting together the opposite of Analysis; hence, in logic, that method which establishes a foreknown or assumed truth by proofs or argument added to each other, till the truth is shown; in surgery, a reuniting of parts: in chemistry, a uniting of elements into a compound.

Syn-thet'-ic, **Syn-thet'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Conjoining, compounding, forming a whole: opposed to Analytic.

Syn-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By synthesis.

SYN-TON'-IC, 88: *a.* Sharp, intense. [Music.]

SYPHILIS: **SYPHON**: **SYREN**.—See *Si-philis*: see *Siphon*: see *Siren*.

SYRIAC, sīr'-ē-äck, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Syria:—*s.* The language of Syria, particularly of old Syria; hence, *Syriacism* or *Syriacism*, a Syriac idiom.

Syr'-i-an, *a.* and *s.* Syriac:—*s.* A native of Syria.

SYRINGA, sē-rīng'-gā, 105, 158: *s.* Literally, a pipe,—applied as the name of a genus of plants, the lilac.

Syr'-ing, (sīr'-īng, 129, 64) *s.* A pipe by which liquor is squirted or injected.

To Syr'-inge, *v. a.* To spout or wash by a syringe.

Syr'-ing-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The art or practice of cutting fistulas or pipe-like sores.

SYRTIS=ser'-tis, 36: *s.* A quicksand; a bog. [Milton.] Young has somewhere used *Syrt*.

SYRUP.—See *Sirup*.

SYSTASIS=sīs'-tā-cis, *s.* A standing together as of parts which make a whole; a consociation. [Berke.]

Sys'-TEM, *s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

To Sys'-tem-a-tize, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.

Sys'-tem-a-tist, *s.* One who forms a system: *Sys'-tematizer* is also used.

Sys'-tem-at'-ic, **Sys'-tem-at'-i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to system; methodical; proceeding by system.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wáy: cháp'-máu: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mon*, 171.

TAB

Sys'-tem-at'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By system.

Tab'—The compounds are *System-maker*, *System-monger*, &c.

SYSTOLE=sîs'-tô-lê, 101: *s.* (See Syn.) A contracting; hence, in grammar, the contraction of a long syllable; in physiology, the contraction of the heart: in both applications opposed to *diastole*.

SYSTYLE=sîs'-til, *s.* (See Syn.) A placing columns near together, two diameters between the shafts. [Archit.]

SYZYGY, siz'-e-jêy, 105: *s.* (See Syn.) A conjunction, applied both to the conjunction and opposition of any two of the heavenly bodies, particularly of a planet with the sun.

T.

T is popularly the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the twentieth: see **J**: its sound is the 78th element of the schemes: placed before **A** it forms with it a digraph indicating the 67th, or the correspondent vocal element the 68th: see Prin. 166: it is liable to deviate into the 61st and 63rd elements of the schemes in the situations referred to in Prin. 147. As an abbreviation, it sometimes stands for *Theology*, as in **S. T. D.** (*Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*), Doctor of Sacred Theology, i. e. of Divinity.

TABARD=tâb'-ard, *s.* A short gown; a herald's gown: hence, a *Tab'arder*, one who wears a tabard.

TABBY, tâb'-bêy, *a.* and *s.* Diversified in colour, brindled, brindled:—*s.* A kind of waved silk; a mixture of stone or shell and mortar.

To Tab'-by, *v. a.* To cause to look wavy.

Tb TABEY, &c.—See under **Tabid**.

TABERNACLE, tâb'-er-nâc'-kl, 101: *s.* Originally a tent, or temporary habitation; among the early Jews a place of worship; hence a sacred place.

To Tab'-er-nâc'-le, *v. n.* To dwell, to lodge; to enshrine.

Tab''-er-nâc'-u-lar, *a.* Latticed.

TABID=tâb'-id, 94: *a.* Wasted, consumptive.

Tab-id-ness, *s.* Consumptiveness.

To Tab'-e-ry, *v. n.* To waste away, to extenuate.

Tab'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* A wasting away.

TA'-BES, (-bêz, 101) *s.* Consumption without cough.

TABINET, tâb'-ê-nê't'', *s.* (Compare **Tabby**.) A kind of silk gauze.

TABLE, tâ'-bl, 101: *s.* A flat surface; an article of furniture with a flat surface placed on legs or supports, and used among other purposes to bear the food at repasts; hence, fare, entertainment; the persons sitting at table; a surface on which something is written or engraved; sometimes a picture; a synopsis, an index, a syllabus; **B. Jonson** uses it for the palm of the hand: *To play at tables*, in old authors, is to play at a sort of draughts; hence *To turn the tables*, with allusion to this game, is to change the condition or fortune of contending parties.

To Tab'-ble, *v. n.* and *a.* To live at the table of another:—*act.* To make into a catalogue, [Shaks.] to supply with food, [Milton, prose:] to represent as in a painting.

Tab'-bler, 36: *s.* One who tables.

Tab'—The compounds are *Tab'le-bed*, (bed in the form of a table); *Tab'le-beer*, (beer for meals, small beer); *Tab'le-book*, (book for writing in without ink); *Tab'le-cloth*, (linen spread on the table for meals); *Tab'le-land*, (elevated flat land); *Tab'le-man*, (a man or piece at draughts); *Tab'le-talk*, (conversation at meals); &c.

TAB'-LA-TURE, *s.* Painting on walls or ceilings.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

TAD

Tab'-let, *s.* A small level surface; surface written on or painted; medicine in a square form.

Tab'-u-lar, *a.* Set in squares; formed in laminæ; set down in the form of tables or synopses.

To Tab'-u-late, *v. a.* To reduce to synopsis.

Tab''-u-la'-ted, *a.* Having a flat surface.

TABOO, tâ-bôo', *s.* A word among the natives of the isles of the Pacific, denoting religious interdiction: hence, *To taboo* is to forbid, or to forbid the use of.

TABOUR, tâ'-bur, 120: *s.* A small shallow drum, generally beaten to accompany a pipe.

To Tab'-bour, *v. n.* To play the tabour; to strike as in beating the tabour.

Tab'-bour-er, *s.* One who beats the tabour.

TAB'-OUR-ET, 92: *s.* A small tabour.

Tab'-ret, *s.* A tabouret. [Abridged from it.]

Tab'-our-in', (-ênc, 104) *s.* A tabour in form of a sieve, also called a *Tambourine*.

Tab'-brere', *s.* A tabourer. [Spenser.]

TABULAR, *To TABULATE*, &c.—See under **Table**.

TACAMAHACA=tâck'-d-md-hâck''-d, *s.* An American tree of the poplar kind; the resin from it.

TACHE, tâch, 189: *s.* A catch, a loop. [Obs.]

TACHYGRAPHY, tâ-kîg'-rd-fêy, 87, 161, 163: *s.* Art of quick writing, stenography.

TACIT=tâss'-it, *a.* Silent; implied but not expressed by words.

Tac'-it-ly, *ad.* Silently; by implication.

Tac'-i-TURN, *a.* Habitually silent.

Tac'-i-tur''-li-ty, *s.* Habitual silence.

TACK=tâck, *s.* A spot, a stain. [Obs.]

To TACK=tâck, *v. a.* To fasten slightly; to fasten by nails slightly; to stitch together: it is often applied figuratively with a ludicrous intention: see also the noun ensuing.

Tack, *s.* A small nail used for tacking; in a ship, the foremost lower corner of any of the courses, and also any one of the ropes to confine them; hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; and hence, *To Tack*, on shipboard, is to change the course of the ship by shifting the tacks.

Tack'-er, 36: *s.* One who tacks.

Tack'-et, *s.* A small nail.

TACKLE, tâck'-kl, 101: *s.* An arrow; [Chaucer:] weapons, instruments of action; the ropes of a ship, and in a looser sense all the instruments of sailing.

To Tack'-kle, *v. a.* To supply with tackle.

Tac'-kled, *a.* Made of ropes.

Tac'-kling, *s.* Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACT=tâckt, *s.* Touch, feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time to music; nicety of discernment with consequent nicety of skill.

Tac'-tile, *a.* Tangible.

Tac'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tangibility.

Tac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of touching.

TAN'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Perceptible by touch.

Tan'-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being tangible.

TAN'-GENT, *s.* A right line which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TACTIC=tâck'-tîck, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to order or arrangement in the special sense of the arrangement or disposition of an army:—*s. pl.* *Tactics*, the science and art of disposing military and naval armaments for battle, often comprehending the whole science of war and the means prepared for carrying it on; sometimes the invention and use of warlike machines.

Tac'-ti-cal, *a.* Tactic.

Tac'-tic'-ian, (-tîsh'-ân, 90) *s.* One skilled in tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

TACTILE, &c.—See under **Tact**.

TADPOLE=tâd'-polt, *s.* A young shapeless frog.

TAK

TA'EN=tā'-ēn=tāin, 1: *part.* Taken: see To Take.

TAFFEREL=tāf'-fēr-ēl, *s.* The uppermost part of a ship's stern, flat on the top like a table.

TAFFETA=tāf'-fē-tē, *s.* A smooth silk stuff having usually a gloss; also called *Taffety*.

TAG=tāg, *s.* A point of metal at the end of a string; any thing tacked to another; any thing mean: *Tag-rag*, the rabble, the multitude.

To Tag, *v. a.* To fix a tag to; to append; to tack.

TAG'-TAIL, *s.* A worm with a tag-like tail.

TAG=tāg, *s.* A young sheep: often written *Teg*.

Tag'-sore, *s.* A disease in sheep.

TAIL=tāl, *s.* That which terminates the animal behind, in most animals hanging loose from the vertebrae; the hinder part or the lower part of any thing; any thing pendent, a catkin: *To turn tail*, to fly.

To Tail, *v. a.* To pull by the tail. [Hudibras.]

Tailed, 114: *a.* Furnished with a tail.

TAIL=tāl, *s.* A tenure cut or abridged as to the law of descent,—entailed possession.

TAIL'-LAGE, *s.* Literally, a piece cut out of a whole; metaphorically, a share of one's substance paid in toll or tax.

TAILOR=tāy'-lor, 38: *s.* (Compare the previous class.) One whose business is to cut out and make clothes: *Tailoress* (*s. fem.*) may be met with.

To Tail'-lor, *v. n.* To work as a tailor.

Tail'-lor-ing, *s.* The business of a tailor.

TO TAINT=tāint, *v. a. and n.* To imbue or impregnate, as with matter which affects the sensible qualities, particularly with something odious or noxious; hence, to disease; to corrupt; it also occurs as an abbreviation of *attaint*:—*new*. To be touched or affected with something corrupting.

Taint, *s.* A stain, a tincture; infection, depravation; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

Taint'-less, **Taint'-free**, *a.* Without taint.

Taint'-ure, 147: *s.* Taint; defilement. [Shaks.]

TO TAKE=tāke, } *v. a. and n.* (Taken is poetically contracted into

I TOOK, tōok, 118: } *Taken*, tā'-kn, 114: } *Ta'en*: see in its place: *Took for the part.* is a barbarism. To receive or obtain so as to have corporeal or mental possession of; to receive into use, to employ; to accept; to procure; to seize; to catch; to captivate; to understand, or receive into the intellect; to adopt; to close in with; to choose; to perform; to have recourse to; in an old special sense, to blast:—*new*. To catch; to fix; to have recourse to; to gain reception; to have the intended effect: *To take after*, to follow in resemblance; to imitate: *To take away*, to deprive of; to set aside: *To take down*, to remove to a lower place; to reduce; to suppress; to swallow: *To take from*, to derogate; to deprive of: *To take in*, to enclose; to lessen; to comprise; to admit; to receive locally; to receive mentally; to cheat: in old authors, to win by conquest; and *To take in with* was to resort to: *To take off*, to remove; to invalidate; to withhold; to swallow; to purchase; to find place for; to copy; to imitate so as to make ridiculous: *To take on or upon*, to appropriate to; to assume; to claim a character; to be violently affected, to grieve or pine: *To take order with*, to check: *To take out*, to remove: *To take to*, to betake, to have recourse: *To take up*, to lift up; to borrow on credit; to be ready for; to pay; to seize into use; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross; to have final recourse to; to arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to begin where another left off; to occupy locally; to manage in place of another; to comprise; to adopt; to collect: in old authors, to stop, to reform: *To take up with*, to be contented with; to dwell: *To take with*, to please.

Ta'-ker, *s.* One that takes.

Ta'-king, *a. and s.* Engaging, pleasing: in old au-

TAM

thors it sometimes means blasting:—*s.* *Seizure*, distress of mind.

Ta'-king-ness, *s.* Quality of being engaging.

TALBOT, tāl'-bōt, 112: *s.* Sort of hunting dog.

TALC=tālc, *s.* A species of magnesian earth consisting of broad flat smooth laminae.

Tal'-cous, **Talc'-ky**, *a.* Of the nature of talc.

TALE=tāl, *s.* (Compare To Tell.) That which *on tells*,—a narrative, a slight story; a number *told* &c reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information disclosure.

To Tale, *v. n.* To relate stories. [Obs.]

Talc'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding in stories. [Thomson.] *☞* The compounds are *Talc'-bearer*, (one who gives officious or malignant intelligence;) *Talc'-bearing*, (*a. and s.*;) *Talc'-teller*; &c.

TALENT=tāl'-ēnt, *s.* Anciently, a weight, and a coin; metaphorically, from the parable of the talents, (Matth. xxv.) a gift or endowment of nature meant for use; less properly, quality, disposition.

Tal'-ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents. [A revived word.]

TALES, tā'-lēz, 101: *s. pl.* Persons of like reputation,—a name applied to those who are called upon to supply the place of jurymen empanelled or summoned for the case, but who on some account are not present.

TA'-I-ON, *a.* *Lex talio'nis*, the law of like for like or of retaliation. [Geddes.]

TALISMAN=tāl'-is-mān, *s.* A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances, and held to be a preservative against evil; hence, something to produce extraordinary effects.

Tal'-is-man'-ic, 88: *a.* Magical.

To TALK, tālk, 112: *v. n.* To speak in conversation, not in set speeches; to prattle; to give account; to reason.

Talk *s.* Oral conversation; rumour; topic.

☞ In other senses see *Talc*; and the adj. *Talkous* & *Talky*.

Talk'-er, *s.* One who talks; a prattler; a boaster.

Talk'-ing, *a. and s.* Speaking; garrulous:—*a. Act of conversing familiarly.*

Talk'-a-tive, *a.* Full of prate, loquacious.

Talk'-a-tive-ness, *s.* Loquacity, garrulity.

TALL=tāl, 112: *a.* High in stature; high, lofty:

in old authors, sturdy, bold, courageous.

Tall'-ness, *s.* Height of stature, procerity.

Tall'-y, 105: *ad.* Stoutly. [B. and Fl.]

TALLAGE=tāl'-lāg, 142, 99: *s.* (See *Tailage*, the original spelling.) Impost, excise: hence, *To Tallage*.

TALLOW=tāl'-lōw, 142, 8: *s.* The grease or fat of an ox or sheep,—suet, candle-grease.

Tal'-low-ish, *a.* Having the nature of tallow.

Tal'-low-y, 105: *a.* Greasy.

☞ The compounds are *Tal'-low-can'-dle*; *Tal'-low-chand'-ler*; *Tal'-low-faced*, (pale and sickly in look:); &c.

TALLY, tāl'-lēy, *s.* (Compare *Tailage*.) A stick cut or notched in conformity with another stick and used to keep accounts by; hence, any thing made to suit another.

To Tal'-ly, *v. a. and n.* To cut out so as to answer to; to fit, to suit:—*new*. To be fitted.

Tal'-ly-man, *s.* One who keeps a tally or account; one who sells for weekly payment.

TALMUD=tāl'-mūd, *s.* (Sometimes spelled *Thalmud*.) The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations: it has two parts, the *Mishna* and the *Gemara*.

Tal'-mud-ist, *s.* One versed in the Talmud.

Tal-mud'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud.

TALON=tāl'-ōn, *s.* The claw of a bird of prey: in architecture, an ogee or cyma.

TAMABLE, &c.—See under *To Tame*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, *i. e. Jew*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *write*, 171.

TAMARIND=tām'-d-rīnd, *s.* A tree of warm climes cultivated for its shade, and for its cooling acid fruit; the seed-pods of which, being preserved, are imported into northern countries under the name of *Tamarinds*.

TAMARISK=tām'-d-rīsk, *s.* A flowering tree.

TAMBOUR, tām'-bur, 120: *s.* A tambourine; a frame resembling a drum or tambourine, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made; in architecture it is applied to members resembling a tambour.

Tam'-bour-ine', (-rēn, 104) *s.* A kind of drum, a tabour; at present, however, it is a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand.

TAME=tāme, *a.* Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, heartless; unanimated, spiritless.

To Tame, *v. a.* To reduce from wildness; to subdue, to depress; hence, *a. To tamer*.

Tame-ly, *ad.* Not wildly; spiritlessly.

Tame-ness, *s.* Quality of being tame.

Tame'-less, *a.* Wild, untamed.

Ta'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tamed.

Ta'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being tamable.

TAMINY, tām'-ē-nēy, 105: *s.* A woollen stuff, also called *Tummy*.

TAMKIN=tām'-kīn, *s.* The stopper of a cannon, also called a *Tampion* and *Tompson*.

To TAMPER=tām'-per, *v. n.* To meddle, to try little experiments; to have to do without fitness; also, to practise secretly, to deal.

Tam'-per-ing, *s.* The act of one who tampers.

To TAN=tān, *v. a.* To make tawny; to imbue or impregnate with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

Tau, *s.* The bark of the oak prepared for the operation of tanning.

Tan'-ner, *s.* One who tans hides.

Tan'-ner-y, *s.* Place in which tanning is done.

Tan'-ning, *s.* The business of a tanner.

Tan'-nin, *s.* The chemical principle contained in the substances used in tanning.

Tan'-ling, *s.* One scorched by summer. [Shaks.]

See The compounds are *Tan'-bed*; *Tan'-pit*; *Tan'-out*; *Tan'-yard*, &c.

TANG=tāng, *s.* A strong taste as of something extraneous; relish; something that leaves a taste; metaphorically, something that leaves a pain: see also the verb following; and likewise *Tangle*.

To TANG, *v. a.* To have the twang or sound of, — a verb which seems to have been used by some mistake or confusion between *tang* and *twang*: so Holder uses *Tang* as a noun to signify a tone or sound.

TANGENT, TANGIBLE, &c.—See with *Tact*, &c.

To TANGLE, tāng'-gl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare; to embroil, to embarrass:—*see*. To be entangled.

Tan'-gle, *s.* A knot; perplexity; a kind of sea-weed also called *Tang*.

TANIST=tān'-ist, *s.* A kind of captain or governor in Ireland, [Spenser; prose:] *Tan'istry*, connected with *Tanist*, is a succession made up of inheritance and election.

TANK=tāngk, 158: *s.* A large cistern.

TANKARD, tāng'-kārd, 158, 34: *s.* A drinking vessel with a lid.

TANLING, TANNER, TANNIN, &c.—See *To Tan*.

TANSY, tān'-zēy, 151: *s.* An odorous plant; a cake of which tansy used to be an ingredient.

TANT=tānt, *s.* Kind of small field spider.

TANTALUM, tān-tā'-lē-ūm, 90: *s.* Columbium.

To TANTALIZE=tān-tā'-līz, *v. a.* To torment, as Tantalus was tormented, by the show and prevention of things desired; to tease.

Tan'-td-lī'-zer, *s.* One who tantalises.

Tan'-td-lism, 158: *s.* Punishment, as of Tantalus.

Tan'-td-lī-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tantalizing state of being tantalized.

Tant'-ling, [Cymb., act iv. s. 4.] For this word see *Tanling*, under *Tan*.

TANTAMOUNT=tān'-td-mownt, *a.* Equal, equivalent in value or signification.

TANTIVY, tān-tīv'-ēy, *ad.* With haste, with speed, as to ride tantivy.

TANTRUMS, tān'-trūmz, 143: *s. pl.* A state of childish ill humour with bursts of passion: used colloquially only, and in jest.

To TAP=tāp, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike a gentle blow, as with something small.

Tap, *s.* A gentle blow.

TAP=tāp, *s.* A pipe for a barrel: a *Tap'-room*, or *Tap'-house*, is a place where beer is served from the tap; now usually called the *Tap*.

To Tap, *v. a.* To pierce [a vessel] and insert a tap for drawing off the liquor.

Tap'-ster, 36: *s.* One who draws beer in an alehouse, a waiter.

TAP'-LASE, *s.* Poor beer; the last runnings out.

TAP'-ROOT, *s.* The principal stem of the root.

TAPE=tāp, *s.* A narrow fillet of linen.

TAPK'-WORM, 141: *s.* An intestinal worm.

TAPER=tā'-per, *s.* A wax candle, a light.

Ta'-PER, *a.* Narrowed towards the point, long and slender, pyramidal.

To Ta'-per, *v. n.* and *a.* To diminish or become smaller:—*act.* To make taper; to light with tapers.

Ta'-per-ing, *a.* Growing gradually smaller.

Ta'-per-ness, *s.* State of being taper.

TAPESTRY, tāp'-ēs-trēy, *s.* Cloth of wool and silk, woven with regular figures or representations.

To Tap'-es-try, *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAP'-ET, 14: *s.* Worked or figured stuff. [Spenser.]

TAP'-IS, (tāp'-ét, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, tapestry which formerly covered the table in a council-chamber; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.

TAPETI, tāp'-ē-tēy, *s.* An animal like a hare.

TAPIOCA, tāp'-ē-s'w-cā, *s.* A glutinous substance from the cassavi root.

TAPIR=tā'-per, *s.* An animal like a hog.

TAPLASH, TAPROOT, TAPSTER.—See *Tap*.

TAR=tār, 33: *s.* Liquid pitch; a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.

To Tar, *v. a.* To smear with tar.

Tarr'-y, 129: *a.* Consisting of tar; smeared with tar; resembling tar.

Tar-pau'-lin, 25: *s.* A canvas well daubed with tar; a sailer.

To TAR=tar, *v. a.* To provoke, to irritate. [Shaks.]

TARANTULA=td-rān'-td-lā, *s.* A large spider found at *Tarentum*, whose bite is believed to be cured by music.

TARDY, tar'-dēy, *a.* Slow; sluggish; dilatory; reluctant; in old low style, unwary, criminal.

To Tar'-dy, *v. a.* To delay. [Shaks.]

Tar'-di-ly, *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly.

Tar'-di-ness, *s.* Slowness, reluctance, lateness.

Tar'-di-ty, *s.* Tardiness. [Digby.]

Tar'-di-gra'-dous, 120: *a.* Moving slowly.

Tar-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of delaying.

TARE=tār, *s.* A weed that grows among corn.

TARE=tār, *s.* The weight of that which contains a mercantile commodity; the allowance made for it.

TARE.—See *To Tear*. [Obsolete.]

TARGE=targ, *s.* A target. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

TAS

TAR'-GET, (-gŭēt, 77) *s.* A sort of buckler; a shield set up to be shot at as a mark.
Tar'-get-ed, 194: *a.* Armed as with a target.
Tar'-get-ier', (-ŕ, 103) *s.* One armed with a target.
TARGUM=tar'-gŭm, *s.* A translation or paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldean language.
Tar'-gum-ist, *s.* Writer of a targum.
TARIFF=tār'-iff, *s.* A cartel of commerce, or declaration of the duties of import and export.
TARN=tarn, *s.* A bog, a marsh, a fen. [Ray.]
To TARNISH=tar'-nish, *v. a.* and *n.* To sully, to soil:—*new.* To lose lustre.
TARPAULIN.—See under Tar.
TARRAGON=tār'-rō-gŭn, *s.* Herb-dragon.
TARRASS=tār'-rās, *s.* A sort of mortar from an argillaceous earth brought from the Rhine, used in subaqueous works; also spelled *Tarrace, Terrass, and Trass.*
TARRIER.—See To Tarry: see Terrier.
TARRY, (a).—See under To Tar.
To TARRY, tār'-rēy, *v. n.* and *a.* To stay, to continue in a place; to delay:—*act.* To wait for.
Tar'-ry-ing, *s.* Delay, lateness.
Tar'-ri-ance, *s.* Tarrying; sojourn. [Shaks.]
Tar'-ri-er, *s.* One who taries.
TARSEL=tar'-səl, *s.* A tiercel or male hawk.
TARSUS=tar'-sūs, *s.* That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated.
TART=tart, *a.* Sour, acid; keen, severe.
Tart'-ly, *ad.* Sharply; sourly.
Tart'-ish, *a.* Rather tart.
Tart'-ness, *s.* Quality of being tart.
TART=tart, *s.* A small fruit pie.
TARTAN=tar'-tān, *s.* A fine worsted cloth: from another root, a small Mediterranean coasting ship.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, 34: *s.* A native of Tartary: To catch a Tartar is to catch an opponent who turns round and catches you.
Tar-ta'-re-an, **Tar-tar'-ic**, *a.* Of Tartary.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, *s.* Hell. [Shaks.]
Tar-ta'-re-an, **Tar-ta'-re-ous**, *a.* Hellish.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, *s.* (Compare Tart.) An acid salt formed from fermented wines.
Tar-tar'-ic, *a.* Of tartar, as tartaric acid.
Tar'-tar-ous, *a.* Of tartar, moderately acid.
Tar'-tar-in, *s.* Fixed vegetable alkali.
Tar'-trate, *s.* Tartaric acid with a base.
To Tar'-tar-ize, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.
TARTUFFE, tar'-tŭŭf, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A hypocrite.
Tar'-tuf-ish, *a.* Formal, prim. [Sterne.]
TASK=tāsk, 11: *s.* Employment imposed, particularly something to be studied; employment, business: To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.
To Task, *v. a.* To impose, as an employment.
Task'-er, *s.* One who tasks: *Task-master* is the same: *Tasker* may also mean a day-labourer.
TASSEL=tās'-səl, 14: *s.* A pendent bunch of silk or other substance meant for ornament.
Tas'-selled, 114, 194: *a.* Adorned with tassels.
TASSEL=tās'-səl, *s.* A tiercel or male hawk.
TASSES, tās'-sēs, 113: *s. pl.* Armour for the thighs.
To TASTE, tāst, 111: *v. a.* and *n.* To perceive by the tongue and palate; to try by a small mouthful; hence, to essay first; to obtain pleasure from; to have perception of; to relish intellectually:—*new.* To try by the mouth; to have a smack; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured; to try the relish of anything; to use for enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.
Taste, *s.* Act of tasting; the sense by which the flavour or relish of a thing is perceived; flavour; per-

TAX

ception; a small portion as a specimen; *Shakespeare* uses it for an essay or trial; intellectual relish or discernment; distinctively, that mental power, the joint result of natural sensibility, of a good judgement, and an early familiarity with the best productions of art, by which the sublime and the beautiful are perceived and enjoyed, and the incongruous parts of a composition rejected; also, the pervading air, the choice of circumstances, and the general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste in the artist or author is evinced; the choice, whether good or bad, of ornaments, of pleasures, or pursuits, by which a person is distinguished.
Ta'-sted, *a.* Having a particular relish.
Ta'-ster, 36: *s.* One who makes the first essay of food; anciently, a dram cup.
Ta'-sta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tasted, savoury.
Ta'-sty, *a.* Exhibiting intellectual taste; having ornament with judicious restriction. [Moderat.]
Taste'-ful, 117: *a.* Having a high relish; savoury; having or showing intellectual taste.
Taste'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a tasteful manner.
Taste'-less, *a.* Unable to taste; affording no taste; having or showing no intellectual taste.
Taste'-less-ness, *s.* Quality of being tasteless.
To TATTER=tāt'-ter, *v. a.* To rend into rags.
Tat'-ter, *s.* A rag; a fluttering rag.
Tat'-ter-de-mal'-ion, (-yŭn, 146) *s.* A ragged fellow.
To TATTLE, tāt'-tl, 101: *v. n.* To talk idly; to prate: to tell tales.
Tat'-tle, 101: *s.* Prate, idle talk, chat.
Tat'-tler, 36: *s.* One who tattles; a prater.
Tat'-tling, *a.* Given to prating.
TATTOO=tāt'-tŭŭ, *s.* A beat of drum, especially that by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.
To TATTOO=tāt'-tŭŭ, *v. a.* To mark the skin by the methods employed in the South Sea islands.
TAUGHT, tāwt, 162: *a.* Tight. [See term.]
TAUGHT.—See To Teach.
TAUNT=tāwt, *a.* Too high or tall. [See term.]
To TAUNT, tānt, 122: *v. a.* To reproach; to insult with mockery.
Taunt, *s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.
Taunt'-er, *s.* One who taunts or insults.
Taunt'-ing-ly, *ad.* With insult; scoffingly.
TAURUS=tāw'-rŭs, *s.* A bull; sign of the zodiac.
Tau'-ri-corn-ous, *a.* Horned as a bull.
TAUTOLOGY, tāw-tŭl'-ŭ-gēy, 87: *s.* Sameness of words; sameness of meaning.
To Tau-tol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To use tautology.
Tau-tol'-o-gist, *s.* One that tautologizes.
Tau'-to-log'-ic, **Tau'-to-log'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Repeating the same thing.
TAU-TOPH'-O-NY, 163: *s.* Sameness of sound.
TAVERN=tāv'-ern, *s.* A house where wine is sold, and entertainment for large parties is provided.
Tav'-ern-ing, *s.* A feasting at taverns.
Tav'-ern-er, *s.* An old name for a tavern-keeper: *Tav'-ernan* was the same.
To TAW=tāw, *v. a.* To dress [leather] so that it shall be white, in contradistinction to *teasing*.
Taw'-er, *s.* One that taws leather.
TAW=tāw, *s.* A marble to play with; a game with marbles.
TAWDRY, tāw'-drēy, *a.* and *s.* Showy or fine without grace:—*s.* A slight ornament.
Taw'-dri-ly, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
Taw'-dri-ness, *s.* Inelegant finery.
TAWNY, tāwn'-ēy, *a.* Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned.
TAX, tāks, 188: *s.* An impost, a tribute, an excise; charge, censure; anciently, a task.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gŭd: j'ŭ, *i. e.* jēw, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

TED

To Tax, *v. a.* To impose a tax on; to charge, to censure, followed by *with*.

Tax'-er, 36: *s.* One who taxes.

Tax'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be taxed.

Tax'-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A taxing; impost; in a sense now disused, accusation, scandal.

TAXIARCH, ták's-é-ark, 188, 161: *s.* The captain of a *formed* class or battalion of men. (Gr. Hist.)

TAX'-i-der'-my, *s.* The art of putting in form or order the skins of animals for preserving them.

TAX-ON'-O-MY, 87: *s.* The law of order or classification, especially of plants.

TEA=têc, *s.* A Chinese tree, and its leaves, especially when dried; a decoction or infusion of the leaves; an infusion of any vegetable; an afternoon repast.

Tea: The compounds are *Tea-board*; *Tea-cup*; *Tea'-pot*; *Tea'-spoon*; *Tea'-table*, &c.

To TEACH=têch, *v. a.* and *n.* To instruct, *I TAUGHT*, tât, 162: } correlative to *Learn*;
TAUGHT, tât, 162: } to inform; to communicate; to deliver as a doctrine or art:—*new*. To perform the office of an instructor.

Teach'-er, *s.* One who teaches.

Teach'-ing, *s.* Act of instructing; instruction.

Teach'-a-ble, *a.* Docile.

Teach'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Docility.

TEAD=têdc, *s.* A torch, a flambeau. [Obs.]

TEAGUE, téag=têgw, 189: *s.* A name used for an Irishman in contempt or joke.

TEAK=têak, *s.* A very hard East Indian tree.

TEAL=têal, *s.* An aquatic wild fowl.

TEAM=têem, *s.* Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed for draught; a line of passing animals.

Team'-ster, *s.* One who drives a team.

TEAR=têr, 43: *s.* A drop of the water which violent passion forces into and from the eyes; something like a tear.

Tear'-fall-ing, 112: *a.* Shedding tears, tender.

Tear'-ful, 117: *a.* Weeping, full of tears.

Tear'-less, *a.* Without tears.

To TEAR, târ, 100: } *v. a.* and *n.* (Tare for the
I TORR, tôrr, 47: } *pref.* is obs.) To rend, to

TORN, tô'urn, 130: } lacerate, to separate by pulling; to wound with a sharp point drawn along; to make a violent rent in; to shatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence:—*new*. To fume, to rave, to rant.

Tear, (târ, 41) *s.* A rent, a fissure.

Tear'-er, *s.* One that tears; one that blusters.

To TEASE, têz, 103: *v. a.* To comb, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing: in figurative but the more usual senses, to vex, to harass, to annoy, to irritate.

Tea'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One that teases.

Tea'-sel, 114: *s.* Plant used for teasing cloth.

Tease'-ler, *s.* One that raises the nap on cloth.

TEAT=têat, *s.* A pap; a dug.

TECHILY, &c.—See under *Teche*.

TECHNICAL, têck'-né-câl, *a.* Pertaining to art; belonging to a particular profession.

Tech'-ni-cal-ly, *ad.* In a technical manner.

TECH-NOI'-O-GR, 87: *s.* Discourse on arts.

TECHY, têch'-êy, *a.* Peevish, touchy, irritable.

Tech'-i-ly, *ad.* Fretfully, peevishly.

Tech'-i-ness, *s.* Peevishness, fretfulness.

TECTONIC=têck-tôn'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to building.

To TED=têd, *v. a.* To scatter [grass] for drying.

TEDDER, &c.—See *Tether*.

TEM

TE DEUM=tê-dê'-ûm, (Thus in Eng.) *s.* A hymn of thanksgiving, so called from the first two words.

TEDIOUS, tê-dê'-ûs, 90, 120, 147: *a.* Wearisome by continuance; irksome; slow.

Tê'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to weary.

Tê'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Wearisomeness, slowness.

Tê'-di-um, [Lat.] *s.* Irksomeness; distaste.

To TEEM=têem, *v. n.* and *a.* To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be full:—*act.* To produce; in local use, to pour.

Teem'-er, *s.* One that teems, or breeds.

Teem'-ful, 117: *a.* Pregnant; brimful.

Teem'-less, *a.* Unfruitful, barren.

To TEEN=têen, *v. a.* To excite, to provoke. [Obs.]

Teen, *s.* Sorrowful excitement; grief. [Obs.]

TEEN=têen, *s.* Ten, used in composition, as thirteen, &c.: *Teens* are the years from thirteen to nineteen.

TEETH, *To TEETH*, &c.—See *Tooth*.

REGULAR=têg'-û-lar, *a.* Pertaining to that which covers, or a tile; resembling a tile.

Teg'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In the manner of tiles.

Teg'-u-ment, *s.* Cover or covering; integument.

Teg'-u-ment'-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

TEHEE=tê-hêw, *interj.* Expressing a laugh.

To Te-hee, *v. n.* To laugh insolently; to titter.

TEIL=têil, *s.* The lime or linden.

TEINOSCOPE, tî-nôw-côp, 106: *s.* An instrument for observing objects in a state of extension.

TEINT.—See *Tint*.

TELARY, tê-lâr-êy, *a.* Spinning webs.

TELEGRAPH, têl'-ê-gráf, 163: *s.* That which writes for a distance,—an instrument which conveys intelligence by signs.

Tel'-e-graph'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.

TEL'-E-SCOPE, *s.* An optical glass by which to view from a distance.

Tel'-e-scop'-ic, **Tel'-e-scop'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; seen only through a telescope.

TELEOLOGY, têl'-ê-ôl'-ô-gêy, 87: *s.* The science of final causes.

TEL'-E-STICH, (-stîck, 161) *s.* Verses of which the final letters make a name.

TELESIA, tê-lê-zh'ê, 147: *s.* Sapphire.

TELESM, têl'-êzm, 158: *s.* A tallman.

Tel'-es-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Talismanic.

To TELL=têll, } *v. a.* and *n.* To make
I TOLD=tôld, 116: } known by words, to utter;

TOLD=tôld, 116: } to count, to number; to teach; to publish; to make excuses:—*new*. To give an account; *To tell on*, [Obs.] to inform of.

Tel'-ler, 36: *s.* One who tells; specially, an officer of the Exchequer, of which there are or were four.

Tell'-TALE, *s.* and *a.* One who gives malicious information; something that gives notice:—*adj.* Blabbing, informing.

TELLENITE=têl'-lên-îte, *s.* Shell dug from the earth; petrified or fossil shells.

TELLURIUM, têl'-lû-rê-ûm, 90, 109: *s.* A metal of a colour between tin and silver.

Tel'-lu-ret'-ted, *a.* Combined with tellurium.

TEMERITY, tê-mêr'-ê-têy, 105: *s.* Rashness.

Tem'-er-a'-ri-ous, 90, 41, 120: *a.* Rash.

Tem'-er-a'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With temerity.

To TEMPER=têm'-per, *v. a.* To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to moderate, to mollify; to form [a metal] to a proper degree of hardness; to amend [a musical concord] when false or imperfect; by a Latin idiom, to govern.

Tem'-per, *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; mid-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: miâh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

TEM

die course; constitution of body; constitutional frame of mind; disposition; from the original sense, calmness, moderation; by a special application of the latter derivative senses, heat, irritation; state to which metals are reduced, as to hardness.

Tem'-pered, 114: *a.* Disposed; as ill tempered.

Tem'-per-a-ment, *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium.

Tem'-per-a-ment'-al, *a.* Constitutional.

Tem'-per-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to temper.

Tem'-per-a-ture, (-ch'oor, 147) *s.* Constitution of nature; degree of any quality, particularly of heat or cold; moderation.

TEM'-PER-ANCE, *s.* Moderation, particularly in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions, and, still more restrictedly, of the appetite for food, as opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; sedateness.

Tem'-per-ate, *a.* Moderate, not excessive; free from ardent passion; moderate in food.

Tem'-per-ate-ly, *ad.* With temperance.

Tem'-per-ate-ness, *s.* State of being temperate.

TEMPEST=tēm'-pĕst, *s.* A storm, a violent commotion of the elements with excessive wind, the increase in the force of which is signified by breeze, gale, gust, storm, tempest, hurricane, the last word differing from tempest by including only the notion of excessive wind; any tumult or commotion.

To Tem'-pest, *v. n.* and *a.* To storm, to pour a tempest on;—*ad.* To disturb as by a tempest.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous, (-tū-ŭs, 147) *a.* Stormy.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Turbulently.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of being tempestuous.

☞ The compounds are *Tem'pest-beat'en*, *Tem'pest-ful*, &c.

TEMPESTIVE, tēm'-pĕs-tīv, 105: *a.* Seasonable, [Heywood, 1635:] hence, *Tempēstively* and *Tempēstivity*.

TEMPLE, tēm'-pl, 101: *s.* An edifice appropriated to religion; an edifice having the appearance of a temple: *To Temple* (to build a temple for) also occurs.

TEM'-PLAR, 34: *s.* A student in the law, so called from the inn of court established in a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem.

TEMPLE, tēm'-pl, 101: *s.* The upper part of either side of the head where the pulse is felt.

Tem'-por-al, *a.* Pertaining to the temple.

TEMPLET=tēm'-plĕt, *s.* A sort of rafter.

TEMPORAL=tēm'-pōr-āl, *a.* and *s.* (See also under Temple.) Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual:—*s. pl.* *Temporals*, temporalities.

Tem'-por-al-ly, *ad.* With respect to this life; for a time.

Tem'-por-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* A secular possession: *Temporalities*, or *Temporals*, are such possessions as bishops have had annexed to their sees by kings and others from time to time.

Tem'-por-al-ty, *s.* The laity; also, temporality.

TEM'-PO-RAR-Y, *a.* Lasting for a limited time.

Tem'-po-rar-i-ly, *ad.* For a time only.

Tem'-po-rar-i-ness, *s.* State of being temporary.

Tem'-po-ra'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Temporary.

To Tem'-po-rize, *v. n.* To delay; to comply with the times or occasions; Shakspeare wrongly uses it for to comply simply.

Tem'-po-ri-zer, *s.* One who temporizes.

Tem'-por-i-za-tion, *s.* Act of temporizing.

To TEMPT=tĕmt, 156: *v. a.* To attempt; to prove, to try, as "God tempted Abraham;" more commonly, to solicit to ill, to entice.

Temp'-ter, *s.* One who tempts; the devil.

Temp'-tress, *s.* A female tempter. [Ford.]

TEN

Temp'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be tempted. [Swift.]

Temp'-ting, *a.* Enticing.

Temp'-ting-ly, *ad.* So as to entice.

Temp'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts.

TEMSE=tĕmse, 153: *s.* A sieve; hence *Temes-bread*, or *Temesd-bread*, bread of finely-sifted flour.

TEMULENT=tēm'-b-lĕnt, *a.* Inebriated.

Tem'-u-len-cy, *s.* Intoxication.

Tem'-u-len-tive, 105: *a.* Drunken. [1639.]

TEN=tĕn, *a.* and *s.* Nine and one.

Ten'/h, *a.* and *s.* That is next to the ninth:—*s.* The tenth part; tithe.

Ten'/h'-ly, *ad.* In the tenth place.

Ten'-fold, 116: *a.* Ten times increased.

TENABLE, tĕn'-d-bl, 101: *a.* That may be held; that may be maintained or defended.

Te'-na'-cious, (-ahŭs, 147) 90: *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; obstinate; close-fisted, niggardly.

Te'-na'-cious-ly, *ad.* With a disposition to hold fast, adhesively, obstinately.

Te'-na'-cious-ness, *s.* Quality of being tenacious.

Te'-nac'-i-ty, (tĕ-nāss'-ĕ-tĕy, 92) *s.* Adhesiveness, cohesiveness; tenaciousness.

Ten'-a-cy, *s.* Tenaciousness. [Barrow.]

TEN'-ANT, *s.* One that holds, in the special sense of one that holds land under another; one in possession of any place.

To Ten'-ant, *v. a.* To hold as a tenant.

Ten'-ant-a-ble, *a.* That may be tenanted.

Ten'-ant-less, *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

Ten'-an-try, *s.* Formerly tenancy; it now always means the body of tenants on an estate.

Ten'-an-cy, *s.* A holding of lands or tenements.

☞ For *Tenant-saw*, (Tenon-saw,) see *Tenon*.

TEN'-E-MENT, *s.* Any thing held by a tenant.

Ten'-e-ment'-al, *a.* To be held by tenure.

Ten'-e-ment'-ar-y, *a.* Usually let out.

TEN'-ET, *s.* That which is held by the mind to be true,—position, principle, opinion: if several held it, it was called their *tenet*, a predi-ctum which no one would venture to follow at present.

TEN'-OR, 33, 191: *s.* A holding on, or continuing; general currency; general course or drift of meaning; the natural current or pitch of the voice, the middle tone between the base and the treble; hence a larger sort of violin between the violin and violoncello.

TEN'-URE, *s.* A holding, in the special sense of the holding or manner of holding lands.

TENAILLE, tĕn'-āil, [Fr.] 170: *s.* (Compare Tenable, &c.) A kind of outwork. [Fortif.]

TENCH=tĕntch, *s.* A fresh-water fish.

To TEND=tĕnd, *v. a.* and *n.* To watch, to guard, to accompany:—*acc.* To wait, to expect, [Disused:] to attend.

Ten'-dance, *s.* Persons attending, [Shaks:] attendance; care: *Dp.* Hall uses *Tendment* for this last meaning.

Tend'-er, *s.* That which attends,—applied as a name to a small vessel that attends another; a barge.

To TEND=tĕnd, *v. n.* To move in a certain direction: to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute.

Ten'-den-cy, *s.* Drift, direction.

TENDER=tĕn'-der, *s.* Offer, proposal for acceptance: see also *Tender* (*a.* and *s.*) below; and *Tender* (*s.*) under *To Tend*, (to watch or wait.)

To Ten'-der, *v. a.* To offer, to propose for acceptance; to hold in price as a thing offered, to extenuate.

TENDER=tĕn'-der, *a.* and *s.* Soft, not firm; easily impressed or injured; very sensible to pain;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

apt to cause pain; effeminate, emasculate; young, weak; susceptible of the softer passions; amorous; compassionate; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild; careful not to hurt, with *of*—*s*. [Shaks.] Regard, kind concern: instead of this English noun, the French word *tendre* is now sometimes used in a sense somewhat different, namely, a lover's liking or inclination.

Ten'-der-ly, *ad.* Kindly; gently; in old authors, with a quick sense of pain.

Ten'-der-ness, *s.* State or quality of being tender: *Tenderly* with the same meaning is quite disused.

Ten'-der-ling, *s.* A fondling; the tender or first horns of a deer.

See The compounds are *Ten'-der-heart'-ed*, *Ten'-der-heartedness*, &c.

TENDON=tén'-dôn, 18: *s.* A ligature attaching a muscle to a bone; a sinew: *The tendon Achilles* is a very strong one belonging to the muscles of the leg, by which Thetis is supposed to have held her son when she dipped him in the Styx.

Ten'-di-noss, 120: *a.* Sinewy; containing tendons.

TENDRIL=tén'-dril, *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Tenable*, &c.) The clasp of a vine or other climbing plant: *-adj.* Clasping, climbing.

TENEBRIOUS, tē-nē'-brē-ūs, *a.* Dark.

Ten'-e-brous, 120: *a.* Dark, gloomy: this is the older and perhaps better word: *Tenebriose* is unusual.

Ten'-e-bros'-i-ty, *s.* Darkness, gloom. [Burton.]

TENEMENT, &c.—See under *Tenable*.

TENESMUS, tē-nēz'-mūs, 151: *s.* A straining,—a desire without the effect of a stool.

TENET.—See under *Tenable*.

TENFOLD.—See under *Ten*.

TENNIS=tén'-niss, *s.* A play in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets; hence, *To Tennis*.

TENON=tén'-ôn, *s.* (Compare *Tenable*.) A piece of timber inserted as a hold into a mortise.

TENOR.—See under *Tenable*.

TENSE=tēnsē, 153: *s.* Time as expressed by the form or inflection of a verb; hence, the form of a verb as originally determined by this consideration, whatever the time may be.

TENSE=tēnsē, *a.* Stretched, stiff, not lax.

Tense'-ness, *s.* Contraction, tension.

Ten'-sible, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.

Ten'-sile, (-sīl, 105) *a.* Tensile.

Ten'-sive, 105: *a.* Giving a feeling of tenseness.

Ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of stretching, state of being stretched.

Ten'-sor, *s.* A muscle used in stretching a part.

Ten'-sure, (-sh'oor, 147) *s.* Tension. [Bacon.]

TENT=tēnt, *s.* (Compare *Tense*, &c.) That which is stretched, or which stretches; the temporary shelter under which a soldier sleeps when in the field, generally made of canvas and stretched on poles; also, temporary habitation, a pavilion; also, a roll of lint put into a sore and stretching it.

To Tent, *v. a.* and *n.* To lodge as in a tent:—*new*. To search as with a medical tent.

Tent'-ed, *a.* Covered with tents.

Tent'-age, 99: *s.* An encampment. [Dryton]

Tent'-or-y, *s.* Awning of a tent. [Brylyn.]

TENTATIVE, tēn'-td-iv, 105: *a.* and *s.* Trying; essaying:—*s.* Essay, trial.

Ten'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Trial; temptation. [Brown.]

TENTER=tēn'-ter, *s.* (Compare *Tense*, &c.) A hook for stretching cloth on a frame: *To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch, in difficulties, or suspense.

To Ten'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To hang or stretch on tenters:—*new*. To admit extension.

TEN'-TER-GROUND, *s.* Ground on which tenter frames are erected.

TENTH, TENTHLY.—See under *Ten*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshn, 166: tshn, 166.

TENTIGINOUS, tēn-tid'-gē-nūs, 120: *a.*

(Compare *Tense*, &c.) Stiff, stretched. [Unusual.]

TENTWORT, tēnt'-wurt, 141: *s.* A plant.

TENUITY, tē-nū'-tē-y, 105: *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness; formerly poverty, meanness.

Ten'-u-ous, 92, 120: *a.* Thin, small.

Ten'-u-i-fo'-li-ous, *a.* Having thin leaves.

TENURE.—See under *Tenable*, &c.

TEPID=tēp'-id, *a.* Lukewarm.

Te-pid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Lukewarmness.

Te-p'-i-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of warming slightly.

Te-p'-or, [Lat.] *s.* Gentle heat, lukewarmness

TERATOLOGY, tēr'-d-tōl'-ō-gē-y, 87: *s.* Affec-tation of sublimity, bombast.

TERCE, TERCEL.—See *Tierce*, &c.

TEREBINTH=tēr'-ē-binth, *s.* Turpentine tree.

Ter'-e-bin'-thine, 105: *a.* Of turpentine.

Ter'-e-bin'-thi-nate, *a.* Terebinthine.

To TEREBRATE=tēr'-ē-brāt, *v. a.* To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

Ter'-e-brat'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of boring.

TER'-E-BRAT'-U-LX, 103: *s. pl.* A genus of bivalve sea-shells, of which the larger valve is perforated.

TER'-E-DO, *s.* A worm that pierces ships.

TERET=tēr'-ēt, *a.* Round. [1622.] Instead of this obsolete form, some botanists use *To-rod*.

TERGEMINOUS, ter-gēm'-ē-nūs, 120: *a.* Threefold: *Tergeminal* is used by some modern botanists.

To TERGIVERSATE, ter'-jē-ver'-sāt, 105: *v. a.* To shift or evade as by turning the back. [Out of use.]

Ter'-gi-ver-sat'-ion, 89: *s.* Shift, evasion, change.

TERM=term, *s.* Limit, boundary: see lower.

To Term'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *n.* To bound, to limit:—*new*. To be limited, to end. To *Term'ine* is obs.

Ter'-mi-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Directing termination.

Ter'-mi-na'-tive-ly, *ad.* Absolutely.

Ter'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of limiting; bound, limit; end, conclusion; last purpose; specially, the end of a word; Shakspeare uses it for *term* or word.

Ter'-mi-na-ble, *a.* Limitable.

TERM, *s.* That by which a meaning is limited or bounded,—a word; the subject or predicate of a proposition; any expression, as that by which a quantity is signified: see also above and lower.

To Term, *v. a.* To name, to call.

Term'-in-ol'-ō-gy, *s.* That part of a science which fixes the extent of, and classes the terms used.

TERM, *s.* A limited portion of time; in law, the time in which the tribunals are open; at the universities, the time during which the regular lectures proceed: see also above.

Term'-er, *s.* One who travels up to term, sometimes called a *Term-trotter*: also, one that holds for a term of years.

Term'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Occurring every term:—*adv.* Term by term.

Term'-less, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.

TERMAGANT=ter'-mā-gānt, *s.* and *a.* Originally a sort of heathen deity, represented in the ancient fables as extremely vociferous and tumultuous; hence, a turbulent person; now applied only to a scolding, bawling woman:—*adj.* Tumultuous, turbulent.

Ter'-ma-gan-cy, *s.* Turbulence.

TERMER, To TERMINATE, &c.—See under *Term*.

TERMINTHUS=ter-min'-thūs, *s.* A tumor.

TERNARY, ter'-nār-ē-y, *a.* and *s.* Proceeding by or consisting of threes:—*s.* The number three.

Ter'-ni-on, *s.* A ternary.

TES

Ter'-nate, *a.* Threefold. [Bot. Nat. Hist.]

TERRA=*tér'-rd*, 129: *s.* The Latin word for earth; in Italian, the same; in French, *Terre*, (*târt*;) *Ter'-ra-cot'ta*, baked earth, as bricks, tiles, &c.; *Ter'-ra-sil'us*, (a son of the earth,) the name of a student formerly appointed in public acts at Oxford to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members of the university; *Ter'-ra Fir'ma*, solid land, a continent; *Ter'-ra Japon'ica*, a substance used in pharmacy; *Terre-blue*, a kind of earth; *Terre-moté*, an earthquake; *Terre-plain*, a platform for cannon; *Terre-tes'ant*, an occupant; *Terre-verde*, a green earth used by painters.

TER-RACE, 99: *s.* A raised bank of earth; hence, a flat walk generally; an open gallery.

To Ter'-race, *v. a.* To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.

TER-RAQ'-UR-ous, (*tér'-râck'-wé'-ûs*, 188, 120) *a.* Consisting of land and water.

TER-RAR, 34: *s.* A register of lands. [Cowel.]

TER-RENE, *a.* and *s.* Earthly, terrestrial.—*s.* The surface of the earth.

Ter-re-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of earth.

TER-RES'-TRI-AL, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; less properly, consisting of earth.

Ter-res'-tri-al-ly, *ad.* After an earthly manner.

To Ter-res'-tri-ly, *v. a.* To reduce to earth. [Brown.]

Ter-res'-tri-ous, *a.* Earthly. [Brown.]

TER'-RI-ER, *s.* A dog that follows his game into holes; also, a Terrar, which see above.

TER'-RI-TOR-Y, *s.* Land, country, district.

Ter'-ri-tô'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Belonging to a territory; limited to a certain district.

Ter'-ri-tor'-ied, *a.* Possessed of land. [Selden.]

TER-RIG'-E-ous, 64: *a.* Earth-born.

TERRAPIN=*tér'-rd'-pîn*, *s.* Sort of tortoise.

TERRIBLE, *tér'-rè-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Frightful, formidable: in colloquial use, great, bad, severe.

Ter'-ri-bly, *ad.* Dreadfully, formidably.

Ter'-ri-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being terrible.

To TER'-RI-PY, 6: *v. a.* To fright.

Ter-rif'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing terror, dreadful.

TER'-RO-R, 35: *s.* Fear communicated; fear received; cause of fear.

TERRIER.—See under Terra.

TERSE=*terce*, 35, 153: *a.* Smooth, [disused:] cleanly written, neat, complete without pompousness.

Terse'-ly, *ad.* Neatly as to style.

Terse'-ness, *s.* Quality of being terse.

TERTIAN, *ter'-sh'ân*, *a.* and *s.* Occurring with one day's interval, so as to make three days, reckoning inclusively.—*s.* A tertian ague.

Ter'-tiar-y, *a.* Of the third formation. [Geol.]

To Ter'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To do the third time.

To TESSELLATE=*tès'-sèl'-làt*, *v. a.* To form into little squares; to lay with chequered work.

Tes'-sur-A'-ic, 88: *a.* Tessellated.

TEST=*tèst*, *s.* The cupel by which metals are tried; hence the ordinary sense, trial, examination, proof; means of trial; chemical substance employed to detect an unknown constituent; judgement, distinction.

To Test, *v. a.* To try by a standard.

Test'-ing, *s.* The operation of trying metals.

TESTABLE.—See under To Testify.

TESTACEOUS, *tès'-tâ'-sh'ûs*, 90: *a.* Consisting or composed of shells; it is distinguished from *Cyrtaceous*, which means having a continuous soft shell with joints.

TESTAMENT, &c., TESTATION.—See under To Testify.

TESTER=*tès'-ter*, *s.* An old coin originally French, and named from the head upon it: as an English coin, its value, from Edward the Sixth's time, was sixpence; it was otherwise called *Teston* and *Teston*.

TET

TESTICLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To FESTIFY, *tès'-tè-fy*, *v. n.* and *s.* (Allied in import with *Test*, &c., but the etymological connection is doubtful.) To witness, to give evidence.—*act.* To prove as a witness.

Tes'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* One who testifies.

Tes'-ti-fi-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One who witnesses.

Tes'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of witnessing.

Tes'-TI-MON-Y, *s.* Evidence; proof by witness; public evidence; open attestation, profession.

To Tes'-ti-mon-y, *v. a.* To witness. [Shaks.]

Tes'-ti-mo'-ni-al, *s.* A writing or certificate produced in evidence, as of character.

Tes'-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of witnessing.

Tes'-TI-CLE, *s.* That which testifies virility,—stone: *Testiculate* (shaped as a testicle) occurs in botany.

Tes'-TA-MENT, *s.* That which witnesses something, or in which an attestation is made,—a will; the name of each of the volumes of the Bible.

Tes'-ta-ment'-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to, bequeathed, or done by will.

Tes'-ta-men-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or power of giving by will.

Tes'-tate, *a.* Having made a will.

Tes'-ta'-tor, *s.* One who leaves a will.

Tes'-ta'-trix, 188: *s.* She who leaves a will.

Tes'-TA-TION, 89: *s.* Witness, evidence. [Bp. Hall.]

TESTON.—See Tester.

TESTUDO=*tès'-tû'-dô*, *s.* A tortoise; in ancient warfare, a screen for troops; in surgery, a tumor on the skull.

Tes'-tu'-di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise.

Tes'-tu'-di-na'-ted, *a.* Roofed, arched.

Tes'-tu-din'-e-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, *tès'-tèy*, *a.* Fretful, peevish, petulant.

Tes'-ti-ly, *ad.* Fretfully, petulantly.

Tes'-ti-ness, *s.* Fretfulness, petulance.

TETANUS=*tèt'-â-nûs*, *s.* The lock-jaw.

TETCHY, &c.—See Tetchy, &c.

TETE, *tâte*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Literally, the head; false hair, a lady's wig.

Tête-à-tête, *s.* Close confabulation; cheek by jowl.

Tête-du-pont, (*-pông*) *s.* A work in fortification that defends the head of a bridge.

TETHER=*tèth'-er*, *s.* A rope to confine a beast within certain limits.

To Teth'-er, *v. a.* To confine with a tether.

TETRAD=*tèt'-ràd*, *s.* Four collectively.

Tet'-ra-CHORD, (*-cord*, 161) *s.* In ancient music, four sounds, the extremes constituting a fourth.

Tet'-ra-da'-o'-TY-LOUS, 120: *a.* Four-toed.

Tet'-ra-dy-na'-MI-AN, 90: *s.* A plant having four stamens stronger than the others. [Bot.]

Tet'-ra-gon, *s.* A four-angled figure; in astrology, the fourth of a circle, or 90 degrees.

Te-trag'-o-nal, 84: *a.* Resembling a tetragon.

Tet'-ra-gyn'-I-AN, (*-jîn'-yân*) *a.* Four-fold feminine, or having four pistils. [Botany.]

Tet'-ra-HE'-DRON, *s.* A solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.

Tet'-ra-HEX'-A-HE'-DRA-L, *a.* Exhibiting four ranges of faces, each range containing six faces. [Crystallog.]

TE-TRAM'-E-TER, *s.* A Latin or Greek verse of four measures, each measure of which may be a foot, but is generally two iambic feet.

TE-TRAN'-DR-AN, *a.* Four-fold masculine, or having four stamens. [Botany.]

Tet'-ra-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having four petals.

TE-TRAPH'-YL-LOUS, (*-trâf'-îl'-lûs*) 87: *a.* Four-leaved.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gâw'-wây*: *châp'-mân*: *pâ-pâ'*: *lâw*: *gôôd*: *j'w*, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *au*, *uê*, 171.

TET'-RARCH, (-rark, 161) *s.* A Roman governor of the fourth of a province; hence, a petty king.

Tet'-rar-çay, **Tet'-rar-çate**, *s.* Jurisdiction of a tetrarch; hence, *Tetrarch'cal*, (*adj.*)

TET'-RA-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing four seeds.

TE-TRAW'-TIC, 88: *s.* Stanza of four lines.

TET'-RA-STYLE, *s.* Facade with four pillars.

TET'-RA-SYL'-LA-BLE, *s.* Word of four syllables.

TETRICAL, tět'-rē-cāl, 105: *a.* Froward, perverse, sour: *Tet'ric* and *Tet'ricous* are the same.

Te-tric'-ity, (tē-triss'-d-tēy) *s.* Sourness, perverseness: *Tet'ricaleas* has also been used.

TEITER=tēt'-ter, *s.* Scurf, scab, ringworm.

To Tet'-ter, *v. a.* To infect with a tetter.

TETTISH=tēt'-tish, *a.* Captious, testy. [B. and Fl.]

TEUTONIC=tū-tōn'-ick, 110, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Teutones, or ancient Germans:—*s.* The Teutonic language.

To TEW=tū, *v. a.* and *n.* To beat in order to soften, as hemp; to tease, to tumble about:—*usu.* To labour.

Tew, *s.* Materials: it has been used for a chain.

To TEW'-TAW, *v. a.* To beat, to break. [Mortimer.]

TEWEL=tū-ēl, 14: *s.* Iron pipe in a forge.

TEXT, tēkst, 188: *s.* Literally, something interwoven, or something which is to be the staple material in a weaving,—that on which a comment is to be written; a sentence of Scripture; a *Test-book* is one written with texts and wide spaces for observations, or one containing the leading principles of a science: *Test-hand* is the larger hand in which texts were written in distinction from the smaller hand of the comments: *Test-man* is a Textualist.

Tex'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Contained in the text; serving for a text: *Textuary* is the same.

Tex'-tu-al-ist, *s.* One ready in citing texts: also called *Textuarist*, *Textuary*, and *Textuist*.

TEX'-TILE, (-tīl) *a.* Woven, capable of being woven.

Tex'-trine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to weaving.

Tex'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Act of weaving; thing woven, a web; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN=thān, or thān, 176: *conj.* It follows an adjective in the comparative degree to connect the things compared; it also often follows *other*, and even *else*.

THANE=thāne, *s.* An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to *baron*; hence, *Thane'ship* and *Thane'-lands*.

To THANK, thāngk, 158: *v. a.* To express gratitude to for a favour or kindness: it is often used ironically.

Thank, *s.* (At present used almost always in the plural.) Expression of gratitude, acknowledgement.

Thank'-ful, 117: *a.* Disposed to give thanks.

Thank'-ful-ly, *ad.* Gratefully.

Thank'-ful-ness, *s.* Gratitude.

Thank'-less, *a.* Unthankful; not deserving thanks, not likely to get thanks.

Thank'-less-ness, *s.* Ingratitude.

The compounds are *Thank'-offering*; *To Thank'-give*, *Thank'-giver*, *Thank'-giving*; *Thank'-worthy*; &c.

THARM=tharm, *s.* Intestines twisted like a cord.

THAT, *pron. demons.*: *pron. rel.* and *conj.*

That, *sing.* } (*pr. demon.*) thāt, 11: } (In this

Those, *pl.* } thōze, 151: } capacity it always has accentual force, and the vowel is uncorrupted.) Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing; the thing intimated previously; the thing; in old style it is used where we now use *what*, as "Do that is righteous."

THAT, (*pr. rel.* and *conj.*) thāt, 12, 176. (In these capacities it never has accentual force, and the vowel is consequently corrupted: thus, in the Spec-

tator, No. 80, where the too frequent use of *that* is ridiculed, the following passage requires the accents to be thus placed: "I say that-thāt-that-thāt gentleman has advanced is not, &c.," where the unaccented *that* is in one place a *conj.*, in the other a *rel. pron.*) Who; which:—*conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting final end: *Is thāt*, because.

HATCH=hāth, *s.* Straw forming a roof.

To Hatch, *v. a.* To cover with thatch.

Hatch'-er, *s.* One that thatches.

Hatch'-ing, *s.* The act of covering with thatch; the roof, or a part of it, as formed with thatch.

THAUGHT.—See *Thwart*.

THAUMATROPE=thāw'-mā-trōpe, *s.* That which, by turning round, produces a subject of wonder, —a toy which in revolving makes two pictures one.

THAU'-MA-TUR'-G-Y, *s.* Act of performing something wonderful: *Thaumaturgus* is a wonder-worker.

Thau'-ma-tur'-gi-cal, *a.* Exciting wonder.

To THAW=thāw, *v. n.* and *a.* To melt or become fluid from a state of congelation; to remit the cold which had caused frost:—*act.* To melt what had been congealed.

Thaw, *s.* Liquefaction by warmth; warmth such as liquefies congelation.

THE=thē: it is more commonly pronounced thē, or nearly as thīd: see Prin. 176: in reading verse the vowel should never suffer an actual elision, but melt into the vowel in the manner meant by synalepha:—*art.* It notes a particular thing; it is often used before a part of a sentence to give to many words, collectively taken, the unity and construction of a single noun substantive.

THEATRE, thē'-d-tur, 159: *s.* A playhouse; a place of action or exhibition; a place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre.

The'-a-tral, *a.* Belonging to a theatre. [1665.]

The-at'-ric, **The-at'-ri-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a theatre; calculated for display, pompous.

The-at'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of actors.

THEE=thē, 176: *pron.* The oblique case of Thou.

To THEE=thē, *v. n.* To Thrive. [Chauc. Spens.]

THEFT.—See under *Thief*.

THEIR, thāre, or thāre, 100, 176: *pron.* (See *He*, *She*, and *It*.) Belonging to them.

Theirs, *pron.* The form of the previous word which is used when the governing noun does not follow: the former is an adjective pronoun possessive, the latter is a substantive or personal pronoun possessive: see *Our*.

THEISM=thē'-izm, 158: *s.* Belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to *Atheism*: it does not imply a denial of revelation, and in this respect differs from the modern received meaning of *deism*.

The'-ist, *s.* One who maintains theism.

The-is'-tic, **The-is'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Of theism.

THEM=thēm, *pron.* The oblique case of *They*.

Them'-selves. The reciprocal form of *They* and *Them*.

THEME=thēme, *s.* The first or radical state of a thing,—a subject or topic of discourse; hence, a school-essay written on a given subject; the original word from which the inflections or the derivatives spring.

THEN=thēn, *ad.* and *conj.* At that time; afterward; in that case; therefore; at another time that time.

THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason: *From thence* is a barbarism, justified however by custom.

Thence'-forth, *ad.* From that time: *From thenceforth* is a phrase justified only by custom.

Thence'-for'-ward, *ad.* On from that time.

Thence'-from, *ad.* From that place. [Obs.]

THEOCRACY, thē-ōc'-krā-cēy, 87: *s.* (Compare *Theism*, &c.) Government immediately under God.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166,

The'-o-crat''-ic, The'-o-crat''-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy.

☞ For *Theodolite*, which is not related to the words of this class, see hereafter with *Theorem*.

THE-ol'-o-ny, 87: *s.* The branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of the gods.

THE-ol'-o-ry, 87: *s.* The science of God and of divine things;—divinity.

To *The'-ol'-o-gize*, *v. a.* To render theological.

The-ol'-o-gist, *s.* A theologian: *The'ologue* and *The'ologer* also occur.

The-ol'-o-gas-ter, 77: *s.* A quack in divinity.

The'-o-log''-ic, The'-o-log''-i-cal, 64, 88: *a.* Relating to divinity.

The'-o-log''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to theology.

The'-o-lo'-gi-an, 90: *s.* One versed in theology.

THE-om'-a-chy, (-kēy, 161) 87: *s.* A fighting against the gods, as by the giants of old; also, opposition to the divine will.

The-om'-a-chist, *s.* A fighter against the gods.

THE-os'-o-phy, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* Divine wisdom.

The-os'-o-phist, *s.* One who pretends to immediate divine illumination.

The'-o-soph''-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.

THEODOLITE=*thē'-dō'-līt*, *s.* An instrument to observe distances, or to take heights and distances: the word is related to *Theorem*, &c., and not to the previous words.

THEORBO=*thē'-or'-bō*, *s.* A large lute for the base.

THEOREM=*thē'-ō-rēm*, *s.* A matter of speculation, a speculative truth laid down as acknowledged, or as about to be proved.

The'-o-rem''-ic, 88: *a.* Comprised or consisting in theorems: *The'orematic* and *The'orematical* are the same.

THE-o-ry, *s.* Speculation, not practice; scheme, plan, or system; rules separate from practice.

To *The'-o-rize*, *v. n.* To form theories, to speculate.

The'-o-rist, *s.* One who theorizes.

The'-o-ric, *a.* and *s.* Theoretic:—*s.* Speculation, not practice, theory, (Shaks.) hence, *Theor'ical*, which is the same; and *Theor'ically*, (*adv.*)

The'-o-ret''-ic, The'-o-ret''-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or depending on theory,—speculative.

The'-o-ret''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In or by theory.

THEOSOLOGY, &c.—See with *Theocracy*.

THERAPEUTIC=*thēr'-ā-pū'-tīk*, *a.* and *s.* Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases, as opposed to *Prophylactic*: *Therapeutic* is the same:—*s. pl.* *Therapeutics*, that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies.

THERE, *thāre*, 102, 132: *ad.* In that place: it is often opposed to *here*; it is sometimes used intersectionally, directing something at a distance; it is used to introduce a verb or phrase with emphasis, by which the nominative is thrown after the verb.

There'-a-bout, *ad.* Near that place; nearly; concerning that matter: *Thereabouts* is usual, but less proper.

There-aft-er, *ad.* Accordingly; after that.

There-at', *ad.* At that place; on that account.

There-by, *ad.* Near that place; by that means.

There-fore, (*thēr'-fōre*, 136) *ad.* and *conj.* (Originally, *Therefor'*.) For this or that; for this or that person or thing: now, for this reason, consequently.

☞ Excepting this word, the compounds of *There* are, at the present day, inelegant, quaint, or technical as belonging to law.

There-from', (*thāre'-frōm'*) *ad.* From this or that.

There-in', *ad.* In that; in this.

There-in-to', (-tō, 107) *ad.* Into that.

There-of, (the *f* keeps its sound) *ad.* Of that or this.

There-on', *ad.* On this or that.

There-out', *ad.* Out of that or this.

There-to', *There-un-to'*, 107: *ad.* To that.

There'-up-on', *ad.* Upon that; in consequence of that.

There-un'-der, *ad.* Under that.

There-with', (-wīth) *ad.* With that; immediately.

There'-with-al', (-āw, 112) *ad.* Over and above: at the same time; with that.

☞ As to all these compounds, see the note to *There-fore*.

THERIAC, *thēr'-ē-āck*, *s.* A medicinal treatise used as a remedy for poisons.

The-ri'-a-cal, 84: *a.* Medicinal, physical.

THERMAL=*thēr'-māl*, *s.* Warm, as baths.

THER-MOM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring the degrees of warmth or temperature.

Ther'-mo-met''-ri-cal, *a.* Relating to the measure of heat: hence, *Thermometrically*, (*adv.*)

THER-MO-SCOPE, *s.* Inspector of heat,—thermometer.

THESE.—See *This*.

THESIS=*thē'-cīs*, (Thus in Eng.) } *s.* Something

THESES, *thē'-cēz*, 101: *pl.* } laid down affirmatively or negatively,—a position; a subject for a school exercise,—the exercise itself, differing from a theme in that a thesis is a proposition, and a theme is generally a mere title; every proposition in logic is a thesis or an hypothesis.

Thet'-i-cal, *a.* Laid down; positive.

THEURGY, *thē'-ur-gēy*, *s.* (Compare *Theocracy*, &c.) The power of operating as God, either originally or by delegation: some writers have distributed supernatural operation into three kinds, theurgy, natural magic, and necromancy.

THEW=*thūe*, *s.* Custom, habit, quality. [Spenser.]

Thew'-ed, *a.* Educated, accustomed. [Spenser.]

THEW=*thūe*, *s.* Muscle, sinew. [Shaks.]

THEY=*thāy*, or *thāy*, 100, 176: *pron.* The nominative plural of *He*, *She*, or *It*.

THIBEL=*thī'-bēl*, *s.* A slice, a spatula. [Ainsw.]

THICK=*thīck*, *a. ad.* and *s.* The opposite of *Thin*; dense, gross, insipiated; turbid; great in circumference; having comparative bulk distinct from length and breadth; frequent; crowded; not easily pervious; coarse; without proper intervals of articulation; dull, as of hearing; stupid; in vulgar style, intimate, familiar:—*adv.* Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth:—*s.* The thickest part; the time when any thing is thickest; in old authors, a thicket: *Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way.

Thick'-ly, *ad.* In a thick manner.

Thick'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being thick.

Thick'-et, 14: *s.* A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

To *Thic'-ken*, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make thick; to strengthen:—*neu.* To grow thick; Spenser uses *To Thic*; to grow dark; to come to closer action.

☞ The compounds are *Thick'-set*, (close-planted; also, having a thick body); *Thick'-head*; *Thick'-skull*; *Thick'-skia*, (all of which by figurative application mean a stupid person); &c.

THIEF, *thēf*, 103: *s.* One that steals secretly: one that steals; a waster in the snuff of a candle: it is compounded in *Thief'-catcher*, *Thief'-leader*, *Thief'-taker*, different names for the same thing.

To *THIEVE*, *v. n.* To steal, to practise theft: it is used vulgarly as an active verb.

Thiev'-ish, *a.* Given to stealing; sly; partaking of the nature of theft.

Thiev'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a thievish manner.

Thiev'-ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

Thiev'-er-y, *s.* Practice of thieving; theft; that which is stolen.

THEFT, *s.* Act of stealing; thing stolen.

Theft'-bote, *s.* Act of compounding with a thief.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōd; j'w, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mate*, 171.

THIGH, *thī*, 115, 162, 139: *s.* The part of the body from the knee to the trunk.

THICK=*thīk*, *pron.* That same. [Obs.]

THILL=*thīl*, *s.* The shaft of a vehicle.

THIL'-ler, *s.* The horse that goes between the shafts or next the waggon; also called the Thill'-horse.

THIMBLE, *thim'-bl*, 101: *s.* A metal cover for the finger used in sewing.

THIN=*thīn*, *a.* and *ad.* The opposite of thick; slender, slim, small in circumference; having little of that bulk which is distinct from breadth and length; not close; not accumulated; small; not gross in substance; alight, unsubstantial:—*adv.* Thinly, in composition.

To Thin, *v. a.* To make thin; to make less crowded; to attenuate.

Thin'-ly, *ad.* Not thickly; not closely.

Thin'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being thin.

THINE=*thīn*, *pron.* (See Thou.) Of or belonging to thee. *See Mine.*

THING=*thīng*, *s.* Whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self and from other intelligent beings: it is used of persons only in contempt; it is sometimes used in contempt though not of persons.

To THINK, *thīngk*, 158: } *v. n.* and *a.* To have
I Thought, *thāt*, 126: } a succession of intel-

Thought, *thāt*, 162: } lectual states which are conceived to be distinct from the mind itself, though not really so; to cogitate; to imagine; to reason; to judge; to determine; to intend; to meditate; to recollect; to consider:—*act.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe; to esteem: *To think on*, to contrive; to light upon by meditation: *To think of*, to estimate: *To think much*, to grudge: *To think scorn*, to disdain: *Me thinks* or *Methinks*, *Methought*, are forms which exhibit the relationship of the noun at the head of the class to the verb; they literally signify the operation of things on me, and are equivalent to *I think*, or *I thought*.

Think'-er, *s.* One who thinks in a certain manner.

Think'-ing, *s.* That series of intellectual states which a man is conscious of when he controls and directs the series. It is to be observed that no man can positively will the intellectual state (or thought as it is called) which shall succeed the actual state; for this implies that the state desired is already present to the will. What we can do is this: we can dwell upon or rest in a present state, till, of the multitude of states connected with it by previous habits, one arises to suit the present purpose, other states (or thoughts as they are called) having been dismissed as fast as they arose, and in thus controlling or directing the states of the intellect, we can assist ourselves most materially by signs or abstract notions, which we form and establish for the double purpose of fixing or limiting any present state, and of using as instruments in the further operations of our understanding. Such is the control or power of direction which in a healthy and waking state we can exert over the intellectual part of our nature—a control which we can at pleasure relax, or altogether remit. In this last case, namely, the entire remission of control, although we do not cease to have thoughts or states of intellect, yet we cannot in the same emphatic sense be said to think. He who suffers his mind to take no other states than those which external objects suggest, may, if we had such a verb, be said to be *thīnged*, rather than to think; while he who wholly withdraws himself from the influence of such suggestions, yet exerts no control over the states that spontaneously arise, can with as little propriety be said to think: he is dreaming though awake,—a peculiar condition always known by the vacant expression of the eyes, and properly designated by the word *reverie*. Between this and the dream of sleep there is this difference, that in the latter, not only do we exert no control over our mental states, but while sleep continues, we are incapable of such control, and the series is in general much more incoherent than in reverie. Of the states which thus arise when no control is exerted, it must not however be deemed that they are

independent of previous and present causes. None can arise but such states as have already had entertainment, or by association are linked with them; and of these the accidental condition of the animal parts of our nature will probably determine the character of the series. So strong are these causes, that they may at length become predominant over the individual in his wakeful state,—that is to say, a particular train or character of thought may, by long indulgence, or by the disorganization of the body, or by the mutual influence and joint power of both these causes, become at last uncontrollable, so as to form, with partial effect, monomania,—with wider devastation, mania. And as, in all cases, the states which arise depend on the previous habits of the individual, so it may be, even where the power of control is not lost, that, as far as regards the individual himself, he can summon no thought which shall not be evil or suggest evil: this is a possible condition not of one man only, but of a multitude of men, and hence we may credit the vivid description of the old world, when "every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart" is said to have been "only evil continually."

THOUGHT, *s.* Any state of consciousness which is more than mere sensation; also, the outward expression of such a state, of power to produce a similar state in other persons, and to revive it at any future time either in them or in the person who first conceived it: in this second sense, a thought is a creation of the mind having distinct existence from the mind that created it; nothing can be more erroneous than to assume these as conditions of thought in the first sense, and yet no assumption is more common and more general; to the same twofold meaning, and to the same wrong assumption when the former meaning is in view, are the paronymous words liable, such as idea, image formed in the mind; sentiment, fancy, imagery, conceit; reflection, particular consideration; conception; notion; opinion; judgement; meditation; design; solicitude; expectation: in an application colloquial and rather loose, *thought* is used to signify a small degree or quantity, as, "I am a *thought* better than I was."

Thought'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of thought, attentive; promoting serious thought; anxious.

Thought'-ful-ly, *ad.* With thought; with care.

Thought'-ful-ness, *s.* Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

Thought'-less, *a.* Heedless; gay, dissipated; stupid, dull.

Thought'-less-ly, *ad.* In a thoughtless manner.

Thought'-less-ness, *s.* Want of thought.

Thought'-sick, *a.* Uneasy with reflection. [Shaks.]

THINLY, THINNESS.—See under Thin

THIRD=*thērd*, 35: *a.* and *s.* The ordinal of three,—the next to the second:—*s.* The third part; the sixtieth part of a second: see Second.

Third'-ly, *ad.* In the third place.

See The compounds are **Third'-borough**, (an under countable;) **Third'-estate**, (the commons;) &c.

THIR'-teen, 84: *a.* and *s.* Three and ten.

Thir'-teenth, 84: *a.* The third after the tenth.

THIR'-ty, *a.* and *s.* Thrice ten.

Thir'-ti-eth, *a.* The tenth thrice told.

To THIRL=*thērī*, *v. a.* To thrill. [Obs.]

THIRST=*thērst*, 35: *s.* The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink, eagerness, vehement desire, with *of, for, or after*; draught.

To Thirst, *v. n.* To feel want of drink; to have a vehement desire for any thing: Prior improperly uses it as an active verb.

Thirst'-y, *a.* Feeling thirst.

Thirst'-i-ness, *s.* State of being thirsty.

THIRTEEN, &c., THIRTY, &c.—See with Third.

THIS=*this*, *sing.* } *pron.* or *adj.* That which is
THESE, *thēz*, *pl.* } present, or is now mentioned; the last mentioned; the next future; the last past:

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

It is often opposed to *that*; sometimes it is opposed to the other.

THISTLE, *thîs'-sî*, 156, 101: *s.* A common name for numerous prickly plants.

Thîs'-sî, *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER=*thîth'-er*, *ad.* To that place, opposed to *hither*; to that end, to that point.

☞ The compounds are *Thîth'-erto* and *Thîth'-erward*.

THO=*thô*, *ad.* Then. [Spenser.] See also *Though*.

THOLE=*thôle*, *s.* Roof of a temple: see also *Thowl*.

To THOLE=*thôle*, *v. a. and n.* To bear to endure:—*new*. To wait awhile. [Obs. or local.]

THOMIST=*thô'-mîst*, *s.* A schoolman following Thomas Aquinas in opposition to the Scotists.

THONG=*thông*, *s.* A string of leather.

THORAL=*thôr'-âl*, *a.* Relating to the bed.

THORAX, *thôr'-äck*, 47, 188: *s.* The bones or cavity of the chest; the breast.

Tho-rac'-ic, (*-räs'-ick*) *a.* Pertaining to the breast.

THORN=*thôrn*, *s.* A prickly shrub; a prickly; any thing troublesome.

Thorn'-y, *a.* Spiny; vexatious; difficult.

Thorn'-less, *a.* Without thorns.

☞ Other compounds are *Thorn'-apple*; *Thorn'-back*, (*a fish*); *Thorn'-bat*, (*another fish*); *Thorn'-bush*; &c.: *Thorn'-rest-har-row* and *Thorn'-tre'-foil* are names of plants.

THOROUGH, *thûr'-ô*, 116, 129, 125, 162: *a. and prep.* Literally, passing to the end; complete, perfect:—*prep.* Through, which is the present mode of writing it.

Thor'-ough-ly, *ad.* Completely, fully.

Thor'-ough-fare, *s.* Passage through; power of passing.

☞ Other compounds are *Thor'-ough-bass'*, (the execution of a complete or regular harmony by notes which are taken as a basis, but are only a part of that harmony); *Thor'-ough-bred*, (completely taught; also, produced by parents of full blood on both sides, as applied to horses); *Thor'-ough-light'*, (*ed.*, (lighted on both sides); *Thor'-ough-paced*, (perfectly trained, often used figuratively of one bred in villainy); *Thor'-ough-speed*, (the same as thorough-paced); *Thor'-ough-stitch*, (completely); *Thor'-ough-weas*, *Thor'-ough-wort*, (plants); &c.

THOSE.—See *That*, [pron. *demons*.]

THOU=*thow*, *pron.* (Thou, thine or thy, thee; ye or you, yours or your, you.) Thyself, the person spoken to.

☞ This word in the singular number is obsolete in familiar language, except in the usage of the Quakers, and among some country folks: in the original use of the plural for the singular, a reverence or submission was implied; but *you*, addressed to a single person, although requiring a plural construction, is no longer understood with a plural force, and is consequently without the original effect.

To Thou, *v. n. and a.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse:—*act.* To treat with familiarity.

THOUGH, *thô*, 108, 162: *conj.* Grant, admit, allow; notwithstanding: *As though*, *as if*.

THOUGHT, **THOUGHTFUL**, &c.—See *To Think*.

THOUSAND, *thow'-zând*, 151: *a. and s.* Ten hundred; any great number.

Thou'-sandth, *a. and s.* The hundredth ten times told:—*s.* The thousandth part.

THOWL=*thôwl*=*thôle*, *s.* A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep fast the *var*.

*To THRACK=*thräck*, *v. a.* To load. [South.]*

THRALL, *thräwl*, 112: *s. and s.* A slave; bondage; [Milton:]—*adj.* [Chaucer.] Bond; subject.

To Thrall, *v. a.* To enslave, to inthral. [Shaks.]

Thral'-dom, 18: *s.* Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, *thräp'-pl*, *s.* Windpipe of a beast.

*To THRASH=*thräsh*, *v. a.* To thresh; to drub.*

Thrash'-er, *s.* One who thrashes.

☞ See *To Thresh*, &c.

THRASONICAL, *thrä-sôn'-i-cäl*, *a.* Like *Thras* in Terence's comedy the Eunuch,—boastful, bragging.

Thrä-sôn'-i-cäl-ly, *ad.* Boastingly.

THRAVE=*thräve*, *s.* A herd, a drove. [Obs.]

THRAVE=*thräve*, *s.* Number of two dozen. [Obs.]

THREAD, *thred*, 120: *s.* A small twist or line, the rudiment of cloth; filament; uniform tenor.

To Thread, *v. a.* To pass a thread through the eye of; also, to pass or go through; whence *To Thrid*.

Thread'-y, *a.* Like thread, slender.

Thread'-en, 114: *a.* Made of thread.

Thread'-bare, *a.* Worn to the threads; without nap.

☞ Other compounds are *Thread'-bareness*; *Thread'-shaped*; &c.

*To THREAP=*threp*, *v. a.* To chide, to argue. [Obs.]*

THREAT, *thret*, 120: *s.* A menace.

To Threat, *v. a.* To threaten. [Poetical.]

Threat'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of threats.

To Threat'-en, 114: *v. a.* To menace.

Threat'-en-er, *s.* One who threatens.

Threat'-en-ing, *a. and s.* Menacing.—*s.* Threats.

Threat'-en-ing-ly, *ad.* With menaces.

THREE=*thre*, *a. and s.* Two and one.

Three'-fold, (*-fôld*, 116) *a.* Consisting of three

Three'-pence, (*colloq.* *thrip'-ence*, 119, 136) *s.*

At present, three copper coins or the value,—formerly, a small silver coin: *Three'-penny*, (*adj.*) which is liable to the same colloquial utterance, beside its literal meaning, signifies vulgar, mean, of little worth.

☞ Other compounds are *Three'-sift*; *Three'-cornered*;

Three'-flowered; *Three'-leaved*; *Three'-petaled*; *Three'-pile*, (an old name for a substantial velvet; hence,

Three'-piled, an epithet of velvet, but which sometimes means piled one on another.) *Three'-score*, (thrice twenty); *Three'-seeded*; *Three'-sided*; *Three'-sailed*, &c.

THRENE=*thrent*, *s.* Lamentation. [Obs.]

Thren'-o-dy, 92: *s.* A song of lamentation.

*To THRESH=*thresh*, *v. a.* To beat [corn] in order to free it from chaff: in the derivative sense, to drub, it generally takes the form *Thrash*, which see.*

Thrash'-er, *s.* One who thrashes; it is also applied as a name to the sea-fox.

Thresh'-ing-floor, (*-flôr*, 108) *s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

THRESHOLD, *thresh'-ôld*, 116: *s.* The door sill; gate, door; entrance.

THREW.—See *To Throw*.

THRICE=*thrice*, *ad.* Three times; much, very.

To THRI'-VAL-LOW, 8: *v. a.* To plough [follow land] a third time. [Tusser.]

*To THRID=*thrid*, *v. a.* To thread in its derivative sense: see *To Thread*: Spenser uses *Thrid* (*subs.*) for *Thread*.*

THRIFT, &c.—See under *To Thrive*.

*To THRILL=*thril*, 155: *v. a. and n.* To drill, to pierce, to penetrate:—*new*. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.*

Thril, *s.* A drill; the breathing place or hole; a warbling.

*To THRING=*thring*, *v. a.* To crowd. [Chaucer.]*

*To THRIVE=*thrive*, *v. n.* (The regular form*

*I THROVE=*throve*, also occurs) *To prosper*;*

to advance in any thing desired: *To Throdden* with the same meaning is in local use.

Thri'-ver, *s.* One that thrives.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâte'-wâg: cháp'-mân: pð-pð': lîw: gôdd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, &c. *mute*, 171.

Thri'-ving, Thri'-ving-ness, s. Growth, prosperity, increase.

Thri'-ving-ly, ad. In a prosperous manner.

THRIFT, (thrift) s. State of prospering; riches obtained; profit; parsimony, good husbandry: it is also the name of a plant.

Thrift'-ly, a. Frugal, sparing; well husbanded.

Thrift'-ti-ly, ad. Frugally; carefully.

Thrift'-ti-ness, s. Frugality; husbandry.

Thrift'-less, a. Profuse, extravagant.

THRO', A dissipated contraction of Through.

THROAT=thrōat, s. The fore part of the neck of any animal in which are the gullet and windpipe; entrance, main road: *To cut the throat*, to kill by violence.

Throat'-y, a. Guttural. [Unusual.]

☞ The compounds are *Throat'-pipe*; *Throat'-wort*, (a herb); *Throat'-brails*, *Throat'-haltards*, (ropes on shipboard;) &c.

To THROB=thrōb, v. n. To heave, to beat, as the pulse or the heart; to palpitate.

Throb, s. A heave; stroke of palpitation.

Throb'-bing, s. Act of beating; palpitation.

THROE=thrōe, s. (Compare Throw.) Extreme pain, agony; specially, the anguish of travail in childbirth.

To Throe, v. a. To put in agonies. [Shaka.]

THRONE=thrōne, s. The chair of state of a king or bishop; sovereign power or dignity; an angel of exalted dignity.

To Throne, v. a. To enthrone. [Shaka. Milton.]

THRONG=thrōng, s. A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other: it may be found as an *adj.* signifying filled with multitudes, and in local use, much occupied: *Throngly* as an *adv.* also occurs.

To Throng, v. n. and a. To crowd:—*act.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

Throng'-ing, 72: s. Act of crowding together.

THROSTLE, thrōst'-sl, 156, 101: s. The thrush.

THROTTLE, thrōt'-tl, 101: s. The windpipe.

To Throt'-tle, 101: v. a. and n. To choke, to suffocate:—*new.* To breathe hard as when nearly suffocated.

THROU'-TLING, 156: s. A dangerous disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under their throats.

THROUGH, thrō, 125, 162: prep. and ad. (Compare Thorough.) From end to end; passing from one side out at the other of; by transmission of; by means or agency of; in consequence of:—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end, to the purpose or ultimate conclusion.

Through'-out, prep. and ad. Quite through; in every part of:—*adv.* Every where, in every part.

☞ For *Thoroughly*, and the compounds, as *Through-bred*, &c., see Thoroughly, and the compounds of Thorough, which are now alone in use.

THROVE.—See *To Throve*.

To THROW, thrō, 125: } v. a. and n. To send

1 THROW, thrō, 109: } to a distance by projec-

THROWN, thrōne, 125: s. tile force; to fling; to cast; to hurl; to whirl; to drive; to toss; to twist by whirling, as silk: other senses are figurative or deductive applications of these:—*new.* To perform the act of casting; specially, to cast dice: *To throw about*, to cast about, or try expedients: *To throw away*, to lose; to spend in vain; to reject: *To throw by*, to lay aside, or neglect: *To throw down*, to subvert: *To throw off*, to expel; to reject: *To throw out*, to bring forth into act; to distance; to eject; to reject: *To throw up*, to resign, as in anger; to emit or eject.

Throw, s. A cast; especially a cast at dice; distance to which any thing is thrown; in old authors, a short space of time; stroke; effort: in other senses see Throe, which is radically the same word.

Throw'-er, s. One that throws.

Throw'-ster, s. One who *throws* silk, that is, prepares it for the weaver.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīsh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

THRUM=thrūm, s. The ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn; stamens of plants.

To Thrum, v. a. To weave, to knot, to twist.

To THRUM=thrūm, v. a. To play coarsely, as a harp or guitar.

THRUSH=thrūsh, s. A small singing bird.

THRUSH=thrūsh, s. (Probably allied to the following class.) Ulcers or *pushes* attended with inflammation in the mouth and throat; in horses, an inflammatory infection in the feet.

To THRUST, } =thrūst, v. a. and n. To push or

I THRUST, } drive with force; to stab; to com-

THRUST, } press; to impel; to intrude:—

new. To attack by a thrust; to put one's self in a place by violence; to intrude; to throng.

Thrust, s. Hostile push; assault, attack.

Thrust'-er, s. He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE, thrūs'-sl, s. The thrush or throistle.

To THRYFALLOW.—See *To Thrifallow* under *Thrice*.

THUMB, thūm, 156: s. The short thick finger of the human hand.

To Thumb, v. a. To handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb: hence *Thumb'd*, soiled.

Thumb'd, (thūm'd, 114) a. Having thumbs.

☞ The compounds are *Thumb'-band*, (a twist of any thing as thick as the thumb); *Thumb'-ring*, (a ring formerly worn on the thumb); *Thumb'-stall*, (a kind of thimble for the thumb; also a case for it of leather or other substance;) &c.

THUMMIM, thūm'-mīm, [Heb.] s. pl. Perfections.

THUMP=thūmp, s. A hard, heavy blow.

To Thump, v. a. and n. To beat with thumps:—*new.* To fall or strike as with a thump.

Thump'-er, s. Person or thing that thumps; in low style, somebody or something huge or great.

Thump'-ing, a. Striking; in low style, large, huge.

THUNDER=thūn'-der, s. The report of a discharge of electrical fluid in the atmosphere; any loud noise or tumultuous violence; denunciation published.

To Thun'-der, v. n. and a. To discharge electrical fluid with noise; to make a loud or terrible noise:—*act.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish as a denunciation or threat.

Thun'-der-er, s. One that thunders.

Thun'-der-ing, s. Emission of thunder; act of publishing a threat; terrible noise.

Thun'-der-ers, 120: a. Producing thunder. [Milt.]

THUN'-DER-BOLT, (-bōlt, 116) s. A brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, particularly if acting in a direction towards the earth; in mineralogy, thunder-stone; (see the compounds below;) figuratively, a daring person; a fulmination.

☞ Other compounds are *Thun'-der-clap*; *Thun'-der-cloud*; *Thun'-der-shower*; *Thun'-der-stone*, (a stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; they are crystallized iron pyrites of a cylindrical form found in all chalk beds); *Thun'-der-storm*; *To Thun'-der-strike*, (to blast by lightning; to astonish;) *Thun'-der-struck*, (amazed;) &c.

THURIBLE, THURIFEROUS, &c.—See *Thus*, &c.

THURSDAY, thurz'-dāy, 151: s. Literally, *Thor's day*, (*Thor* was the son of Odin; but the Supreme was often worshipped by this name;) the fifth day of the week.

THUS=thūs, ad. In this or that manner; to this extent, to this degree.

THUS=thūs, s. Incense, frankincense. [Phar.]

THU'-RI-BLE, s. A censor. [Cowel.]

Thu'-rif'-er-ous, 120: a. Bearing frankincense.

Thu'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, s. Act of burning incense.

To THWACK=thwäck, 142: v. a. To strike with something sharp or heavy, to bang. [Ludicrous.]

Thwack, s. A heavy blow, a bang.

THWAITE=*thwāt*, *s.* Cleared ground. [Obs.]
THWART, *thwärt*, 37, 140: *s. ad.* and *s.* Transverse, being across something else; Shakespeare uses it figuratively for perverse:—*adv.* *Thwart*:—*s.* One of the seats of a boat.
To Thwart, *v. a.* and *n.* To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene:—*adv.* To be in opposition to something.
Thwart-ing, *s.* Act of crossing or opposing.
Thwart-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to thwart.
Thwart-ness, *s.* Untowardness, perverseness. [Hall.]
THWITTEN=*thwīt-tēn*, *part.* Chipped. [Chauc.]
Thwīt-tle, *s.* A whittle or kind of knife. [Chauc.]
THY=*thȳ*: often *thē*, 176: (Compare *My*: it is only in the most familiar style, and when the word is unemphatic, that the latter pronunciation should be used.) *pros.* (See *Thou*.) Belonging to Thee.
THY-SELV', *pros.* Thou or thee with emphasis.
THYNE, *thī'*-in, *a.* Of cypress, as *Thyine* wood.
THYME, *tīm*, 166: *s.* An aromatic plant.
Thy'-my, (*thī'*-mēy) *a.* Abounding with thyme.
THYROID=*thī'*-roid, *a.* Shield-shaped, the epithet of one of the cartilages of the larynx.
THYRSE=*thērcē*, 153: *s.* A species of inflorescence in plants: the *thyrsus* was the sceptre of Bacchus.
TIARA=*tī-ārē-d*, 41: *s.* A dress for the head, a diadem: it is often written and sounded *Tr'*-ar.
TIBIAL, *tīb'*-ē-āl, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the *Tibia* or large bone of the leg.
To TICE, TICEMENT.—See *To Entice*, &c.
TICK=*tīck*, *s.* Score or debt; originally, ticket.
To Tick, *v. n.* To run on score; to score.
To TICK=*tīck*, *v. n.* (See also above.) To make a small noise, of which the word is imitative: it also occurs actively, as *To Tick* the seconds: *Tick-tack* is a reduplication imitating the noise of the two vibrations; but it is sometimes used for *Tric-trac*.
TICK=*tīck*, *s.* The louse of dogs or sheep.
TICK=*tīck*, *s.* Cover or case of a bed.
Tick-en, 14: *s.* A sort of strong linen: also written *Ticking*: the same as *Tick*.
TICKET=*tīck'*-ēt, 14: *s.* A token of any right or debt, contained in general on a slip of paper or card; hence, a marked card or slip of paper.
To Tic'-ket, *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket.
To TICKLE, *tīc'*-kl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification:—*adv.* To feel titillation: see the *adj.* last but one in the class.
Tic'-kler, 36: *s.* One that tickles.
Tic'-kling, *s.* Act of affecting by slight touches.
Tic'-klish, *a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; hence, difficult to be touched or treated without causing some disturbance,—unsteady, unfixed.
Tic'-klish-ness, *s.* State of being ticklish.
Tic'-kle, *a.* Ticklish. [Obs.]
Tic'-kle-ness, *s.* Ticklishness. [Obs.]
TICK-TACK.—See *To Tiek*, and *Tric-trac*.
TID=*tīd*, *a.* Tender, soft, nice.
Tid'-bit, *s.* A dainty.
To Tid'-dle, *v. a.* To use tenderly, to fondle: *To Tid'-der* is the same. [Obs.]
TIDE=*tīdē*, *s.* Time, season, while; periodical ebb and flow; stream, course; accumulated multitude.
To Tide, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive with the stream:—*adv.* To pour a flood; to sail with the tide.
Ti'-dings, 143: *s. pl.* Things that *betide* or happen,—news, incidents related.
Tide The compounds are *Tide'-gate*; *Tide'-mill*; *Tide'-man*, or *Tide'-waiter*, (one who waits for the arrival of ships to take care of the duties;) *Tide'-way*, &c.

TIDY, *tī'-dēy*, *a.* Primarily, reasonable, favourable: (see the previous class:) hence, dressed with stream, clean and neat; being in good order, applied to things.
Tī'-di-ly, *ad.* In a tidy manner.
Tī'-di-ness, *s.* State of being tidy.
*To TIE=*tīē*, *v. a.* (The old *pref.* was *I Tīgt*: it is now regular.) To bind, to fold and make fast; to knit; to hold; hence, to hinder or obstruct, with *sp.* to oblige, to constrain, sometimes with *down*: these particles are very often emphatic merely.
Tie, *s.* A knot; a fastening; bond; knot of hair.
TIER, *tēar*=*tēar*=*tēre*, 103, 43: *s.* (This word was probably once sounded regularly, *tīre*, [Prin 106] being sometimes so written.) A row, a rank.
TIERCE, *tērcē*, *s.* Literally, a third; hence, the third of a pipe, or 42 gallons.
Tier'-cet, *s.* A triplet, or three lines.
Tier'-cel, *s.* The male hawk, as being one-third less than the female: *Tassel* and *Tersel* are corruptions.
TIFF=*tīff*, *s.* Liquor, drink, [Philips:] from this sense perhaps comes *Tiff's*, sometimes used for a slight repast: with a different origin, a *Tiff* often signifies a fit of peevishness, or a pet: hence, *To Tiff*, to be in a pet: *To Tiff*, from an old French word, also signified to dress, to deck; from which is derived the ensuing word.
TIFFANY, *tīf'-fā-nēy*, *s.* Very thin silk.
TIGE, *tēg*, 104: *s.* Literally, a stalk; the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.
TIGER=*tī'-ger*, *s.* A fierce beast of prey.
Tī'-gress, *s.* The female tiger.
Tī'-grish, *a.* Fierce, cat-like, furious.
Tī'-ger-shell, (a name of the red voluts with large white spots;) &c.
TIGHT, *tīt*, 115, 162: *a.* Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rage, just less than neat; handy, adroit: it was formerly the preterit of *To Tie*.
Tight'-er, *s.* That which tightens,—a lace.
Tight'-ly, *ad.* Closely; bristly; cleverly.
Tight'-ness, *s.* Tenseness, closeness; neatness.
To TIGHT-EN, (*tī'-tn*, 114) *v. a.* To make tight, to draw together; to straiten.
TIGRESS, &c.—See under *Tiger*.
TIKE=*tīke*, *s.* (Compare *Tick*, a sort of louse.) A dog, a cur; a blunt country fellow.
TILE=*tīle*, *s.* A thin plate of baked clay used in covering buildings.
To Tile, *v. a.* To cover with tiles, or as with tiles.
Tī'-ler, *s.* One whose trade is to tile.
Tī'-ling, *s.* The roof covered with tiles.
TILL=*tīl*, 155: *s.* A money-box in a shop.
Tīl'-ler, *s.* A till: see also hereafter.
TILL=*tīl*, *prep.* and *conj.* To the time of; so-
 ciety, and still in the northern dialect, to: *Till now*, to the present time: *Till then*, to that time:—*conj.* To the time when; to the degree that.
To TILL=*tīl*, *v. a.* To cultivate, particularly by the use of the plough; originally, to prepare.
Tīl'-ler, *s.* One that tills, called by Tassier a *Tīl'-man*: see also under *Till*, (*s.*) and hereafter.
Tīl'-la-ble, *a.* That may be tilled.
Tīl'-lage, 99: *s.* Husbanding, culture of land.
Tīl'h, *s.* That which is tilled; state of being tilled [Shaks. Milton.]
TILLER=*tīl'-ler*, *s.* Rudder of a boat: see also under *Till*, (*s.*) and under *To Till*: it occurs also for *Thiller*: see likewise in the next class.
Tīl'-ler-rope, *s.* Rope attached to the tiller.
To TILLER=*tīl'-ler*, *v. a.* To put forth shoots.
Tīl'-ler, *s.* A young tree in a growing state. [Evelyn.]
Tīl'-ler-ing, *s.* Act of sending forth shoots.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāt'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā-pā'*; *lān*; *gōd*; *j'ō*, *i*, *e*, *jeu*, 55: *a*, *u*, *u*, &c. *mate*, 171.

TILLY-VALLEY, tîl'-lây-väl'-lây, *interp.* Stuff! ridiculous! *Tilly fully* was the same. [Shaks.]

TILT=tîlt, *s.* A canvas covering over head.

To Tilt, *v. a.* To cover with a tilt.

Tilt'-boat, *s.* A boat with a tilt.

To TILT=tîlt, *v. a.* and *n.* To set in a sloping position, as a barrel:—*acc.* To fall on one side.

Tilt, *s.* Inclination forward.

TILT'-HAM-MER, *s.* A hammer raised by a wheel.

To TILT=tîlt, *v. a.* and *n.* To point at with a lance or other weapon:—*acc.* To run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to fight, generally; to rush, as in combat.

Tilt, *s.* A thrust; a military game at which combatants ran against each other with lances on horseback.

TILTH.—See under *To Tilt*.

TIMBER=tim'-ber, 36: *s.* Wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree; main beams of a fabric; materials, ironically.

To Tim'-ber, *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber; to form; to support: L'Estrange uses it as a neuter verb with the sense of to light on a tree.

Tim'-bered, 114: *a.* Built, formed, contrived; furnished with trees.

☞ The compounds are *Tim'-ber-head*, (top end of a timber in ships); *Timber saw*, (a worm in wood); *Tim'-ber-tree*, (tree fit for timber); *Tim'-ber-work*; *Tim'-ber-yard*, &c.

TIMBRE, tim'-bur, 159: *s.* Whatever is placed on the top of an escutcheon, as a mitre, a coronet, &c., to distinguish the rank, the ecclesiastical or secular condition, &c., of the bearer.

TIMBREL=tim'-brêl, *s.* An instrument with bells round the rim, and played by pulsation.

Tim'-brelled, 114: *a.* Sung to the timbrel. [Milton.]

TIME=time, *s.* The measure of duration, whose parts to human apprehension are days, moons or months, solar revolutions or years, and the artificial divisions or aggregates of these; as to any other divisions determined by epochs of human institution, they do not require to be considered in a definition, because they are the result of a capacity to measure duration derived originally from the natural divisions: space of time; interval; life as destined to employment; season, proper time; continuance; age; early time; opportunity; state of things during a time; particular time; hour of childbirth; repetition; musical measure, rhythm.

To Time, *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

Time'-ly, *a.* and *adv.* Seasonable; in old use, keeping measure:—*adv.* Early, soon.

Time'-li-ness, *s.* State of being timely.

Time'-ful, 117: *a.* Timely. [Raleigh.]

Time'-less, *a.* Unseasonable; endless.

Time'-less-ly, *adv.* Unseasonably.

Tim'-mors, 120: *a.* Early, timely. [Bacon.]

Tim'-mist, *s.* A time-server: see the compounds.

☞ The compounds are *Time'-keeper*, (he or that which marks the time); *Time'-piece*, (a clock); *Time'-pleaser*, or *Time'-server*, (one who meanly suits his opinions or actions to the times); *Time'-serving*; *Time'-worm*, &c.

TIMID=tim'-id, *a.* Fearful, wanting courage.

Tim'-id-ly, *adv.* In a timid manner.

Ti'-mid-i-ty, 84: *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness.

Tim'-or-ous, 120: *a.* Full of fear and scruple.

Tim'-or-ous-ly, *adv.* Fearfully.

Tim'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Fearfulness.

TIN=tîn, *s.* A white metal with a slight tinge of yellow; it is more frequently applied to thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To Tin, *v. a.* To cover with tin or tinfoil.

Tin'-ny, *a.* Abounding with tin; having the sound of tin.

Tin'-ner, *s.* One who works in the tin-mines.

Tin'-ning, *s.* Art or practice of covering with melted tin.

Tin'-foil, *s.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Tin'-glass, *s.* Bismuth.

Tin'-man, *s.* A manufacturer of tin or of iron tinned over.

☞ Other compounds, though perhaps corruptions, are *Tin'-penny*, (an ancient duty to the tithing-men); *Tin'-worm*, (an insect:) &c.

TINCAL, ting'-câl, 158: *s.* Crude borax.

To TINCT, TINCTURE, &c.—See *To Tinge*, &c.

To TIND=tînd, *v. a.* To kindle. [Obs.]

TIN'-DER, *s.* Something inflammable used for kindling from a spark: hence, *Tin'-der-like*; *Tin'-der-box*, (for holding tinder:) &c.

To TINE, (tîne) *v. a.* and *n.* To tind or kindle:—*acc.* To rage, to smart.

To TINE=tîne, *v. a.* To shut, to fence. [Obs.]

Tine'-man, *s.* An officer of a forest. [Obs.]

TINE=tîne, *s.* Tooth of a fork, prong; trouble, distress; more commonly, Teen.

To TING=ting, *v. n.* To sound or ring.

Ting, *s.* Sound as of a little bell.

☞ See *To Tingle*, &c., for the other relations.

To TINGE=tinge, *v. a.* To imbue with something foreign; to dye.

Tinge, *s.* Colour; dye; taste.

Tin'-gent, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

To TINCT, (tîngkt, 158) *v. a.* To stain or colour.

Tinct, *s.* Stain, colour. [Shaks.]

Tinc'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Colour or taste superadded by something; tinge or shade of colour; extract of the finer parts of a substance.

To Tinc'-ture, *v. a.* To tinge; to imbue.

TINT, *s.* (Once spelled Teint.) A dye, a colour.

To Tint, *v. a.* To tinge, to colour.

To TINGLE, ting'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare *To Ting*.) To be sensible of a sound as in the ears, to have a tingling or tinkling in the ears; to have a sharp vibratory thrilling sensation, generally painful, sometimes in part pleasurable.

Ting'-ling, *s.* A tingling or tinkling; a thrill, with noise in the ears.

To TINK, (tîngk, 158) *v. n.* To tinkle, to make a sharp shrill noise.

Tink'-er, *s.* One who tinkles, and hence, specially and usually, a mender of old metal-ware.

Tink'-er-ly, *adv.* After the manner of a tinker.

To TIN'-KLE, *v. n.* and *a.* To tink, to tink with checked vibration, to clink; to tingle: "*Tinkling rills*" is improper.—*act.* To cause to clink.

Tin'-kle, *s.* A quick repeated checked ringing noise: a Tinkling is the same.

Tin'-kler, 36: *s.* The old word for Tinker.

TIN'-NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound: this is of Latin parentage, but by nature allied to the foregoing. [1763.]

TINNY, &c.—See under *Tin*.

TINSEL=tîn'-cêl, *s.* and *a.* A shining cloth, or a very thin metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value; any thing of like qualities:—*adv.* Specious, showy; superficial.

To Tin'-sel, *v. a.* To decorate as with tinsel.

TINT, To TINT.—See under *To Tinge*.

TINY, tî'-nêy, *a.* Little, small, puny. [Burlesque.]

TIP=tîp, *s.* Top, end, extremity; a throw.

To Tip, *v. a.* To cover on the tip; in cant language, to give; to tap: *To tip off*, in vulgar style, is to die.

Tip'-staff, 11: *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal,—a constable; the staff so tipped.

Tip'-toe, *s.* The end of the toe.

Tip'-top, *s.* and *a.* Summit:—*adv.* Supreme. [Col.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

TIPPET=*típ'-pét*, 14: *s.* A garment for the neck and shoulders.

To TIPPLE, *típ'-pl*, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To drink luxuriously or habitually.—*act.* To drink in luxury and excess.

Tip'-ple, *s.* Drink, liquor.

Tip'-pled, *a.* Tipsy, drunk. [Dryden.]

Tip'-pler, 36: *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

Tip'-pling, *s.* Practice of drinking to excess.

Tip'-ey, 105: *a.* Fuddled, intoxicated.

TIRADE, *tê-râd'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Anciently, a musical term,—a strain, or flight; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

TIRE: a wrong spelling of Tier, (*têr*) a rank or row; or of Tiar, (*tî'ar*=*tîr*, 134) a head-dress.

TIRE=*tîr*, 45: *s.* Furniture, apparatus; specially, of a wheel, or the strong iron hoop that binds it.

To Tire, *v. a.* To attire. [Obs.]

☞ The compounds are *Tire'-woman*, (an old name for a milliner;) *Tiring-house*, or *Ty'ing-room*, (the dressing room of a theatre;) &c.

To TIRE=*tîr*, *v. n.* To prey as a bird. [Shaks. Bacon.]

To TIRE=*tîr*, *v. a.* and *s.* To weary, to fatigue; sometimes with *out* intensive:—*new.* To become weary.

Tired, 114: *part. a.* Wearied, fatigued.

Tired'-ness, *s.* State of being tired.

Tire'-some, (-*stîm*, 107) *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

Tire'-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being tiresome.

TIRWIT=*ter'-wî't*, *s.* A bird.

TIS=*tîz*, 151: *It is*; often used in poetry.

TISIC, **TISICAL**—See Phthisic, Phthisical.

TISRI, *tîz'-rî*, 151: *s.* The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and seventh of the ecclesiastical, being part of September and October.

TISSUE, *tîsh'-oo*, 147: *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours; in anatomy, texture or organization of parts; figuratively, a connected series.

To Tis'-sue, *v. a.* To interweave; to variegate.

TIT=*tît*, *s.* Any thing small; a small horse; a female in contempt: *Tit'-mouse* or *Tom'tit'*, (a bird;) *Tit'-lark*, (also a bird;) *Tit'-bit* is properly *Tit'-bit*, which see under *Tit*.

TITAN=*tî'-tân*, *s.* Fabulously, a son of heaven and earth; the name of a calcareous earth; at present applied as the name of a metal, but assimilated by the added letters *ium* to the other names of newly discovered metals: see lower.

Ti'-ta'-nê-an, 90: *a.* Earth-born, [Milton:] in modern use, pertaining to titanium.

Ti'-tan-ite, *s.* An ore or oxide of titanium.

Ti'-tan-ite'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

Ti'-ta'-ni-um, 90: *s.* (See the leading word.) A metal of the colour of copper.

Ti'-ta-ni'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing titanium.

TITHE=*tîth*, 115, 166: *s.* The tenth of any thing, but especially that which is assigned for the maintenance of ecclesiastical ministers; small part: *Tithe'-free*, exempt from tithe.

To Tithe, *v. a.* and *n.* To levy as a tithe:—*new.* To pay tithe.

Ti'-ther, *s.* One who collects tithes.

Ti'-tha-ble, *a.* Subject to pay tithe.

Ti'-THING, *s.* Tithe, [Obs.]; a certain district originally possessed by ten families, (see Borough:) hence *Ti'ing-man*, the officer of such district.

TITHYMAL, *tîth'-ê-mâl*, *s.* A herb.

To TITILLATE, *tîth'-lâte*, *v. n.* To tickle.

Ti'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tickling; state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

TITLE, *tî'-tl*, 101: *s.* An inscription placed over something as a name; inscription at the beginning of a book; an appellation; an appellation emphatically,

a name of honour; a document by which a right to something is proved; hence, a claim of right; any ground of such claim.

To Tî'-tle, *v. a.* To entitle, to name.

Tî'-tled, *a.* Having a title of honour.

Tî'-tle-less, *a.* Wanting a name. [Shaks.]

Tî'-tle-page, *s.* The page which contains the title of a book at full.

Tî'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Existing only in name or title; having only a title to an office or dignity.

Tî'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Nominally, by title only.

Tî'-u-lar-y, *a.* and *s.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title:—*s.* One that has a title or right.

Tî'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being titular.

To TITTER=*tî't'-ter*, *v. n.* To laugh without much noise, to giggle.

Tî't'-ter, *s.* A restrained laugh.

TITLE, *tî'-tl*, 101: *s.* A particle, a point, a dot.

TITLE-TATTLE, *tî'-tl-tâ't'-tl*, *s.* Idle talk.

To Tî'-tle-tat'-tle, *v. n.* To prate idly.

To TITUBATE=*tî't'-d-bât'*, *v. n.* To stumble.

Tî't'-u-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of stumbling.

TITULAR, &c.—See under *Title*.

TIVY, *tîv'-y*, *ad.* With haste; tantivy.

TO, too, 176, 23: *prep.* and *ad.* (See also *Too* in its place.) A word which indicates end, object, intention; in the direction of; in accordance with; as it regards; in comparison of; as far as: when followed objectively by a noun, a pronoun, or words equivalent in the construction, it is a preposition; otherwise it may, for practical purposes, be deemed an adverb. One adverbial application, in which it signified quite, entirely, is obsolete. Indicating the infinitive mood, and very often a future meaning when so applied, it is really a part of the verb, and if usage would allow, might always be written as an unaccented syllable (see *Prin.* 158) as in the adverbs *To-day*, *To-morrow*, of which it is properly made an unaccented constituent syllable.

To-FORE, *ad.* Before. [Obs.]

To'-AND-PRO', *ad.* Backward and forward.

To-DAY, *ad.* and *s.* On this day:—*s.* This day.

To-night, 115: *ad.* and *s.* On this night:—*s.* This night.

To-mor'-row, *ad.* and *s.* On the morrow:—*s.* The morrow.

To-DO', (*too-doo'*) *s.* Bustle, hurry, ado. [Colloq.]

TOAD=*tôad*, *s.* A padock; an animal resembling a frog, but flatter and without its activity; it is connected with much superstition, is (wrongly) deemed venomous; and is not less remarkable as a subject of natural history.

Toad'-ish, *a.* Like a toad, venomous.

☞ The compounds are *Toad'-eater*, (one who, for the sake of a living, flatters and digests the nauseous converse of some great person;) *Toad'-fish*, (a kind of wasp-fish;) *Toad'-flax*, (a plant;) *Toad'-stone*, (a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.) *Toad'-stool*, (a plant like a mushroom;) &c.

To TOAST=*tôast*, *v. a.* To dry or heat at the fire: see also in the remarks on the noun.

Toast, *s.* Bread dried before the fire; specially, a slice of toasted bread put into liquor; hence she who figuratively stands in the same relation to the liquor drunk, and gives a relish to it,—a lady whose health is often drunk.—(See the *Tatler*, No. 24:)—from this are derived two applications of the verb,—to name when a health is drunk; and (using it as a neuter verb) to give a toast or health to be drunk.

Toast'-er, *s.* One who toasts.

TOBACCO=*tô-bac'-kô*, *s.* A West Indian herb, used for smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

To-bac'-co-nist, *s.* Preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOCSIN=*tôck'-sîn*, *s.* A public alarm-bell.

TOD=*tôd*, *s.* A bushy mass,—hence, a thick

The schemes entire, and the principles to which

Vowels: gûâ'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pô-pâ': lâw: gôôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i &c. *meats*, 171.

shrub; a fox, from his bushy tail; a certain weight of wool, 38lbs.

To Tod, *v. a.* To produce in quantity what makes a tod, or a certain number of tods.

To TODDLE, tōd'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To walk feebly as a child or an old man.

TODDY, tōd'-dēy, *s.* A juice drawn from certain species of palm in the East Indies; also, a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TODY, tō'-dēy, *s.* A bird of the pie kind.

TOE=tōc, *s.* One of the fingers of the feet; the fore part of a horse's hoof.

TOFORE.—See under To.

TOFT=tōft, *s.* A grove of trees, [obs.] a place where a message has stood. [Law.]

TOGA=tō'-gd, (Thus in Eng.) *s.* A gown worn by men, as by the ancient Romans.

To'-ga-ted, *a.* Dressed in a toga, gowned.

To'-ged, (-guēd, 77) *a.* Togated. [Shaks.]

TOGETHER, too'-gueth'-er, *ad.* In company, in union; without intermission; in continuity.

TOIL=toil, 29: *s.* A net or snare woven or meshed.

To TOIL=toil, *v. n.* and *a.* To labour:—*act.* To work at: Shakspeare uses it for to overlabour.

Toil, *s.* Labour with fatigue and pain.

Toil'-er, *s.* One who toils.

Toil'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Laborious, wearisome.

Toil'-some-ness, *s.* Laboriousness.

TOILET=toil'-ēt, *s.* A dressing-table.

TOISE, toyz, *s.* A fathom or long measure in France equal to 6 French feet, or nearly 64 feet English.

TOKAY=tō'-kay, *s.* An Hungarian wine very highly prized.

TOKEN, tō'-kn, 114: *s.* Sign, mark, memorial; a piece of money current by sufferance.

To Tu'-ken, *v. a.* To make known. [Shaks.]

To'-kened, *a.* Having marks or spots. [Shaks.]

TOLD.—See To Tell.

To TOLE=tōle, *v. a.* To allure by a bait. [Obs.]

TOLEDO=tō'-lē'-dō, *s.* A sword of Toledo temper.

To TOLERATE=tōl'-ēr-ātē, *v. a.* To suffer, to allow by not hindering.

Toil'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Allowance of that which is not approved.

Toil'-er-ant, *a.* Enduring; indulgent.

Toil'-er-ance, *s.* Capacity or state of enduring.

Toil'-er-a-ble, *a.* Supportable, endurable; not excellent, nor bad enough to be intolerable.

Toil'-er-a-bly, *ad.* Supportably; passably.

Toil'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being tolerable.

To TOLL, tōle, 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To sound as a large bell with solemn pauses:—*act.* To cause to toll; to call or notify by sound.

Toll, *s.* The sound of a bell that tolls.

Toil'-er, *s.* One that tolls.

To TOLL, tōle, *v. a.* and *n.* To take away, to bar, to defeat, [Law:] to take from as a part of a general contribution or tax, to collect:—*new.* To take a tax or tollage; to pay a tax or tollage.

☞ To pronounce this verb tōl, which Johnson says is its pronunciation distinct from the previous verb, would detach it from the noun following.

Toll, *s.* A tax taken for some liberty or privilege granted, as for the liberty of vending goods in a fair, or for buying and selling within the bounds of a manor; a portion of the grain by which a miller pays himself for grinding.

Toil'-er, *s.* One who takes toll.

TOLL'-BAR, *s.* A bar which stops passengers or boats in order to take toll from them.

TOLL'-BOOTH, *s.* Originally, a custom-house; subsequently, a prison: hence To Tollbooth is to put in prison.

TOLL'-DISH, *s.* A vessel by which the toll of corn is taken.

☞ Other compounds are *Toll-bridge*; *Toll-gate*; *Toll-gatherer*; *Toll-house*; &c.

Toil'-SEY, (tōle'-zēy) *s.* A tollbooth, a kind of market; an exchange.

TOLU=tōl'-d, *a.* Epithet of a balsam from Tolu.

TOLUTATION=tōl'-d-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Act of pacing or ambling. [Brown. Hudibras.]

TOMAHAWK=tōm'-d-hawk, *a.* An Indian axe.

To Tom'-a-hawk, *v. a.* To kill with a tomahawk.

TOMB, tōm, 116, 156: *s.* The place to which the body is consigned with funeral rites; a monument enclosing the dead, or erected over the grave.

To Tomb, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

Tomb'-less, *a.* Without a tomb.

Tomb'-stone, *s.* A stone over a grave.

TOMBAC=tōm'-bäck, *s.* White alloy of copper.

TOMBOY=tōm'-boy, *s.* Formerly, a mean person; at present, a romping boyish girl.

Tom'-rig, *s.* A tomboy. [Dennis, 1728.]

Tom-tit, *s.* The titmouse, a small bird.

TOME=tōmē, *s.* One volume of many.

TOMPION, tōmp'-yon, 146: *s.* A tamkin.

TON, tūn, 116: *s.* A measure or weight, 20 cwt.

Ton'-nage, *s.* Weight of goods in a vessel; the duty on such goods.

TON, tōng, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Fashion; high mode.

TONE=tōnc, *s.* Originally, tension; elasticity, power of extension or contraction; sound as from a chord of certain tension; a note; quality of the voice in speech as modified by the feelings of the speaker; a wailing or mournful cry; an affected sound in speaking.

To Tone, *v. a.* To utter with an affected tone.

Toned, 114: *a.* Having a tone, as high-toned, &c.

Ton'-ic, (tōn'-ick, 88) *a.* and *s.* Producing tension; giving strength; being extended; relating to tones. *Ton'ic* is dissuad:—*s.* A tonic medicine; the key-note in music.

TONGS, tōngz, 143: *s. pl.* A metal instrument with two limbs for taking up what cannot be handled: *Tong*, the singular, is said to be the clasp of a buckle; but this has long been allied by pronunciation with the following word, and is now always spelled like it.

TONGUE, tūng, 116, 189: *s.* The instrument of speech in human beings; speech; fluency of words; power of speech; a language; a nation; in other animals, the member corresponding with the human tongue; any thing of artificial contrivance resembling a tongue in make, situation, or use; a point or projection; a promontory; a bay: *To hold the tongue*, to be silent.

To Tongue, *v. a.* and *n.* To chide, to scold:—*new.* To talk, to prate.

Tongued, (tūngd) *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongue'-less, *a.* Speechless; unnamed.

☞ The compounds are *Tongue-grafting*, (a particular mode of grafting;) *Tongue'-pad*, (a great talker;) *Tongue'-shaped*; *To Tongue'-tie*, (to render unable to speak;) *Tongue'-tied*, (unable to speak: having an impediment;) &c.

TONNAGE.—See under Ton.

TONSIL=tōn'-cil, *s.* One of the two round glands at the sides of the basis of the tongue, also called the almonds.

TONSILE, tōn'-cil, 105: *a.* That may be clipped.

Ton'-sure, (-sh'oor, 147) *s.* Act of shaving; state of being shorn.

TONTINE, tōn-tēnc', 104: *s.* A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship; named from *Tonti*, the inventor.

TONY, tō'-nēy, *s.* In old cant style, a simpleton.

TOO=tō, *ad.* (Originally the same word as *Is*.) Over and above, over much; in old writers it is sometimes doubled for emphasis; likewise, also.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

TOOK.—See To Take.

TOOL=*tōl*, *s.* Any instrument of manual operation; one whom another uses as his tool.

To TOOT=*tōt*, *v. n.* (See To Tout.) To pry or peep about; to stand out or be prominent. [Obs.]

To TOOT=*tōt*, *v. a.* To sound, as a flute.

Toot'-er, *s.* One who plays on a pipe.

TOOTH=*tēth*, *sing.* } *s.* The bones set in the jaw

TEETH=*tēth*, *pl.* } for mastication and articulation; taste, palate; a time, prong, or blade; the prominent parts of wheels by which they catch corresponding parts: *Tooth and nail*, with one's utmost violence: *To the teeth*, in open opposition: *To cast in the teeth*, to insult by open exprobration: *To show the teeth*, to threaten; hence, *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats expressed by showing the teeth,—notwithstanding.

To Tooth, *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent; to lock into the correspondent part.

Toothed, (*tōtht*, 114, 143) *a.* Having teeth.

Tooth'-ful, 117: *a.* Palatable. [Obs.]

Tooth'-less, *a.* Wanting teeth.

Tooth'-some, 107: *a.* Palatable. [Obs.]

Tooth'-some-ness, *s.* Palatableness. [Obs.]

Tooth'-y, *a.* Having teeth, as an instrument.

Other compounds are *Tooth'-ache*; *Tooth'-drawer*, *Tooth'-drawing*; *Tooth'-edge*, (a setting the teeth on edge); *Tooth'-fellet*, (denticle in botany); *Tooth'-pick* or *Tooth'-picker*; *Tooth'-wort*, (a plant); &c.

To TRETTH, (*tēth*, 137) *v. n.* To breed teeth.

Teeth'-ing, *s.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth.

TOP=*tōp*, *s.* The highest part; surface; the highest degree or rank; the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; a platform round the lower mast-head of a ship: it is sometimes used adjectively to signify lying or being on the top; as the name of a plaything which boys make to spin on its point, it has originally a different derivation.

To Top, *v. n.* and *a.* To rise aloft; to predominate; to excel:—*act.* To cover on the top,—to tip; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; in old style, to perform eminently.

Top'-ful, 117: *a.* Full to the top.

Top'-less, *a.* Having no top.

Top'-most, 116: *a.* Uppermost, highest.

Other compounds are *Top'-armour*, (a sort of railing in ships); *Top'-block*, (for the topmast); *Top'-gallant*, (highest sail; any thing elevated or splendid: it is sometimes used adjectively); *Top'-heavy*; *Top'-knoll*, (a knot worn on the top of the head by women); *Top'-man*, (the Sawyer at the top); *Top'-mast*; *Top'-proud*; *Top'-rope*; *Top'-sail*; *Top'-shaped*, (turbinate, in botany); &c.

Top'-PING, *a.* Fine, gallant. [Low style.]

Top'-ping-ly, *ad.* Splendidly, nobly: it was anciently used as an adjective.

To Top'-PLE, *v. n.* and *a.* To fall as from a top or height, to fall forward or down:—*act.* To throw down. [Shaks.]

Top'-STUR'-VR, *ad.* With the bottom upward.

TOPARCH, *tōp'-ark*, 161: *s.* The chief of a place or district: hence *Top'archy*. [Brown.]

Top'-IC, *s.* Literally, a place; in surgery, that which is applied to a place; in rhetoric, a place in which arguments suited to the purpose in view are collected; hence a general head; and hence also, principle of persuasion; any subject of discourse or argument.

Top'-i-cal, *a.* Local, confined to some particular place; applied to some particular part; relating to some general head.

Top'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a topical manner.

To-POG'-RA-PHY, (*-fēy*, 163) 87: *s.* Description of a particular place; science of describing particular places.

To-pog'-ra-pher, *s.* Writer of topography.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd j'w, *i. e.* Jew, 55: e, i, &c. mute, 171, 628

Top'-o-graph'-ic, Top'-o-graph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to topography; local.

Top'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to local situation and characteristics.

TOP-ARMOUR, &c.—See *Top*, &c.

TOPAZ=*tō-pāz*, *s.* A yellow gem.

To-PAZ'-O-LITE, *s.* A topaz like a garnet.

To TOPE=*tōp*, *v. n.* To drink hard, to tipple.

To'-per, 36: *s.* A tippler, a drunkard.

TOPHET, *tō'-fēt*, *s.* Hell; a scriptural name.

TOPHUS, *tō'-fūs*, 163: *s.* A calcareous substance, a kind of sandstone; a concretion from disease.

To-pha'-ceous, (*-fā'-sh'ūs*, 90) *a.* Gritty, sandy.

TOPIARY, *tōp'-ē-ār-ēy* *a.* Shaped by cutting and clipping.

TOPIC, &c., TOPOGRAPHY, &c.—See *Topaz*, &c.

TOPPING, &c., To TOPPLE, &c., TOP-PROUD, &c., TOPSY-TURVY.—See *Top*, &c.

TOQUET, *tō-kūy*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Kind of bonnet.

TOR=*tor*, 37: *s.* A tower, a turret; a high pointed rock or hill. [Local.]

TORCH=*tortch*, *s.* A large candle carried in the hand, generally of wax; a flambeau.

Torch'-er, *s.* One that gives light. [Shaks.]

Other compounds are *Torch'-bearer*; *Torch'-light*; *Torch'-wort*, (a plant); &c.

TORE.—See To Tear.

TORE=*tōr*, *s.* The dead grass in winter. [Martin.]

TOREUMATOGRAPHY, *tō-roo'-mā-tōg'-rā-fēy*, 163: *s.* A description of ancient sculpture and bas-relief.

TORMENT, &c.—See under *Torture*, following *Torse*, &c.

TOR'-MEN-TIL, *s.* A plant, septfoil, so named from its reputation for curing the torment or twisting of gripes.

TORN.—See To Tear.

TORNADO=*tor-nā-dō*, *s.* A violent whirling gust of wind, a whirlwind.

TORPEDO, TORPENT, &c.—See in the next class.

TORPID=*tor'-pid*, *a.* Having lost sensibility and motion; numb; dull, sluggish.

Tor'-pid-ness, *s.* Torpidity.

Tor'-pi-tude, *s.* State of being torpid.

Tor'-pid'-i-ty, *s.* Torpidity, torpor.

Tor'-por, [Lat.] *s.* Numbness, sluggishness.

Tor'-pent, *a.* Benumbed.

Tor'-pes-cent, *a.* Becoming torpid.

TOR-PE'-DO, *s.* An electric fish, that, while alive, numbs the person who touches it even with a stick.

To TORREFY=*tōr-rē-fēy*, *v. a.* To dry by a fire; to scorch, to parch.

Tor'-re-fac'-tion, *s.* Act of drying or parching.

Tor'-RID, *a.* Parched, violently hot.

Tor'-rid-ness, *s.* State of being torrid.

TORRENT=*tōr-rēnt*, *s.* and *a.* A violent rushing of some fluid; a strong current:—*adj.* Rolling or rushing as a torrent.

TORRICELLIAN, *tōr'-rē-čēl'-lē-ān*, *a.* Epithet of the barometer, from *Torricelli*, the inventor.

TORRID.—See under To Torrefy.

TORSE=*torce*, 153: *s.* Literally, a twist, something twisted,—a wreath, [Herald:] a stump from which the upper part has been twisted, as of a cabbage or lettuce: this in Italian is called *Torso*, which is applied as the name of the trunk of a statue that has lost the head and limbs.

Tor'-sel, *s.* Any thing in a twisted form.

Tor'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* Act of twisting.

See *Tort*, &c., lower in the class.

Tor'-tile, 105: *a.* Twisted, coiled. [Bot.]
Tor'-tive, 105: *a.* Twisted, wreathed. [Shaks.]
Tor'-tu-ous, 147: *a.* Twisted, wreathed, winding: see also lower in the class.
Tor'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being twisted.
Tor'-tu-os'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being twisted; wreath, flexure.
Tor'-MENT, *s.* An ancient engine of war for hurling stones: see also lower in the class, under Tortion.
Tor'-TOISE, (tor'-tiz, 124) *s.* An animal covered with a very hard shell into which it draws its head and feet: so called from the crooked or twisted form of its shell: hence, *Tor'toise-shell*, a word often used adjectively.
TORT, *s.* Literally, a making crooked, a perversion, — wrong, mischief, injury; calamity. [Obs.]
Tor'-tions, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Injurious. [Spenser.]
Tor'-tu-ous, 120: *a.* Mischievous. see also higher.
Tor'-tion, 89: *s.* A racking, a torturing. [Bacon.]
Tor'-ture, (collog. tor'-ch'or) *s.* Extreme pain as inflicted by the wheel or rack; torments judicially inflicted; anguish, pang.
To Tor'-ture, *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to excruciate; to vex; in old authors, to keep on the stretch.
Tor'-tu-er, *s.* He who tortures, a tormenter.
Tor'-tu-ring-ly, *ad.* So as to torture.
Tor'-tu-rus, *a.* Tormenting. [Obs.]
Tor'-ment, *s.* Any thing that tortures or gives pain; penal anguish, torture: see also higher.
To Tor'-ment, 83: *v. a.* To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex; in Milton, and elsewhere in the old poets, it sometimes has the primary sense of the whole class, to twist, to hurl, to put into agitation.
Tor'-ment'-er, *s.* One who torments, generally; specially, one who inflicts penal tortures, in which sense it may be spelled *Torment'or*: see -er, Index of Terminations.
Tormentil.—See in its alphabetical place.
Tor'-vous, 120: *a.* Literally, having a twisted countenance,—stern, sour of look. [Disused.]
Tor'-vi-ty, *s.* Severity of look.
TORUS=tör'-üs, *s.* A large round moulding.
TORY, tör'-ty, 47: *s.* A word of reproach applied by the Country to the Court party in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.; these, in return, calling the Country party *Whigs*: a *Tory* then signified an Irish outlaw or robber, who used to demand money by the exclamation "*Tories!*" give me: *Whig* (sour milk) was a nickname for the sour-faced Scotch covenanters: in its present meaning, a *Tory* is understood to be one who, in political principles, always leans to the church and state; a *Whig* to be one who upholds the principles of the revolution of 1688, and such political measures as strengthen and establish the liberty of the subject.
To'-ry-ism, *s.* The principles of a *Tory*.
To TOSE, töz, 151: *v. n.* To tease wool.
To TOSS=töss, 17: *v. a. and n.* To throw with the hand; to throw with violence; to put into violent motion; to tumble over; to make restless.—*new.* To fling, to be in commotion; to be moved tumultuously: *To toss up*, to throw a coin up, and wager on what side it shall fall.
Toss, *s.* Act of tossing; affected action of the head.
Tos'-ser, *s.* One who tosses.
Tos'-sing, *s.* Violent commotion.
Toss'-pot, *s.* A toper, a drunkard.
TOTAL=tö'-täl, *a. and s.* Whole, full, complete; not divided.—*s.* The whole, complete sum.
To'-tal-ly, *ad.* Wholly, completely, entirely.
To'-tal-i-ty, *s.* Complete sum. *Totalness* is unusual.
Tor'-r-DEM VER'-bis, [Lat.] In just so many words.
To'-ti-es-quo'-ti-es, (tö'-shé-ék-kwö'-shé-ék, 147, 101) *ad.* As often as a thing shall happen.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: Äin, 166: then, 166,

To'-to crö'-lo, 103: *ad.* By the whole heavens, as opposite as the poles.

T'OTHER, tüth'-er: Contraction for *the other*.

To TOTTER=töt'-ter, *v. n.* To shake so as to threaten a fall: *Tot'tery* and *Totty*, for unsteady, are vulgar.

TOUCAN=tow'-cän, *s.* A bird of South America.

To TOUCH, tüch, 120: *v. a. and n.* To come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to reach with any thing; to meddle with; to influence by impulse; to affect; to have an effect on; to relate to; to try, as gold with a stone; to mark out; to treat of perfunctorily; in old authors, to censure.—*new.* To be in a state of junction: *To touch at*, to come to without stay: *To touch on or upon*, to take effect on; to mention slightly; to go to for a very short time; to light upon in mental inquiry.

Touch, *s.* Contact; sense of feeling; act of touching; state of being touched; examination as by a stone for trying gold; test; proof; stroke of a pencil or pen; feature, lineament; stroke as on a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; particular application of any thing to a person; exact performance of an agreement; a hint; a slight effort or essay.

Touch'-a-ble, *a.* Tangible.

Touch'-ing, *a. and prep.* Pathetic, moving.—*prep.* [Obs.] With respect to, with regard to.

Touch'-ing-ly, *ad.* With feeling emotion.

Touch'-y, *a.* Peevish, irritable.

Touch'-i-ly, *ad.* With irritation; peevishly.

Touch'-i-ness, *s.* Peevishness, irascibility.

Touch'-hole, (vent of fire-arms;) *Touch'-me-not*, (a plant;) *Touch'-needle*, (a small bar of metal used to test pieces of the same metal;) *Touch'-stone*, (test for metal; hence test generally;) *Touch'-wood*, (rotten wood used for tinder;) &c.

TOUGH, tüff, 120, 162: *a.* Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture, the contrary to *brittle*; viscous, tenacious; more commonly, strong, firm, not easily broken; in a sense rather ancient, difficult.

Tough'-ly, *ad.* In a tough manner.

Tough'-ness, *s.* Quality of being tough.

To Tough'-en, (tuff'-in, 114) *v. n. and a.* To grow tough.—*act.* To make tough.

TOUPEE, too-päy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An artificial curl, more commonly written and sounded *Toupee*.

TOUR, töör, 132: *s.* Literally, a turn, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; Milton uses it for a high circular flight.

Tour'-ist, *s.* One that makes a tour.

TOURMALINE, töör'-mä-lin, 105: *s.* A mineral of the gem order from Ceylon.

TOURN, turn, 132: *s.* (Compare *Tour*.) The great court-leet of the county, called the sheriff's tourn, because he originally took a *turn* or circuit about his shire, and held this court in each respective hundred.

TOURNAMENT=tö'-ur-nä-mént, *s.* (Compare *Tourney*.)
TOURNEY=tö'-ur-néy, 132, 47: } *Tour.* A military mock encounter as practised in the middle ages,—tilt, joust: Milton sometimes uses it simply for encounter.

To Tour'-ney, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, tur'-né-két, 132, 145: *s.* (Compare *Tour*.) A surgical instrument to check hemorrhage in amputations, tightened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

To TOUSE, towz, 151: *v. a. and n.* To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: hence, *Touser* as the name of a dog.—*new.* To tear or rave about.

To TÖUS'-LE, *v. a.* To pull or haul about. [Low style.]

To TOUT=towt, *v. n.* (See *To Toot*, *v. n.*) To ply or seek for customers. [Local.]

TOW, töw=töc, *s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW, tōw=tōt, *v. a.* To draw along or through water by something attached to the vessel.

Tow'-age, 99: *s.* Act of towing; money for towing.

Tow'-line, *s.* Line or chain used in towing.

TOWARD, tōw'-ard=tō'urd, 134, 47: *prep., ad.*

TOWARDS, tōw'-ardz=tō'urdz, 143: *and adj.*

In a direction or with tendency to; near to; with respect to: in old writers the two parts of the word are sometimes separated, as, *To God ward*, in which use *To* is pronounced as usual: see *To*:—*adv.* Nearly, at hand:—*adj.* (The first form only.) Ready to do or learn; the contrary to *froward*; towardly.

Tow'-ard-ly, *a.* Docile, compliant with duty.

Tow'-ard-li-ness, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or learn: *Tow'ardness* also occurs.

TOWEL=tow'-əl, 31, 14: *s.* Napkin for the hands.

TOWER=tow'-er=tow-ur, 134: *s.* A high building; a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; ludicrously, a high head-dress; figuratively, high flight, elevation.

To Tower, *v. n.* To fly or rise high, to soar.

Towered, 114: *a.* Having towers.

Tow'-er-ing, *a.* Very high, elevated.

Tow'-er-y, *a.* Towered, adorned with towers.

TOWER-MUS'-TARD, *s.* A plant.

TOWN=town, 31: *s.* Originally, a walled or fortified place; any collection of houses larger than a village; specially, a number of houses not being nor having been the see of a bishop, but to which belongs a regular market; the inhabitants of a town; the town in which one lives; distinctively, the metropolis, or the people in it; and more particularly the court end of London, or the people who originate and give currency to the fashions, taste, and opinions of the day.

Town'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to people of the town.

Town'-less, *a.* Without towns.

Town'-ship, *s.* Corporation of a town; district belonging to a town.

☞ The compounds are *Town-clerk'*, (the manager of the public business of a town); *Town-crier*; *Town-house*; *Town's-man*, (inhabitant of a place; one of the same town); *Town-talk*; *Town-top*, (a large top; formerly there was one in every village for the peasants to whip in cold weather when they could not work); &c.

TOXICAL, tōcks'-l-cāl, 188: *a.* Poisonous.

Tox'-i-col'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Discourse on poisons.

TOXOPHILITE, tōcks'-ōf-ē-lit, 188, 163: *s.*

A lover of the bow, an archer, a lover of archery.

TOY=toy, 29: *s.* A plaything, a bauble; a trifling thing valued for its look only; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice; play, sport; amorous dalliance; odd or silly tale; wild or odd conceit.

To Toy, *v. n.* To trifle; to play; to dally amorously: it scarcely occurs as an active verb.

Toy'-er, *s.* One who toys or is full of tricks.

Toy'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of tricks. [Donne.]

Toy'-ish, *a.* Trifling; wanton.

Toy'-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being toyish.

☞ The compounds are *Toy-man*; *Toy-shop*; &c.

TO TOZE=tōzt, *v. a.* To touse; which see. [Shaks.]

TRACE=trāc, *s.* That by which beasts draw their burthen,—harness: it occurs in the *sing.*, but usually in the *pl.*

TRACE=trāc, *s.* Mark left by any thing passing; impression, footsteps; appearance of what has been; track, path.

To Trace, *v. a.* To follow by some mark; to follow with exactness; to walk over; hence, to mark out: it occurs in old style as a neuter verb signifying to walk.

Trac'-er, *s.* One that traces.

Trac'-ing, *s.* Course, path, track.

Trace'-a-ble, *a.* That may be traced.

Trac'-er-y, *s.* Ornamental stone-work.

TRACHEA, trā'-kē-d, *s.* The windpipe commencing at the root of the tongue: it is of course, as an English word, a *noun sing.*, the original word is a *noun pl.*, signifying four parts or substances, with which signification its classical pronunciation would be *tra-kē-a*.

Trā'-che-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the trachea.

Trā'-CHE-O-CLE, 101: *s.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland, called also bronchocele or goitre.

Trā'-CHE-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRACHYTE, trā'-kitz, *s.* Literally, a rough substance; (see the remark at Trachea;) a species of volcanic rock.

Trā'-chy't-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to trachyte.

TRACK=trāck, *s.* (Allied to Trace.) Mark left by something that has passed,—a trace; a road; a beaten path.

To Track, *v. a.* To follow by the track; to tow.

Track'-less, *a.* Being without a track.

Track'-ROAD, *s.* A towing path.

Track'-sout, *s.* Literally, a boat drawn or towed,—a Dutch passage-boat: it is originally a Dutch word.

TRACT, *s.* Something drawn out or extended,—a region or quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted; course, manner of process; Shakspeare sometimes uses it for *track*; a treatise, a small book.

To Tract, *v. a.* To trace out; to protract. [Obs.]

TRACT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be led, taught, or managed; docile; also, that may be handled, palpable.

Tract'-a-bly, *ad.* In a tractable manner.

Tract'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being tractable.

Tract'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tractableness.

TRACT'-TATE, *s.* A treatise or tract. [Obs.]

Trac'-tion, 89: *s.* Discussion of a subject.

TRACT'-TILE, 105: *a.* That may be drawn out, ductile.

Trac'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being tractile.

Trac'-tion, *s.* Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

Trac'-tor, *s.* An instrument of tractive power.

Trac'-tive, 105: *a.* That pulls or draws.

TRADE=trād, *s.* (Allied to Traditive.) The exchange of goods, originally by barter, at present chiefly by means of money,—traffic, commerce; an occupation or employment distinct from agriculture, from the liberal arts, and from the learned professions; formerly trade was used of domestic, and traffic of foreign commerce; instruments of any occupation; derivatively, it is applied to any employment, and hence to any one's habit or standing practice.

To Trade, *v. n.* and *a.* To deal, to hold commerce, to traffic; to act merely for money:—*ad.* [Ezek. xxvii. 13.] To sell or exchange.

Trā'-ded, *a.* Versed, practised.

Trā'-ding, *a.* and *s.* Carrying on commerce; having a trade-wind:—*a.* Act of carrying on commerce.

Trā'-der, *s.* He or that which is engaged in trade.

Trade'-ful, 117: *a.* Commercial.

☞ The compounds are *Trades-folk*; *Trades-men*, (a shop-keeper); *Trade-wind*, (a wind favourable to trade by blowing in one direction for a certain time); &c.

TRADITION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

TRADITIVE, trād'-ē-tiv, 92, 105: *a.* That is or can be delivered down, as from age to age.

Trad'-i-ty, *s.* A name of infamy applied to early Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors; hence the word Traitor.

TRA-DIT'-ION, (trā'-dish'-ūn, 89) *s.* The delivery of historical events to posterity by oral report, not in writing.

Trā'-dit'-ion-al, } *a.* Delivered orally from father
Trā'-dit'-ion-ar-y, } to son; in Shaks. observant of tradition.

Trā'-dit'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* By tradition.

Trā'-dit'-ion-ist, *s.* One who adheres to tradition: *Traditioner* is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: i'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *note*, 171.

To TRADUCE=tră-dûce', *v. a.* In the literal sense now disused, to grow or continue in being by deriving or drawing from; at present, to draw wrongly into an odious light,—to calumniate, to vilify, to decry.

Tra-du'-cer, *s.* A slanderer, a calumniator.

Tra-duce'-ment, *s.* Censure, obloquy.

TRA-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be derived.

To Tra-duct', *v. a.* To derive. [Disused.]

Tra-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Derivable; deductible.

Tra-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Derivation; tradition; conveyance; transition. [Bacon. Hale.]

TRAFFIC=trăf'-fick, *s.* Commerce; large trade; less frequently, subject of commerce.

To Traf'-fic, *v. n.* and *a.* (*Trafficked*, *Trafficking*: 193.) To practise commerce; to act from mercenary or mean motives:—*act.* To exchange in commerce.

Traf'-fic-ker, 193: *a.* A trader; a merchant.

Traf'-fic-a-ble, *a.* Marketable. [Bp. Hall.]

TRAGACANTH=trăg'-ă-căn-th, *s.* Goat's thorn.

TRAGEDY, trăd'-gê-dêy, 92: *s.* A dramatic poem representing the stronger passions of our nature, and the woes and misfortunes of life, in such a manner as to raise the strongest emotions of horror, rage, or grief; yet, being emotions that die for want of further object, are on the whole pleasurable.

Tra-gê'-di-an, *s.* A writer of tragedy; more commonly an actor of tragedy.

Trag'-ic, **Trag'-i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling tragedy; fatal, mournful.

Trag'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tragical manner.

Trag'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Calamitousness.

TRA-G'-I-COM'-E-DY, *s.* A drama in which the two species, comedy and tragedy, are mingled.

Trag'-i-com'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of mirth and sorrow mingled.

Trag'-i-com'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAIL=trăil, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw along the ground; to draw the object being a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag; in a special sense, to hunt by tracking:—*new.* To be drawn out in length.

Trail, *s.* Any thing drawn in length, or behind in long undulations; specially, the track followed by the hunter.

To TRAIN, *v. a.* To draw along; to draw, to entice; to draw by stratagem, persuasion, or promise; to educate, commonly with up; to exercise, or form by exercise.

Train, *s.* That which is drawn after, or comes after,—the part of a dress which falls on the ground; the tail of a bird; a series, a consecution; process, method; artifice, stratagem of enticement, (this is a frequent sense in our older authors); a retinue, a number of followers or attendants; a procession; the line of powder leading to the mine: *Train of artillery* is any number of cannons and mortars accompanying an army.

Trained, 114: *a.* Having a train.

Train'-ing, *s.* Act of drawing; act of educating.

Train'-er, *s.* One who trains up, an instructor.

Train'-a-ble, *a.* That may be trained.

Train'-y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [Gay.]

☞ The compounds are *Train'-band*, (a trained band, soldiers of the militia) *Train'-bearer*, (one who holds up a train;) *Train'-oil*, (oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale:) &c.

To TRAIPE=trăpe, *v. n.* To walk or run about idly or sluttishly,—a word of low style, applied only to women: *To Trape* is a form sometimes met with.

TRAPES, *s. sing.* An idle, slatternly woman.

TRAIT, trăy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stroke, a touch; a line, a feature: the *pl.* is sounded as the *pl.* of *tray*.

TRAITOR=tră'-tor, 38: *s.* (See *Traitor* under *Traditive*.) One who, being trusted, betrays.

Trait'-ress, *s.* A woman who betrays.

Trait'-or-ly, *a.* Treacherous. [Shaks.]

Trait'-or-ous, 120: *a.* Treacherous, perfidious.

Trait'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* Treacherously.

Trait'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Treachery, perfidiousness.

To TRAJECT=tră-jêct', *v. a.* (See *Trans.*) To throw or cast through: see the noun lower.

Tra-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of darting through; emission; grammatical transposition.

Tra-jec'-tor-y, *s.* Orbit of a comet.

TRAJ'-ECT, 83: *s.* A ferry. [Shaks.]

TRALATION, tră-lă'-shûn, 89: *s.* Another form of the word *Translation*, applied as a name for the metaphor.

Tra'-la-ti'-ious, (-tish'-'ûs, 90) *a.* Metaphorical.

Tra'-la-ti'-ious-ly, *ad.* Metaphorically.

To TRALINEATE, tră-lîn'-ê-âte, *v. n.* (See *Trans.*) To deviate from any direction.

TRALUCENT=tră-l'w'-cênt, *a.* Transparent.

TRAMMEL=trăm'-mêl, *s.* A kind of long net for catching birds or fish; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace; impediment.

To Tram'-mel, *v. a.* To catch, to intercept; to shackle, to confine, to hamper.

TRAMONTANE=trăm'-ôn-tân-e, *s.* and *a.* (See *Trans.*) A barbarian, as the Italians considered all who lived beyond the Alps,—a stranger:—*adj.* Strange, foreign, barbarous.

To TRAMP=trămp, *v. a.* and *n.* To tread:—*new.* To travel on foot. [Colloq.]

Tramp, **Tramp'-er**, *s.* A stroller; a beggar.

To TRAM'-PLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To tread under foot from pride, contempt, or other impulse:—*new.* To treat in contempt; to tread quickly and loudly.

Tram'-ple, *s.* Act of trampling.

Tram'-pler, 36: *s.* One that tramples.

TRANATION, tră-nă'-shûn, 89: *s.* (See *Trans.*) Act of passing over by swimming. [Unusual.]

TRANCE=trânce, *s.* A state of which the notion is, that the soul has, for a time, pas-sed out of the body,—an ecstasy; a state of insensibility or apparent death.

To Trance, *v. a.* To entrance.

Tranced, 143: *a.* Lying in a trance.

TRANGRAM=trăn'-grăm, *s.* An old cant word, signifying an odd, intricate contrivance. [Arbathuot.]

TRANNEL=trăn'-nêl, 14: *s.* A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trăn'-kwîl, 188: *a.* Quiet, calm.

Tran'-quil-ly, *ad.* Quietly, peacefully.

Tran'-quil-ness, *s.* Tranquillity.

To Tran'-quil-lize, *v. a.* To render calm.

Tran'-quil-li-ty, 84: *s.* State of being tranquil.

TRANS=trânce: A Latin prefix signifying beyond, through, completely, across, over, mutual change: the last two letters are sometimes dropped, as in *Traject*.

To TRANS'-ACT', *v. a.* and *n.* To go through with, to manage, to perform:—*new.* To conduct a business or affair.

Trans-ac'-tor, *s.* One that transacts.

Trans-ac'-tion, *s.* Act of conducting; the thing transacted; an affair.

TRANS-AL'-PINE, *a.* Beyond the Alps with regard to Rome: see *Cisalpine* and *Tramontane*.

To TRANS-AN'-I-MATE, *v. a.* To animate by the change of a soul from one body to another.

Trans-an'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Transmigration.

TRANS-AT-LAN'-TIC, *a.* Lying beyond the Atlantic.

To TRAN-scend', 59: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to climb across; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass, to excel:—*new.* In an obsolete sense, to climb; to surpass thought.

Tran-scend'-ent, *a.* Passing others, excellent.

Tran-scend'-ent-ly, *ad.* Very excellently.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: shên, 166.

Tran-scend'-ent-ness, *s.* Supereminence.

Tran-scen'-dence, Tran-scen'-den-cy, *s.* Superior excellence; exaggeration.

Tran'-scen-den'-tal, *a.* Transcendent; general, pervading or comprehending many particulars,—metaphysical: in geometry, indeterminate, or that cannot be expressed.

To TRAN'-CO-LATE, *v. a.* To strain, as through a sieve.

To TRAN'-SCRIBE', *v. a.* To write or copy from an exemplar, to copy.

Tran'-scri'-ber, *s.* A copier.

Tran'-script, 81: *s.* A copy.

Tran'-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of copying; copy.

Tran'-scrip'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of a copy.

To TRAN'-CUR', *v. n.* To run across, to rove.

Tran'-cur'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Excursion.

Tran'-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of carrying over.

TRANSE.—See TRANS.

TRANS-EL'-E-MEN-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* Change of one element into another.

TRAN'-SEPT, *s.* A cross aisle, such as extend from north to south of our ancient churches.

TRAN'-SEX'-ION, (-sëck'-shün, 154) *s.* Change from one sex into another. [Brown.]

To TRAN'-FER', *v. a.* To carry or pass from one place or person to another; to remove; to make over; see the noun lower.

Trans'-ferred', *part.* Passed from one to another.

Trans'-fer'-rer, 129: *s.* One that transfers.

Trans'-fer'-a-ble, *a.* That may be transferred.

Trans'-fer, 83: *s.* Delivery over to another; conveyance, removal.

To TRANS'-FIG-URE, *v. a.* To change the figure or appearance of, to transform.

Trans'-fig'-u-ra'-tion, *s.* Change of form.

To TRANS'-FIX', 188: *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANS'-FORM', *v. a.* and *n.* To change the form or substance of; to transmute; to metamorphose:—*see*. To be changed.

Trans'-for-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of transforming; state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

To TRANS'-FREIGHT', (-fräit, 100, 162) *v. n.* To pass over the sea. [Obs.]

Trans'-fre-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Passage over the sea.

To TRANS'-FUSE', (-füz, 151) *v. a.* To pour out of one into another: Barrow uses *Transfund*.

Trans'-fu'-si-ble, *a.* That may be transfused.

Trans'-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Act or operation of transfusing.

To TRANS'-GRESS', *v. a.* and *n.* To pass beyond, to pass over, to violate:—*see*. To offend by violating a law.

Trans'-gres'-sor, 38: *s.* One that transgresses.

Trans'-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Faulty, culpable.

Trans'-gres'-sion, (-grësh'-ün, 147) *s.* Act of transgressing; offence, crime, fault.

Trans'-gres'-sion-al, *a.* That transgresses.

TRAN'-SIENT, &c.—See lower, under Transit.

TRAN'-SIL'-IENCE, (-yënce, 146) *s.* A leaping across from one thing to another: *Transiliency* is the same.

TRAN'-IT, *s.* A passing or going across; specially, the passage of a planet over the disk of a larger celestial body; conveyance: *Transit duty*, duty paid on goods passing through a country.

Transition.—See lower.

Trans'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of passing; having a meaning which passes to another word, or rather which implies or requires the union of another word said to be accusative or objective.

TRAN'-sient, (-sh'ënt, 147) *a.* Passing, hasty, momentary; not lasting, not durable.

Tran'-sient-ly, *ad.* In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

Tran'-sient-ness, *s.* State of being transient.

Trans'-i-tor-y, *a.* Passing, not continuing.

Trans'-i-tor-i-ly, *ad.* With short continuance.

Trans'-i-tor-i-ness, *s.* Speedy evanescence.

Tran-si'-tion, (-cizh'-ün, 149) *s.* Passage from one place or state to another; change, as of key in music, of subject in discourse: *Transition rocks* are those which are supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.

To TRANS'-LATE', *v. a.* (This is etymologically the same as To Transfer.) To transport, to remove; specially, to remove [a bishop] from one see to another; to convey; to change; in another special and frequent sense, to change into another language, retaining the sense.

Trans'-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who renders into another language: *Transla'tress* (*s. fem.*) rarely occurs.

Trans'-la'-tor-y, *a.* Transferring.

Trans'-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of removing; removal, particularly of a bishop to another see; act of turning into another language; the interpretation hence arising.—*version*; metaphor, translation: (see *Tralation*.)

TRANS'-LU'-CENT, (-l'wë'-cënt, 109) *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not with clear transparency.

Trans'-lu'-cen-cy, *s.* Property of being translucent.

Trans'-lu'-cid, *a.* Transparent, diaphanous.

TRANS'-M-INE', (-rënc, 104) *a.* Lying beyond the sea.

To TRANS'-MUTE', 110: *v. a.* To transmute. [Specs.]

To TRANS'-MI-GRATE, *v. n.* To pass over to another country; to pass from one body to another.

Trans'-mi-gra'-tor, *s.* One who transmigrates.

Trans'-mi-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* The passing of people to another country; the passing of souls into other bodies.

Trans'-mi-grant, *a.* Passing into another country.

TRANS'-MIS'-SION, &c.—See lower, under To Transmit.

To TRANS'-MIT', *v. a.* To send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.

Trans'-mit'-ter, *s.* One that transmits.

Trans'-mit'-tal, *s.* Transmission. [Swift]

Trans'-mis'-sible, *a.* Transmissible.

Trans'-mis'-si-ble, *a.* That may be transmitted.

Trans'-mis'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being transmissible.

Trans'-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Trans'-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ün, 147) *s.* Act of sending from one place or person to another.

To TRANS'-MUTE', *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance into another.

Trans'-mu'-ter, *s.* One that transmutes.

Trans'-mu'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be transmuted.

Trans'-mu'-ta-bly, *ad.* With capacity of being changed.

Trans'-mu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Change into another nature or substance: changes of this kind occur constantly throughout nature, and, in chemistry, by art; but the transmutation which the alchemists proposed, namely, of other metals into gold, was a dream.

TRAN'-SOM, 18: *s.* A cross beam, as over a door, or over the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen it; or a piece of wood fixed to a mathematical instrument, called a cross staff.

TRANS'-PA'-RENT, 41: *a.* Having the quality of being seen through, diaphanous; the opposite of opaque.

Trans'-pa'-rent-ly, *ad.* So as to be seen through.

Trans'-pa'-rent-ness, *s.* Transparency.

Trans'-pa'-ren-cy, *s.* State of being transparent; it is often used to signify a transparent painting.

To TRANS'-PASS', *v. a.* and *n.* To pass over or by.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

TRANS-PIC-U-OUS, *a.* Transparent. [Milton.]

To TRANS-PIERCE, (-pērcē, 103) *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANS-PIRE, *v. a. and n.* To emit in vapour: —*adv.* To be emitted, as through the pores of the skin; to escape from secrecy into notice.

TRANS-PIR-ABLE, *a.* That can transpire.

TRANS-PIR-ATION, 89: *s.* Emission in vapour.

To TRANS-PLACE, *v. a.* To put into a new place.

To TRANS-PLANT, *v. a.* To remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle; to remove.

TRANS-PLANT-ER, *s.* He or that which transplants.

TRANS-PLANT-ATION, 89: *s.* Act of transplanting; conveyance; removal.

TRANS-SPLEN-DENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANS-splen'-dent-ly, *ad.* With supereminent splendor.

TRANS-splen'-den-cy, *s.* Supereminent splendor.

To TRANS-PORT, (-pōrt, 130, 47) *v. a.* To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banishment; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish by excess of pleasure: see the noun lower.

TRANS-PORT-ER, *s.* One that transports.

TRANS-PORT-ed-ly, *ad.* In a state of rapture

TRANS-PORT-ed-ness, *s.* State of rapture.

TRANS-PORT-ing, *a.* Ravishing with delight.

TRANS-PORT-ABLE, *a.* That may be transported.

TRANS-PORT-ANCE, *s.* Conveyance. [Shaka.]

TRANS-PORT-ment, *s.* Transportation. [B. and Fl.]

TRANS-PORT, *s.* Transportation, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, but particularly a ship in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy; a felon sentenced to exile.

TRANS-PORT-ATION, 89: *s.* Act of transporting; ecstatic violence of passion; banishment for felony.

To TRANS-POSE, (-pōze, 151) *v. a.* To change the place or order of by putting each in place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

TRANS-PO-sal, *s.* Act of transposing.

TRANS-PO-sit-ion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Act of transposing; state of being put out of one place into another; change.

TRANS-PO-sit-ion-al, *a.* Relating to transposition.

TRANS-PO-sit-ive, (-pōz'-ē-tiv, 92, 105) *a.* Made by or consisting in transposition.

To TRANS-SHAPE, *v. a.* To transform. [Shaka.]

To TRANS-SHIP, *v. a.* To convey from one ship to another. [Commerce.]

To TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-ATE, (-shē-āt, 147) *v. a.* To change to another substance.

TRANS-sub-stan'-ti-a-tor, *s.* A believer in transubstantiation.

TRANS-sub-stan'-ti-a-tion, 89: *s.* Change of substance, particularly of the elements of the eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman church.

To TRANS-SUDE, *v. n.* To pass through the pores in vapour.

TRANS-su'-da-tor-y, *a.* Passing through in vapour.

TRANS-su-da-tion, 89: *s.* Act of transuding.

To TRANS-SUM, *v. a.* To take from one thing to another: hence, *Transumption*.

TRANS-sumpt, 83, 156: *s.* Copy of a record.

TRANS-VER-ATION, 89: *s.* Act of carrying over.

TRANS-VER-SAL, 153: *a.* Being or lying across: see the substantive the last in the class.

To TRANS-VERSE, *v. a.* To change, to overturn.

TRANS-VERSE-ly, *ad.* In a cross direction.

TRANS-ver'-sal, *a.* Running or lying across.

TRANS-ver'-sal-ly, *ad.* Transversely.

TRANS-verse, 83: *s.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

TRANter=trān'-ter, *s.* Hawker of fish, &c. [Loc.]

TRAP=trāp, *a.* An epithet implying stair-like or step-like, applied to rocks of a columnar form in which hornblende predominates, but including also basalt, greenstone, amygdaloid, &c.

Trap'-pows, 120: *a.* Of the nature of trap rock.

Trap'-tuff, *s.* Masses of hornblende, basalt, &c.

TRAP=trāp, *s.* (See also under Trappings.) A little engine or instrument with a catch, or a valve for closing it; such an engine is used for catching vermin or game, or trespassers on private property; hence, figuratively, an ambush, a stratagem: a trap is also a part of many machines, and is used for throwing up a ball; hence, a game at ball.

To Trap, *v. a.* To catch, to ensnare, to take by stratagem: in another sense see under Trappings.

☞ The compounds are *Trap'-bat* or *Trap'-stick*, (used at the game of trap;) *Trap'-door*, (a door that closes like a valve;) &c.

To TRA-PAN, *v. a.* To lay a trap to ensnare: this is often confounded with *To Trapeza* which is quite a different word.

TRA-pan'-ner, *s.* An ensnarer, a deceiver.

To TRAPE, TRAPES.—See *To Traipse*.

TRAPEZIUM, trāp'-zē-ūm, 90, 147: *s.* A plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel; a bone of the wrist.

TRA-pe'-zi-an, 147: *a.* Having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated between two bases. [Crystallog.]

TRAP'-E-zoid, *s.* A figure like a trapezium, as a plane figure differing from it by having two of its sides parallel; also a solid figure of four sides, no two of which are parallel.

Trap'-e-zoid'-al, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAPPINGS, trāp'-pingz, 143: *s. pl.* Ornaments generally of cloth (*drap*) appendant to the saddle; hence, ornaments, dress, embellishments; superficial decorations.

To Trap, *v. a.* To adorn with trappings; to dress, to decorate: a noun from this verb may be met with in low or burlesque style; as *To dress in one's traps*, that is, in one's ornamental apparel: see for its usual sense under *Trap*, (*s.*)

TRAPPOUS, &c., **TRAPSTICK**, &c.—See *Trap* (as *adj.* and as *subst.*)

To TRASH=trāsh, *v. a. and n.* Originally, to lop, to crop; hence to crush, to humble; and hence, specially, as a term formerly used in hunting, to clog, to encumber by some weight, as a piece of leather, fastened round the neck of a dog who was too swift for the rest of the pack.—*adv.* [1607.] To follow with some trouble or bustle as encumbered by clothes orinery.

TRASH, *s.* That which is lopped off from trees or sugar-canes as worthless; matter improper for food, but which children or unhealthy young females are fond of, as unripe fruit, &c.; any waste or worthless matter; Shakespeare often uses it for a worthless person; and also, from another sense of the verb, for a clog or encumbrance, in allusion to the encumbrance called a *trash* which a hunting-dog sometimes wore.

Trash'-y, *a.* Worthless, vile, useless.

TRAULISM, trāw'-lizm, *s.* A stammering.

TRAUMATIC=trāw-māt'-ick, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to, or applied to wounds; vulnery: —*s.* A vulnery medicine.

To TRAVAIL=trāv'-āil=trāv'-ēl, 13: *v. n. and a.* To labour with pain, to toil; specially, to labour in childbirth: —*acc.* [Disused.] To harass, to tire.

Trav'-ail, *s.* Labour, toil; labour in childbirth.

TRAVE=trāv, *s.* A beam; a wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses, also called a *Trav's*.

To TRAVEL=trāv'-ēl, 14: *v. n. and a.* To make journeys, sometimes with the special restriction of journeys of curiosity; to pass, to go: it includes *voyaging* by sea, though sometimes distinguished from it by limitation to land: it is sometimes used for *To*

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light amusement:—*act.* [Shaks.] To make of no importance.

Tri'-fle, *s.* A thing of no importance or little value.

Tri'-fler, 36: *s.* One who trifles.

Tri'-fling, *a.* and *s.* Wanting worth or weight:—*s.*

Employment on things of no importance.

Tri'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a trifling manner.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI-FLO'-ROUS, 120: *a.* Three-flowered.

TRI-FO'-LI-ATE, 90: *a.* Three-leaved.

Tri'-fo-ly, *s.* Sweet trefoil.

TRI'-FORM, *a.* Having a triple form

To TRIG=trig, *v. a.* To fill; to stop as a wheel.

Trig, *a.* Full; trim, neat.

TRIG'-GER, 77: *s.* That which stops or catches; the catch by which a gun is kept ready for firing or fired: it used also to be called a *tricker*, which may be a corruption of this word, or this a corruption of the other.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRIG'-A-MY, 92: *s.* A marrying three times; also, bigamy when the party has three husbands or wives.

TRI-QIN'-TALS, 143: *s. pl.*—See Trental.

TRI'-OLYPH, (-glif, 163) *s.* An ornament of the Doric entablature, consisting of three raised parts, separated by two gutters or glyphs.

TRI'-gle, 158: *s.* A little member fixed over the triglyph: it is also applied to listels, fillets, &c., elsewhere.

TRI'-GON, *s.* A triangle. [Astrol.]

Trig'-on-al, 92: *a.* Triangular.

Trig'-on-om'-e-try, 87: *s.* The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by certain parts which are given.

Trig'-on-om-et'-ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trig'-on-om-et'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to trigonometry.

TRI'-GRAPH, (-gräf, 163) *s.* A treble mark,—three letters for one sound, as *ew* in *bees*.

TRI'-GYN, 64: *s.* A plant having three pistils.

TRI'-HU'-DRON, *s.* A figure of three equal sides.

Tri'-he'-dral, *a.* Having three equal sides.

TRI'-JU'-GOUS, 109: *a.* Having three pairs. [Bot.]

TRI'-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Three-sided.

TRI'-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of three letters.

TRILL=trill, *s.* A shake or quaver. [Music.]

To TRILL, *v. a.* and *s.* To utter or play with quavering; in old authors, to shake generally:—*new.* To play in tremulous vibrations of sound; to trinkle with a tremulous or purring sound; to trickle.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI'-LION, (tri'-yön, 90) *s.* A million of millions of millions.

TRI'-LO'-BATE, *a.* Three-lobed. [Bot.]

TRI'-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Three-celled. [Bot.]

TRI'-LU'-MI-NAR, 34: } 109: *a.* Having three

TRI'-LU'-MI-NOUS, 120: } lights.

To TRIM=trim, *v. a.* and *s.* To put in due order or make right for any purpose; hence, to dress, to decorate; to clip, to lop; to make neat; sometimes with *up* emphatical; to make ready, as a lamp by pouring in oil and clipping the wick; to adjust; to balance as a vessel; and hence to lose [time] in fluctuating between two parties; in colloquial use, to beat or lick:—*new.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, with allusion to the act of one who trims a boat.

Trim, *a.* and *s.* Nice, snug, dressed up: it is often used with slight contempt:—*s.* Dress, gear, ornaments; trimming.

Trim'-ly, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

Trim'-ness, *s.* Neatness, petty elegance.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy; cháp'-mán; pá-pá': lán: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *few*, 55: a, i, &c. *new*, 171.

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Trim'-mer, *s.* He or that which trims: he who changes sides to balance parties; that which is inserted to make something even.

Trim'-ming, *s.* Ornamental appendages.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI'-ME'-TER, *s.* A Latin or Greek verse of three measures, each of which may be a foot, but is generally two iambic feet.

TRI'-NAL, *a.* Threefold.

Trine, *a.* and *s.* Trinal:—*s.* The aspect of planets in three angles of a trigon, reckoned eminently benign. To Trine, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.

TRI'-NER'-VATE, *a.* Having three nerves. [Bot.]

See Triangle under Triglyph.

TRIUN'-ITY, 92, 105: *s.* The union of three persons in one Godhead.

TRIUN'-i-ta'-ri-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of it:—*s.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity; one of a monastic order so named.

TRINKET, tring'-kët, 158, 14: *a.* A small ornament, particularly of goldsmith's work; a toy; any thing of little value.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI'-NO'-MI-AL, 90: *a.* and *s.* An epithet of an algebraic root consisting of three parts:—*s.* A trisomial root.

TRI'-O, *s.* A piece of music requiring three performers. This is not an Italian word.

TRI'-OB'-O-LAR, *a.* Of the value of three halfpence,—mean, worthless: *Triobolary* is the same.

TRI'-OC'-TA-HE'-DRA'-L, *a.* Presenting three ranges of faces, each range having eight faces. [Crystalllog.]

TRI'-OC'-TILE, *s.* An aspect of planets when they are three octants distant from each other. [Astrol.]

TRIOR.—See under To Try.

To TRIP=trip, *v. a.* and *s.* To supplant; to strike from under the body, often with *up*; to catch, to detect:—*new.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet,—to stumble; to give up the hold of the feet voluntarily and successively: see lower.

Trip, *s.* A stroke or catch by which an antagonist is supplanted; a stumble; a failure, a mistake: see also lower.

To TRIP, *v. n.* (See above.) To run lightly.

Trip, *s.* A short journey or voyage.

Tri'-per, *s.* One who trips, in any sense.

Tri'-ping, *a.* and *s.* Quick, nimble:—*s.* Light dance.

Tri'-ping-ly, *ad.* With agility; with neat dexterity.

TRI'-MAD-AM, *s.* A plant.

TRIPE=tripe, *s.* Properly, the entrails; in vulgar language, the belly; the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared or dressed for food.

TRIPE'-MAN, *s.* One who sells tripe.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI'-AR-TITE, 92: *a.* Divided into three; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Tri'-ar-tit'-ion, 89: *s.* A division by three.

See Tripe, &c., above.

TRI'-PE'-DAL, *a.* Having three feet.

TRI'-PE'-SON-AL, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

TRI'-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Three-petalled.

TRI'-PHANE, (-fanc, 163) *s.* Spodumene.

TRIPH'-THONG, (trip'-thöng, 143) *s.* Three vowel-sounds so uttered as to make but one syllable to the ear: it is less properly but more commonly applied to a trigraph; which see above.

Triph'-thong'-gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

TRI'-PHYL'-LOUS, (-fil'-lūs, 163) *a.* Three-leaved. [Bot.]

TRI'-PLE, 101: *a.* Threefold; treble: *Triple time* is that in which each bar is divided into three equal parts.

To Trip'-le, *v. a.* To trouble; to make threefold.
Trip'-ly, *ad.* In a threefold manner.
Trip'-let, *s.* Three of a kind; three verses or lines rhyming; three notes sung or played in the time of two.
Trip'-li-cate, *a.* Threefold: *Triplicate ratio* is the ratio of cubes to each other.
Trip'-li-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of troubling: in civil law, the same as Sur-rejoinder in common law.
TRI'-POD, *s.* A three-footed seat, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles: B. Jon. and Dryden use *Tri'pod*.
TRI'-O-I-Y, *s.* Literally, three cities,—the name of a city in Africa,—applied as the name of a siliceous substance (rotten stone) originally brought from thence.
TRI'-POTE, *s.* A noun having only three cases.
To TRIPUDIATE, *tri-pū'-dē-āt*, 90: *v. n.* To dance, [not in use: hence, *Tripudiation*.]
Tri-pū'-di-āt-y, *a.* Performed by dancing.
TRI.—See before **Triad**.
TRI-PYR'-A-MID, *s.* A genus of spars composed of three-sided pyramids.
TRI-QU'-TROCS, (-kwē'-trūs, 188) *a.* Three-aided.
TRI'-RA'-DI-A-TED, 90: *a.* Having three rays.
TRI'-REME, *s.* A galley of three benches of oars.
TRI'-RHOM-BOID'-AL, 164: *a.* Having the form of three rhombs.
TRI'-SA'-GI-ON, *s.* A hymn in which "Holy!" is three times repeated, as in the *Tē Deus*.
To TRI-SECT, *v. a.* To divide into three equal parts.
Tri-sec'-tion, *s.* Division into three equal parts.
TRI'-SPAST, *s.* A machine with three pulleys.
TRI-SPER'-MOUS, 120: *a.* Three-seeded.
To TRISE=*trict*, 152: *v. a.* To haul and tie up by means of a small rope. [See term.]
TRIST=*trist*, *a.* Sad, sorrowful. [Fairfax.]
Trist'-ful, *a.* Trist, melancholy. [Shaks.]
TRI.—See before **Triad**.
TRI'-SULC, *s.* A thing with three points.
Tri-sul'-cate, *a.* Having three forks.
TRI-SYL'-LA-BLE, (trē-sil'-lā-bl, 105, 101) *s.* A word consisting of three syllables.
Tris'-yl-lab'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to trisyllables; consisting of three syllables: *Trisyllab'ic* is the same.
TRI'-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The opinion which holds three distinct Gods: hence *Tri'theist*.
Tri'-the-is'-tic, *a.* Relating to tritheism.
TRI'-THING, (trī'-thing) *s.* A triding or riding.
TRITE=*trite*, *a.* Worn, as by rubbing,—worn out by use; stale, common; not new.
Trite'-ly, *ad.* In a trite manner.
Trite'-ness, *s.* Commonness, staleness.
Fri'-ti-cal, *a.* Trite: hence *Tri'ticalness*. [Unusual.]
To TRI'-TU-RATE, *v. a.* To pound. [Cockeram.]
Fri'-tu-ra-ble, *a.* Possible to be pounded.
Tri'-tu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding; also called *Levigation*.
TRITHEISM, &c. **TRITHING**.—See before **Trite**.
TRITON=*trī-tōn*, 12: *s.* A sea-god, half man, half fish.
TRI.—See before **Triad**.
TRI'-TONE, *s.* A false concord of three tones.
TRI'-TOX'-IDE, 188: *s.* A substance oxidized in the third degree.
To TRITURATE, &c.—See under **Trite**.
TRIUMPH, *tri-ūmf*, 163: *s.* Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory; joy for success; among our ancestors, a show, an exhibition of masks, a theatrical procession; the conquering card now called *Trump*.
To Tri'-umph, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage

gained; to flourish: B. Jon. uses it actively for to triumph over.
Tri'-um-pher, *s.* One who triumphs.
Tri-um'-phal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to triumph: —*s.* [Milton.] A token of victory.
Tri-um'-phant, *a.* Celebrating a victory; victorious; rejoicing as from victory.
Tri-um'-phant-ly, *ad.* With triumph.
TRI.—See before **Triad**.
TRI-UM'-VIN, *s.* (*pl.* *Tri-um'-vi-rī*.) One of three men forming a triumvirate.
Tri-um'-vi-rate, *s.* Government by three men.
TRI'-UNE, *a.* At once three and one.
Tri-u'-ni-ty, 84: *s.* State of being triune..
TRI-VAL'-VU-LAR, *a.* Three-valved.
For Triant see **Truant**.
TRIV'-ER, 14: *s.* Originally, something resting on three legs; at present a movable part of a kitchen-range whereon to place vessels for boiling, or to receive something placed before the fire.
TRIVIAL, *triv'-ē-āl*, 90: *a.* Vile, worthless. [Unusual:] light, trifling, unimportant: *Trivial name*, common or popular name of the species, opposed to *generic*.
Triv'-ial-ly, *ad.* Commonly; lightly, triflingly.
Triv'-ial-ness, *s.* Commonness; unimportance.
To TROAT=*trōat*, *v. n.* To cry as a buck when rutting.
TROCAR=*trō'-car*, *s.* Tapping instrument. [Surg.]
TROCHANTER, **TROCHAIC**, &c.—See the next class.
TROCHILIC, *trō-kīl'-ick*, 161: *a.* and *s.* Running as on a wheel; drawing as by a wheel; rotatory: —*s. pl.* *Trochilics*, the science of rotatory motion.
TRO-CHAN'-TER, *s.* One of two processes of the thigh-bone, otherwise called *rotator minor* and *major*.
TRO'-CHE, (-kēy) *s.* A form of medicine made like a wheel or a ball, now called a lozenge: this was also called a *Tri'chick*.
TRO'-CHEE, *s.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short syllable, or the equivalents in English verse; so called from its briskness or swift currency to the ear.
TRO-cha'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Consisting of trochees: *Trocha'ic* is the same: —*s.* A trochaic verse.
TROCH'-E-LUS, (trōck'-ē-lūs, 92) *s.* The wren, so called with allusion to its swiftness: the humming-bird; also a small sea bird believed to get its meat by picking the crocodile's teeth.
TRO'-CHINGS, *s. pl.* The curved branches on a deer's head.
TRO'-CHITE, *s.* A kind of fossil stone.
TROCH'-LE-A, *s.* A pulley-like cartilage.
Troch'-lo-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to a trochlea.
TRO'-CHOID, *s.* A cycloid.
TROD, **TRODDEN**, **TRODE**.—See **To Tread**.
TROGLODYTE=*trō'-glō-dīte*, *s.* One who lives in a cave below ground.
To TROLL, *trōlt*, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To move circularly; to move volubly; to utter volubly; to draw on: —*see*. To go round, to move or run round, to roll; to sing a catch or fugue, each in turn taking up the air; to fish for pike with a rod which has a roller towards the bottom.
TROI'-MY-DAMES, *s.* The game of *Trou-madame* or nine-holes. [Shaks.]
TROLLOP=*trōl'-lōp*, *s.* A woman loosely dressed, a slattern.
Trol'-lop-ee', *s.* A loose female dress. [Goldsmith.]
TROMBONE, *trōm-bō-nay*. [Ital.] 170: *s.* The great trumpet,—a military instrument for playing the base.
TROMP, *s.* A blowing-machine used in furnaces.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Trom'-pil, *s.* An aperture in a tromp.
TRONAGE=trō'-nāgē, *s.* Fees for weighing.
Tro-na'-tor, *s.* An officer who weighed wool.
TRONCO.—See under To Truncate.
TROOP=trōōp, *s.* A number of people in one body or line; a body of soldiers; specially a body of cavalry.
To Troop, *v. n.* To collect in numbers; to march in a body; to march in haste.
Troop'-er, *s.* A soldier who always fights on horseback; compare Dragoon.
TROPE=trōpe, *s.* Literally, a turn, a change; a change in the signification of a word from a primary to a derivative sense,—a word used figuratively: strictly, however, a figure regards a sentence, and *trope* is the proper term with respect to a word.
Trop'-i-cal, *a.* Changed from the primary sense: see also lower.
Trop'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Figuratively.
Trop'-ist, *s.* One who deals in tropes.
Tro-pol'-o-gy, *s.* A rhetorical mode of speech.
Trop'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Varied by tropes.
Troop'-ic, *s.* The line at which the sun turns or returns in his journey on the ecliptic.
Trop'-i-cal, *a.* Placed near one of the tropics; being within the tropics; torrid.
TROPHY, trō'-fēy, 163: *s.* A monument of victory, originally formed with the arms of the conquered.
Tro'-phied, (-fīd, 114) *a.* Adorned with trophies.
TROSSERS, trōs'-sez, *s. pl.* Trowsers. [Shaks.]
To TROT=trōt, *v. n.* To move with a high jolting pace; ludicrously, to travel on foot.
Trot, *s.* The jolting pace of a horse, between a walk and a canter; hence a hobbling motion; and hence an old woman in contempt: such is the understood meaning, though the etymology of the word in this last sense is said to be different.
Trot'-ter, *s.* One that trots; a sheep's foot.
TROTH=trōth, *s.* Belief, faith, truth. [Obs.]
Troth'-less, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.
To Troth'-plight, (-plīte, 115) *v. a.* To affianse, to betroth. [Shaks.:] hence *Trothplight*, (*a.* and *s.*)
TROUBADOUR, troo'-bādōōr', *s.* An early poet of Provence; a minstrel.
To TROUBLE, trūb'-bl, 120, 101: *v. a.* To agitate, to disturb; to afflict; to tease, to vex; to engage over much; to give occasion of labour to,—as an expression of civility; in low style, to sue for a debt.
Troub'-le, *s.* Disturbance, agitation; affliction; molestation; uneasiness, vexation.
Troub'-ler, 36: *s.* One that troubles.
Troub'-le-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Giving trouble.
Troub'-le-some-ly, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.
Troub'-le-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being troublesome.
Troub'-lous, 120: *a.* Tumultuous, confused. [Poet.]
TROUGH, trōf, 125, 162: *s.* Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.
To TROUL.—See To Troll.
To TROUNCE=trounce, *v. a.* To punish or beat severely: an old, but now a low word.
TROUSE, trowz, *s.* Trowsers. [Spenser: prose.]
TROUT=trout, 31: *s.* A variegated river-fish inhabiting quick streams; a man easily caught.
The compounds are Trout'-coloured; Trout'-fishing; Trout'-stream; &c.
TROUT'-ACEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to the trout.
TROVER=trō'-ver, *s.* The gaining possession of any goods; an action at law for the recovery of goods from one who, having found them, refuses to give them up.
To TROW, trō', 125: *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to conceive; to believe. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāh'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō'-pā'; lāu; gōōd; j'ōō, *i. e.* j'eo, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *muō, 171*

Trow, wēry. I wonder!
TROWEL=trōw'-ēl, 31, 14: *s.* The tool used by a bricklayer; hence any coarse instrument.
TROWERS, trōw'-zez, 151: *s. pl.* Loose pantalons: old writers use *Trowsers* and *Trowse*.
TROY=troj, 29: *s.* A scale of weights borrowed originally from Troyes in France, and used by goldsmiths.
TRUANT, trōō'-ānt, 109: *a.* and *s.* (In old writers, *Trivānt*.) Idle, wandering, loitering.—*s.* An idler; an idle boy who stays away from school.
To Tru'-ant, *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter, to be lazy.
Tru'-ant-ly, *ad.* Like a truant. [Bp. Taylor.]
Tru'-ant-ship, *s.* Neglect of study. [Ascham.]
TRUBS=trūbz, 143: *s.* A herb.
TRUBTAIL=trūb'-tāil, *s.* A aquat woman. [Ains.]
TRUCE, trōōce, 109: *s.* A temporary peace; cessation, intermission; short quiet.
TRUCHMAN=trūch'-mān, *s.* An interpreter: sometimes the pronunciation, and even the spelling, is *Trudge-man*: see Prin. 149.
TRUCIDATION, trōō'-cē-dā'-shūn, 109, 89: *s.* The act of killing.
To TRUCK=trūck, *v. n.* and *a.* To traffic by exchange.—*act.* To give in exchange.
Truck, *s.* Exchange, barter.
Truck'-er, 36: *s.* One who traffics.
Truck'-age, 99: *s.* Practice of exchanging.
TRUCK=trūck, *s.* (Compare Trochlic, &c.) A little wheel, as for a cannon; a carriage with low wheels.
To Truc'-kle, *v. n.* Properly, to roll as on a little wheel; hence, to creep in an humble position, to bend under another's superiority.
TRUC'-KLE-BED, *s.* A bed that runs on wheels, which used to be pushed under a higher bed.
TRUCULENT, trōō'-cū-lēnt, 109: *a.* Savage, barbarous, destructive, cruel.
Tru'-cu-lence, Tru'-cu-len-cy, *s.* Savageness of manners or of look.
To TRUDGE=trūdge, *v. n.* To travel on foot; to march heavily on.
TRUE, trōō, *a.* Conformable to fact; genuine, real; not counterfeit; agreeing with the inward thoughts; exact; rightful; faithful; honest.
Tru'-ly, *ad.* In fact; in deed; really; exactly; justly: it is often a sort of expletive.
Tru'-ism, 158: *s.* A self-evident truth, such as needs not to be stated.
The compounds are True'-born; True'-bred; Tru'-hearted, Tru'-heartedness; True'-love; Tru'-love-knot, or Tru'-love's-knot; Tru'-peasy, (a familiar phrase for an honest fellow;) &c.
TRUTH, (trōōth) *s.* That which the individual *troueth*,—that is, thinks, verily believes, or knows; that which has been ascertained by human intelligence,—in other words, that which mankind in the aggregate now know; that which is ascertainable by human intelligence,—in other words, that which man has power to learn, though yet unknown; that which is known by the highest intelligence: fidelity; honesty; exactness: *Of a truth, or In truth*, in reality.
Truth'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of truth.
Truth'-less, *a.* Wanting truth; faithless.
TRUFFLE, trōōf'-fl, 117, 101: *s.* A subterraneous vegetable production like a mushroom.
TRUG=trūg, *s.* A hod for mortar.
TRUISM.—See under True.
TRULL=trūl, 155: *s.* Originally, a lass; at present, a low vagrant strumpet.
TRUMP=trūmp, *s.* (See Triumph.) A winning card; an old game at cards: *To put upon the trump*, to put to the last expedient.

TRY

To Trump, *v. a. and n.* To put a trump card upon in order to win; to obtrude or force upon:—*new.* To play a trump card.

To TRUMP=trump, *v. a.* To impose upon; **To Trump up**, to devise, to forge.

Trump'-ery, *s.* Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood; trifles.

TRUMP=trump, *s.* A trumpet. [Poet.]

Trump'-like, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. [Chapman.]

Trum'-pet, 14: *s.* A military instrument sounded by the breath; in military phrase, the trumpeter; one who praises or celebrates.

To Trum'-pet, *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of.

Trum'-pet-er, *s.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who trumpets.

☞ The compounds are *Trum'-pet-fish*; *Trum'-pet-flower*; *Trum'-pet-hon'-ey-suc'-kle*; *Trum'-pet-shell*; *Trum'-pet-tongue*; &c.

To TRUNCATE, trüŋg'-cát, 158: *v. a.* To maim, to lop, to cut short.

Trun'-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of truncating.

TRON'-co, [Ital. *adj.*] *ad.* With truncated sound.

Trun'-cheon, (-chün, 146) *s.* A truncated or short staff; a cudgel; a staff of command.

To Trun'-cheon, *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon.

Trun'-cheon-eer, *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trün'-dl, 101: *v. n. and a.* (Compare *To Trend*.) To roll, to bowl along.

Frun'-dle, *s.* Any round rolling thing.

☞ For *Trundle-bed*, see *Truckle-bed*: *Trun'-dle-tail* (round tail) is a name given to a dog.

TRUNK=trüŋk, 158: *s.* (Allied to *Truncate*, &c.)

The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; main body of any thing; any thing long and hollow, as a chest for clothes; proboscis of an elephant; a large tube: *Firetrunks* are wooden tunnels in fire-ships.

To Trunk, *v. a.* To truncate. [Spenser.]

Trunked, 114, 143: *a.* Having a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE, (-höz, 151) *s.* Large breeches.

TRUNNION, trün'-dön, 90: *s.* One of the two knobs of a cannon that bear it on a carriage.

TRUSION, trö'-zhün, 147: *s.* Act of thrusting.

TRUSS=trüss, *s.* A bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage used for hernia.

To Truss, *v. a.* To bind up close together.

TRUST=trüst, *s.* Confidence, reliance; charge given or received in confidence; confident opinion; credit given without examination; credit on promise of payment; deposit; state of him to whom something is intrusted.

To Trust, *v. a. and n.* To confide in; to believe; to commit to the care of; to venture confidently; to give credit to:—*new.* To be confident of something future; to be credulous: *To Trust in*, to confide in, to rely on: *To Trust to*, to depend on.

Trust'-er, *s.* One who trusts.

Trust'-tee, *s.* One intrusted with something; specially, one to whom property or the management of property is committed in behalf of another or others.

Trust'-less, *a.* Not to be trusted.

Trust'-ty, *a.* Honest, faithful; that will not fail.

Trust'-ti-ly, *ad.* Honestly, faithfully.

Trust'-ti-ness, *s.* Honesty, fidelity.

TRUTH, &c.—See under *True*.

TRUTINATION, troo'-të-nä'-shün, 109, 89: *s.* Act of weighing; examination by the scale.

TRUTTACEOUS.—See under *Trout*.

To TRY=trÿ, *v. a. and n.* To make exertion in order to do;—to essay, to attempt; to make test of, to assay; to examine as a judge; to bring before a tribunal; to bring to a decision, with *out* emphatical:—*new.* To examine; to prove by test; to attempt.

TUM

Tri'-er, 36: *s.* One who tries generally.

Tri'-or, 38: *s.* One appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just.

Tri'-al, *s.* Act of trying; experiment; experience; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

Tri'-a-ble, *a.* That may be tried.

TRY'-sail, *s.* A sail used in a storm.

TUB=tüb, *s.* A large open vessel of wood: *Cynio tub*, that in which Diogenes lived, [Milton.] *Tub'/ast*, the medical treatment by the tub, in which patients who underwent salivation used to be placed. [Shaks.]

TUBE=tübe, *s.* A long hollow body, a pipe.

Tu'-bule, *s.* A small pipe or fistular body.

Tu'-bu-la'-ted, } *a.* Longitudinally hollow, } *astu-*
Tu'-bu-lous, 120: } *lar.*

TUBEROUS, tü'-bër-üs, *a.* Knobbed, bunched.

Tu'-ber-ose, 152: *s.* A plant with a tuberous root.

Tu'-ber-cle, *s.* A small swelling, a pimple.

Tu'-ber'-cu-lar, 84: *a.* Full of knobs or pimples.

Tu'-bi-fer, *s.* Pipe-coral, a genus of zoophytes.

TUCK=tück, *s.* A long narrow sword; with a different etymology, it was the name of a kind of net: it has been used for a *tug* or *pull*: see also under *To Tuck*.

To TUCK=tück, *v. a.* To gather into a narrower compass; to gather up; to inclose by pressing in the clothes: it is badly used as a neuter verb for to contract.

Tuck, *s.* A fold in a dress.

Tuck'-er, *s.* An ornament round the top of a woman's stays to shade the bosom.

TUCKET=tück'-ët, 14: *s.* A particular flourish on a wind instrument: with a different etymology, and sometimes under the orthography *Tu'cet*, it signified a steak, a collop.

TUCK'-ET-SO'-NANCE, *s.* A tucket. [Shaks.]

TUESDAY, tüz'-däy, 151: *s.* The third day of the week, named from *Tuisco*, the Saxon Mars.

TUFF=tüff, *s.* (Also called *Tufa*.) A mineral deposit in hot springs, or in limestone waters.

Tu'-fa'-ceous, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to tuff.

TUFT=tüft, *s.* A collection as of threads, ribbons, or light feathers in a knob or bunch; a cluster as of trees.

To Tuft, *v. a.* To separate into tufts; to adorn with a tuft.

Tuft'-ed, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

Tuft'-ty, *a.* Adorned with or growing in tufts.

TUF-TAF-FR-ET, *s.* A villous kind of silk.

To TUG=tüg, *v. a. and n.* To pull with strength long continued; to draw; to pull; to pluck:—*new.* To pull; to draw; to labour, to struggle.

Tug, *s.* A pull with strong effort.

Tug'-ger, (-guer, 77) *s.* One that tugs.

Tug'-ging-ly, 77: *ad.* With laborious pulling.

TUITION, tü'-ish'-ün, 89: *s.* Guardianship; superintending care; instruction.

TULIP=tü'-lip, *s.* A plant and its flower, remarkable for its various sorts and colours.

Tu'-lip-tree, *s.* An American tree, so called from some resemblance of its flowers to tulips.

To TUMBLE, tüm'-bl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To roll about the ground; to fall in quantities tumultuously; to roll the body into various positions as a buffoon; in its most usual, though not primary sense, to fall or come suddenly to the ground:—*act.* To throw about in order to examine; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down; to throw.

Tum'-ble, *s.* A fall; a rolling over.

Tum'-bler, 36: *s.* One who tumbles; one who shows tricks of tumbling: it is applied as a name to a large drinking-glass; to a sort of pigeon; and a sort of dog.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mÿsh-ün, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vÿzh-ün, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thün, 166: thën, 166.

TUN

TUMBREL=tũm'-brēl, 14: *s.* A cart; originally, a dung cart; a cart used for artillery stores.

TUMEFACION, &c.—See in the next class.

TUMID=tũ'-mid, *a.* Being swelled; protuberant; puffed up; pompous; falsely sublime.

Tu'-mid-ly, *ad.* In a swelling form.

Tu'-mid-ness, *s.* State of being tumid.

Tu'-mor, 191, 38: *s.* A morbid swelling.

Tu'-mored, *a.* Distended, swelled.

Tu'-mor-ous, *a.* Swelling.

To Tu'-mō-ry, *v. a. and n.* To cause to swell:—*neu.* To swell.

Tu'-me-fac'-tion, *s.* A swelling.

To Tu'-mu-IATE, *v. n.* To swell. [Boyle.]

Tu'-mu-lar, *a.* Consisting of a heap.

Tu'-mu-lose, 152: *a.* Full of hills.

Tu'-mu-loſ'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Hilliness.

Tu'-mu-lus, [Lat.] *s.* A hillock, generally covering a tomb or sepulchre.

To TUMP=tũmp, *v. a.* To fence about with earth.

TUMULT=tũ'-mũlt, *s.* (Compare Tumid, &c.) The commotion of a multitude; violent agitation, stir, irregular violence.

To Tu'-mult, *v. n.* To make a tumult. [Milton.]

Tu-mul'-tu-ar-y, 147, 129, 105: *a.* Disorderly, promiscuously; confused; restless.

Tu-mul'-tu-ar-i-ly, *ad.* With tumult.

Tu-mul'-tu-ar-i-ness, *s.* Turbulence.

To Tu-mul'-tu-ate, *v. n.* To make a tumult. [South.]

Tu-mul'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* Commotion. [Boyle.]

Tu-mul'-tu-ous, (-tũ-ũs, 147) *a.* Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; put into violent commotion; turbulent; full of tumults.

Tu-mul'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* With turbulence.

Tu-mul'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being tumultuous.

TUN=tũn, *s.* A large cask; definitely the measure of four hogheads; any quantity proverbially large; a drunkard in burlesque; in other senses, see Ton.

To Tun, *v. a.* To put into casks.

See The compounds are *Tun'-bellied*; *Tun'-dish*, (used by Shakespeare for a funnel); &c.

TUNE=tũne, *s.* A series of musical notes with unity of key-note, measure, and sentiment; harmony, order; the state of a musical instrument when it returns the proper sounds; hence, proper state for use or application,—right temper,—state with respect to order.

To Tune, *v. a. and n.* To sing harmoniously; to put into proper musical state; to put into order:—*neu.* To form one sound with another; to utter musical sounds without using words.

Tu'-ner, *s.* One who tunes, particularly one who regulates musical instruments.

Tu'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Harmonious.

Tune'-ful, 117: *a.* Musical, harmonious.

Tune'-less, *a.* Unmusical; yielding no tune.

TUNGSTEN=tũng'-stēn, *s.* Literally, ponderous stone,—a mineral which is a native tungstate of lime; a hard, brittle metal obtained from it, resembling iron in colour.

Tung'-sten'-ic, *a.* Obtained from tungsten, as *Tung'-stenic acid*; by some called *Tung'-stic acid*.

Tung'-state, *s.* A salt formed by tungstetic acid and a base.

TUNIC=tũ'-nĩck, *s.* Part of the Roman dress, being a kind of waistcoat; tunicle.

Tu'-ni-cle, 101: *s.* Natural covering, integument; formerly, a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy.

Tu'-ni-ca'-ted, *a.* Covered with a membrane. [Bot.]

TUNNAGE.—See Tonnage under Ton.

TUNNEL=tũn'-něl, 14: *s.* Formerly, the same as funnel,—the shaft of a chimney,—a net shaped as a funnel; at present, a hollow passage under ground or through a hill.

TUR

To Tur'-nel, *v. a.* Formerly, to make like a tunnel, to catch in a net,—to make like network; at present, to form by a passage through something.

TUNNY, tũn'-nēy, *s.* The Spanish mackerel.

TUP=tũp, *s.* A ram; hence, *To Tup*, (*v. n. and a.*) to butt like a ram; to cover as a ram.

TURBAN=tur'-bān, *s.* The cover for the head as worn by Orientals: *Turban* and *Turban* are disused.

Tur'-baned, *a.* Wearing a turban.

See The compounds are *Tur'-ban-shell*, *Tur'-ban-top*, (a sort of fungus); &c.

TURBARY.—See under Turf.

TURBID=tur'-bĩd, *a.* Having been stirred up,—thick, muddy, not clear.

Tur'-bid-ly, *ad.* In a turbid manner; also, by a Latin idiom, proudly.

Tur'-bid-ness, *s.* State of being turbid.

TURBINATED=tur'-bē-nā-tēd, *a.* Twisted, spiral; whirling, as on an axis; in botany, shaped like a top or inverted cone.

Tur'-bi-nā'-tion, *s.* Act of turning like a top.

TURBIT=tur'-bĩt, *s.* A variety of pigeon.

TURBITH.—See Turpith.

TURBOT=tur'-bōt, *s.* A delicate fish.

TURBULENT=tur'-bũ-lent, *a.* (Compare Turbid, &c.) Raising agitation or commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous.

Tur'-bu-lent-ly, *ad.* Tumultuously.

Tur'-bu-lence, **Tur'-bu-len-cy**, *s.* Tumult, confusion; disorder of passions.

TURCISM, tur'-sĩzm, *s.* Religion of the Turks.

TUREEN=tũ-rēn', *s.* A deep table-vessel for soup.

TURF=turf, *s.* (The old plural, now obs., was *Turves*.) The upper surface of the ground when covered with the roots of grass and other small plants; a part of such ground detached; peat; the ground on which a horse-race is run; hence, horse-racing.

To Turf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

Turf'-y, *a.* Full of turf; covered with turf; built of turf.

Turf'-i-ness, *s.* State of being turfy.

See The compounds are *Turf'-covered*, *Turf'-mass*, &c.

TUR'-BAR-Y, *s.* A right of digging turf on another man's land; a place where turf is dug.

TURGENT=tur'-gēnt, *a.* Swelling, protuberant, tumid, turgid; pompous.

Tur'-ges'-cence, **Tur'-ges'-cen-cy**, *s.* Act of swelling; state of being swelled; empty magnificence.

Tur'-gid, *a.* Swelled, bloated; tumid, pompous.

Tur'-gid-ly, *ad.* In a turgid manner.

Tur'-gid-ness, *s.* State of being turgid.

Tur'-gid'-ity, 84: *s.* State of being swelled; pompousness, empty magnificence.

TURKEY=tur'-kēy, *s.* The name of the dominions of the Grand Signior.

Tur'-key, *s.* A fowl brought from America, but named from a supposition that it came from Turkey.

TUR-KOIS', } (tur'-kēz', 124) *s.* A gem which

Tur'-qoise', } is a beautiful light-green mineral brought from the East, (Khorasan), and imported to Turkey; the name is also given to a bone (the bone of an extinct fossil animal) when it has taken a blue colour from mineral impregnation.

See The compound words *Turks'-cap*, *Turks'-head*, *Turks'-turban*, are names of plants.

TURM=turn, *s.* A troop. [Milton.]

TURMALIN.—See Tourmaline.

TURMERIC=tur'-mēr-ĩck, *s.* Indian saffron.

TURMOIL=tur'-mĩl, *s.* Tumult, disturbance; tumultuous molestation, trouble.

To Tur'-moil, *v. a. and n.* To harass with commotion:—*neu.* To be in commotion or unequietness.

To TURN=turn, *v. a. and n.* To move round; to make to go round; to change by bringing one part into

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

the place of another; to shift with regard to sides; change direction to or from; in a special sense, to form on a lathe, to make round; in derivative senses, to form or shape; to transform; to alter in any respect; to reverse; to translate; to change to another opinion; to change with regard to temper; to transfer; to happen to by some change; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to infatuate; to revolve in mind; to drive by violence; to apply by a change of use; to make to return with profit; to retort:—*trans.* To move round; to move or change in place or posture; to have a direction or tendency; to move the face to or from some direction; to deviate; to alter; to become; to change; specially, to change to acid; to come round in the course of events; to recoil; to rest as on a pivot; to grow giddy; *To turn away*, to avert; to dismiss from service; to deviate from any course: *To turn back*, to return: *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously, to give over; to deflect; to divert one's course: *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond, as to be turned of twenty: *To turn over*, to transfer; to refer; to examine leaf by leaf; to throw off a criminal from the platform so that he may hang: *To turn to*, to have recourse to; to set to work.

TUR, *s.* Act of turning; a winding; a walk to and fro; step, as of a ladder; change; successive course; chance; occasion; occasion as coming by rotation; action of kindness or malice; that which prevails by rotation; new position of things; exigence; form, cast, or manner, specially as regards the adjusting of words in a sentence: see also *Tourn*: *By turns*, one after another.

TUR-ner, *s.* One whose trade is to turn in a lathe; one who causes another to deviate.

TUR-ner-y, *s.* Art of turning; ware formed by a turner.

Turn-ing, *s.* A winding; deviation; practice of forming by means of a lathe.

Turn-ing-ness, *s.* Tergiversation. [Sidney.]

TURN-key, *s.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.

TURN-PIKE, *s.* A gate to obstruct passengers in order to take toll: it originally consisted of cross bars armed with pikes that turned on a pin.

Other compounds are *Turn-bench*, (a sort of turning-lathe;) *Turn-coat*, (one who forsakes his party;) *Turn-sick*, (giddy;) *Turn-sol*, (the sunflower;) *Turn-spit*, (he that turned a spit; it is now used of a dog of a kind that used to perform that office;) *Turn-stile*, (a kind of turnpike in a footpath;) *Turn-stone*, (a bird;) &c.

TURNIP=*turn-nip*, *s.* A white esculent root.

TURPENTINE=*tur-pen-tine*, *s.* A transparent resinous juice flowing naturally or by incision from various trees, as the pine.

TURPITH=*tur-plith*, *s.* The cortical part of a root imported from the East, used in medicine: *Turplith mineral* is a fine yellow powder (neutral persulphate of mercury) used as a paint.

TURPITUDE, *tur-pé-túde*, *s.* Moral baseness.

TURQUOISE.—See under *Turkey*.

TURREL=*tur-rél*, *s.* A cooper's tool.

TURRET=*tur-rét*, *s.* A little tower.

Tur-ret-ed, *a.* Formed as a turret; having turrets.

TURTLE, *tur-tl*, *101*: *s.* A species of dove, also called the turtle-dove: this name is also given to the edible sea-tortoise.

TUSCAN=*tüs-cän*, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; applied as an epithet to the simplest order of architecture.

TUSH=*tüsh*, *interj.* Pshaw! be silent!

TUSK=*tüsk*, *s.* A long tooth of a pugnacious animal, the tusk or holding tooth.

To Tusk, *v. n.* To gnash the teeth as a boar.

Tusked, (*tuskt*, 114, 143) *a.* Tusky.

Tus-ky, *a.* Furnished with tusks.

TUSSLE, *tüs-sl*, *101*: *s.* (See *To Touse*.) A pulling, a struggling; [Vulgar:] hence, *To Fussle*.

TUSSUCK=*tüs-sück*, *s.* A small tuft. [Obs.]

TUT=*tüt*, *interj.* Tut!

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

TUTELAGE=*tü'-tè-lâge*, *s.* Guardianship; state of being under a guardian: *Tutelage* is disused.

Tu'-te-lar, *Tu'-te-lar-y*, *a.* Having charge or guardianship,—protecting, defensive.

TUTENAG=*tü'-tè-nâg*, *s.* The white copper of China, consisting of copper, nickel, and a little iron.

TUTOR=*tü'-tor*, 38: *s.* (Compare *Tutelage*, &c.) One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To Tu'-tor, *v. a.* To teach, to instruct; to treat with superiority or severity.

Tu'-tor-ess, *s.* A female tutor, also written *Tutress* and *Tutrix*.

Tu'-tor-age, 99: *s.* Authority of a tutor.

Tu'-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a tutor.

TUTSAN=*tüt'-sän*, *s.* Parkleaves, a plant.

TUTTI=*tüt'-tè*, [Ital. *s. pl.*] *ad.* A direction for all to play in full concert. [Music.]

TUTTY, *tüt'-tèy*, *s.* An ore of zinc.

TUZ=*tüz*, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. [Obs.]

TWADDLE, *twöd'-dl*, 140: *s.* (Compare *To Twattle*.) Anile discourse. [Modern.]

TWAIN=*twän*, *a.* Two. [Obs. or Poet.]

*To TWANG=*twäng*, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound as by vibrating a tense string:—*act.* To make to sound with a twang.*

Twang, *s.* A sound of which the word is imitative; an affected nasal modulation of the voice: it is sometimes confounded with *Tang*, which see: it is often used interjectionally.

To Twan'-gle, *v. n.* To twang. [Shaks.]

To Twank, *v. n.* To twang with imperfect vibration.

TWANKAY, *twäng'-kây*, 158: *s.* A green tea.

TWAS, *twöz*: A contraction of *it was*.

To TWATTLE, *twöt'-tl*, 140: *v. n.* To prate.

Twat'-tling, *s.* Act of prating, idle chatter.

Twit'-tle-twat'-tle, *s.* Tattle, gabble. [Low style.]

TWAY=*twäy*, *s.* Twain. [Spenser.]

TWAY-BLADE, *s.* A polypetalous flower.

TWEAGUE=*twëag*, 189: *s.* Perplexity. [Vulg.]

*To TWEAK=*twëak*, *v. a.* To squeeze between the fingers, to pinch: *To Tweag* is the same.*

To TWEEDLE, *twëd'-dl*, 101: *v. a.* To handle with the care of a fiddler in moving his bow,—to smooth over, to wheedle: *Tweed'-dla-dum* and *Tweed'-dee'* are two ludicrous compounds of this word used by Swift.

TWEEZERS, *twë'-zerz*, 143: *s. pl.* Small pinchers or nippers to pluck out hairs.

Tweez'-er-case, *s.* Case for tweezers.

TWELVE=*twëlv*, 189: *a.* and *s.* Two and ten.

TWELVE-MONTH, (*colloq.* *twëlv-münth*) *s.* A year.

Other compounds are *Tweel'-penny*, (*adj.*;) *Tweel'-pence*; *Tweel'-score*; &c.

TWELFTH, *a.* The ordinal of twelve.

The compounds are *Twelfth day* or *Twelfth-tide* (the twelfth after Christmas-day,) &c.

TWENTY, *twën'-tèy*, *a.* and *s.* Twice ten,—a score; a proverbial or indefinite number.

TWEN-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.

TWIBL, **TWICE**, **TWIFALLOW**, &c., **TWIFOLD**.—See under *Two*.

To TWIDLE, *twid'-dl*, 101: *v. a.* (Compare *T Tweedle*.) To move about by an action of the fingers. [Vulg.]

TWIG=*twig*, *s.* A small shoot or branch of a tree: *To Twig* is to lime or catch, a cant expression often used in vulgar discourse.

Twig'-gen, 77: *a.* Made of twigs, wicker. [Shaks.]

Twig'-gy, (*-guëy*, 77) *a.* Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, *twi'-lit*, 115, 162: *s.* and *a.* The faint light which is reflected by the sun after sunset

or before sunrise; dubious view:—*adj.* Obscure, imperfectly illuminated.

To TWILL=twill, *v. a.* To weave, to quilt.

TWIN=twain, *s.* A twain, applied to two children born at a birth: custom authorizes us to say a *twain* of one of the two, and to use the plural *twains* in speaking of both: it is often used adjectively or adverbially, as *Twain-brother*, *Twain-born*.

To Twin, *v. a. and n.* To be born at the same birth; to bear two at once; to be paired; also, in obsolete use, to make twain, to separate or divide into two parts:—*new.* [Obs.] To become twain, to part or go asunder.

Twinned, 114: *a.* Produced at once; united.

Twin'-ling, *s.* A twin lamb.

Twin'-ner, *s.* A breeder of twins.

To TWINE=twine, *v. a. and n.* To twist; to unite itself:—*new.* To convolve, or wrap itself closely about; to wind, to make flexures; to turn round.

Twine, *s.* A twisted thread, twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

To TWINGE=twing, *v. a. and n.* To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to tweak:—*new.* To have a twinge.

Twinge, *s.* A sudden pain; a pinch.

TWINK, twink, 158: *s.* Motion of the eye.

To TWINKLE, 101: *v. n.* To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eyes by turns; to play irregularly.

Twink'-le, *s.* A sparkling motion of the eye; an instant: *Twinkling* has the same meaning.

TWINTER.—See under Two.

To TWIRE=twire, *v. n.* To twitter, to chirp. [Obs.]

To TWIRL=twirl, 35: *v. a. and n.* To move or turn round with rapidity.

Twirl, *s.* Rapid circular motion.

To TWIST=twist, *v. a. and n.* To twine, to form by complication; to contort, to writhe; to weave; to unite, to insinuate:—*new.* To be contorted or convolved.

Twist, *s.* Any thing made by convolution; a single string of a cord; a cord; contortion, writhe; manner of twisting: formerly, a twig or branch.

Twist'-er, *s.* One who twists, a rope-maker.

To TWIT=twit, *v. a.* To touch by reproach for something done.

Twit'-ter, *s.* One that twits or upbraids.

Twit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Reproachfully.

To TWITCH=twitch, *v. a.* To pull with a sudden jerk; to relucate, to pluck with hasty motion.

Twitch, *s.* A pull with a jerk; a short spasmodic contraction of the fibres.

Twitch'-er, *s.* One that twitches.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *s.* A plant, couchgrass.

To TWITTER=twit'-ter, *v. n.* To make a succession of small noises as a bird; to feel a tremulous motion of the nerves: it is sometimes confounded with *To Titter*, which see.

Twit'-ter, *s.* A small intermitted noise; a slight flutter of the nerves: see also under *To Twit*.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE.—See under Twattle.

TWIXT, twickst: Contraction of Betwixt.

TWO, 105, 145, 156: *a. and s.* One and one.

TWO'-FOLD, (-fôld, 116) *a. and ad.* Double, two of the same kind, or coexisting:—*adv.* Doubly.

TWO'-PENNY, (colloq. tûp'-pěnce) *s.* Formerly a small coin; at present a term of account.

Other compounds are *Two-cap'suled*; *Two'-celled*; *Two'-edged*; *Two'-flowered*; *Two'-handed*, (beside the literal meaning, stout, strong); *Two'-leaved*; *Two'-lobed*; *Two'-penny*, (colloq. tûp'-penny: see *Two-pence*); *Two'-seeded*; *Two'-tongued*; *Two'-valved*; &c.

TWICE, *a.* The ordinal of two.

TWO'-BILL, *s.* A kind of mattock; also a sort of halbert. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-măn: pđ'-pă: lăw: gôd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.

To TWI'-NAL-LOW, 142, 125: *v. a.* To plough [fallow land] a second time.

Twí'-ful-low-ing, *s.* Act of one that twifallows.

Twí'-FOLD, 116: *a.* Twofold. [Obs.]

Twín'-TER, *s.* A beast two winters old. [Local.]

To TYE=TYKE.—See *To Tie*: see *Tike*.

TYMBAL=üm'-bäl, *s.* A kind of kettle-drum.

TYM'-PAN, *s.* A drum, [Cotgrave:] a frame belonging to a printing press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed; the panel of a pillar or door.

To Tym'-pan-ize, *v. a. and n.* To stretch over as the skin of a drum:—*new.* To act the part of a drummer.

Tym'-pa-num, *s.* A drum; a part of the ear so called from its resemblance to a drum.

Tym'-pan-y, *s.* The wind-dropey, which swells the body like a drum: B. Jon. uses the full Greek word *Tympanites*, (101.)

TYPE=tip, *s.* A stamp, a mark, [Obs.:] that which is used to impress a stamp,—a metal printing letter, more commonly employed as a noun collective to signify printing letters: see also *lower*.

Ty-pog'-ra-phy, (-fêy, 163) 105: *s.* Art of printing.

Ty-pog'-ra-pher, *s.* A printer.

Ty-p-o-graph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to printing: *Typographic* is the same.

Ty-p-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By printing.

TYPE, *s.* An emblem, a sign, a symbol; especially, that by which something future is prefigured.

To Type, *v. a.* To typify. [Misused.]

Typ'-ic, Typ'-i-cal, *a.* Emblematic, figurative.

Typ'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a typical manner.

Typ'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being typical.

To Typ'-i-ty, *v. a.* To show in emblem.

The words *Typography*, *Typographical*, &c., are used only by old authors in senses related to the words immediately preceding.

TYP'-O-COS'-M. 151: *s.* Representation of the world.

TYPHUS, tí'-fús, 163: *s.* A slow fever, or one which consumes as by a smouldering heat: it is often used adjectively: *Typhoid*, (*adj.*) resembling typhus.

TYRANT=tí'-rânt, (*s.* [Spenser uses *Tyran*].) An absolute monarch; more commonly, an absolute monarch ruling with oppression and cruelty; a cruel severe master.

TYR'-AN-NESS, (tîr'-ân-něss, 92, 129) *s.* A female tyrant.

Tyr'-an-ny, *s.* Absolute monarchy; unresisted and cruel power; rigorous command.

Tyr'-an-ning, *a.* Acting a tyrant's part. [Spens.]

Tyr'-an-nous, 120: *a.* Tyrannical.

Tyr'-an-nous-ly, *ad.* With tyrannical force.

To Tyr'-an-nize, *v. n. and a.* To play the tyrant:—*act.* [Miltou.] To compel by tyranny.

Ty-ran'-nic, 88: } 105: *a.* Pertaining to or suit-

Ty-ran'-ni-cal, } ing a tyrant.

Ty-ran'-ni-cal-ly, *ad.* As a tyrant.

Ty-ran'-ni-cide, *s.* Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

TYRE.—See *Tire*.

TYRO, tír'-ô, 45: *s.* A beginner in learning.

TYTHE, &c.—See *Tithe*, &c.

TZAR, &c.—See *Czar*, &c.

U.

U, which in most dictionaries is confounded with V, although in sound no letters can be more distinct, is popularly the twentieth letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-first: see J: its sounds are the 9th, 10th, 19th, 20th, 39th, 40th, 49th, and 50th elements

of the schemes prefixed: its alphabetic sound, though passing for a vowel, includes also a consonant; (see Prin. 9:) but in combination this sound often becomes *oo*: (see Prin. 109.) With *o* prefixed it forms a digraph properly for the 31st and 32d elements, but liable to be variously sounded: (see Prin. 125.) As an abbreviation it occurs in the dates of Roman annals; thus U. C. 500 mean *Urbe Condita* 500, or the city having been built 500 years: *Uk*, is an abbreviation of *Ultimo*, "in the last"—month understood.

UBEROUS, ū-bēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Fruitful, copious. *Ū-ber-ty*, *s.* Fruitfulness. [Florio, 1613.]

UBIETY, ū-bī-ē-tēy, 84: *s.* State of having a local relation,—whence: *Ubicatio* is the same. [Scholastic.]

U-BI-Q-UI-TA-RY, (ū-bīk'-wē-tār-ēy, 188) *a.* and *s.* Existing every where:—*a.* One who exists every where; one who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

U-bi-q-ua-tar-i-ness, *s.* Ubiquity. [Fuller.]

U-bi-q-ui-ty, 105: *s.* Omnipresence.

UDDER=ūd'-der, *s.* The bag with the dugs of a cow or other large animal.

UD'-dered, 114: *a.* Furnished with an udder.

UGLY, ūg'-lēy, *a.* Deformed, disagreeable to sight by qualities opposite to beauty; hateful; disagreeable.

Ug'-li-ly, *ad.* In an ugly manner, or with ugly appearance.

Ug'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being ugly.

UKASE=ū-kāc', 152: *s.* A proclamation or imperial order of the Czar.

ULCER=ūl'-cer, *s.* A sore that has continued some time, and is attended with discharge.

Ul'-cered, 114: *a.* Grown into an ulcer.

To Ul'-cer-ate, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn to an ulcer.

Ul'-cer-a'-tion, *s.* An ulcerating; an ulcer.

Ul'-cer-ous, 120: *a.* Having ulcers, ulcered.

Ul'-cer-ous-ness, *s.* State of being ulcerous.

Ul'-cus-cle, (-kūs-al, 156, 101) *s.* A little ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ū-līd'-gē-nūs, 120: *a.* That oozes,—slimy, muddy.

Ul'-lage, 99: *s.* The quantity which a cask wants of being full in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.

ULMIN=ūl'-mīn, *s.* A vegetable principle found in the bark of most trees, but particularly in that of the elm.

ULNAR=ūl'-nar, *a.* Pertaining to the elbow-bone.

ULTERIOR, ūl-tēr'-ē-or, 43: *a.* Being beyond or on the farther side; hence, farther.

Ul'-ti-MATE, *a.* Being farthest, or last; intended in the last resort.

Ul'-ti-mate-ly, *ad.* In the last consequence.

Ul'-ti-ma'-tum, [Lat.] *s.* The last offer, concession, or condition, that a state negotiating with another has to offer: the plural is *Ultimata*: it is a word of modern adoption; Swift uses *Ultimation*.

Ul'-time, 105: *a.* Ultimate: hence, *Ultim'ity*. [Obs.]

ULTION, ūl'-shūn, 147: *s.* Revenge. [Brown.]

ULTRA, *a.* Latin word signifying beyond.

Ul'-TRA-MA-RINE', (-rēnā, 104) *a.* and *s.* Beyond sea, foreign:—*s.* The name of a light blue.

Ul'-TRA-MON'-TANE, *a.* and *s.* Being beyond the mountains,—foreign; (see *Tramontane*):—*s.* A foreigner.

Ul'-TRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, ūl-trō'-nē-ūs, *a.* Spontaneous.

To ULULATE=ūl'-ū-lātē, *v. n.* To howl. [Herbert.]

Ū-ū-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A howling.

UMBEL=ūm'-bēl, *s.* (Compare *Umbra*.) *a.* *fem.* like inflorescence consisting of a number of flower stalks or rays nearly equal in length spreading from a common centre.

Um-bel'-lar, *a.* Like or pertaining to an umbel.

Um-bel'-late, *a.* Bearing or consisting of umbels.

Um-bel'-li-cle, *s.* A partial umbel.

Um'-bel-lif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing umbels.

UMBER=ūm'-ber, *s.* A fossil used as a brown pigment, named from Umbria in Italy, where it was first obtained.

To Um'-ber, *v. a.* To colour with umber; to shade or darken. [Shaks.] hence *Umbred*, shaded; but this may also be allied to *Umbra*, &c.

UMBILIC=ūm-bīl'-ick, *s.* The navel. [Herbert.]

Um-bil'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

Um'-BLES, 101, 143: *s. pl.* A deer's entrails.

Um'-BO, *s.* The pointed boss of a buckler.

UMBRAGE=ūm'-brāgy, *s.* Shade, screen of trees; shadow; that which produces shade or gloom of humour, notion of injury, resentment, offence.

Um-brā'-geous, (-'jūs) 90: *a.* Shady; in old use, obscure.

Um-brā'-geous-ness, *s.* Shadiness.

Um-brat'-ic, **Um-brat'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Shadowy; typical: *B. Jon.* applies it to those who keep within doors.

Um-brā'-tious, (-sh'ūs) 90: *a.* Disposed to take umbrage, captious. [Wotton.]

Um'-bra-tile, 105: *a.* Unsubstantial, unreal: *B. Jon.* accents the second syllable.

UM-BREL'-Lā, *s.* A portable screen which opens and folds, used as a protection from rain or the rays of the sun: if used for the latter purpose only, it is in England usually called a parasol: by our older authors it is also called *Umbrel* and *Umbrellō*.

Um'-BRI-ERE', *s.* Visor of a helmet. [Spenser.]

Um'-BROS'-i-ty, *s.* Shadiness. [Brown.]

UMPIRE=ūm'-pīrē, *s.* One called in to decide a question when the previous judges are equally divided in opinion; a sole arbitrator.

To Um'-pire, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire. [Bacon.]

Um'-pī-rage, 105: *s.* Arbitration.

UN-, *a.* Saxon prefix equivalent to the privative *A-* in Greek derivatives, and to *In-* when used as a privative in words from Latin and French. In adjectives it is uniformly interpretable by *not*, in substantives by the *want* or *absence* of; and in verbs (and consequently in their passive participles, which are hence liable to two meanings) it almost always signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the verb. Before passive participles it is used spontaneously to form adjectives, and every adjective so formed is legitimate, though no example of its previous use may be found. It is employed almost with the same freedom to give a negative meaning to established adjectives; but this liberty may be carried too far, and some of the compounds thus formed by our old writers will scarcely bear imitation in modern style. Compounds formed with adjectives coined for the purpose of being joined with it, are still more unsafe to be copied, though with modern authority to back them: (See *Unaimed*.) It is further observable, that many compounds which in old writings are formed with *Un*, modern style prefers to form with *In*, though the latter prefix is far more ambiguous: (See *In*.) The general rule seems to be, that *Un* should be used before Saxon adjectives, but *In* before those of decidedly classical affinity: thus we say *Unbecoming*, but *Indecorous*; yet many compounds of *Un* with adjectives of Latin parentage are established, as *Ungenerous*. It will be unnecessary, as indeed it would be almost endless, to give all the words that may legitimately be formed with *Un*: the object in those that follow is to furnish a sufficient specimen of such as may be used, and to distinguish quaint, obsolete, or unusual compounds by the authors' names of best authority who use them.

UNABLE, ūn-ā'-bl, 101: *a.* (See *Un*.) Not able; weak.

Un-a'-ble-ness, *s.* Inability: for this last word Milton's prose gives *Unability*, which is disused.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ūn, 166: thēn, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

not ready; unfit, with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

UN-apt-ly, *ad.* Unfitly, improperly.

UN-apt-ness, *s.* Inaptitude. [Shaks. Locke.]

UN-ARM-GUED, 114: *a.* Not disputed: B. Jonson uses it, after the Latin idiom, for not censured.

To UN-ARM, *v. a.* To divest of armour or arms, as intending not to fight; rarely, to disarm.

UN-armed, *a.* Not having armour or weapons.

UN-ART-FUL, 117: *a.* Unlearned. [Waterhouse, 1653.]

UN-art-ful, *a.* Artless. [Congreve.] Wanting skill.

UN-art-ful-ly, *ad.* Without art.

UN-ar-ti-fic-ial, *a.* Artificial.

UN-ASKED, (-āskt, 114, 143) *a.* Unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.

UN-AS-PREC-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. [Feltham.]

UN-AS-PI-RING, *a.* Not ambitious.

UN-AS-NAILED, 114: *a.* Not assailed.

UN-as-sail"-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be assailed.

UN-AS-SAYED, *a.* Unessayd. [Milton.]

UN-AS-SU"-MING, *a.* Not assuming or arrogant.

UN-AS-SURED, (-d-shōrd, 149) *a.* Not confident; not to be trusted; not insured.

UN-A-TONED, 114: *a.* Not expiated.

UN-a-to"-na-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased: but Milton seems to use the word peculiarly in the phrase "Unatonaable matrimony," i. e. matrimony which cannot be reduced to *oneness* or unity.

UN-AT-TACHED, 114, 143: *a.* Not attached or united; not arrested, in a legal sense.

UN-AT-TAIN"-A-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be gained.

Un-at-tain"-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being unattainable.

UN-AT-TEMPT"-ED, 156: *a.* Untried, not assayed.

UN-AT-TEND"-ED, *a.* Having no attendants or followers; unaccompanied, forsaken.

UN-at-tend"-ing, *a.* Not attending.

UN-at-ten"-tive, 105: *a.* Inattentive. [Tatler.]

UN-A-VAIL"-A-BLE, *a.* Not available.

UN-a-vail"-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inefficiency.

UN-a-vail"-ing, *a.* Ineffectual, useless.

UN-A-VOID"-ED, *a.* Unavoidable. [Shaks.]

UN-a-void"-a-ble, *a.* Inevitable.

UN-a-void"-a-bly, *ad.* Inevitably.

UN-a-void"-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inevitability.

UN-A-WAKED, (-wākt, 143) } *a.* Not awa-

UN-A-WA"-KENED, (-wā-knd, 114) } kened; not roused.

Other compounds are *Un'arra'gnet'*; *Un'arrayed'*; *Un'arrived'*; *Un'aspirated'*; *Un'assist'ed*, *Un'assist'ing*; *Un'attached'*; *Un'attain'ed*; *Un'atted'ed*; *Un'attract'ed*; *Un'augment'ed*; *Un'authen'tic*, *Un'authen'ticated*; *Un'authorized*; *Un'averaged'*; *Un'avowed'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UN-AWARE=ūn'-d-wāre, *a.* and *ad.* (See Un-.)

Without thought, inattentive —*adv.* Unawares.

UN-a-wares, 151: *ad.* Unexpectedly, suddenly: old authors use *At unawares*.

UN-AWED, 114: *a.* Not awed; undaunted.

UN-BACKED, (-bāckt, 143) *a.* Not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced nor aided.

To UN-BAL-Last, 12: *v. a.* To free from ballast.

Un-bal-last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast, unsteady: Addison uses *Unballast*.

UN-BAND"-ED, *a.* Wanting a string or band.

To UN-BAR, *v. a.* To remove a bar from, to open.

UN-BARS"-ED, *a.* Not shaved: thus it occurs in Shaks.; but it may mean wanting a barb, as a dart.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-BARKED, (-barkt, 143) *a.* Stripped of bark, [Bacon:] at present we use *Barked* with the same meaning.

UN-BASH-FUL, 117: *a.* Impudent, shameless.

UN-BA'-TED, *a.* Not repressed, not blunted. [Shaks.]

UN-BATHED, 114: *a.* Not bathed. [Dryden.]

To UN-BAY, *v. a.* To free from the restraint of mounds, to set open. [Norris.]

UN-BEAR"-A-BLE, (-hāre'-d-bl, 100) *a.* Insufferable. [Sidney.]

UN-bear"-ing, *a.* Bringing no fruit.

UN-BEAT"-EN, 114: *a.* Not beaten; untrod.

UN-BEAT'-E-ous, (-būti'-yūs, 147) *a.* Not beautiful, plain, [Hammond:] South uses *Unbeautiful*.

To UN-BE-COME, (-cūm, 107) *v. a.* To misbecome. [Sherlock.]

UN-be-com"-ing, *a.* Indecorous.

Un-be-com"-ing-ly, *ad.* Indecorously.

Un'-he-com"-ing-ness, *s.* Indecorum.

To UN-BED, *v. a.* To raise from a bed. [Is. Walton.]

To UN-BE-GET, *v. a.* To deprive of existence. [Dryden.]

UN-be-got', Un'-be-got'-ten, 114: *a.* Not begot; not yet born; having always been.

To UN'-BE-GUILE, 106: *v. a.* To undeceive.

UN-BE"-ING, *a.* Not existing. [Brown.]

Other compounds are *Un'imbak'd'*; *Un'balanced'*; *Un'ban'ered'*; *Un'baptized'*; *Un'ba'tered'*; *Un'beur'd'ed'*; *Un'begit'ing'*; *Un'befriend'ed'*; *Un'begun'*; *Un'beheld'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNBELIEF, ūn'-bē-lēf, 103: *s.* (See Un-.) Incredulity; infidelity.

To UN'-be-lieve, 189: *v. a.* To discredit. [Wotton.]

Un'-be-liev"-er, 36: *s.* An infidel.

Un'-be-liev"-ing, *a.* Infidel.

UN'-BE-LOVED, (-lūdvd, 107) *a.* Not beloved.

To UN-BEND, *v. a.* To free from flexure; to relax, to remit; to relax effeminately.

Un-bend"-ing, *a.* Not suffering flexure; not yielding, resolute; devoted to relaxation.

Un-bent, *a.* Relaxed; not strained; not crushed or subdued.

UN-BEN'-E-FICED, (-fist, 114, 143) *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.

UN'-BE-NIGHT"-ED, (-nī'-tēd, 115, 162) *a.* Never visited by darkness.

UN'-BE-NIGN, (-nīnt, 115) *a.* Malignant.

To UN'-BE-WITCH, *v. a.* To free from fascination.

To UN-BI'-ASS, *v. a.* To free from bias.

Un-bi'-assed, (-bī'-āst, 114, 143) *a.* Not biassed; impartial. See Biassed.

Un-bi'-assed-ly, *ad.* Impartially. [Locke.]

Un-bi'-assed-ness, *s.* Impartiality. [Br. Hall.]

UN-BID', } *a.* Not commanded; sponta-

UN-BID"-DEN, 114: } neous; uninvited.

UN-BIG"-OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry.

To UN-BIND, (-bīnd, 115) *v. a.* To loose, to untie.

Un-bound, *a.* Not bound.

To UN-BISH"-OP, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders. [South.]

To UN-BIT, *v. a.* To remove the bit from.

Un-bit"-ted, *a.* Unbridled, unrestrained.

UN-BLA-MED, 114: *a.* Blameless.

Un-bla-ma-ble, *a.* Not blamable.

Un-bla-ma-bly, *ad.* Innocently.

Un-bla-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Innocence.

UN-B

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

- UN-BLEM-ISHED, (-ish, 114, 143) *a.* Not blemished.
 UN-ble'm-ish-a-ble, *a.* Not capable of blemish.
 UN-BLENCHED, (-blēntcht, 114, 143) *a.* Unshrunk, undiminished, unconfounded. [Milton.]
 UN-ble'ch-ing, *a.* Unshrinking.
 UN-BLESSED, (-blēst, 114, 143) *a.* Not blessed; accursed; wretched, unhappy.
 UN-BLOOD-y, (-blūd'-ēy, 123) *a.* Not stained with blood; not shedding blood; not cruel.
 UN-blood'-ied, *a.* Not stained with blood. [Shaks.]
 UN-BLOWN, (-blōn, 125) *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded; not extinguished; not raised by wind.
 UN-BOAST-FUL, 117: *a.* Modest. [Thomson.]
 UN-BOD-IED, 114: *a.* Incorporeal; freed from the body.
 To UN-BOLT, (-bōult, 116) *v. a.* To remove a bolt from, to unfasten.
 UN-bolt'-ed, *a.* Unfastened: it also means not sifted by a bolter; hence, coarse, gross.
 UN-BON'-NET-ED, *a.* Having no hat or bonnet on.
 UN-BOOK'-ISH, 118: *a.* Not addicted to books; not cultivated by erudition.
 UN-BORN, *a.* Not born.—future.
 UN-BOR'-ROWED, (-rōde, 114) *a.* Genuine, native.
 ⚠ Other compounds are *Un'bemommed*: *Un'bense* 'o- lent; *Un'besem* 'ing; *Un'besought*; *Un'bespo* 'hem; *Un'bestowed*; *Un'betrayed*; *Un'bewailed*; *Unbit*; *Unblin* 'ed; *Unbleed* 'ing; *Unblend* 'ed; *Unblight* 'ed; *Unblind* 'ed; *Unbloss* 'oming; *Unblunt* 'ed; *Unboiled*; &c. (See the leading note.)
 To UNBOSOM, (-un-bōōz-ūm, 107, 18: *v. a.* (See Un-) To reveal in confidence; to disclose.
 UN-BOT'-TOMED, (-tōmd, 114) *a.* Bottomless, [Milton:] having no reliance, [Hammond.]
 UN-BOUGHT, (-bōut, 126, 162) *a.* Not bought; not finding a purchaser.
 UNBOUND.—See To Unbind.
 UN-BOUND-ED, *a.* Not bounded, unlimited.
 UN-bound'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without bounds.
 UN-hound'-ed-ness, *s.* Freedom from bounds.
 UN-BOUNT-EOUS, (-yūs, 146) 147: *a.* Not bounteous.
 To UN-BOW, 31: *v. a.* To unbend. [Fallar.]
 UN-bow'd, 114: *a.* Not bent.
 ⚠ See To Bow.
 UN-BOWED, (-bōwd=bōde, 125) *a.* Not arched.
 To UN-BOW'-EL, 31: *v. a.* To eviscerate.
 To UN-BRACE, *v. a.* To loosen, to relax.
 UN-BRANCHED, 114, 143: *a.* Not ramified.
 UN-branch'-ing, *a.* Not dividing into branches.
 To UN-BREAST, (-brēst, 120) *v. a.* To disclose.
 UN-BREATHED, 114: *a.* Not exercised.
 UN-breath'-ing, *a.* Unanimated. [Shaks.]
 UN-BRED, *a.* Not well bred, rude, not taught.
 UN-BRECHED, (-brīcht, 119, 114, 143) *a.* Not yet breeched; loosed (as a ship) from the breechings.
 UN-BRIBED, 114: *a.* Not bribed, not hired.
 UN-bri'-ba-ble, *a.* Not to be bribed. [Feltham.]
 To UN-BRI'-DLE, *v. a.* To free from the bridle.
 UN-bri'-dled, *a.* Unrestrained, licentious.
 UN-BROK', } *a.* Not broken; not weakened; not
 UN-BRO'-KEN, } tamed.
 To UN-BUCK'-LE, *v. a.* To loosen from buckles.
 To UN-BUILD, (-bīld, 120) *v. a.* To demolish.
 UN-build', *a.* Not yet built.
 UN-BUR'-IED, (-bēr'-id, 109, 114) *a.* Not buried.
 UN-BURNED, UN-BURNT, *a.* Not burnt.

UN-C

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

- UN-burn'-ing, *a.* Not consuming by heat. [Digby.]
 To UN-BUR'-THEN, (-thīn, 114) *v. a.* To rid of a load; to throw off; to discharge of what lies heavy on the mind.
 To UN-BUT'-TON, 114: *v. a.* To loose from buttons.
 To UN-CAGE, *v. a.* To loose from a cage.
 To UN-CALM, (-cām, 122) *v. a.* To disturb. [Dryden.]
 UN-CAN'-DID, *a.* Void of candour.
 UN'-CA-NON'-I-CAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; [Barrow:] hence, *Unconson* 'icalness.
 To UN-CAP, *v. a.* To remove a cap or cover from.
 UN-CA'-PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable. [Locke.]
 UN-CARE'-FUL, *a.* Not regarded.
 UN-CAR'-NATE, *a.* Not incarnate. [Brown.]
 To UN-CASE, (-kāce, 152) *v. a.* To disengage from a covering; to strip.
 UN-CAUGHT, (-cāut, 162) *a.* Not yet caught.
 UN-CAU'-TIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Incautious. [Dryd.]
 UN-CEAS'-ING, 152: *a.* Not ceasing, continual.
 UN-ceas'-ing-ly, *ad.* Incessantly.
 UN'-CE-LEST'-IAL, (-yāl, 146) *a.* Not heavenly. [Young.]
 UN'-CER-EMO'-NI-OUS, 120: *a.* Not ceremonious.
 ⚠ Other compounds are *Unbraved*: *Unbroth* 'ery; *Unbrused*; *Unbusied*; *Unca* 'ciad; *Unca* 'culated; *Un-called*; *Unca* 'celled; *Unca* 'opied; *Unca* 'tivated; *Unca* 'pated; *Unca* 'used; *Unca* 'strated; *Unca* 'tered; &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNCERTAIN=un-cer'-tāne, *a.* (See Un-) Not knowing with certainty; not certainly known; unsettled.
 UN-cer'-tain-ly, *ad.* Not surely; not confidently.
 UN-cer'-tained, *a.* Made uncertain. [Ralegh.]
 UN-cer'-tain-ty, *s.* State of being uncertain.
 UN-CES'-SANT, *a.* Incessant. [More.]
 To UN-CHAIN, *v. a.* To free from chains.
 UN-CHANGED, (-chānged, 111) *a.* Not altered: it sometimes means unchangeable.
 UN-chai'-ging, *a.* Suffering no change.
 UN-change'-a-ble, *a.* Immutable.
 UN-change'-a-bly, *ad.* Immutably.
 UN-change'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Immutability.
 To UN-CHANGE, *v. a.* To retract an accusation against, [Shaks.]; to remove a charge from.
 ⚠ Other compounds are *Unchar* 'act-ri's'ti'; *Un-charged*, (unloaded); &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNCHARITABLE, un-chār'-ē-tā-bl, 101: *a.* (See Un-) Not charitable.
 UN-chār'-i-tā-bly, *ad.* In an uncharitable manner.
 UN-chār'-i-tā-ble-ness, *s.* Want of charity.
 To UN-CHARM, *v. a.* To release from a charm.
 UN-charm'-ing, *a.* Not charming. [Dryden.]
 UN-CHA'-RY, *a.* Not wary, not cautious.
 UN-CHASTE, (-chāst, 111) *a.* Not chaste, not pure.
 UN-chaste'-ly, *ad.* Lewdly.
 UN-chas'-ti-ty, (-chās'-tē-ty, 92) *s.* Incontinence.
 UN'-CHAS-TISED, (-tīzd, 151) *a.* Not punished; not restrained; unawed.
 UN'-chas-ti'-sa-ble, *a.* That cannot be chastised. [Milton.]
 UN-CHECKED, (-chēckt, 114) *a.* Not checked.
 UN-CHEER'-FUL, 117: *a.* Sad, gloomy.
 UN-cheer'-ful-ness, *s.* Melancholy, sadness.
 UN-cheer'-y, *a.* Doing not enlivening. [Sterne.]
 To UN-CHILD, (-chīld, 115) *v. a.* To bereave of children, [Shaks.]; to make unworthy of the parent, [Bp. Hall.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-CHRIST'-IAN, (-críst'-yân, 146, 147) *a.* Contrary to Christianity; infidel.

To UN-CHRIST'-IAN, *v. a.* To deprive of Christian qualities or characteristics: this is the old verb as used by South; modern speakers use *To Unchristianize*.

UN-CHRIST'-IAN-ly, *a. and ad.* Contrary or contrarily to Christianity.

UN-CHRIST'-IAN-NESS, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity. [K. Charles.]

To UN-CHURCH, *v. a.* To deprive of the character of a church; to expel from a church. [South.]

Other compounds are *Unchewed*, &c. (See the leading note.)

UNCIAL, ún'-sh'ál, *a. and s.* (This is not a compound of the prefix *Un-*) Belonging to letters of a large round size, but not capitals:—*s.* An uncial letter.

UN'-CI-NATE, *a.* Hooked at the end. [Bot.]

UNCIRCUMCISED, un-çer'-cüm-sizd'', *a.* (See *Un-*.) Not circumcised.

UN-çir'-cüm-çia'-ion, (-çizh'-ün, 90) *s.* Omission of circumcision.

UN-çir'-cüm-Scribed, 114: *a.* Not bounded or limited.

UN-çir'-cüm-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect.

UN-çir'-cüm-STAN'-TIAL, 147: *a.* Unimportant. [Brown.]

UN-CIV'-IL, *a.* Not civil, rude, impolite.

UN-civ'-il-ly, *ad.* Impolitely, rudely.

UN-civ'-il-ized, 114: *a.* Barbarous; coarse.

To UN-CLASP, 11: *v. a.* To open by loosening a clasp or clasp.

UN-CLAS'-SIC, UN-CLAS'-SI-CAL, 88: *a.* Not classic.

Other compounds are *Unclaimed*; *Unclarified*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNCLE, ung'-cl, 158, 101: *s.* (This is no compound of the prefix *Un-*.) The brother of one's father or mother; it is also applied customarily to the husband of one's aunt.

UNCLEAN=ün-cléné', *a.* (See *Un-*.) Foul, dirty; foul with sin; not purified by ritual practices; lewd, unchaste.

Un-clean'-ness, *s.* State of being unclean.

UN-LEAN'-LY, (-clén'-léy, 120) *a.* Foul; unchaste.

Un-clean'-li-ness, *s.* Want of cleanliness.

Un-cleaned', (-clénzd, 151, 114) *a.* Not cleansed.

To UN-CLEW', (-cl'w, 109) *v. a.* To undo. [Shaks.]

To UN-CLINCH, *v. a.* To open, as the closed hand: it is less properly spelled *Uncleach*.

To UN-CLOG, *v. a.* To disencumber of.

To UN-CLOIST'-ER, *v. a.* To set at large.

To UN-CLOSE, (-clöz, 137) *v. a.* To open.

Un-closed', 114: *a.* Opened, not enclosed.

To UN-CLOTHE, (-clóth, *v. a.* To strip of clothes.

Un-clothed', 114: *a.* Not clothed.

Un-cló'-thed-ly, *ad.* Without clothing. [Bacon.]

To UN-CLOUD, 31: *v. a.* To clear from clouds, to unveil.

Un-cloud'-ed, *a.* Clear from clouds; unobscure.

Un-cloud'-ed-ness, *s.* Opanness; clearness.

Un-cloud'-y, *a.* Not cloudy, clear.

To UN-CLUTCH, *v. a.* To open from being close-shut.

To UN-COIF, *v. a.* To put the cap off.

Un-coifed', (-coift, 114) *a.* Not wearing a coif.

To UN-COIL, *v. a.* To open from being coiled.

UN'-COL-LECT'-ED, *a.* Not collected; not recollected; not brought together.

UN-COL'-OURED, (-cül'-ard, 116, 120) *a.* Not coloured; not stained; not heightened in description.

UN-COMBED', -cōsmd, 116, 156, 114) *a.* Not combed.

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UN'-COME-AT''-A-BLE, (-cüm'-är'-d-bl, 116) *a.* Unattainable, inaccessible: a low corrupt word. [Taller.]

UN'-COME'-LY, (-cüm'-léy, 116) *a.* Not comely.

UN'-COME'-li-ness, *s.* Want of beauty or grace.

UN'-COM'-FORT-A-BLE, (-cüm'-fort'-d-bl, 116, 38,

101) *a.* Affording no comfort; receiving no comfort.

Un-com'-fort-a-bly, *ad.* Without comfort.

Un-com'-fort-a-ble-ness, *s.* Want of comfort.

UN'-COM-MEND''-ED, *a.* Not commended.

Un'-com-mend''-a-ble, *a.* Illaudable. See the note after *Commendatory*.

Other compounds are *Unclipped*; *Uncongratulated*, *Uncongratulated*; *Uncocked*; *Uncoined*; *Uncombined*, *Uncombustible*; *Uncommanded*; *Uncommitted*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNCOMMON=ün-cöm'-mön, 18: *a.* (See *Un-*) Not common, rare, not often found.

Un-com'-mon-ly, *ad.* Rarely, to an unusual degree.

Un-com'-mon-ness, *s.* Infrequency, rareness.

UN'-COM-MU''-NI-CAT-ED, *a.* Not communicated.

Un'-com-mu''-ni-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Incommunicative.

UN'-COM-FACT', } *a.* Incompact, uncompacted.

UN'-COM-FACT'-ED, } [Felttham. Addition.]

UN'-COM-PA-NIED, 116, 114: *a.* Unaccompanied. [Fairfax.]

UN'-COM-PAS'-SION-ATE, (-pâsh'-ün-ât, 147) *a.* Incompassionate. [Shaks.]

UN'-COM-PELL-ED', 114: *a.* Free from compulsion.

Un'-com-pel''-la-ble, *a.* Not compellable.

UN'-COM-PLAI-SANT'', (-zânt, 151) *a.* Not obliging.

Un-com'-plai-sant''-ly, *ad.* Discourteously.

UN'-COM-PLETE'', *a.* Incomplete. [Pope.]

UN'-COM-PLI'-ING, *a.* Not obsequious.

UN'-COM-POUND''-ED, *a.* Not mixed; not intricate.

Un'-com-pound''-ed-ness, *s.* Purity, simplicity.

UN'-COM-PRE-HEN'-SIVE, 105: *a.* Incomprehensible. [South.]

UN'-COM-PRO-MI'-SING, (-zing, 151) *a.* Not compromising, not yielding to opposite principles.

UN'-CON-CEIVED', (-cēvd, 103) *a.* Not thought.

Un'-con-ceiv''-a-ble, *a.* Inconceivable. [Locke.]

Other compounds are *Uncompensated*; *Uncomplain*; *Uncompleting*; *Uncompressed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNCONCERN=ün'-cön-ærn'', *s.* (See *Un-*) Want of concern, absence of anxiety or interest.

Un'-con-cerned'', 114: *a.* Not anxious; not affected, followed by *with* or *for*, but more commonly by *at*; having no interest.

Un'-con-cern''-ed-ly, *ad.* With unconcern.

Un'-con-cern''-ed-ness, *s.* State of unconcern.

Un'-con-cern''-ing, *a.* Not interesting. [Dissead.]

Un'-con-cern''-ment, *s.* State of having no part or share in something. [South.]

UN'-CON-CLU'-DENT, 109: *a.* Inconclusive. [Halo.]

Un'-con-clu''-ding, *a.* Inconclusive. [Locke.]

Un'-con-clu''-sive, *a.* Inconclusive. [Hammond.]

Un'-con-clu''-di-ble, *a.* Not determinable. [More.]

UN'-CON-DIT''-ION-AL, (-dîsh'-ün-äl, 147) *a.* Absolute, not limited by any terms.

Un'-con-dit''-ion-al-ly, *ad.* Without conditions.

UN'-CON-FINED'', 114: *a.* Free; having no limits.

Un'-con-fi''-ned-ly, *ad.* Without limitation.

UN'-CON-FI''-NA-BLE, 101: *a.* Unbounded. [Shaks.]

UN'-CON-FIRMED'', 35, 114: *a.* Not fortified or confirmed by resolution; weak; not having received confirmation.

UN'-CON-FORM'', *a.* Unlike, not analogous [Milton.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: shên, 166.

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UN'-con-form''-a-ble, *a.* Inconsistent.
 UN'-con-form''-i-ty, *s.* Incongruity.
 UN'-con-fused'', (-fuzd, 151) *a.* Distinct.
 UN'-con-fu''-sed-ly, *ad.* Without confusion.
 UN'-con-fu''-TA-BLE, *a.* Not confutable.
 UN'-con-gealed'', 114: *a.* Not conereted by cold.
 UN'-con-geal''-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be congealed.
 UN'-con-JU-GAL, *a.* Not bestitting conjugal faith.
 UN'-con-nect''-ED, *a.* Not coherent, lax, vague.
 UN'-con-NI''-VING, *a.* Not winking at or passing by without penal notice.
 UN'-con-QUERED, (-cōng'-kerd, 158, 145) *a.* Not vanquished; invincible.
 UN'-con-quer-a-ble, *a.* Invincible.
 UN'-con-quer-a-bly, *ad.* Invincibly.
 UN'-con-SCION-A-BLE, (-cōn'-shūn-ā-bl, 101) *a.* Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation; unreasonable; in low or colloquial use, enormous; that has no regard to conscience.
 UN'-con-scion-a-bly, *ad.* Unreasonably.
 UN'-con-scion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unreasonableness.
 UN'-con-scious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Having no mental perception; unacquainted, unknowing.
 UN'-con-scious-ly, *ad.* Without perception.
 UN'-con-scious-ness, *s.* State of being unconscious.
 To UN'-con-se-CRATE, *v. a.* To desecrate. [South.]
 UN'-con-se-cra''-ted, *a.* Not yet consecrated.
 UN'-con-sent''-ED-TO, *a.* Not agreed to.
 UN'-con-sent''-ing, *a.* Not consenting.
 UN'-con-so-NANT, *a.* Incongruous. [Hooker.]
 UN'-con-spi''-RING-NESS, *s.* Absence of plot or exclusion of projectors. [Boyle.]
 UN'-con-STANT, *a.* Inconstant. [Shaks.]
 UN'-con-STI-TU''-TION-AL, 89: *a.* Not according to the principles of the constitution.
 UN'-con-sti-tu''-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Contrarily to the laws and usages of the constitution.
 UN'-con-STRAINED'', 114: *a.* Free from constraint.
 UN'-con-strain''-ed-ly, *ad.* Without constraint.
 UN'-con-straint'', *s.* Freedom from constraint.
 UN'-con-SULT''-ING, *a.* Imprudent. [Sidney.]
 UN'-con-SUM''-MATE, *a.* Unconsummated. [Dryden.]
 UN'-con-TENT''-ED, *a.* Discontented. [Obs.]
 UN'-con-tent''-ing-ness, *s.* Want of power to satisfy.
 UN'-con-TEST''-ED, *a.* Evident; not contested for.
 UN'-con-test''-a-ble, *a.* Incontestable. [Locke.]
 UN'-con-TROLLED'', (-trōld, 116) *a.* Not controlled; not resisted; not refuted.
 UN'-con-trol''-led-ly, *ad.* Without control.
 UN'-con-trol''-la-ble, *a.* That cannot be controlled.
 UN'-con-trol''-la-bly, *ad.* Without control.
 To UN-CORD', *v. a.* To loose from cords.
 To UN-CORK', *v. a.* To draw the cork from.
 UN'-COR-O-NET-ED, *a.* Not having a coronet. [Pollok.]
 UN'-COR-RECT''-ED, *a.* Not corrected, inaccurate.
 UN'-COR-ri-gi-ble, *a.* Incorrigible. [1580.]
 UN'-COR-RUPT''-ED, *a.* Not corrupted.
 UN'-cor-rup't', *a.* Incurrupt. [Swift.]
 UN'-cor-rup't''-ed-ness, *s.* Incurruptness. [Milton.]
 Other relations are also preferably formed with *in*.
 UN-COUN'-SEL-LA-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consisting with good advice. [Clarendon.]
 UN-COUNT''-ED, *a.* Not counted or numbered.
 UN-COUNT''-a-ble, *a.* Innumerable. [Raleigh.]
 UN-COUNT''-ER-FEIT, 36, 119: *a.* Genuine. [Sprat.]
 To UN-COVE''-LE, (-cūp'-pl, 120, 101) *v. a.* To loose [dogs] from their couples; to disjoin.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-CO'URT-EOUS, (-cō'urt-yūs, 146) *a.* Impolite.
 UN-co'urt-eous-ly, *ad.* Uncivilly.
 UN-co'urt-eous-ness, *s.* Incivility.
 UN-co'urt-ly, *a.* Inelegant, rude, rustic.
 UN-co'urt-li-ness, *s.* Rusticity; inelegance.
 Other compounds are *Un'conci'lated*, *Un'conci'ling*; *Un'concoct'ed*; *Un'condemned*; *Un'condemned*; *Un'conden'sable*; *Un'conduct'ed*; *Un'confessed*; *Un'conscien'tious*; *Un'conscript'ed*; *Un'consumed*; *Un'condemned*; *Un'contradict'ed*; *Un'contrit'ed*; *Un'contrived*; *Un'contriving*; *Un'conversant*; *Un'convert'ed*; *Un'convinced*; &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNCOUTH, ūn-cō'ūth, 125: *a.* (See *Un-*.) In its original sense, unknown; odd, strange, unusual: our older authors accent the first syllable.
 UN-couth-ly, *ad.* Oddly, strangely.
 UN-couth-ness, *s.* Oddness, strangeness.
 To UN-COV''-ER, (-cūv'-er, 116) *v. a.* To divest of a covering; to strip; to unroof; to lay open; to bare as to the head in token of respect.
 To UN-CRE-ATE'', *v. a.* To annihilate.
 UN'-cre-a''-ted, *a.* Not created.
 UN-CRED''-I-BLE, *a.* Incredible. [Bacon.]
 UN-cred''-i-ta-ble, *a.* Discreditable, [Hammond:] hence, *Uncred'itableness*, a quaint and obsolescent word.
 To UN-CROWN', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.
 UN-crowned'', 114: *a.* Not crowned.
 Other compounds are *Unco'or'enanted*; *Uncred'ited*; *Un'cropped*; *Un'crossed*; *Un'credited*; *Un'cry'stallized*; *Un'cry'stallizable*; &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNCTION, ūngk'-shūn, 158, 147: *s.* (This is no compound of the prefix *Un-*.) Unguent, ointment; any thing softening or lenitive; act of anointing; specially, the Catholic rite of anointing in the last hour, commonly called extreme unction; hence, any thing that melts to devotion.
 UNC'-TU-ous, (ūngk'-tū-ūs, 147) *a.* Fat, oily, greasy.
 UNC'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Fatness, oiliness, greasiness: Brown uses *Unctuos'ity*.
 UN'-GUENT, (-wēnt, 145) *s.* Ointment.
 UNCULPABLE, ūn-cūl''-pā-bl, 101: *a.* (See *Un-*.) Inculpable, unblamable. [Hooker.]
 UN-CUL''-TI-VA-TEd, *a.* Not cultivated; not improved by tillage; not civilized, rude.
 UN-CUM-BERED, 114: *a.* Unencumbered. [Dryd.]
 UN-CURBED'', 114: *a.* Not restrained, licentious.
 UN-curb''-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be curbed.
 To UN-CURI', *v. a.* and *n.* To loose from ringlets: — *new*. To fall from the state of ringlets.
 UN-curled'', 114: *a.* Not curled.
 UN-CUR''-RENT, *a.* Not current. [Shaks.]
 To UN-CURSE', *v. a.* To free from a curse. [Shaks.]
 UN-cursed', (-curst) *a.* Not cursed.
 To UN-DAM', *v. a.* To free from a dam or mound.
 UN-DAN-GER-ous, (-dān'-ger-ūs, 111, 120) *a.* Not dangerous. [Thomson.]
 UN-DA''-TED, *a.* Not dated.
 Other compounds are *Un'unc'olded*; *Un'unc'olled*; *Un'unc'urled*; *Un'unc'urled*; *Un'undam'aged*; *Un'undamped*; *Un'undark'ened*; &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNDATED=ūn-dā-tēd, *a.* (This is no compound of the prefix *Un-*.) Waved, rising in waves.
 UN-dig''-e-nous, (-dīd'-gē-nūs) *a.* Generated by water.
 UN-du-lar-y, *a.* Playing in little waves, waving.
 UN-du-late, *a.* Waved, as a leaf. [Bot.]
 To UN-du-late, *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to vibrate, or play as waves: — *new*. To play in curls as waves.
 UN-du-la''-ted, *a.* Appearing like waves.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'te-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

UNDER-

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN'-du-la'-ting, *a.* Wavy.

UN'-du-la'-tör-y, *a.* Vibratory.

UN'-du-la'-tion, 89: *a.* A waving motion.

UNDAUNTED, ün-dänt'-äd, 122: *a.* (See Un-) Not daunted, intrepid.

UN-dawnt'-ed-ly, *ad.* Boldly, intrepidly.

UN-dawnt'-ed-ness, *s.* Intrepidity.

UN-dawnt'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be daunted. [Bp. Hall.]

UN-dawn'-ing, 25: *a.* Not yet dawning. [Cowper.]

To UN-DEAF', (-dëf, 120) *v. a.* To free from deafness. [Shaks.]

UN'-DE-BAUCHED', (-bäwcht, 114) *a.* Pure.

Other compounds are *Undax'led*; *Undebased'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNDECAGON=ün-dëck'-ä-gön, *s.* (This is no compound of the prefix UN-) A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYED, ün-dë-cäd'-, 114: *a.* (See Un-) Not decayed, being in full strength.

UN'-de-cay'-ing, *a.* Not decaying; immortal.

To UN'-DE-CEIVE', 103: *v. a.* To free from deception.

UN'-de-ceiv'-, 114: *a.* Not deceived.

UN'-de-ceiv'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be deceived.

UN'-DE-CENT, *a.* Indecent. [Bp. Taylor:] also for *Undecently*, *Undecency*, are now used *Indecently*, &c.

UN'-DE-CI'-DED, *a.* Not decided or settled.

UN'-de-ci'-da-ble, *a.* Not to be decided. [South.]

UN'-de-ci'-sive, 105: *a.* Indecisive. [Glanvil.]

To UN-DECK', *v. a.* To divest of ornaments.

UN-decked', (-dëckt) *a.* Not adorned.

UN'-DE-CLINED', 114: *a.* Not declined; not having deviated; not grammatically varied by termination.

UN'-de-cli'-na-ble, *a.* That cannot be declined; in the special grammatical sense, indeclinable.

UN'-DE-COM-POSED', 151, 114: *a.* Not decomposed.

UN'-de-com-po'-sa-ble, (-zä-bl) *a.* Indecomposable.

UN'-de-com-pound'-ed, *a.* Not decomposed.

UN-DEED'-ED, *a.* Not signalized. [Shaks.]

UN'-DE-FEA'-SI-BLE, 151: *a.* Indefeasible.

UN'-DE-FILED', 114: *a.* Not defiled, pure.

UN'-de-fl'-led-ness, *s.* Freedom from stain. [1647.]

UN'-DE-FINED', *a.* Not defined.

UN'-de-fl'-na-ble, *a.* Indefinable.

To UN-DE'-I-FY, *v. a.* To reduce from the state of deity. [Addison.]

UN'-DE-LIGHT'-ED, (-lī-tëd, 115, 162) *a.* Not delighted.

UN'-de-light'-ful, 117: *a.* Not giving pleasure.

UN'-DE-MON'-STRA-BLE, *a.* Indemonstrable.

UN'-DE-NI'-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be denied.

UN'-de-ni'-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be denied.

UN'-DE-PEND'-ING, *a.* Independent. [Milton.]

UN'-DE-PRAYED', 114: *a.* Not depraved.

Other compounds are *Unde'c'phered*, *Unde'c'pherable*; *Undeclared*; *Unde'corated*; *Unde'flected*; *Unde'fended*; *Unde'flected*; *Unde'flowered*; *Unde'formed*; *Unde'f'gated*; *Unde'lib'rated*, *Unde'lib'rating*; *Unde'lib'rated*; *Unde'manded*; *Unde'm'ished*; *Unde'plored*; *Unde'prived*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNDER=ün'-der, *prep., a. and ad.* (This is no compound of the prefix UN-) Beneath; below; less than; subjected to; beneath the influence or agency of:—*adj.* Lower; subordinate; subject:—*adv.* Below; less; so as to be below or inferior.

UN'-der-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Lowest in place, state, or condition.

UNDER-

To UN'-DER-BEAR', (-bäre, 100) } *v. a.* To sup-
I UN'-der-bore', (-böre) } port; to en-
UN'-der-borne', (-bō'urn, 130) } dure; in a
sense disused, to line, as a garment.

UN'-der-beat'-er, *s.* One who supports or carries, particularly one who helps to bear a coffin.

To UN'-DER-BID', *v. a.* (Irreg.; see To Bid.) To offer for at less than the worth.

UN'-DER-BRED', *a.* Of inferior breeding.

UN'-DER-CROFT', *s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; also, a secret walk or grot under ground.

To UN'-DER-DO', (-dō, 107) *v. a. and n.* (Irreg.; see To Do.) To do too little:—*neu.* [B. Jon.] To act below one's abilities.

UN'-DER-FIL'-LING, *s.* Lower part of an edifice.

To UN'-DER-FONG', *v. a.* To take in hand. [Obs.]

UN'-DER-FOOT', 118: *ad. and a.* Beneath:—*adj.* [Milton.] Low, base; down-trodden.

To UN'-DER-GO', } *v. a.* To suffer, to en-
I UN'-der-went', } dure; to sustain; in
UN'-der-gōne, 107: } Shakspeare, to be the
bearer of; to be subject to.

UN'-DER-GRAD'-U-ATE, *s.* One who, at our universities, has not yet attained a degree.

UN'-DER-GROUND', *s., a. and ad.* Subterraneous space:—*adj.* Being below ground:—*adv.* Beneath the ground. The accents are interchangeable according to the rhythm of the context.

UN'-DER-GROWTH', (-grōwth, 7) *s.* The shrubs with reference to the trees of the whole plantation.

UN'-DER-HAND', *ad. and a.* By secret means, covertly, clandestinely:—*adj.* Secret, clandestine. See the note to Underground.

UN'-der-hand'-ed, *a.* Underhand.

UN'-DER-IRAF', *s.* A cider-apple.

To UN'-DER-LET', *v. a.* (Irreg.; see To Let.) To let below the value; hence, an *Underletter*, &c.

To UN'-DER-LINE', *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words; in old use, to influence secretly.

UN'-DER-LING, *s.* An inferior agent, a mean fellow.

UNDERMEAL.—See with Under, lower.

To UN'-DER-MINE', *v. a.* To dig cavities under, especially for the purpose of destroying what is above; to injure by clandestine means.

UN'-der-mi'-ner, *s.* A sapper; a clandestine foe.

UNDERMOST.—See immediately below Under.

UN'-DERN, *s.* The quarter of the solar day which is *under noon*; by this was anciently meant *before noon*, or nine o'clock, but in the north of England it is or has been used to signify the afternoon. [Obs.]

UN'-der-meal, *s.* A repeat before dinner; in some places, after dinner. [Obs.]

UN'-der-time, *s.* Time after dinner. [Spens.]

UN'-DER-NEATH', (-nēath) *ad. and prep.* In the lower place, beneath, below:—*prep.* Under, beneath.

To UN'-DER-PIN', *v. a.* To prop, to support.

UN'-DER-PLOT, *s.* A series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story and subversive to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UN'-DER-PRaise', 151: *v. a.* To praise below desert.

To UN'-DER-PRIZE', *v. a.* To undervalue.

To UN'-DER-PROE', *v. a.* To support, to uphold.

To UN'-DER-RATE', *v. a.* To rate too low.

UN'-der-rate', *s.* Price less than is usual.

To UN'-DER-RUN', *v. a.* To pass under in a boat: To *underrun tackle* is to disentangle and arrange it.

To UN'-DER-SAY', *v. n.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

UN-D

Vowels: gāi'-wáy: cháp'-mǎn: pǎ'-pǎ': lǎn: gǒod: j'ǒo, i, e, j'ew, 55: a, e, ɨ &c. *note*, 171.

UN-D

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-DIS-POSED'-of, 151, 114: *a.* Not disposed of.
 UN-DIS-PU'-TED, *a.* Not disputed.
 UN-dis-pu'-table, *a.* Indisputable. [Obs.]
 UN'-dis-SEM'-BLED, (-bld, 114) *a.* Not dissembled; open, undisguised.
 UN'-dis-sem'-bling, *a.* Not dissembling.
 UN'-dis-SOLVED', (-diz-zölvd', 151, 114) *a.* Not dissolved.
 UN'-dis-solv'-ing, *a.* Not melting.
 UN'-dis-TEM'-PERED, 114: *a.* Not diseased.
 UN'-dis-TIN'-GUISHED, (-ting'-gwisht, 158, 114, 143) *a.* Not distinguished; plain; not marked by any particular property; not treated with marked respect.
 UN'-dis-tin'-guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by a peculiar property.
 UN'-dis-tin'-guish-a-bly, *ad.* Without distinction.
 UN'-dis-tin'-guish-ing, *a.* Not discriminating.
 UN'-dis-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not perplexed.
 UN'-dis-tract'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without being perplexed.
 UN'-dis-tract'-ed-ness, *s.* Indisturbance.
 UN'-dis-TRIB'-UTED, *a.* Not distributed; in scholastic logic, not extending the meaning to all things included under the name.
 UN'-dis-TURBED', 114: *a.* Free from perturbation; not hindered, not agitated.
 UN'-dis-tur'-bed-ly, *ad.* Calmly.
 UN'-dis-tur'-bed-ness, *s.* Tranquillity.
 UN'-di-VI'-DED, *a.* Not divided.
 UN'-di-vi'-ded-ly, *ad.* Indivisibly.
 UN'-di-vi'-da-ble, *a.* Indivisible. [Shaks.]
 To UN-DO', (-doo) } 107: *v. a.* To reverse an
 I UN-did', } act and so to place in the
 Un-done', (-dün) } previous state,—to recall, to
 annul; to ruin, to bring to destruction.
 UN-do'-er, *s.* One who undoes; one who ruins.
 UN-do'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Ruining, destructive:—*s.* Ruin, destruction, fatal mischief.
 UN-DOUBT'-ED, (-dowt'-éd, 157) *a.* Indubitable.
 UN-doubt'-ed-ly, *ad.* Indubitably.
 UN-doubt'-ful, 117: *a.* Not doubtful. [Shaks.]
 UN-doubt'-ing, *a.* Not doubting.
 UN-DRAWN', *a.* Not pulled; not taken out of the lottery-wheel; not allured; not portrayed.
 To UN-DRESS', *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to divest of the attire of ostentation; to take the medicaments from; see the substantive lower.
 UN-dressed', (-drést, 114) *a.* Not dressed.
 UN'-dress, 83: *s.* Loose or ordinary dress.
 UN-DROS'-SY, *a.* Free from recreation.
 UN-DU'-BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Indubitable. [Locke.]
 UN-DUE', *a.* Not due; not right; excessive.
 UN-du'-ly, *ad.* In an undue manner.
 Other compounds are *Undisgusted*; *Undimmed*; *Undiplomatic*; *Undipped*; *Undirect*; *Undiscoloured*; *Undiscussed*; *Undisgraced*; *Undisguised*; *Undishonoured*; *Undisobliging*; *Undisordered*; *Undispensed*; *Undispen*'sing; *Undis-per*'ed; *Undisplayed*; *Undisquitted*; *Undis-sipated*; *Undistended*; *Undistilled*; *Undistorted*; *Undiverted*; *Undiverted*; *Undivorced*; *Undivulged*; *Undrained*; *Undramatic*; *Undreaded*; *Undreamed*; *Undried*; *Undriven*; *Undrooping*; *Undrowned*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNDULATORY, To UN-DULATE, &c., UN-DULATORY.—See under UN-DULATED.
 To UN-DULL=ün-dül', 155: *v. a.* To remove dullness from; to clear. [Whitlock, 1654.]
 UN-DULX.—See under UN-DUE.
 UN-DU'-RA-BLE, *a.* Not durable. [1661.]

UN-E

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

To UN-DUST', *v. a.* To free from dust.
 UN-DU'-T-ful, *a.* More proper word than *To dust*, but disused.
 UN-DU'-T-ous, (-üs, 120) 147: *a.* Not duteous.
 UN-du'-ti-ful, 117: *a.* Not obedient.
 UN-du'-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* Disobediently.
 UN-du'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* Disobedience.
 UN-DY'-ING, *a.* Immortal.
 UN-EARTHED', (-erht, 120, 114) *a.* Driven from a burrow.
 UN-earth'-ly, *a.* Not terrestrial.
 Other compounds are *Uneared*, &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNEASY, UN-Ë'-ZÉY, 151, 105: *a.* Not at ease, disturbed; painful; giving disturbance; constraining; constrained; ungraceful; difficult.
 UN-ea'-si-ly, *ad.* With uneasiness.
 UN-ea'-si-ness, *s.* State of being uneasy.
 UN-ea'k', *ad.* Not easily: it seems once in Spenser (F. Q., i. xl. 4) to signify beneath: *Uneth*' and *Unethet*' (each word of two syllables) are other forms of the same word. [Obs.]
 UN'-EF-FEC'-TU-AL, 147: *a.* Ineffectual. [Shaks.]
 UN-EL'-I-GI-BLE, *a.* Ineligible. [Rogers.]
 UN-EMP'-TY-A-BLE, 156, 101: *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible. [Hooker.]
 To UN'-EN-TAN'-GLE, *v. a.* To disentangle. [Donne.]
 UN'-en-tan'-gled, *a.* Not entangled.
 UN-EN'-VIED, (-vid, 114) *a.* Not envied.
 UN-en'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Not envious.
 UN-EQ'-UA-BLE, (-ëck'-wä-bl, 76, 92, 101) *a.* Different from itself, not uniform.
 UN-e'-qual, *a.* Not equal; not even; inferior; partial; disproportioned; not regular; not just.
 UN-e'-qual-a-ble, *a.* Not to be equalled. [Boyle.]
 UN-e'-qualled, (-kwäld) *a.* Unparalleled.
 UN-e'-qual-ly, *ad.* Not equally, not justly.
 UN-e'-qual-ness, *s.* Inequality. [Temple.]
 UN-EQ'-UI-TA-BLE, (-ëck'-wä-tä-bl, 76, 92, 101) *a.* Not impartial, not just.
 UN-E-QUIV'-O-CAL, 188: *a.* Not equivocal.
 UN-e-quiv'-o-cal-ly, *ad.* Without doubt.
 UN-ER'-RING, *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.
 UN-er'-ring-ly, *ad.* Without mistake.
 UN-er'-ra-ble, *a.* Infallible. [1616.]
 UN-er'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Infallibility.
 UN'-ES-CHEW'-A-BLE, 110: *a.* Inevitable. [Carew.]
 UN'-ES-SAYED', *a.* Unattempted.
 UN'-ES-SEN'-TIAL, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Not essential; void of real being:—*s.* An unessential part.
 To UN'-E-STAB'-LISH, *v. a.* To unfix. [Milton.]
 UN-e-stab'-lished, 114: *a.* Not established.
 UN-E'-VEN, 114: *a.* Not even; not equal.
 UN-e'-ven-ly, *ad.* In an uneven manner.
 UN-e'-ven-ness, *s.* Uneven surface; turbulence.
 UN-EV'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Inevitable. [Sidney.]
 UN-EX-ACT', (-ëgz-äkt', 154) *a.* Inexact. [1765.]
 UN-ex-act'-ed, *a.* Not taken by force.
 UN-EX-AM'-PLED, (-ëgz-äm'-pld, 154, 101) *a.* Not known by precedent or example.
 UN-EX-CER'-TION-A-BLE, (-ëcks-sép'-shün-d-bl, 188, 89, 101) *a.* Not liable to any objection.
 UN'-EX-COG'-I-TA-BLE, (-ëcks-cöd'-gë-tä-bl, 188, 101) *a.* Not to be found out. [Raleigh.]
 UN-EX-CU'-SA-BLE, 188: *a.* Inexcusable. [More.]
 UN-EX-EMPT', (-ëgz-ëmt', 154, 157) *a.* Not exempt.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vizh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: shün, 166: thén, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

Un-heed'-ful, 117: *a.* Not cautious. [B. and FL.]
 Un-heed'-y, *a.* Precipitate, sudden. [Spenser.]
 To UN-HESLE', *v. a.* To uncover.
 UN-HELPE'D, 143: *a.* Unassisted.
 Un-help'-ful, 117: *a.* Giving no assistance.
 UN-HES'-I-TA'-TING, (-hěs'-ē-tā'-ting, 151) *a.* Not hesitating, prompt: hence, *Unhesitatingly*.
 UN-HIDE'-BOUND, *a.* Lax of maw. [Milton.]
 To UN-HINGE', *v. a.* To take from the hinges; to displace, to unfix; to disorder.
 To UN-HOARD', *v. a.* To steal from a hoard.
 UN-HO'-LY, *a.* Profane; impious, wicked.
 Un-ho'-li-ness, *s.* Impiety, wickedness.
 UN-HON'-EST, 56: *a.* Dishonest. [B. and FL.]
 To UN-HOOK', 118: *v. a.* To loose from a hook.
 To UN-HOOP', *v. a.* To strip of hoops.
 UN-HOPED', 143: *a.* Not hoped; not expected: *Unhoped for* is the full phrase.
 Un-hope'-ful, 117: *a.* Not hopeful.
 To UN-HORSE', 153: *v. a.* To throw from a horse.
 UN-HOS'-PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Inhospitable.
 UN-HOS'-TILE, 105: *a.* Not hostile: Philips uses it to signify not pertaining to a public enemy.
 To UN-HOUSE', (-hūwz, 137) *v. a.* To deprive of shelter.
 Un-housed', *a.* Houseless, homeless.
 UN-HOU'-SLED, (-how'-zēld, 151) *a.* Not having received the sacrament: see *Host* (a sacrament) and its relations. [Shaks.]
 UN-HU'-MAN, *a.* Inhuman. [South.]
 UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt.
 Un-hurt'-ful, 117: *a.* Harmless; innocuous.
 Un-hurt'-ful-ly, *ad.* Harmlessly.
 UN-HUSKED', 143: *a.* Having quitted the husk.
 ☞ Other compounds are *Unharassed*; *Unharmed*; *Unhatched*; *Unhazarded*; *Unheated*; *Unhedged*; *Unhewn*; *Unhindered*; *Unhonoured*; *Unhumiliated*; *Unhusbanded*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNICAPSULAR, UNICORN.—See under Unit.

UNIDEAL=un'-i-dē'-āl, (see Un-) *a.* Not ideal.

UNIFLOROUS, UNIFORM, &c., UNIGNATURE, &c., UNILABATE, UNILATERAL, UNILITERAL, UNILOCULAR, UNION, UNIRADIATED, UNISON, UNISONANT, &c.—See under Unit.

UNIMAGINABLE, ün'-ē-mäd'-gē-nā-bl, 101: *a.* (See Un-) Not to be imagined.

Un'-i-mag'-i-nā-bly, *ad.* So as not to be imagined.

UN-IM'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Inimitable. [Burnet.]

UN-IM-MOR'-TAL, *a.* Not immortal.

UN-IM-PAIRED', 114: *a.* Not impaired.

UN-im-pair'-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to waste.

UN-IM-PAS'-SIONED, (-pāsh'-ünd, 147, 114) *a.* Free from passion; innocent; quiet, calm.

UN-IM-PEACHED', 114, 143: *a.* Not impeached.

UN-im-peach'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached.

UN-IM-POW'-TANT, *a.* (See Important, &c.) Not momentous: Pope, in his Letters, uses it to signify not assuming airs of dignity.

Un-im-por'-ting, *a.* Not being of importance.

UN-IM-PO'-SING, (-zīng, 151) *a.* Not imposing: Thomson uses it for not obligatory.

UN-IM-PROVED', (-prōvd, 107, 114) *a.* Not improved; not taught; in old authors, not disproved.

Un-im-pro'-ving, *a.* Not improving.

Un-im-pro'-va-ble, *a.* Not capable of improvement: hence, *Unimprovableness*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāk'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: jōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-IN-CREAS'-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.

UN-IN-DIF'-FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent, partial.

UN-IN-DUS'-TRI-OUS, 120: *a.* Not industrious.

UN-IN-FORMED', *a.* Untaught; unanimated.

Un'-in-form'-ing, *a.* Uninstructive.

UN-IN-GEN'-NI-OUS, 90, 120: *a.* Not ingenious.

UN-IN-GEN'-U-OUS, 92: *a.* Not ingenuous.

UN-IN-HAB'-I-TED, *a.* Not inhabited.

Un'-in-hab'-i-ta-ble, *a.* Not inhabitable: hence, *Uninhabitableness*.

UN-IN-JURED, 109, 114: *a.* Not injured.

UN-IN-QUIR'-I-TIVE, (-kwiz'-ē-tiv, 151, 105) *a.* Not inquisitive.

UN-IN-STRUCT'-ED, *a.* Not taught.

UN-IN-STRUCT'-IVE, 105: *a.* Not instructive.

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-GENT, *a.* Not intelligent.

Un-in-tel'-li-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible.

Un-in-tel'-li-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being unintelligible: *Unintelligibility* is less used.

UN-IN-TEN'-TION-AL, 89: *a.* Not intentional.

Un'-in-ten'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Without design.

UN-IN-TER-ESTED', (-ēst, 143) *a.* Uninterested. [Dryden.]

Un'-in-ter-est'-ed, *a.* Not having interest.

Un'-in-ter-est'-ing, *a.* Exciting no interest.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'-TED, *a.* Not intermitted.

Un'-in-ter-mit'-ting, *a.* Continuing.

Un'-in-ter-mit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Continually.

Un'-in-ter-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ün, 147) *s.* Absence of intermission.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'-ED, *a.* Not interrupted.

Un'-in-ter-rupt'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

UN-IN-YEST'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated. [Ray.]

☞ Other compounds are *Unimagined*; *Unimbed*; *Unimpeached*; *Unimproved*; *Unimportant*; *Unimpressed*; *Unincurbed*; *Unindebted*; *Unindignant*; *Uninfected*; *Uninfertile*; *Uninflamed*; *Uninflamed*; *Uninfluenced*; *Uninitiated*; *Uninscribed*; *Uninspired*; *Uninsulated*; *Uninsured*; *Unintended*; *Unintermixed*; *Uninterrupted*; *Unintrenched*; *Unintricated*; *Unintroduced*; *Uninstructed*; *Uninvented*; *Uninvested*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNION, UNIQUE, UNION.—See with Unit.

UNIT=ū-nīt, *s.* One, the root of numbers; it was the name of a gold coin of James I.

☞ The words which constitute this class are no compounds of the prefix Un-.

U-ni-ty, 105: *s.* State of being one, oneness; concord, agreement; concurrence into one; uniformity; that quality in any work of art which consists in the complete subordination of the parts to one general design or effect.

U-ni-ta'-ri-an, 90: *s.* and *a.* A Christian sectary who, as opposed to the Trinitarians, believes in and worships one God in one person: it is a more general term than Socinian—*adj.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

U-ni-ta'-ri-a-nism, 158: *s.* The principles of a Unitarian.

U-NIQUE', (ū-nēkē', 104, 76, 146) *a.* Sole, without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist. [French.]

U-ni-ON, (ū-nē-ōn=ūnē'-yūn, 146) *s.* The act of joining two or more so as to make them one; concord, conjunction of mind or interests; formerly, a pearl.

To U-NITE', *v. a.* and *n.* To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join: —*new*. To concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to grow into one.

U-ni-ted-ly, *ad.* With union; so as to join.

U-ni'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which unites.
 U-ni'-tive, 105: *a.* That unites. [Disused.]
 U-ni'-tion, (-nish'-ün, 95) *s.* Act or power of uniting, conjunction. [Little used.]
 U-NAN'-i-MOUS, 120: *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.
 U-nan'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With one mind.
 U-nan'-i-mous-ness, *s.* Unanimity.
 U'-na-nim'-i-ty, *s.* State of being unanimous.
 U'-NI-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp. [Bot.]
 U'-NI-CORN, *s.* An animal with one horn.
 U'-ni-cor'-nous, *a.* Having but one horn.
 U'-NI-FLO'-ROUS, *a.* Having but one flower.
 U'-NI-FORM, *a.* and *s.* Having always the same form or manner, not variable; consistent with itself; consonant; conformable; having the same degree or state.—*s.* A dress of the same kind by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same regiment, company, or service of any description.
 U'-ni-form-ly, *ad.* In a uniform manner.
 U'-ni-form'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being uniform; conformity to one pattern.
 U'-NI-GEN'-I-TURE, 147: *s.* State of being the only begotten.
 U-nig'-e-nous, (ä-nid'-gè-nüs, 87, 120) *a.* Of one kind, of the same genus.
 U'-NI-LA'-BI-ATE, *a.* Having one lip only, as a corolla. [Bot.]
 U'-NI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having but one side.
 U'-NI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting but of one letter.
 U'-NI-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having but one cell.
 U-NIP'-A-ROUS, 87: *a.* Producing one at a birth.
 U'-NI-RAY'-DI-AT-ED, *a.* Having one ray.
 U'-NI-SON, (ü'-nè-zön, 18) *s.* and *a.* Sameness or coincidence of sound; a single unvaried note: *In unison*, in harmony.—*adj.* [Milton.] Sounding alone.
 U-nis'-o-nant, (*s* aspirate) *a.* Being in unison.
 U-nis'-o-nance, *s.* Accordance of sounds.
 U-nis'-o-nous, *a.* Unisenant.
 UNIT, &c.—See higher in the class.
 U'-NI-VALVE, 189: *a.* and *s.* Having one valve only.—*s.* A shell having one valve only.
 U'-ni-val'-vu-lar, *a.* Univalve.
 U'-NI-VER'-SAL, *a.* and *s.* Whole, all, general, extending to all, total; not particular, comprising all particulars.—*s.* A general proposition including a certain class or extent of particulars; in an obsolete sense, the whole, the universe.
 U'-ni-ver'-sa-list, *s.* One who affects to understand all particulars; also one who believes that all men will be saved; which doctrine is called *Universalism*.
 U'-ni-ver'-sal-ly, *ad.* Throughout the whole, without exception.
 U'-ni-ver'-sal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Generality, extension to the whole: *Universe's salience* is less used.
 U'-NI-VERSE, *s.* The general system of things, the whole creation; sometimes, the world.
 U'-NI-VER'-SI-TY, 84: *s.* Originally, any community or corporation; at present, a school or place of learning where all the arts and faculties are taught and learned: in old authors, the universe.
 U-NIV'-O-CAL, 87: *a.* Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing one tenor: in music, univocal cords are the octave and its recurrences above and below.
 U-niv'-o-cal-ly, *ad.* In one term, in one sense.
 U'-NI-VO-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Agreement of name and meaning.
 Here end the words classed under UN-IT, which are distinct from the compounds of the prefix UN-

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UNJEALOUS, ün-jäl'-üs, 120: *a.* (See UN-) Not jealous, not suspiciously fearful. [Clarendon.]
 To UN-JOINT', *v. a.* To disjoint. [Fuller.]
 UN-joint'-ed, *a.* Having no joints; disjointed.
 UN-JOY'-OUS, 120: *a.* Not gay, not cheerful.
 UN-joy'-ful, 117: *a.* Not joyful, sad. [Tatler.]
 UN-JUST', *a.* Not just, wrongful, iniquitous.
 UN-just'-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully.
 UN-jus'-ti-fied, 114: *a.* Not justified.
 UN-jus'-ti-fi'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be justified.
 UN-jus'-ti-fi'-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be justified.
 UN-jus'-ti-fi'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of not being justifiable.
 Other compounds are *Unjudged*, &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNKED, üng'-kèd, 14: *a.* (A corruption of Un-couth.) Unusual, odd, strange; lonely, solitary. [Obs. or local.]
 UNKEMBED, ün-kém'd, } 157: *a.* (See UN-) UNKEMT, ün-kém't, } Uncombed; unpolished: it is also spelled *Unkemed*. [Obs.]
 To UN-KEN'-NEL, *v. a.* To drive from the hole.
 UN-KENT', (for Unkenne'd) *a.* Unknown. [Obs.]
 UN-KIND', (-kind, 115) *a.* Not kind; unnatural.
 UN-kind'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Unnatural; unfavourable, malignant.—*adv.* With unkindness; unnaturally.
 UN-kind'-li-ness, *s.* Unfavourableness.
 UN-kind'-ness, *s.* Ill-will; want of affection.
 To UN-KING', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.
 UN-king'-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a king.
 UN-KNIGHT'-LY, (-nìt'-lèy, 157, 139, 162) *a.* Unbecoming a knight, base, ignoble.
 To UN-KNIT', 157: *v. a.* To unweave, to open.
 To UN-KNOW', (-nò, 157, 125) *v. a.* To cease to know.
 UN-known', *a.* Not known; uncalculated; not sexually known; not having made known.
 UN-know'-ing, *a.* Not knowing, with *of*; not practised, not qualified.
 UN-know'-ing-ly, *ad.* Ignorantly, without knowledge.
 UN-LA'-BOURED, 120, 114: *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous.
 UN'-la-bo'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Not laborious.
 To UN-LACE', *v. a.* To loose from laces; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornament; at sea, to take a bonnet from a sail.
 To UN-LADE', *v. a.* To unload.
 UN-LAID', *a.* Not placed; not laid, as a ghost; no laid out, as a corpse.
 To UN-LATCH', *v. a.* To open by lifting a latch.
 UN-LAV'-ISH, *a.* Not prodigal, not wasteful.
 UN-LAW'-FUL, 117: *a.* Not lawful.
 UN-law'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law, illegitimately.
 UN-law'-ful-ness, *s.* Illegality; illegitimacy.
 To UN-LEARN', (-lern, 131) *v. a.* To forget or disuse after having learned.
 UN-learn'-ed, *a.* Ignorant, not informed.
 UN-learn'-ed-ly, *ad.* Ignorantly, grossly.
 UN-learn'-ed-ness, *s.* Want of learning.
 UN-LEAV'-ENED, (-lèv'-vnd, 120, 114) *a.* Not raised by leaven.
 UN-LEIS'-URED, (-lè'-zh'oord, 103, 147) *a.* Not having leisure, [Milton;] hence *Unleisuredness*, which Boyle uses.
 Other compounds are *Unkept*; *Unkissed*; *Unknotted*; *Unlamented*; *Unlaid*; *Unlawful*; *Unlaw-ished*; *Unlectured*; *Unlent*; &c. (See the leading note.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thên, 166,

UN-S

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-SOUGHT', (-sôut, 126) *a.* Not sought.

To UN-SOUL', (-sôil, 108) *v. a.* To deprive of soul.

Other compounds are *Unsingled*; *Unsink'ing*; *Un-sized*; *Unshiled*; *Unslaw'd*; *Unsleeping*; *Unslipping*; *Unslumbering*; *Unsmoked*; *Unsober*; *Unsoiled*; *Unsold*; *Unsolit'ized*; *Unsolit'itous*; *Unsoled*; *Unsorted*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNSOUND=ûn-sownd', 31: *a.* Not sound; sickly; not free from cracks; corrupted; not orthodox; not honest; not true.

UN-sound'-ly, *ad.* In an unsound manner.

Un-sound'-ness, *s.* State of being unsound.

To UN-SPEAK', (*Irreg.*; see To Speak.) *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

Un-speak'-a-ble, *a.* Unutterable.

Un-speak'-a-bly, *ad.* Inexpressibly.

UN-SPEC'-I-FIED, 59, 114: *a.* Not specified.

UN-SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not theoretical.

UN-SPED', *a.* Not performed, not dispatched.

UN-SPENT', *a.* Not wasted, not diminished.

To UN-SPHER', 163: *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

UN-SPIED', 114: *a.* Not searched; not seen.

UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not shed; not spoiled.

To UN-SPIR'-IT, *v. a.* To dispirit. [Temple.]

UN-SPIN'-IT-U-AL, 147: *a.* Not spiritual.

To UN-spir'-it-u-a-lize, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.

UN-STA'-BLE, *a.* Not fixed; inconstant.

Un-sta'-ble-ness, *s.* Instability.

UN-STAD', *a.* Not steady, not prudent.

Un-staid'-ness, *s.* Indiscretion, unsteadiness.

To UN-STATE', *v. a.* To deprive of state. [Shaks.]

UN-STAT'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute.

UN-STEAD'-FAST, (-stêd'-fâst, 120) *a.* Not fixed, not fast; not resolute.

UN-STEAD'-Y, (-stêd'-y, 120) *a.* Not steady; inconstant; mutable.

Un-stead'-i-ly, *ad.* Without steadiness.

Un-stead'-i-ness, *s.* Mutability.

To UN-STING', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

UN-STINT'-ED, *a.* Not limited.

To UN-STITCH', *v. a.* To take the stitches from.

UN-STOOP'-ING, *a.* Not bending, not yielding.

To UN-STOP', *v. a.* To free from being stopped.

UN-STRAINED', 114: *a.* Not strained; natural.

UN-STRENG'-THENED, (-ând, 114) *a.* Not supported, not assisted.

To UN-STRING', *v. a.* (*Irreg.*; see To String.) To deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

UN-STUD'-IED, 114: *a.* Not premeditated, not laboured; unskilled, unacquainted.

UN-SUB-JECT, *a.* Not subject, not liable.

UN-SUB-STAN'-TIAL, (-sh'âl, 147) *a.* Not substantial; not real.

Other compounds are *Unsound'ed*; *Unsound'*; *Un-sowed* or *Un-sown*; *Unspared*; *Unsparing*; *Unsparring-ness*; *Unspilled*; *Unspoiled*; *Unspotted*; *Unspottedness*; *Unspurred*; *Unstained*; *Unstamped*; *Unstanch'd*; *Unsteeped*; *Unstirred*; *Unstopped*; *Unstormed*; *Unstrait'ened*; *Unstrait'fied*; *Unstruck*; *Unstuffed*; *Unsubdued*; *Unsubject'ed*; *Unsubmis'sive*; *Unsubmit'ting*; *Unsubordinated*; *Unsuborned*; *Un-succ'eed'ed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNSUCCESSFUL, ûn'-sûck-sêss'-fôol, 117: *a.* (See Un-.) Not successful, not fortunate.

Un-suc-cess'-ful-ly, *ad.* Without success.

UN-SUC-CES'-SIVE, 105: *a.* Not successive.

UN-SUF'-FER-A-BLE, *a.* Insufferable. [Swift.]

UN-SUF'-VIC'-I-ENT, (-fish'-ênt, 147) *a.* Insufficient: so for *Unsufficiency* we use *Insufficiency*.

UN-T

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-SUIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not congruous, not equal.

Un-suit'-a-bly, *ad.* In an unsuitable manner.

Un-suit'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unsuitness.

UN-SUNNED', *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.

UN-SU-PER'-FLU-OUS, *a.* Not superfluous.

UN-SUP-PORT'-A-BLE, 130: *a.* Unsupportable: so for *Unsupport'ably*, *Unsupport'ableness*, we now use *Insupport'ably*, &c.

UN-SURE', (-shôor, 149) *a.* Not sure, not certain.

UN-SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Insurmountable. [Locke.]

UN-SUS-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* Insusceptible.

UN-SUS-PECT', *a.* Unsuspected. [Milton.]

UN-SUS-PIC'-IOUS, (-pish'-us, 147) *a.* Not being suspicious; not to be suspected.

Un-sus-pic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable.

To UN-SWATHE', *v. a.* To take a swathe from.

UN-SWAYED', (-swêd, 114) *a.* Not held or wielded.

Un-swayed'-ness, *s.* State of being unswayed. [Hales.]

Un-sway'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed by another.

To UN-SWEAR', (-swâr, 100) *v. a.* (*Irreg.*; see To Swear.) To recel after having sworn.

To UN-SWEAT', (-swêt, 120) *v. a.* To cool after exercise. [Milton: prose.]

Un-sweat'-ing, *a.* Not sweating.

UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet, disagreeable.

To UN-TACK', *v. a.* To disjoin, to separate.

UN-TAINT'-ED, *a.* Not tainted, not sullied.

Un-taint'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without spot.

Un-taint'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being untainted.

UN-TA'-KEN, 114: *a.* Not taken.

UN-TALKED'-OF, (-tâwt, 112) *a.* Not talked of.

UN-TA'-MA-BLE, *a.* Not to be tamed.

To UN-TAN'-GLE, 158: *v. a.* To disentangle.

To UN-TEACH', *v. a.* (*Irreg.*; see To Teach.) To cause to forget what has been taught.

Un-teach'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be taught.

Un-taught', (-tâwt, 162) *a.* Not taught; un-instructed; kept from instruction; unskilled.

UN-TEN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not tenable.

UN-TEN'-ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not tenatable.

UN-TEN'-DER, *a.* Not tender; unaffectionate.

To UN-TENT', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. [Shaks.]

UN-TENT'-ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied, as "an untented wound." [Shaks.]

UN-THANK'-FUL, 158, 117: *a.* Not thankful.

Un-thank'-ful-ly, *ad.* Ungraciously.

Un-thank'-ful-ness, *s.* Ingratitude.

To UN-THINK', 158: *v. a.* (*Irreg.*; see To Think.) To dismiss after being entertained in the mind.

Un-think'-ing, *a.* Thoughtless.

Un-think'-ing-ness, *s.* Want of thought.

Un-thought', (-thâwt, 126, 162) *a.* Not thought not supposed to be: *Unthought of*, not regarded.

Un-thought'-ful, 117: *a.* Thoughtless.

To UN-THREAD', (-thrêd, 120) *v. a.* To relax from ligatures, to loose. [Milton.]

UN-THWIFT, *s.* and *a.* A prodigal:—*adj.* Prodigal.

Un-thrift'-y, *a.* Prodigal, wasteful: not improving; not easily made to thrive.

Un-thrift'-i-ly, *ad.* Not frugally.

Un-thrift'-i-ness, *s.* Prodigality.

Un-thri'-ving, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.

To UN-THRONE', *v. a.* To dethrone.

UN-TI'-DY, *a.* Not tidy; not ready.

Un-ti'-di-ly, *ad.* In an untidy manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165; shîn, 166: thên, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-WASH'-EN, (-wōsh'-shn, 140, 114) *a.* Unwashed. [Obs.]

UN-WAYED', 114: *a.* Not used to travel. [Suckling.]

UN-WEAP'-ONED, (-wēp'-nd, 120, 114) *a.* Not weaponed. [Raleigh.]

To UN-WEAR'-Y, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

Un-wear'-y, *a.* Not weary.

UN-WEAR'-IED, 114: *a.* Not tired; indefatigable.

Un-wear'-ied-ly, *ad.* Indefatigably.

UN-WEAR'-IED-NESS, *s.* State of being unwearied.

Un-wear'-i-a-ble, *a.* Indefatigable.

Un-wear'-i-a-bly, *ad.* Indefatigably.

To UN-WEAVE', *v. a.* To undo after being woven.

UN-WED', *a.* Unwedded, not married.

UN-WEDGE'-ABLE, *a.* Not to be cloven. [Shaks.]

UN-WEED', 114: *a.* Unwept. [Milton.]

UN-WEST'-ING, *a.* Ignorant, unknowing.

Un-weet'-ing-ly, *ad.* Ignorantly.

UN-WEL'-COME, (-cūm, 107) *a.* Not welcome.

UN-WELL', *a.* Not well, not in perfect health.

Un-well'-ness, *s.* State of being unwell. [Chesterfield.]

UN-WHOLE', (-hōl, 160) *a.* Not sound. [Obs.]

UN-whole'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.

Un-whole'-some-ness, *s.* State or quality of being unwholesome.

UN-WIELD'-Y, (-wēld'-ly, 103) *a.* Not wieldy, not manageable; weighty, ponderous.

Un-wield'-i-ly, *ad.* Heavily.

UN-wield'-i-ness, *s.* Difficulty to move or be moved.

UN-WIL'-LING, *a.* Not willing, loath.

Un-wil'-ling-ly, *ad.* Not willingly.

UN-wil'-ling-ness, *s.* Loathness, disinclination.

To UN-WIND', (-wīnd, 115) } *v. a. and n.* To

1 Un-wound', (-wōund, 31) } separate from be-

Un-wound', (-wōund, 31) } ing wound, to un-

twine; to disentangle:—*æ.* To admit evolution.

UN-WISE', (-wīz, 151) *a.* Not wise.

Un-wise'-ly, *ad.* Not wisely, weakly.

To UN-WISH', *v. a.* To wish [something] not to be:

Un-wished', not wished, not desired.

UN-wisht', *a.* Unthought of; unapprized. [Obs.]

To UN-WIT', *v. a.* To deprive of wit. [Shaks.]

UN-WITH-DRAW'-ING, *a.* Continually liberal. [Milt.]

UN-WIT'-TING-LY, *ad.* Without consciousness.

UN-WIT'-TY, *a.* Not witty, wanting wit.

Un-wit'-ti-ly, *ad.* Without wit.

To UN-WOM'-AN, (-wōm'-ān, 116) *v. a.* To deprive of womanly qualities.

Un-wom'-an-ly, *a.* Not womanly.

Other compounds are *Unwashed*; *Unwed'sted*, *Unwed'sting*; *Unwed'tered*; *Unweakened*; *Unwealthy*; *Unwed'ded*; *Unwed'ed*; *Unweighed*; *Unweighing*; *Unwept*; *Unwhipped*; *Unwilted*; *Unwiped*; *Unwith'crad*, *Unwith'ering*; *Unwith'stood*; *Unwit'nessed*; *Unwitted*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNWONTED, ün-wūnt'-ēd, 116: *a.* (See Un-)

Unaccustomed; uncommon: Spenser uses *Unwont*.

Un-wont'-ed-ness, *s.* Uncommonness. [Bp. Taylor.]

UN-WOR'-THY, (-wur'-thēy, 140) *a.* Not worthy, whether of good or bad; wanting merit; mean; not suitable; unbecoming.

Un-wor'-thi-ly, *ad.* With unworthiness.

Un-wor'-thi-ness, *s.* State of being unworthy.

UNWOUND.—See To Unwind.

To UN-WRAP', (-rāp, 157) *v. a.* To open from being wrapped.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

To UN-WREATH', (-rēthē, 157) *v. a.* To unwind.

UN-WRI'-TING, 157: *a.* Not writing. [Arbutnot.]

UN-writ'-ten, 114: *a.* Not written; not containing writing; traditional.

UN-WROUGHT', (-rōwt, 126, 162) *a.* Not wrought, not manufactured; not laboured.

To UN-YOKE', *v. a.* To loose from the yoke; to disjoin: *Unyoked*, not having been yoked; licentious.

UN-ZONED', 114: *a.* Not bound with a girdle.

Other compounds are *Unwooded*; *Unworking*; *Unwormed*; *Unworn*; *Unworshipped*, *Unworshipping*; *Unwound'ed*; *Unwringing*; *Unyielded*, *Unyielding*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UP=up, *adv., interj., and prep.* Aloft; on high, not down; from a lower place or position to a higher,—as from bed, from a seat,—from the ground,—from below the horizon,—from the mouth of a river; also from that which is figuratively lower,—as from peace or subjection,—from a smaller size,—from a distance,—from the inferior place,—from a disarranged state,—from younger years: it is added to verbs to signify accumulation or increase: *Up and down*, here and there; backward and forward: *Up to*, to an equal height to; adequately to: *Up with*, a phrase in low colloquial style often used as a verb, as "She *up with* her list":—It becomes an interjection by the ellipsis of some verb, as *Up!* for *get up*, or *rouse up*:—*prep.* From a lower place higher on.

Up'-per, *a.* Higher, superior.

Up'-most, Up'-per-most, 116: *a.* Highest.

Up'-pish, *a.* Proud, arrogant. [A low word.]

To UP-REAR', (-bār, 100) } *v. a.* To raise aloft;

1 Up-bore', (-bōrē) } to support from fall.

Up-borne', (-bōrn, 130) } *ing.*

To UP-BIND', (-bīnd, 115) *v. a.* To bind up.

To UP-BLOW', 108: *v. a.* To make tumid. [Spenser.]

To UPBRAID=up-brāid', *v. a.* To charge contemptuously with something disgraceful, commonly followed by *with* before the thing imputed, in old authors by *of*; to object as a matter of reproach, with *to* before the person; to urge with reproach; to reproach: in obsolete use, to treat with contempt.

Up-braid'-er, *s.* One that upbraids.

Up-braid'-ing, *s.* Reproach.

Up-braid'-ing-ly, *ad.* By way of reproach.

To Up-bray', *v. a.* To upbraid, to shame. [Spenser.]

UP.—See before To Upbear.

UP-BROUGHT', (-brōwt, 126) *a.* Brought up. [Spens.]

UP-CAST, *a. and s.* Thrown upwards:—*s.* A throw, a cast: a term of bowling.

To UP-DRAW', *v. a.* To draw up. [Milton.]

To UP-GATH'-ER, *v. a.* To contract. [Spenser.]

To UP-GROW', (see To Grow.) *v. n.* To grow up.

UP'-HAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand. [Carpentry.]

To UP-HEAVE', *v. a.* To heave or lift up.

UP'-HILL, *a.* Difficult, like the labour of an ascent.

To UP-HOARD', *v. a.* To hoard. [Shaks.]

To UP-HOLD', (-hōld, 116) *v. a.* (*Pret.* and *part.* Upheld: Upholden for the *part.* is obs.) To lift on high; to support, to sustain; to keep from declension or defeat.

Up-hold'-er, *s.* One that upholds; specially, one who takes on himself the furnishing and conduct of funerals, otherwise called an Undertaker: to this sense it seems to have been originally restricted, but it now means one who furnishes houses: see the next word.

Up-hol'-ster-er, *s.* One who furnishes houses: this form of the previous word was probably adopted for the sake of a more clear distinction between the business of an upholder, or furnisher of funerals, and an upholder, or furnisher of houses,—a distinction the more necessary, as the businesses, though often joined, are as frequently separated.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Up-hol'-ster-y, *s.* Upholsterers' ware.

UP-land, *s.* and *a.* Higher ground:—*adj.* Higher in situation; brought up on the hills, rude, savage.

UP'-land-ish, *a.* Mountainous; inhabiting the hills, rustical, rude.

To UP-LAY', (see To Lay.) *v. a.* To hoard. [Donne.]

To UP-LEAD', *v. a.* To lead upwards: hence the *part. Upled*, which Milton uses.

To UP-LIFT', *v. a.* To raise aloft.

To UP-LOCK', *v. a.* To lock up. [Shaks.]

UPMOST.—See with Up.

UP-ON', (up-ôn') *prep.* On, with emphasis or force, and a more distinct notion than *on* carries with it of something that literally or metaphorically bears or supports: it is less employed than it used to be, the contracted form *on* having for the most part taken its place: some expressions formed with it belong only to old style; as "Up^{on} pity they were taken away;" that is, in consequence of pity: "Up^{on} the rate of thirty thousand;" that is, amounting to the rate.

UPPER, UPPERMOST, UPPISH.—See with Up.

To UP-RAISE', 151: *v. a.* To raise up.

To UP-REAR', *v. a.* To rear up.

UP'-RIGHT, (-rite, 115, 162) *a.* and *s.* Straight up; erected; pricked up; not declining from right, honest:—*s.* [Building.] Something erect or perpendicular; an elevation. This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun: the derivatives are liable to the same diversity.

UP'-right-ly, *ad.* Perpendicularly; honestly.

UP'-right-ness, *s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To UP-RISE', (-rise', 151) *v. n.* (See To Rise.) To rise up, as from bed,—from a seat,—from below the horizon; hence Up-ri'-sing, (*s.*) act of rising.

UP-rise, 83: *s.* Act of rising.

UPROAR=up'-rôre, *s.* (It is often accented on the latter syllable.) Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion: Shakspeare uses it as a verb.

UP.—See before To Upbear.

To UP-ROLL', (-rôl, 116) *v. a.* To roll up.

To UP-ROOT', *v. a.* To root up.

To UP-ROUSE', (-rowse', 151) *v. a.* To rouse up.

To UP-SET', *v. a.* and *n.* (See To Set.) To overturn.

UP-SHOT, *s.* Last amount, final issue, end.

UP-SIDE-down', *ad.* With the lower part above; in confusion, in complete disorder.

To UP-SPRING', (see To Spring.) *v. a.* To spring up.

Up-spring, 83: *s.* An upstart. [Shaks.]

To UP-STAND', *v. n.* (See To Stand.) To be erected.

To UP-START', *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.

UP'-start, 83: *s.* and *a.* He or that which suddenly starts up, especially one who suddenly becomes rich or titled:—*adj.* Suddenly raised.

To UP-STAY', *v. a.* To sustain, to support.

To UP-SWARM', (-swârm, 140) *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. [Shaks.]

To UP-TAKE', *v. a.* (See To Take.) To take into the hands. [Spens.]

To UP-TEAR', *v. a.* (See To Tear.) To tear up.

To UP-TRAIN', *v. a.* To train up. [Spens.]

To UP-TURN', *v. a.* To turn up; to furrow.

UP-ward, *a.*, *ad.*, and *s.* Directed to a higher part:—*adv.* Upwards:—*s.* [Shaks.] The top.

Up-wards, 143: *ad.* Towards a higher place; specially, towards heaven; with respect to the higher part; with tendency to a greater number, more than; towards the source.

To UP-WHIRL', (-hwerl, 160) *v. a.* To whirl upwards.

To UP-WIND', (-wined, 115) *v. a.* (See To Wind.) To convolve. [Spenser.]

URANIUM, ù-râ'-nê-um, 90: *s.* A metal of an iron-gray colour, named after the planet *Uranus* or *Georgium Sidus*.

U'-ra-nite, *s.* An ore or phosphate of uranium, also called URAN-GLIM'mer.

U'-ra-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to uranite.

URANOLOGY, ù-rân-ôl'-ô-gy, 87: *s.* (Related by etymology to the previous words.) A discourse or treatise on the heavens.

URBAN=ur'-bân, *a.* Belonging to a city.

UR-BANE', *a.* The opposite to Rustic,—civil, courteous; elegant in manners.

To UR-ban-ize, *v. a.* To render civil. [1642.]

Ur-ban'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Civility; politeness.

URCEOLATE=ur'-cê-ô-lât, *a.* Shaped like a pitcher. [Bot.]

URCHIN=ur'-chîn, *s.* A hedgehog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URE=ûre, 49: *s.* Ure, practice. [Obs.]

UREA.—See under Urine.

URETHRA=û-rê'-thra, *s.* The passage of the urine.

U'-RE-TER, *s.* One of two long small canals which proceed from the basin of the kidneys.

Urine The word *Urine* has influenced and determined the accent of this term, which will therefore again be found under that word.

To URGE=urge, *v. a.* and *n.* To incite or press; to follow close so as to impel; to enforce; to provoke; to importune; to press by way of objection:—*n.* To press forward.

Ur'-ger, 36: *s.* One who urges.

Ur'-gent, *a.* Cogent, pressing; importunate.

Ur'-gent-ly, *ad.* In an urgent manner.

Ur'-gen-cy, *s.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity,—entreaty, solicitation.

URIC.—See under Urine.

URIM=ûr'-im, [Heb.] *s. pl.* Lights or radiances.

URINE, ûr'-in, 105: *s.* Animal water.

To U'-rine, *v. a.* To make water.

U'-ri-nous, 120: *a.* Partaking of urine.

U'-ri-nor-y, *a.* Relating to or found in urine.

U'-ri-nal, *a.* A vessel for holding urine.

U'-ri-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine: A U'-ri-na'-tor might seem to mean one that urines, or something that provokes urine; but in Latin it signifies a diver, and has been used by some English writers in this sense.

U'-re-a, *s.* A substance obtained from urine.

U'-ric, *a.* The epithet of an acid obtained from urinary calculi, also called lithic acid.

U'-re-ter, *s.*—See under Urethra.

U-ros'-co-py, *s.* Inspection of urine. [Brown.]

URN=urn, *s.* A sort of vase; a water-vessel; the vessel in which the ashes of the dead were put; a Roman measure,—half the amphora, or three gallons and a half.

To Urn, *v. a.* To enclose in an urn. [May, 1627.]

URRY, ûr'-rê-y, *s.* A sort of blue or black clay.

URSA=ur'-sâ, *s.* The Bear, a constellation.

Ur'-si-form, *a.* Shaped as a bear.

Ur'-sine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a bear.

URSULINE, ur'-sû-lîn, 105: *a.* Of the order of St. Ursula.

US=ûs, *pron.* The accusative case of We.

USAGE, USANCE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

USE=ûc, 152: *s.* Act of employing any thing to any purpose: the quality which renders a thing proper for a purpose; need; help; customary act, practice, habit, custom; in old authors, money paid for the use of money,—interest.

See the verb, with a different pronunciation, lower.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gâw'-wâ; cháp'-mân; pâ'-pâ; lâw; gôod; j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mate, 171.

Use'-ful, 117: *a.* Valuable for use; beneficial.

Use'-ful-ly, *ad.* So as to be useful.

Use'-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being useful.

Use'-less, *a.* Answering no purpose.

Use'-less-ly, *ad.* So as to be of no use.

Use'-less-ness, *s.* Unserviceableness, unfitness.

To Use, (*üz*, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To employ; hence it sometimes means to waste; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; in old style, to behave, with the reciprocal pronoun:—*seu.* To be accustomed; to be wont; in old style, to frequent, to inhabit.

U'-ser, (-*zer*) *s.* One that uses.

U'-sage, 99: *s.* Treatment; custom; use: in old style, manners, behaviour.

U'-sa-ger, *s.* One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Obs.]

U'-sance, *s.* Use, proper employment, [Spenser:] usury, interest paid for money, [Shaks.] in modern application, a determinate period or date fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, and thus termed because regulated by the *usage* of the place on which they are drawn.

U'-su'-al, (*ü'*-zh'oo'-äl, 147) *a.* Customary; common, frequent.

U'-su'-al-ly, *ad.* Customarily; frequently.

U'-su'-al-ness, *s.* Commonness. [Clarke.]

U'-su'-cap'-tion, (*ü'*-zû'-cäp'-shün, 89) *s.* In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law.

U'-su'-fruct, *s.* Temporary use.

U'-su'-fruc'-tu-ar-y, (*tü'*-är'-ly, 147) *s.* One that has the temporary use, not the property, of a thing.

U'-su'-ry, (*ü'*-zh'oo'-réy, 147) *s.* Formerly, interest; at present, higher interest than is allowed by law: in old authors, the practice of taking interest.

To U'-sure, (-zh'oor) *v. n.* To practise usury. [Obs.]

U'-su-rer, *s.* One who practises usury.

U'-su'-ri-ous, (*ü'*-zür'-é-üs, 90) *a.* Practising or partaking of usury.

U'-su'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a usurious manner.

U'-ten'-sil, 152: *s.* That which is used,—an instrument or vessel for any purpose.

U'-til'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Usefulness; profit.

U'-til'-i-tä'-ri-an, *s.* and *a.* One who makes utility, in its limited or vulgar sense, the measure of whatever is good for man: [This must be the meaning; for by admitting the higher senses of *utility*, men of whatever principles are utilitarians:]—*adj.* Having mere common utility for principle or object.

USHER=*üsh'-er*, *s.* One whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of high rank; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning, an under teacher.

To Ush'-er, *v. a.* To introduce.

USQUEBAUGH=*üs'-kwé'-häu'*, *s.* Literally, water of life, [Erse:] a strong compound distilled spirit drawn on aromatics: the word is corrupted to *whisky*.

USTION, *üst'-yön*, 146: *colloq.* *üst'-shün*, 147: *s.* Act of burning; state of being burned.

Us-to'-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Having the quality of burning.

Us-tu'-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of burning.

USUAL, USUALLY, &c.—See under Use.

USUCAPTION, USUFRUCT.—See under Use.

To USURE, USURER, USURIOUS.—See under Use.

To USURP=*ü-zurp'*, *v. a.* To seize and hold by force and without right.

U-surp'-er, *s.* One that usurps.

U-surp'-ing-ly, *ad.* By usurpation.

U'-sur-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of usurping.

USURY, UTENSIL.—See under Use.

UTERUS=*ü'-tér-üs*, [Thus in Eng.] *s.* The womb.

U'-ter-ine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U'-ter-o-ge-s-ta'-tion, *s.* Gestation from conception to birth.

UTILITY, &c.—See under Use.

UTIS=*ü'-tiss*, *s.* Originally, an eight days' holiday; hence, bustle, stir. [Obs.]

UTMOST.—See with Uttermost, under Utter.

UTOPIAN, *ü-tö'-pä-än*, *a.* Fanciful, chimerical, like Sir T. More's ideal commonwealth *Utopia*: *Utopical* signifies the same, but is disused.

UTRICLE, *ü'-tré-cäl*, *s.* A little bag or cell, [Bot.:] hence, *Utric'ular*, (*a.*) containing cells.

UTTER=*üt'-ter*, 36: *a.* Literally, outer, or situated on the outside; hence, placed beyond compass; extreme; complete; absolute.

U'-ter-ly, *ad.* Fully; completely.

U'-ter-most, 116: *a.* and *s.* Extreme, being in the greatest degree:—*s.* The most that can be done.

To UTTER=*üt'-ter*, *v. a.* To speak; to vend; to publish: hence, *U'tterer*, (*s.*) one that utters.

U'-ter-a-ble, *a.* Expressible.

U'-ter-ance, *s.* Act or power of uttering.

UVEOUS, *ü'-vé-üs*, 120: *a.* Resembling a grape, or a bunch of grapes.

U'-vu-LA, *s.* A round, soft, spongy body suspended from the back part of the palate.

UXORIOUS, *üg-zör'-é-üs*, 154, 90, 120: *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.

Ux-o'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In an uxorious manner.

Ux-o'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Connubial dotage.

V.

V has usually been confounded with U; and because J was in like manner confounded with I, it is popularly deemed the twentieth letter of the alphabet, though of the English alphabet it is really the twenty-second. In the ancient pronunciation of Latin, U and V had no other difference than that which converted *su-a'-vis*, pronounced *soo-ä'-vis*, into *sua'-vis*, pronounced *swä'-vis*, the original pronunciation of V being that of the English consonant *w*. (Element 57:) hence, though the former was deemed a vowel, and the latter a consonant sound, yet the ease with which they were mutually convertible, justified the distribution that assigned only one place in the alphabet to the two letters; while the absurdity of continuing this distribution now that the letters denote sounds completely distinct, cannot but be obvious. V, at present, is related not to *w*, but to *f*. The Saxons probably made their *f* sometimes aspirate, sometimes vocal, as they did their *th*: we continue to vocalize *th* in the greater number of Saxon words, and we vocalize *f* in *of*; but for this last sound, in all other instances, *v* is now the appropriated mark, so that it has completely changed its office and character; and this is the case not only in our own language, where its appropriation to another element is justifiable, since we have invented to for its original sound, but equally in our pronunciation of Latin, where its new sound, however established by custom, is obviously incorrect. The present sound of V is the 66th element of the schemes prefixed. In abbreviations of ancient inscription, as in all ancient writing, V must be understood as a U: in modern abbreviations it stands for *Verbum* or *Verbi*, (*a* word or expression;) *Vr*, (*a* man;) and *Vide*, (*see*;) while *Fiz*, or *V. L.*, stand for *Vide-licet*, (*to wit*, or namely.)

VACANT=*vä'-cänt*, *a.* Empty, unfilled, void; unencumbered; not filled by a possessor; disengaged, empty of thought, thoughtless; giving the notion of the absence of intelligence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *thin*, 166: *thén*, 166.

Va'-can-cy, *s.* State of being vacant; a chasm.
To VA-CATE', *v. a.* To make vacant; to make of no authority, to annul; in a less usual sense, to put an end to, to defeat.
Va-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A state of intermission of labour, as of juridical proceedings, or the exercises of a place of learning; recess: in old authors, leisure generally.
To VAC'-U-ATE, *v. a.* To make empty.
Vac'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of emptying.
Vac'-u-um, [Lat.] *s.* Space, void of matter or body of any kind, solid or aeriform.
Vac'-u-ist, *s.* A philosopher who holds the doctrine of a vacuum, opposed to a *plenist*.
Vac'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Empty, unfilled.
Vac'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of being empty. [1648.]
Va-cu'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Emptiness; space unfilled; ianity.
VACCARY, &c.—See in the next class.
VACCINE=väck'-sine, *a.* Pertaining to cows; derived from cows.
To VAC'-ci-nate, (-sē-nāte) *v. a.* To inoculate with vaccine matter.
Vac'-ci-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The art, act, or practice of inoculating for the cow-pox.
VAC'-CAR-Y, (c hard) *s.* A cow-house or pasture.
To VACILLATE=vässe'-il-lāte, 92: *v. n.* To waver, to fluctuate, to be inconstant.
Vac'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vacillating; act or state of stumbling or reeling.
Vac'-il-lan-cy, *s.* State of wavering.
To VACUATE, &c.—See under Vacant.
To VADE=vādē, *v. a.* To pass away. [Obs.]
VA'-DE-MER'-CUM, *s.* "Go with me," a Latin phrase applied as a name for a book which a person carries with him for its constant usefulness.
VAGABOND, **VAGARY**.—See under Vagous.
VAGIENT, vā'-jēnt, *a.* Crying as a child. [More.]
VAGINAL=vā-gī'-nāl, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sheath.
Va-gi'-nant, *a.* Investing as a sheath. [Bot.]
Va-gi'-no-pen'-ous, 120: *a.* Sheath-winged.
VAGOUS, vā'-gūs, 120: *a.* Wandering. [Ayliffe.]
VAGUE, (vāgw) *a.* Wandering, vagrant, vagabond, [obs.]; unsettled, unfixed, uncertain, indefinite.
Vague'-ly, *ad.* So as to leave uncertain.
VAG'-A-BOND, *a.* and *s.* Wandering, wanting a home; vagrant:—*s.* A vagrant, a wanderer; commonly, one who wanders without means of honest existence: hence *Vagabondry*, beggary, knavery.
To VA-GA'-RY, *v. n.* To gad, to range. [Cotgrave.]
Va-ga'-ry, *s.* A wandering; more commonly, a wild freak, a capricious frolic.
Va'-GRANT, 12: *a.* and *s.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond:—*s.* A wanderer a vagabond; a sturdy beggar.
Va'-gran-cy, *s.* A state of wandering; the life and condition of vagrant beggars.
To VAIL=vālē, *v. a.* and *n.* (In another sense than the following, see *To Veil*.) To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to let sink in fear or through interest:—*new*. To yield, to give place; to show respect by a sign of yielding.
To Vail This verb would more consistently be spelled *Vale*.
Vail'-er, *s.* One who vails. [1627.]
VAIL=vālē, *s.* (In another sense see *Veil*.) Literally, an *avail*, a profit or advantage: it is commonly used in the plural, and signifies money given to servants.
VAIN=vānē, *a.* Empty, worthless; ineffectual; unreal; light; unsatisfying; false, spurious; as applied to persons, conceited of what pertains to self, and anxious to display it before others; hence, with respect to things also, showy, ostentatious: *In vain*, to no purpose.

Vain'-ly, *ad.* Without effect; ostentatiously; idly, foolishly.
Vain'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being vain.
VAIN-GLO'-RY, *s.* Pride above merit.
Vain-glo'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Boasting or proud disproportionately to desert.
Vain-glo'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With vain glory.
VAN'-I-TY, 92, 105: *s.* The state or quality of being vain; emptiness; fruitless effort or end; cause of foolish conceit; ostentation; the desire of indiscriminate admiration.
VAIR=vāre, *s.* A kind of fur represented by little bell-shaped pieces alternately white and blue, less frequently of other colours:—as an adjective, *Fair* or *Vairy* is used. [Heraldry.]
VAIVODE=vā'-vōde, *s.* A prince of the Dacia provinces, otherwise called a *Maiwode*.
VALANCE=vāl'-ānce, *s.* The drapery or fringe round the tester and stead of a bed; fringe.
To Val'-ance, *v. a.* To decorate with valances.
VAL-LAN'-CY, *s.* A large wig. [Dryden.]
VALE=vālē, *s.* (In another than the following sense, see *Vail*.) A wide open space between hills greater than a valley, as this is wider than the contracted space, called a *glen*.
VAL'-LET, *s.* A small vale.
VALEDICTION, vāl'-ē-dīck'-shūn, 89: *s.* A wishing of health on a separation,—a farewell.
Val'-e-dic'-tor-y, *a.* Bidding farewell.
VALENTINE=vāl'-ēn-tīnē, *s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day; a love-letter sent on Valentine's day.
VALERIAN, vā-lēre'-ē-ān, *s.* A plant.
VALET=vāl'-ēt, *s.* The man-servant who immediately attends on a gentleman's person.
VALETUDINARY, vāl'-ē-tū'-dē-nār-ēy, *a.* Having a state of health requiring great care, sickly.
Val'-e-tū'-di-na'-ri-an, *a.* and *s.* Valetudinary:—*s.* One who has a delicate or sickly constitution.
VALIANT, vāl'-yānt, 146: *a.* Stout, brave.
Val'-iant-ly, *ad.* In a valiant manner.
Val'-iant-ness, *s.* Valour. [Shaks.]
Val'-iance, **Val'-ian-cy**, *s.* Valour. [Spenser.]
VAL'-OUR, 120: *s.* Personal bravery, strength, prowess; stoutness.
Val'-or-ous, *a.* Brave, stout, valiant.
Val'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* In a brave manner.
VALID=vāl'-id, *a.* (Compare *Valiant*.) Strong, efficacious as applied to things; having intellectual force, weighty, conclusive.
Val'-id-ly, *ad.* With validity.
Va-lid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Force to convince, certainty; in a sense disused, value.
VALISE, vā-lēze, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A portmanteau, a wallet.
VALLANCY.—See under Valance.
VALLATION.—See with Vallum.
VALLEY.—See with Vale.
VALLUM=vāl'-lūm, [Lat.] *s.* (Vale is a relation of this word.) A trench; hence, a fence, a wall.
Val'-la-tor-y, *a.* Fencing; enclosing as by measure.
Val-la'-tion, 89: *s.* An intrenchment.
VALOROUS, &c., **VALOUR**.—See with Valiant.
VALUE=vāl'-ūte, 189: *s.* Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; worth; high rate; an equivalent; import.
To Val'-ue, *v. a.* To rate at a certain price; to rate highly; to be equal in worth to; to take account of; to estimate; in an old sense, to raise in estimation.
Val'-u-er, 36: *s.* One that values.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few* 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

VAP

Val'-ue-less, *a.* Without value.
Val'-u-a-ble, *a.* Precious; worthy.
Val'-u-a-ble-ness, *s.* Preciousness, worth.
Val''-u-a'-tor, *s.* An appraiser, a valuer.
Val'-u-a''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of setting a value, appraisement; value set on any thing.
VALVE=vǎlv, 189: *s.* That kind of cover to an aperture which is easily pushed open by force on one side, and shuts with the more force the more it is pushed on the other.
Valved, 114: *a.* Having a valve or valves.
Valv'-let, **Val'-vule**, *s.* A little valve.
Val'-va-lar, 34: *a.* Containing valves.
VAMP=vǎmp, *s.* The upper leather of a boot or shoe immediately above the sole.
To Vamp, *v. a.* To piece when old with a new vamp; to piece or repair when old.
Vamp'-er, 36: *s.* One who vamps.
VAMPIRE=vǎm'-pīr, *s.* A demon which, in some parts of Germany and Hungary, was believed to suck human blood, and then to possess dead bodies, such bodies being declared to have been dug up flound and full of blood; hence, the name has been applied to certain species of bats, whose propensities are supposed to have given rise to these fables.
VAN=vǎn, *s.* The front of an army.
VAN-COUR'-I-ER, (-cōūr'-ē-er) *s.* Avant courier.
VAN'-GUARD, 121: *s.* The van, the avant guard.
VAN'-FOSS, *s.* Ditch outside the counterscarp.
VAN'-MURE, *s.* A front or false wall: also written *Vauismure*.
VAN=vǎn, *s.* Any thing spread wide by which the wind is raised; a fan; a wing; a light covered waggon.
To Van, *v. a.* To fan, to winnow. [Disused.]
VANDAL=vǎn'-dāl, *s.* One of a fierce, barbarous people who inhabited the south shores of the Baltic; hence, a barbarian.
Van'-dal-ism, 158: *s.* Barbarity.
Van'-dal'-ic, 88: *a.* Resembling the Vandals.
VANDYKE=vǎn'-dik', *s.* A handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Van Dyck in the reign of Charles I.: hence, *To Vandyke*, to ornament by forming indentations.
VANE=vāne, *s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
VANGUARD, &c.—See under Van.
VANILLA=vā-nīl'-lā, *s.* A genus of plants, unctuous and aromatic, of S. America and the W. Indies.
To VANISH=vǎn'-ish, *v. n.* To lose perceptible existence, to disappear, to pass away.
VANITY.—See under Vain.
To VANQUISH, vǎng'-kwish, 158, 188: *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to confute.
Van'-quish-er, *s.* A conqueror, a subduer.
Van'-quish-a-ble, *a.* Conquerable. [Gayton.]
VANTAGE=vǎn'-tāg, 99: *s.* Gain, profit; superiority; convenience: *Vantage-ground*, advantage for action.
To Van'-tage, *v. a.* To profit. [Spenser.]
VANTBRACE=vǎnt'-brāc, *s.* (Allied to Van, the front.) Armour for the arm: also *Vantbrass*. [Shaks.]
VAPID=vǎp'-id, 94: *a.* Having the spirit evaporated, dead, mawkish, flat.
Vap'-id-ness, *s.* State of being vapid.
To VAPORATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
VAPOUR, vā'-pur, 120, 40: *s.* An elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat; the vapour of water is called steam; wind, flatulence; mental fume; some thing vain or unsubstantial: *Vapours* was a term formerly much in vogue for a state of nervous debility

VAR

and consequent depression of spirits under which the images of the brain float with a sort of visible distinctness before the patient.
To Va'-pour, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass in vapour or fume; to emit fumes; to bully, to brag:—*act.* To effuse or scatter in fumes.
Va'-poured, 114: *a.* Moist, splenetic.
Va'-pour-ing, *a.* Boasting: hence, *Va'pouringly*.
Va'-pour-er, *s.* A bully, a blusterer.
Va'-pour-ous, *a.* Full of vapours; windy.
Va'-pour-y, **Va'-pour-ish**, *a.* Vapourous; peevish.
To Va'-pour-ize, *v. a.* and *m.* To convert into vapour:—*acc.* To pass off in vapour: hence, *Va'pour-iza'tion*.
Va'-pour-if'-ic, 88: *a.* Forming into vapour.
To VAP'-O-RATE, 92: *v. n.* To evaporate. Cockerm.]
Vap'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Evaporable.
Vap'-o-ra'-tion, *s.* Evaporation.
VAPULATION, vǎp'-d-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of beating or whipping. [A pedantic word.]
VARE=vār, *s.* A staff of justice. [Obs.]
VARIABLE, &c.: **To VARIEGATE**.—See under To Vary.
VARLET=var'-lēt, *s.* Anciently, a page or knight's follower; thence, any servant or attendant, (the modern word *Vallet* is from this sense;) at present, a scoundrel, a rascal.
Var'-let-ry, *s.* The rabble, the crowd. [Shaks.]
VARNISH=var'-nish, *s.* A viscid glossy liquid laid on paint to make it shine; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance.
To Var'-nish, *v. a.* To cover with varnish; to give a fair covering to.
Var'-nish-er, *s.* One that varnishes.
VARVELS, var'-vēlz, 143: *s. pl.* Silver rings on a hawk's legs with the owner's name engraved.
To VARY=vār'-ēy, 41, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To change; to diversify:—*acc.* To be altered; to become unlike itself; to deviate; to succeed each other; to disagree; to be changeable.
Var'-ry, *s.* Alteration, change. [Shaks.]
Va'-ri-a-ble, *a.* and *s.* Changeable, mutable:—*s.* A variable quantity.
Va'-ri-a-bly, *ad.* Changeably.
Va'-ri-a-ble-ness, *s.* Mutability.
Va'-ri-ance, *s.* Disagreement, dissension.
To Va'-ri-ate, *v. a.* To alter. [Bp. Taylor.]
Va'-ri-a''-tion, 89: *s.* Alteration; difference; deviation: it has special senses in different sciences:—in grammar, change of termination; in astronomy, inequality of motion; in navigation, deviation of the magnetic needle from its parallel with the meridian; &c.
VARICOELE, **VARICOSE**, **VARICOUS**.—See lower in the class.
To VA'-RI-E-GATE, *v. a.* To diversify, particularly with colours.
Va'-ri-e-ga''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of diversifying; diversity of colours.
Variety, &c.—See lower in the class.
Va'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Different, several, manifold; changeable; unlike each other; variegated: *Va'ri-ous* is the remnant of a Latin phrase, *Cum notis vari-orum*, *i. e.* with the notes of various authors; hence, a *Variorum* edition of a work is one in which notes from different editors are collected.
Va'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With diversity.
Va'-ri-ety, 84, 105: *s.* Intermixture of one thing with another; one thing of many by which variety is made, in which sense it has a plural; difference; variation; many and different kinds.
VA'-RI'-O-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the disease, small pox, which gives a *various* colour to the skin.
Va'-ri'-o-loid, *s.* A disease resembling small pox.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166,
 667

VEC

VA'-RIX, 188: *s.* [Lat.] A swelling which *varies* the natural form of a vein.
VA'-ri-cose, 152: }
VA'-ri-cous, 120: } *a.* Swollen, puffy, as a vein.
VA''-ri-co-celc', 101: *s.* A varicous enlargement of the veins of the spermatic chord.
VASCULAR, &c.—See below with Vasc.
VASE, vāz, 151: *s.* A vessel in general rather for show than use; a solid piece of ornamental marble.
VAS'-CU-LAR, 34: *a.* Consisting, or full of vessels.
VAS'-cu-lar''-i-ty, *s.* State of being vascular.
VAS'-cu-li''-er-ous, *a.* An epithet applied to plants which have seed-vessels divided into cells.
VASSAL=vās'-sāl, *s.* One who holds of a superior lord; a subject, a dependant; a servant; one who succumbs to power, used in hyperbole or contempt.
To VAS'-sal, *v. a.* To subject, to enslave.
VAS'-sali-age, *s.* State or tenure of a vassal.
VAST=vāst, 11: *a.* and *s.* Large, great; viciously or enormously extensive:—*s.* An empty waste.
Vast''-y, *a.* Large, enormous. [Shaks.]
Vast''-ly, *ad.* Greatly, to a great degree.
Vast''-ness, *s.* Immensely, enormous greatness.
Vas-tid''-i-ty, *s.* Vastness: a barbarous word. [Shaks.]
Vas-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Devastation. [Bp. Hall. Sandys.]
VAT=vāt, *s.* Any large vessel, but particularly one in which liquors are kept while immature.
VATICAN, vāt'-ē-cān, *s.* The palace of the Pope.
To VATICINATE, vā-tiss'-ē-nātē, *v. n.* To practice prediction, to prophesy. [Howell.]
Va-tic''-i-nal, *a.* Containing predictions.
Va-tic''-i-na''-tion, 89: *s.* Prophecy.
VAT''-i-cide, 92: *s.* Murderer of a prophet or poet.
VAUDEUIL, vōd'-vil, 170: *s.* Literally, a current street song; a light ballad.
VAULT=vāult, *s.* A continued arch; a cellar; a cavern; a repository for the dead.
To Vault, *v. a.* To shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.
Vault''-ed, *a.* Arched, concave.
Vault''-y, *a.* Vaulted. [Shaks.]
Vault''-age, *s.* Arched cellar. [Shaks.]
To VAULT=vāult, *v. n.* To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or vaulter.
Vault, *s.* A leap, a jump.
Vault''-er, *s.* A jumper, a tumbler.
Vault''-ing, *s.* The practice or art of a vaulter.
To VAUNT=vāunt, 122: *v. a.* and *n.* To boast, to display with ostentation:—*new.* To play the braggart; to make vain show; to boast.
Vaunt''-er, *s.* A boaster, a braggart.
Vaunt''-ful, 117: *a.* Boastful, ostentatious.
Vaunt''-ing-ly, *ad.* Boastfully, ostentatiously.
VAUNT, vānt, *s.* The van or first part. [Shaks.]
VAUNT-COURIER, VAUNT-MURE.—See Vancourier, &c.
VAVASOUR, vāv'-d-sur, 92, 120: *s.* One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him: it was an ancient dignity next to a baron.
VAWARD, vā'-word, 38: *s.* Fore part. [Obs.]
VEAL=vēal, *s.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table: it originally signified a calf.
VECK=vēck, *s.* An old woman. [Chaucer.]
VECTION, vēck'-shūn, 89: *s.* (Compare Vehicle.) Act of carrying; state of being carried.
Vec''-ti-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Vection.
VEC''-TOIT, *s.* A line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre, or the focus of an ellipse, to that focus or centre; so called because it appears to be the line by which the planet is carried round its centre of attraction.

VEL

VEC''-TURE, 147: *s.* A carrying, carriage. [Bacon.]
VEDA, vē-dāw, *s.* A sacred book of the Braminical Hindoos: the Vedas are four in number.
VEDETTE, vē-dēt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A cavalry sentinel detached to reconnoitre.
To VEER=vērē, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn; to change direction:—*act.* To direct to a different course: *To veer out*, to let out: *To veer away*, to slacken and let run.
Veer''-ing, *s.* Act of turning or changing.
Veer''-a-ble, *a.* Changeable, shifting. [1687.]
VEGETABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To VEGETATE=vēd'-gē-tāt, 92: *v. n.* To have growth without sensation, to sprout out, to germinate.
Vege''-e-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* The process of growing in the manner of plants; the power which produces the growth of plants; vegetables or plants in general.
Vege''-e-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Growing or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.
Vege''-e-ta-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being vegetative.
Vege''-e-ta-ble, *s.* and *a.* An organized body destitute of sensation, a plant; specially, a plant cultivated for the table:—*adj.* Belonging to or having the nature of a plant.
Vege''-e-tal, *a.* and *s.* Vegetable. [Obs.]
Vege''-e-ta-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Vegetable nature. [Brown.]
Ve-ge'te', *a.* Vigorous; applied to persons. [South.]
Vege''-e-tous, 120: *a.* Vegete, lively. [B. Jon.]
Vege''-e-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Vegetable. [Dryden.]
Vege''-e-to-an''-i-mal, *a.* An epithet formerly applied to gluten found in the seeds of some plants.
VEHEMENT=vē'-hē-mēnt, *a.* Violent, forcible; ardent, fervent, eager.
Ve'-he-ment-ly, *ad.* Forcibly; urgently.
Ve'-he-mence, *s.* The quality of being vehement: *Ve'hemeny* is less used.
VEHICLE, vē'-hē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* That in which anything is conveyed; in a special sense, that which merely renders potable the important ingredient of a medicine.
Ve'-hi-cled, 101: *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.
Ve-hic''-u-lar, 34: *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.
VEIL, vāil, 100: *s.* A cover to let down over the face; a cover, a disguise.
To Veil, *v. a.* To cover with a veil; to cover, to invest; to hide, to conceal.
VEIN=vāin, *s.* A vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart; in plants, a tube or assemblage through which the sap is transmitted; in geological substances, a fissure filled with something of a distinct kind, as metallic ore in a rock; a streak or wave, as in marble; a tendency or turn in the mind; current; humour; strain.
Veined, (vāind) *a.* Full of veins, streaked.
Vein''-y, *a.* Veined, variegated.
Ve''-NAL, *a.* Venous.
Ve''-nous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in the veins; in botany, veined.
Ve''-ne-sec''-ion, 89: *s.* Blood-letting.
VELIFEROUS, vē-fir'-ēr-ūs, *a.* Carrying sails.
VELITERATION, vēl'-ē-tā''-shūn, *s.* Skirmish.
VELLEITY, vēl-lē'-t-ēty, 84, 105: *s.* The school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire.
VELLET, VELLUTE.—See Velvet.
To VELLICATE, vēl'-lē-cātē, *v. a.* To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.
Vel''-li-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Twitching; stimulation.
VELLUM=vēl'-lūm, *s.* A finer parchment made from the skin of a calf.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōō, i.e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *made*, 171.

VEN

VELOCITY, vē-lōss'-ē-tē, 84, 105: *s.* Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET=vēl'-vēt, 14: *s.* and *a.* (Old writers also use the forms Vel'ute, Vel'lute, and Vel'ure.) A rich silk stuff with a close, soft, fine shag or nap: some cotton stuffs of late manufacture have the same name: —*adj.* Made of velvet; soft, delicate: Peacham, an old writer on drawing, uses *To Velvet* in the sense of to give the appearance of velvet in representation.

Vel'-vet-ed, } *a.* Like velvet; smooth, soft, dell.
Vel'-vet-y, } *cate.*

Vel'-vet-een', *s.* A stuff imitating velvet.

Vel'-ure, *s.* Velvet. [Shaks.]

VENAL=vē-nāl, 12: *a.* (See also under Vein.)

Purchasable, mercenary; prostitute.

Ve-nal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Mercenariness.

VENARY, vē-nār'-ēy, *a.* Relating to hunting.

Ve-nat'-ic, Ve-nat'-i-cal, *a.* Used in hunting.

Ve-na'-tion, *s.* Act or practice of hunting.

To VEND=vēnd, *v. a.* To sell.

Ven'-der, *s.* One who sells.

Ven-dor', 177: *s.* A vender, when spoken of in distinction to the *VEN-DER*, to whom the thing is sold.

Ven'-di-ble, *a.* Saleable: hence *Vendibly*, (*adv.*)

Ven'-di-ble-ness, *s.* Vendibility.

Ven'-di-bil'-i-ty, *s.* State of being vendible.

Ven-dit'-ion, 89: *s.* Sale, act of selling.

VEN'-DI-TA'-TION, *s.* A boastful enhancing, a bragging display. [B. Jon.]

To VENEER=vē-nēv', *v. a.* To inlay [common wood] with thin slices of a better wood.

Ve-neer', *s.* Slices of wood for veneering.

Ve-neer'-ing, *s.* The art or act of inlaying with woods different from the ground.

VENEFICE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

VENENE=vē-nēn', *a.* Poisonous. [Harvey.]

Ve-ne'-nose, 152: *a.* Venene, venomous. [Ray.]

Ve-ne'-nate, *a.* Infected with poison. [Woodward.]

To Ve-ne'-nate, *v. a.* To poison.

Ven'-e-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Poison, venom.

Ven'-e-vice, 105: *s.* Practice of poisoning.

Ven'-e-fic'-ial, (-fish'-āl, 147) *a.* Acting by poison; bewitching. [Brown.]

Ven'-e-fic'-ious-ly, *ad.* By poison or witchcraft.

Ven'-e-mous, *a.* Venomous. [Obs.]

VENERABLE, vēn'-ēr-ā-bl, 101: *a.* To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

Ven'-er-a-bly, *ad.* So as to excite veneration.

Ven'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being venerable.

To Ven'-er-ate, *v. a.* To reverence.

Ven'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that venerates.

Ven'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Aful respect, reverence.

VENEREAL=vē-nē-rē-āl, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Venus; hence, among the old chemists, consisting of copper, because they gave the name of the planet Venus to this metal; at present it means relating to Venus as the deity of sexual love; hence, arising from sexual commerce; libidinous: in old authors we meet with *Venerous* and *Venerous* in the same senses.

VEN'-ER-Y, 92: *s.* Sexual commerce.

Ven'-er-ous, 90: *a.* Venerous. [Obs.]

VENERY, vēn'-ēr-ēy, 92: *s.* The sport of hunting: see also in the previous class.

VENESECT.—See under Vrin.

VENEY=vēn'-ēy, *s.* "Come on," the old name for a thrust, turn, or bout at fencing, sometimes spelled *Veneu*. [Shaks.]

To VENGE=vēngē, *v. a.* To avenge, to punish.

Ven'-ger, 36: *s.* An avenger. [Spenser.]

Venge'-a-ble, *a.* Revengeful. [Spenser.]

VEN

Venge'-ance, *s.* Punishment, penal retribution, avengement: *With a vengeance*, is a phrase used adverbially for the purpose of giving emphasis to what is declared, but it no longer suits the grave or dignified style.

Venge'-ful, 117: *a.* Vindictive, revengeful.

Venge'-ment, *s.* Avengement. [Spenser.]

VENIAL, vēn'-ē-āl, 90: *a.* Pardonable, excusable: *VENIAL* is no longer in use.

Ve-ni-al-ness, *s.* State of being venial.

VENISON, vēn'-ē-zn, *colloq.* vēn'-zn, 151, 114: *s.* Flesh of beasts of game, but particularly of the deer.

VENOM=vēn'-ōm, *s.* (Compare *Veneno*, &c.) Poison; figuratively, spite, malice.

Ven'-o-mous, *a.* Poisonous; malignant.

Ven'-o-mous-ly, *ad.* Poisonously; malignantly.

Ven'-o-mous-ness, *s.* Poisonousness; malignity.

VENOUS.—See under Vein.

VENT=vēnt, *s.* A small aperture at which the air escapes, or any thing is let out; passage out of secrecy to public notice; act of opening; discharge: from a different immediate etymology, sale; and from another source, a baiting-place or inn; which last application is quite obsolete.

To Vent, *v. a.* and *n.* To give a vent or opening to; to let out; to utter; to emit; to publish; to sell or let go to sale: —*ven*. [Spens.] To snuff.

Ven'-tage, *s.* A small hole, as of a flute. [Shaks.]

Ven'-tail, 99: *s.* The breathing part of a helmet.

Ven-tan'-na, [Sp.] *s.* A window. [Dryd.]

Ven'-er, *s.* One who utters, reports, or publishes. [Barrow.] See it as quite a different word hereafter.

VEN'-TI-DUCT, *s.* A passage for the wind.

To VEN'-TI-LATE, *v. a.* To fan with the wind; to winnow, to fan: in old authors, to examine, to discuss.

Ven'-ti-la'-tor, *s.* Instrument for ventilating.

Ven'-ti-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ventilating: in old senses, vent; refrigeration; discussion.

VEN'-TIL-ITY, 84: *s.* Windiness. [Bacon.]

VENTER=vēn'-ter, *s.* Any cavity of the body, as the head, breast, and abdomen, but particularly the last; the womb, and hence, mother.

Ven'-tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Ven'-tri-cle, *s.* A small cavity in an animal body, particularly of the heart.

Ven'-tri-cous, 120: *a.* Bellied, distended. [Bot.]

Ven'-tric-u-lous, *a.* Somewhat distended.

VEN'-TRI-L-O-QUISM, (-kwizm, 188, 158) 87: *s.* The art of making the voice appear to come from various distances, and not from the actual speaker: this was supposed to be done by forming the articulations in the cavity of the chest or of the belly, and hence the name: *Ventriloquy* is less in use.

Ven-tril'-o-quist, *s.* A practicer of ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'-o-quous, (-kwūs) *a.* Being of the nature of ventriloquism.

VENTURE=vēn'-tūre, *colloq.* vēn'-ch'oor, *s.* An undertaking of chance and danger, a hazard; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, stake: *a venture*, at hazard.

To Ven'-ture, *v. n.* and *a.* To dare; to run a hazard: —*act.* To expose to hazard; to put on a venture; it is wrongly used, even by Addison, for to rely on: *To venture at, on, or upon*, to dare to engage in.

Ven'-tu-ter, *s.* One who ventures.

Ven'-tu-ring, *s.* Act of putting to risk.

Ven'-ture-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Bold, daring.

Ven'-ture-some-ly, *ad.* In a daring manner.

Ven'-tu-rous, 120: *a.* Daring, fearless.

Ven'-tu-rous-ly, *ad.* Daringly.

Ven'-tu-rous-ness, *s.* Willingness to hazard.

VENUE=vēn'-ū, *s.* A neighbouring place or vicinity, also called *Visine*, (vē'-nēy:) it is a term of

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ūn, 166: thēn, 166.

VER

law to signify the place whence the jury who are to try the action must be drawn: the word also occurs for *Veney* or *Veneue*, which see.

VENUS=vē'-nūs, *s.* One of the planets; a goddess: (See *Venerual*, &c.): it is compounded for the names of various plants, as *Vē'nus's-ba'sin*; *Vē'nus's-comb*; *Vē'nus's-hair*; *Vē'nus's-look'ing-glass*; *Vē'nus's-na'eel-wort*, &c.

VE-NUS'T', *a.* Beautiful. [Waterhouse, 1663.]

VERACIOUS, vē-rā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Observant of truth; inclining to truth.

Ve-rac'-i-ty, (-rās'-ē-tē, 92, 105) *s.* Habitual observance of truth: it is applied with less propriety to things, as the *veracity* of a fact.

VERANDA=vē-rān'-dā, *s.* An oriental word denoting an open portico; an ornamental penthouse over a window or balcony.

VERATRUM=vē-rā'-trūm, *s.* Hellebore.

Ve-ra't'-ri-a, 90: *s.* A vegetable alkali discovered in white hellebore and other plants.

VERB=verb, *s.* A word emphatically, as having the power to signify a sentence, which no other artificial part of speech possesses; a word simply or merely, in which sense it is obsolete, though the derivatives follow it in this sense.

Verb'-al, *a.* Consisting in mere words; having word answering to word, literal; spoken, not written, oral; Shakespeare uses it for *Verbuse*: in grammar, derived from a verb, as a verbal noun; (e. g. *Reading* and *Writing* are verbal nouns.)

Ver'-bal-ly, *ad.* In words; orally; word for word.

To Ver'-bal-ize, *v. a.* To make into a verb.

Ver-bal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Mere words. [Brown.]

Ver-ba'-tim, [Lat.] *ad.* Word for word.

Ver'-bi-age, 99: *s.* Empty discourse, words grammatically but not logically connected.

Ver-bose, (-bōc, 152) *a.* Abounding in words.

Ver-bos'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Exuberance of words.

To VERBERATE=ver'-bēr-āte, *v. a.* To beat, to strike: hence, *VERBERA'TION*, a beating.

VERDANT=ver'-dānt, *a.* Green, fresh.

Ver'-dan-cy, *s.* Greenness.

VER'-DER-ER, *s.* An officer of the forest.

VERD'-AN-TIQUE', (-tēk, 104) *s.* The incrustation on the surface of ancient copper coins.

VER'-DE-GRIS, (-grēs, 104) *s.* Hoary green, a rust of brass or copper, being an acetate of copper with excess of acid.

VER'-DI-TER, *s.* Chalk made green.

VER'-DURE, (*colloq.* ver'-j'oor, 147) *s.* Green.

Ver'-du-rons, *a.* Green, decked with green.

VERT, *s.* Whatever grows and bears green leaf in a forest that may cover and hide a deer; [Forest law.] In heraldry, the colour green.

VERDICT=ver'-dīkt, *s.* A declaration of something as the *truth*,—decision, judgement; especially the determination of the jury declared to the judge.

VE'-RID'-I-CAL, *a.* Telling truth.

VERECUND=vēr'-ē-cūnd, 92: *a.* Modest, bashful: *Ver'-e-cun'-di-ous* is less used.

Ver'-e-cun'-di-ty, *s.* Bashfulness.

VERGE=verge, *s.* A rod, or something in the form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; especially, the mace of a dean: *A tenant by the verge* was one who swore fealty to the lord of the manor while holding in his hand the verge, which signified the lord's authority: *Verge* was also used to denote the extent of the jurisdiction pertaining to the lord-steward of the king's household, whose verge signified that jurisdiction; it seems to have reached twelve miles round the court.

Ver'-ger, *s.* One that carries a dean's verge; an attendant in a church.

To VERGE=verge, *v. n.* To tend, to approach.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'te-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

VER

Verge, *s.* That which tends or leads at once to a declivity; hence, brink, edge, utmost border.

VERIDICAL, see with *Verdict*: *To VERIFY*, &c. **VERILY**, *VERISIMILAR*, &c., see below with *Verity*.

VERITY, vē'-ē-tē, *s.* (Compare *Veracious*, &c., *Verdict*, &c.) Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion or tenet; moral truth.

Ver'-y, *a.* and *ad.* (*Comp.* *Ver'-i-er*: *super.* *Ver'-i-est*.) True, real; complete, perfect, mere, frequently with respect to something bad, as a *very* beast; but sometimes with emphasis in a good sense, as my *very* friend; same emphatically:—*adv.* In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

Ver'-i-ly, *ad.* In truth; in great confidence.

Ver'-i-ta-ble, *a.* True; agreeable to fact.

Ver'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* In a true manner.

To VER'-I-FY, 6: *v. a.* To prove to be true, to confirm.

Ver'-i-f'-er, *s.* One that verifies.

Ver'-i-f'-i-a-ble, *a.* That may be verified.

Ver'-i-fi-ca't-ion, *s.* Confirmation. [Boyle.]

VER'-I-SIM'-I-LAR, 34: *a.* Having the appearance of true: *Ver'-i-sim'-i-lous* is little used.

Ver'-i-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Appearance of truth, probability: *Ver'-i-simil'-ity* is disused.

VERJUICE, ver'-j'ooce, 110, 109: *s.* Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMEIL.—See *Vermilion*.

VERMICELLI, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

VERMICULE, ver'-mē-cūle, *s.* A little worm, a worm, a grub.

Ver-mic'-u-lous, *a.* Full of, or resembling worms.

Ver-mic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

To Ver-mic'-u-late, *v. a.* To inlay in a manner to resemble the track or motion of worms.

Ver-mic'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or art of vermiculating; continuation of motion from one part to another.

VER'-ME-OL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of worms.

VER'-MI-CRE'-LI, (-chēl'-lē, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A paste rolled in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, &c.—See higher in the class.

VER'-MI-FORM, *a.* Worm-shaped.

VER'-MI-FUGE, *s.* Medicine for expelling worms.

VERMILION.—See the next class.

VERMIN.—See hereafter.

VER-MIF'-A-ROUS, 87: *a.* Producing worms.

VER-MIV'-O-ROUS, 87: *a.* Feeding on worms.

VERMILION, ver-mīl'-yōn, 90: *s.* (In old writings, *Vermell*, *Vermil*, and *Vermilly*.) Originally, the grub of a particular plant otherwise called cochineal; (hence, the word is etymologically related to the previous class;) at present, the name is given to the red sulphuret of mercury; hence, any beautiful red colour.

To Ver-mil'-ion, *v. a.* To dye red.

VERMIN=ver'-mīn, *s.* (This is an etymological relation of *Vermicule*, &c.) Any noxious animal, and commonly for small creatures: it is seldom employed as a noun singular in modern style, and it never takes a plural termination; it is used of human beings in contempt: *Ver-min-ly* occurs (date 1663) as an adverb.

To Ver-mi-nate, *v. n.* To breed vermin.

Ver-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Generation of vermin: it occurs as the name of the *vermicular* action of the bowels.

Ver'-min-ous, *a.* Tending to vermin. [Harvey.]

Vermiparous, *Vermivorous*.—See under *Vermicula*.

VERNACULAR=ver-nāck'-ū-lar, 34: *a.* Of one's own country, native.

VER

Ver-nac'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Vernacular: Ben Jonson uses it in a Latin sense, to signify petulant, saucy. [Obs.]

VER-NIL'-I-TY, *s.* The submissive behaviour of a household slave. [Bailey.]

VERNAL=ver'-nāl, *a.* Belonging to the spring.

VER'-NANT, *a.* Flourishing as the spring. [Milton.]

To Ver'-nate, *v. n.* To become young again.

Ver-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Foliation. [Bot.]

VERNIER, ver'-nēr, *s.* A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale, named from the inventor.

VERONICA, vē-rōn'-ē-cā, *s.* Literally, "a true image," applied as a name to the genus of plants speedwell.

VERSABLE, ver'-sā-bl, *a.* That may be turned: hence, *Versableness* and *Versability*, all of them disused.

VER'-SAL, a cant contraction of *Universal*.

VER'-SA-TILE, 105: *a.* That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to new tasks.

Ver'-sa-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being versatile: *Versatileness* is less used.

VERSE and its relations, see hereafter.

To be VERSED, (verst, 114, 143) *v. n.* To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

VER'-si-col'-OUR, 116, 120: *a.* Having various

VER'-si-col'-OURED, 114: } colours; changeable in colour.

VER'-SION, (ver'-shūn, 147) *s.* A turning or changing of something; change of direction; a turning into another language, translation.

VERSE=verct, 153: *s.* (Allied to the previous class.) A completed arrangement of metrical syllables in poetry, generally a single line; less properly, but very commonly, a stanza; a short section of prose composition; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To Verse, *v. a.* To tell in verse. [Shaks.]

Verse-man, *s.* A poet in ludicrous style.

Ver'-si-cle, *s.* A little verse.

Versicolour, &c.—See in the previous class.

Versification, &c.—See lower in the class.

To VER'-si-ry, 6: *v. n. and a.* To make verses:—*act.* To relate in verse; to turn into verse.

Ver'-si-fi'-er, *s.* A maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Ver'-si-fi-ca'-tor, *s.* A versifier. [Dryd.]

Ver'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Art or practice of making verses.

VERSION, *s.*—See in the previous class.

VERST=verst, *s.* A Russian measure about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT.—See under Verdant.

VERTEBRÆ, ver'-tē-brē, 103: *s. pl.* The aggregate of small bones or joints that compose the spine; hence, the spine: the Latin singular is *Vertebra*, but for this we commonly use the adopted French word following.

VER'-TE-BRÆ, (-bur, 159) *s.* A joint of the back: *pl.* *Vertebres* (ver'-te-bur) or *Vertebra*.

Ver'-te-bral, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the spine, or its joints; having a back-bone:—*s.* A vertebral animal.

VERTEX, ver'-tēks, 188: *s.* (Allied to *Vermble*, &c.) Primarily, that which turns, and hence a round point: the crown or top of the head; the top of any thing; the zenith or point above the head.

Ver'-ti-cal, *a.* Placed in the zenith; placed perpendicularly to the horizon.

Ver'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In the zenith.

Ver'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* State of being vertical: Brown uses *Verticality*.

VER-tic'-i-ty, (-tiss'-lē-ty, 84, 105) *s.* Power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

VET

Ver'-ti-cil'-late, *a.* An epithet applied to plants which have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horehound, &c.; hence, *Verticil* (*s.*) is a name for this kind of inflorescence.

Ver'-ti-cle, *s.* An axis; a hinge. [1653.]

VER'-ti'-go, (ver'-tē'-gō: see the following note.) *s.* A turning in the head, a giddiness.

VER'-ti'-go. The current pronunciation, as given, would imply that it is an Italian word, but it is Latin, and ought, consistently with our usual mode of sounding Latin, to be pronounced ver'-tī'-gō.

Ver'-tig'-i-nous, (-tidge'-ē-nūs, 64, 120) *a.* Turning round, rotary; giddy.

Ver'-tig'-i-nous-ness, *s.* State of being vertiginous; giddiness; unsteadiness.

VERUCOUS, vē'-oo-cūs, *a.* Warty.

VERVAIN=ver'-vān, 99: *s.* A plant, sometimes spelled *Vervine*: there is also a *Vervain-mat'low*.

VERVELS.—See *Varvells*.

VERY.—See under *Verity*.

To VESICATE, vēss'-ē-cāt, 92: *v. a.* To raise little bladders, to blister.

Ves'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A blistering.

Ves'-i-cle, *s.* A little air-bladder.

Ve-sic'-u-lar, 81: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of vesicles; hollow; full of small interstices.

Ve-sic'-a-tor-y, *s.* A blistering medicine.

VESPER=vēs'-per, *s.* The evening star: in the plural, the evening service of the Roman church.

Ves'-per-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the evening.

VESSEL=vēs'-sēl, *s.* That whose use is to hold or contain something else, as a cask or a vase for holding liquors, and a ship for holding cargo; in anatomy and botany, a tube or canal; in theology, a person receiving some measure of what is poured out by Heaven.

To Ves'-sel, *v. a.* To put into a vessel. [Bacon.]

VESSETS=vēs'-sēts, *s.* A kind of cloth.

VESSICNON=vēs'-sick-nōn, *s.* Windgall. [Far.]

VEST=vēst, *s.* An outer garment.

To Vest, *v. a.* To clothe, to cover, to dress; to dress in a long garment; to invest, to make possessor of, followed by *with*; to place in possession, with *in* before the possessor: in the last sense it sometimes becomes a neuter verb, as "The estate vests in the brother."

Vest'-ed, *a.* Invested, fixed; not in a state of contingency.

Vest'-ment, *s.* A garment.

Vest'-ry, *s.* A room appendant to a church in which the priest vests himself in his sacerdotal garments; a parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry; hence any room in which such assembly is customarily held, but if distinct from the church, properly called a *Vestry-room*: *Vestry-board*, the persons who manage the parochial affairs: *Vestry-man*, one of a vestry-board: *Vestry-clerk*, the clerk of a vestry-board.

Ves'-ture, (collog. vēs'-ch'oor) *s.* A garment; dress; clothing.

VESTAL=vēs'-tāl, *a. and s.* Pertaining to *Vesta*; pure, chaste:—*s.* A Vestal virgin; a pure virgin.

VESTIBULE, vēs'-tē-būl, *s.* The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, vēss'-tidge, 105: *s.* Footstep; mark left after passing.

To Ves'-ti-gate, *v. a.* To trace. [Obs.]

VESTMENT, **VESTRY**, **VESTURE**.—See with *Vest*.

VESUVIAN, vē-sū'-vē-ān, *a. and s.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius*:—*s.* A sub-species of pyramidal garnet found in the vicinity of *Vesuvius*.

VETCH=vētch, *s.* A leguminous plant

Vetch'-y, 105: *a.* Consisting of or abounding in vetches: there is also a plant called *Vetch'ing*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mlsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vřh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: řhñ, 166: řhñ, 166.

VETERAN=vĕt'-ĕr-ăn, *a.* and *s.* Old in practice, particularly in war; formerly old in a general sense;—*s.* One old in experience, particularly an old soldier.

VETERINARY, vĕt'-ĕr-ĭ-nār-ĕy, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Vet'-er-i-na'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A veterinary surgeon. [Brown.]

VETO=vĕ-tō, *s.* "I forbid," applied as a name to a prohibition, or the power of prohibiting. [Lat.]

To VEX, vēcks, 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To torment, to tease, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to stretch as by hooks;—*acc.* To fret, to be uneasy; to be on tenter.

Vex'-er, *s.* One who vexes.

Vex'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to vex.

Vex-a'-tions, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Causing trouble, afflictive; full of uneasiness; teasing.

Vex-a'-tions-ly, *ad.* In a vexatious manner.

Vex-a'-tions-ness, *s.* Quality of being vexatious.

Vex-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vexing; state of being vexed; uneasiness; cause of uneasiness; act of harassing by law; slight teasing trouble.

VEXIL, vēcks'-il, 188: *s.* A flag or standard; in botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Vex'-il-lar-y, *s.* and *a.* A standard-bearer;—*adj.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

Vex-il-lar'-tion, *s.* A troop under one standard.

VEXINGLY.—See under To Vex.

VI ET ARMIS.—See Via.

VIA=vī-ā, [thus as Eng.] *ad.* By way of. [Lat.]

Vī-a-duct, *s.* A structure by which a way is formed from one road to another.

Vī-a-ry, *a.* Happening in ways or roads. [Feltham.]

Vī-at'-i-cum, *s.* Provision for a journey; hence, the last rites to prepare a passing soul for departure.

Vī-at'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to a journey.

VIAL=vī-āl, *s.* A phial or small bottle.

To Vī-al, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. [Milton.]

VIAND=vī-ānd, *s.* Food; meat dressed.

VIARY, VIATICUM, &c.—See with Via.

To VIBRATE=vī-brāt-, *v. a.* and *n.* To brandish; to cause to quiver;—*acc.* To swing; to oscillate; to quiver.

Vī-brat-ive, 105: *a.* That vibrates.

Vī-brat-or-y, *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Vī-brat'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of vibrating; oscillation; reciprocal motion; undulation.

Vī-brat'-i-un-cle, (vī-brā'-shē-ūng-cl, 147, 158) 101: *s.* A small vibration.

VICAR, &c.—See under Vicarious.

VICARIOUS, vē-cār'-ē-ūs, 90, 120: *a.* (Compare the prefix Vice- and its compounds.) Acting for another, deputed, delegated.

Vī-ca'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In place of another.

Vī-ca'-ri-ate, *s.* and *a.* Delegated office or power;—*adj.* Having delegated power.

Vī-car, *s.* One who performs the functions of another, but specially the incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice, (see Rector;) a Vicar-general is one who exercises a general jurisdiction in matters purely spiritual.

Vī-ca'-rage, 99: *s.* The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.

Vī-ca'-r-ship, *s.* Office of a vicar.

Vī-ca'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vicar.

VICE=vīc-, *s.* All conduct in which, through wilfulness or weakness, men depart from the purposes of their being, (compare Virtus;) a fault, an offence, generally an habitual fault, and not a single enormity; defect in any thing; the attendant on the devil in the moralities or old moral plays, who came afterwards to be confounded with the fool.

Viced, (vīst, 114) *a.* Having vices, as a high-viced city. [Shaks.]

Vīc'-ious, (vīsh'-ūs, 147) *a.* Addicted to vice, corrupt in principles and conduct; corrupting in tendency; corrupt or defective in any respect; mischievous, refractory.

Vīc'-ious-ly, *ad.* In a vicious manner.

Vīc'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being vicious.

To Vīc'-i-ate, (vīsh'-ē-āt, 146, 147) *v. a.* To corrupt, to deprave; to make less pure.

Vīc'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Depravation, corruption.

Vīc'-i-ous'-i-ty, *s.* Viciousness. [South.]

VICE=vīc-, (Compare Vis.) A sort of small iron press with a screw; hence, gripe, grasp.

To Vice, *v. a.* To draw as by the force of a vice.

VICE-,=vīc-, (thus in Eng.) A prefix from the Latin, denoting, in the words compounded with it, the taking of another's place as a substitute or second.

VICE-AD-MI-RAIL, *s.* A naval officer of the second rank: Vice-admiral, the office of a vice-admiral.

VICE-CHAN'-CEL-LOR, *s.* An officer of the Chancery court below the Chancellor; the second magistrate of the universities.

VICE-GR'-E-NT, *s.* and *a.* One holding deputed power, a lieutenant;—*adj.* Having delegated power.

VICE-PRES'-I-DENT, *s.* President under a higher one.

VICE'-ROY, *s.* He who governs in place of the king.

Vice'-roy-ship, *s.* Office of a viceroy.

Vice'-roy-al-ty, *s.* Dignity of a viceroy.

Other compounds are Vice-agent; Vice-chamberlain; Vice-consul; Vice-dog; Vice-gate; &c.

Vīc'-e-VAR'-sā, [Lat.] *ad.* Contrariwise.

VICENARY, vī-cē-nār-ĕy, *a.* Belonging to twenty.

Vī-gēs'-i-mā'-rion, 89: *s.* A putting to death of every twentieth man.

VICETY=vī'-cē-tēy, *s.* Nicety. [B. Jon.]

VICINAGE, vīss'-ē-nāge, 92, 103, 99: *s.* Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

Vī-cīnē, *a.* Vicinal. [Glanvil.]

Vī-cī'-nal, *a.* Near, neighbouring.

Vī-cīn'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Nearness, neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, &c.—See under Vice.

VICISSITUDE, vē-cīs'-ē-tūd-, *s.* Change in which the same things come round, or again replace others, (see Vice-) revolution.

Vī-cīs'-i-tū'-di-nar-y, *a.* Regularly changing.

VICONTIEL.—See with Viscount.

VICTIM=vīck'-tīm, *s.* Something slain for a sacrifice, a sacrifice; something destroyed.

To Vīc'-tim-ate, *v. a.* To offer in sacrifice, [Disused:] in modern cant, To Victimize is to make the victim of a swindling transaction.

VICTOR=vīck'-tor, 39: *s.* One that conquers on some particular occasion.

Vīc'-tor-ess, *s.* A female victor. [Spenser.]

Vīc'-tress, [Shaks.] Vīc'-trice, 105: [Ben Jonson.] *s.* Victress.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Conquering; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With conquest.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being victorious.

Vīc'-tor-y, *s.* Success in contest; conquest.

VICTUAL, vīt'-tl, 167: *s.* Provision of food; store for the sustenance of life; in modern style it never occurs but in the plural, victuals.

To Vīct'-ual, *v. a.* To store with provisions for food.

Vīct'-ual-let, *s.* One who provides victuals; one who keeps a public house of entertainment.

VIDELICET, vē-dēl'-ē-cēt, *ad.* To wit: that is: the usual form of writing (not pronouncing) it, is *Viz*.

VIDUAL=vīd'-u-āl, *a.* Belonging to a widow.

Vī-du'-i-ty, *s.* Widowhood. [Both words disused.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tū-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mātē*, 171.

To **VIE**=vī, v. n. and a. To strive for superiority, to contend, to strive against others, followed by with: —act. [Obs.] To use or employ as vying; to outdo.

VIELLE, v-yél, [Fr.] 170: s. The hurdygurdy.

To **VIEW**=vū, 110: v. a. To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see.

View, s. Prospect; power of beholding; corporeal or intellectual sight; act of seeing; eye; survey; reach of sight; appearance; display; intention, design.

View-er, 36: s. One who views.

View-ing, s. Act of taking a view.

View-less, a. Not viewed or seen.

VIGESIMATION.—See with Vicenary.

VIGIL=vid'-gīl, s. A keeping watch, watch, forbearance of sleep; devotion at the customary hours of sleep; a fast kept before a holiday; the service used on the eve of a holiday.

Vig'-i-lant, a. Watchful, diligent, attentive.

Vig'-i-lant-ly, ad. Watchfully.

Vig'-i-lance, s. Forbearance of sleep; guard; watchfulness, circumspection: *Vigilancy* is the same.

VIGNETTE, vĕn-yĕt', [Fr.] 170: s. Originally, a kind of flourish of vine-leaves and flowers in the vacant part of a title-page, above the dedication, or at the end of a division of a book; at present, any delineation without boundary lines in these spaces.

VIGOUR, vig'-ur, 120: s. Force, strength; mental force; energy, efficacy.

Vig'-or-ous, a. Forcible; full of strength.

Vig'-or-ous-ly, ad. Forcibly; energetically.

Vig'-or-ous-ness, s. Force, strength.

VILE=vill, a. Base, mean, worthless; morally impure, wicked: old writers use *Vild* or *Viled*.

Vile-ly, ad. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

Vile-ness, s. State or quality of being vile; base-ness: in old writers *Vil'-li-ty* occurs with the same meaning.

To **Vil'-i-ty**, 6: v. a. To make vile, to debase; to defame, to make contemptible.

Vil'-i-ty, s. One that vilifies.

Vil'-i-fi-ca'-tion, s. Act of vilifying. [1653.]

To **Vil'-i-pend**, v. a. To have in no esteem, to treat with alight, [1636:] hence, *Vil'-ipen'-dency*, (subs.)

VILL=vill, s. A small collection of houses. [Hale.]

Vil'-la, [Lat.] s. A country seat.

Vil'-lage, 99: s. A collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Vil'-la-ger, 2, 36: s. Inhabitant of a village.

Vil'-la-ger-y, s. District of villages.

Vil'-lat'-ic, 88: a. Belonging to villages. [Milton.]

VILLAN=vil'-lān, s. One who held lands by a base or servile tenure; also spelled *Villein*: for its modern spelling and sense, see lower in the class: the two previous classes of words are probably related to the present: *Villan* or *Villein* is related to the class immediately preceding.

Vil'-lan-age, s. State of servitude: also spelled *Vil'-lenage*.

Vil'-lan-ous, a. Serving; being in villanage.

Vil'-lan-y, s. Villanage.

To **Vil'-lan-ize**, v. a. To degrade.

Vil'-lain, 99: s. A degraded or wicked wretch, a malefactor: in this sense we must regard the word as related to *Vile*, &c.

Vil'-lain-ous, a. Base, vile: it is used colloquially with a lighter meaning; and by Shaks. as an adverb.

Vil'-lain-ous-ly, ad. In a villainous manner.

Vil'-lain-ous-ness, s. Wickedness.

Vil'-lain-y, s. Depravity, wickedness; a wicked action, in which sense it has a plural.

To **Vil'-lain-ize**, v. a. To defame.

VILLATIC.—See under Vill.

VILLI=vil'-lī, [Lat.] s. pl. Literally, hairs; applied to fibres in anatomy; and in botany, to the hairy or shag-like excrescence with which some plants abound.

Vil'-lous, 120: a. Shaggy, rough, furry.

VIMINAL=vī'-mīn-āl, a. An epithet of trees which produce twigs fit to bind with.

Vi-min'-e-ous, 90: a. Made of twigs.

VINACEOUS.—See under Vine.

VINCIBLE, vin'-cē-bl, a. Conquerable.

Vin'-ci-ble-ness, s. Liability to be conquered.

VINCTURE, vingk'-tūr, 147: s. A binding.

To **VINDEMIATE**, vīn-dē'-mē-āte, v. n. (Compare *Vine*, &c.) To gather the vintage.

Vin-dē'-mi-a'-tion, 89: s. Grape-gathering.

Vin-dē'-mi-al, a. Belonging to a vintage.

To **VINDICATE**, vīn-dē'-cāte, v. a. To justify, to support; to revenge, to avenge; to assert; to protect from censure.

Vin'-di-ca'-tion, 89: s. Defence; justification.

Vin'-di-ca'-tor, 38: s. One who vindicates.

Vin'-di-ca'-tor-y, a. Justificatory; performing the office of vengeance.

Vin'-di-ca'-tive, 105: a. Vindictive.

VIN-DIC'-TIVE, 105: a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

Vin-dic'-tive-ly, ad. Revengefully.

Vin-dic'-tive-ness, s. Revengeful temper.

VINE=vīn, s. The plant that bears the grape.

Vined, 114: a. Having leaves as of the vine.

Vi'-ner-y, s. A place for rearing vines.

Vi'-ny, a. Of or abounding in vines.

Vi-na'-ceous, (-sh'us, 147) a. Belonging to grapes.

Among the compounds are *Vine'-dresser*, (one who trims vines;) *Vine'-fetter*, or *Vine'-grab*, (an insect that injures vines;) &c.: *Vine'-yard* is also a compound, but frequent occurrence and a consequently appropriate pronunciation have raised it to the rank of a primitive: see it lower in the class.

VINEGAR, &c.—See lower in the class.

Vi'-nous, a. Having the qualities of wine.

Vi-nos'-i-ty, s. Quality of being vinous.

Vi'-no-LENT, a. Given to wine.

Vi'-no-len-cy, s. Drunkenness. [Cockeram.]

VIN'-E-GAR, 92: s. Literally, sour wine; wine or other liquor after undergoing the second or acetous fermentation; anything really or metaphorically sour, in which sense it is sometimes used adjectively: *Radical vinegar*, the acetic acid.

VINE'-YARD, (vin'-yard, 136) s. A ground planted with vines.

VIN'-TAGE, 99: s. The yearly produce of the vine; the time of gathering; the wine produced.

Vin'-ta-ger, 2, 36: s. One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'-ner, s. One who retails wine.

Vin'-try, s. The place where wine is sold.

VINNEWED, vīn'-nūed, a. Mouldy; musty. [Obs.] It also occurs under the forms *Vinnewed* and *Vinny*.

VIOL.—See with Violin, &c.

VIOLABLE.—See below.

VIOLACEOUS.—See with Violet.

To **VIOLATE**=vī'-ō-lāte, v. a. To injure by force, to break; to profane; to deflower, to ravish.

Vi'-o-la'-tor, 38: s. One that violates.

Vi'-o-la'-tion, s. Injury; rape.

Vi'-o-la-ble, a. That may be violated.

Vi'-o-LENT, a. Forcible, acting with strength; produced by force; not natural, as a *violent* death; assailing; unseasonably vehement; extorted: some of our old authors use *To Violent*.

Vi'-o-lent-ly, ad. In a violent manner.

Vi'-o-lence, s. Physical or moral force; outrage;

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: yizh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: āin, 166: thĕn, 166.

eagerness; infringement: some of our old authors use *To Violence*.

VIOLET=vī'-d-lēt, *s.* A plant of many species with a delicate flower, generally blue.

Vi'-o-la''-ceous, (-sh'us, 147) *a.* Resembling violet.

Vi'-o-li''-na, *s.* A vegetable-alkali.

VIOLIN=vī'-d-līn'', *s.* A four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow, a fiddle.

Vi'-o-lin''-ist, *s.* A player on the violin.

Vi'-ol, 18: *s.* The ancient violin, a six-stringed instrument; poetically, the violin: the *Base-Viol* is the violon.

Vi'-o-list, *s.* A player on the viol.

Vi'-o-lon-cel''-lo, (vē'-d-lōn-cēl''-lō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An instrument of the violin kind an octave lower than the violin, and not played under the chin.

Vi'-o-lo''-no, [Ital.] *s.* A large three-stringed instrument of the violin kind, having the deepest tone, otherwise called the *Base-Viol*.

VIPER=vī'-per, 36: *s.* A venomous serpent of the viviparous kind; a mischievous person.

Vi'-per-ine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a viper.

Vi'-per-ous, 120: *a.* Having the qualities of a viper. The compounds are mostly names of plants; as *Vi'-per's-bu''-gloss*; *Vi'-per's-grass*; &c.

VIRAGO, vē-rā'-gō, *s.* A woman with manlike qualities; a female warrior; a turbulent woman.

Vi-ra-gin''-ian, 90: *a.* Having the qualities of viragos. [Milton: prose.]

VIRE=vīrē, *s.* Arrow for the cross-bow. [Gower.]

VIRELAY, vīr'-ē-lāy, *s.* A roundelay. [Dryd.]

VIRENT=vīrē'-ēnt, *a.* Green. [Brown.]

Vi-rid''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Greenness. [Evelyn.]

VIRGE=vergē, *s.* A verge or wand.

Vir'-gate, *a.* and *s.* Rod-shaped. [Bot.]-*s.* A yardland, which consisted of 24 acres: 4 yardlands are supposed to have made a hide, and 5 hides a knight's fee.

VIRGIN=ver'-gīn, 35: *s.* and *a.* A woman having had no carnal knowledge of man, a maid; a woman not a mother; the sign *Virgo*-*adj.* Pure, fresh; maidenly, chaste.

To Vir'-gin, *v. n.* To play the virgin. [Shaks.]

Vir'-gin-al, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a virgin, maiden, maidenly; -*s.* A keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, anciently played by *young ladies*: it is often called the *Virginals*: Shakespeare uses *To Vir'-ginal* in the sense of to pat or strike, as in playing the virginal.

Vir'-gin-i-ty, *s.* State of being a virgin, maidenhood.

Vir'-go, *s.* The sixth sign of the zodiac.

VIRILE, vīr'-il, 94, 105: *a.* Belonging to a man; not puerile; not feminine; procreative.

Vi-ri-l''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Manhood; power of procreation.

VIRTU, **VIRTUAL**, &c.-See in the next class.

VIRTUE=ver'-tūt, *coll.* ver'-ch'oo, 147: *s.* Energy moral or physical, original or acquired, which works some good effect; specially, the course of actions or of conduct by which a man entirely fulfils the purposes of his being; but virtue in this sense is not presumed to have been ever realized by mere man, and the name is applied to whatever in human life and conduct appears to have a tendency to such an end; and, as men's practical notions differ with respect to the quality of actions estimated by this standard, so the word is liable to be applied with great latitude and uncertainty; bravery, valour; female chastity; efficacy; acting power, secret agency; any particular moral excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Vir'-tu-al, *a.* Potential, being in essence or effect, though not in fact.

Vir'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* In efficacy or effect only.

Vir'-tu-al''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Efficacy. [Brown.]

To Vir'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To make efficacious. [Harvey.]

Vir'-tue-less, *a.* Wanting virtue. [Raleigh.]

Vir'-tu-ous, 120: *a.* Having virtue; specially, having good moral qualities; chaste, as applied more particularly to women; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent qualities, especially medicinal qualities.

Vir'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

Vir'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being virtuous.

VIR-tu', (vēr-tū', [Ital.] 170) *s.* A love of the fine arts, a taste for curiosities: the ancient Romans applied the word *Virtus* emphatically to bravery and fortitude; the modern Romans, "debased and effeminated," so Spence calls them, emphatically apply their word to a very different thing.

Vir'-tu-o''-so, 151: *s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture: the Italian plural is *Virtuosi*, (vēr-tū-dō'-see); but *Virtuosos* is sanctioned by Addison's use: Lord Shaftesbury uses *Virtuosiship* to signify the pursuits of a virtuoso.

VIRULENT, vīr'-oo-lēnt, 129, 109: *a.* Poisonous, venomous; bitter, malignant.

Vir'-u-lent-ly, *ad.* With bitter force.

Vir'-u-lence, *s.* Mental poison, malignity; bitterness: *Virulency* is the same.

Vi'-rus, *s.* Poison; the seed of infection; foul matter; [Lat.]; this is the parent word of the class.

VIS=vis, [Thus as Eng.] *s.* A Latin word employed in the sciences to signify power, force, violence, or virtue.

Vi' ET AR''-MIS, *ad.* By force of arms.

VIS-A-VIS, vīz'-ā-vē', [Fr.] 170: *s.* "Face to face," applied as a name to a carriage for two persons who sit opposite each other.

VISAGE=vis'-āge, 99: *s.* Face, countenance.

Vis'-aged, 114: *a.* Having a visage.

VISCERA=vīss'-ēr-d', [Lat.] *s. pl.* The bowels: the singular is *Viscus*, (an entrail,) which rarely occurs.

Vis'-cer-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera: it is used by Bishop Reynolds to signify tender, feeling.

To Vis'-cer-ate, *v. a.* To viscerate.

VISCID, &c.-See under *Viscus*.

VISCOUNT=vīz'-cōunt, 139: *s.* Literally, a vice-count, (see *Vice*.) or one who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; he was, in fact, the sheriff of the county: at present, a title of nobility next below an earl.

Vis'-count-ess, *s.* The lady of a viscount.

Vis'-count-ship, } *s.* The quality and office of a
Vis'-count-y, 105: } viscount.

Vi-con't-ri-EL, *a.* Pertaining to the sheriff: *Vicontiel* rents were such as the sheriff farmed of the King: *Vicontiel writs* were such as were triable before the sheriff: *Vicontiels* (*s. pl.*) were things belonging to the sheriff.

VISCOUS, vīs'-cūs, 120: *a.* Glutinous, clammy, sticky: *Viscus* is birdlime, not to be confounded with *Viscus the ring of Viscera*.

Vis-cōs''-i-ty, *s.* Viscidity. [Arbuthnot.]

Vis'-cid, (vis'-aid) *a.* Glutinous, tenacious.

Vis-cid''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Glutinousness.

VISIBLE=vīz'-ē-bl, 151, 101: *a.* Perceptible by the eye; apparent, conspicuous: Bacon uses it substantively.

Vis'-i-bly, *ad.* In a visible manner.

Vis'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Visibility.

Vis'-i-bil''-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being visible.

Vi'-sive, (vī'-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Pertaining to or arising from the power of seeing.

VIS'-ION, (vīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Sight, the faculty of seeing; act of seeing; any appearance, but especially something imagined to be seen, a spectre, a phantom; that which is seen in a dream; the series of things seen in a dream, particularly a supernatural dream.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē-pā: lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, t, &c. *note*, 171.

Vis'-ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

Vis'-ion-ar-y, *a.* and *s.* Affected by phantoms; imaginary:—*s.* One whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms impracticable schemes: *Vis'ionist* is less in use.

Vis'-u-ál, (*vízh'-oo-ál*) *a.* Used in sight; exercising sight; instrumental to sight.

VISIGOTH, *víz'-é-góth*, *s.* A western Goth, or one who came from the western shores of the Baltic, in distinction to the Ostrogoths or eastern Goths.

To VISIT, *víz'-ít*, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To go to see, (compare Visible, &c.) in Scripture language, to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority:—*new.* To keep up the interchange of ceremonial salutations.

Vis'-it, *s.* Act of visiting.

Vis'-ít-ant, *s.* A visitor.

Vis'-it-or, 38: *s.* One who visits; sometimes, specially, one who visits in order to inspect or judge.

Vis'-i-ta-ble, *a.* Liable to be visited.

Vis'-it-ing, *a.* and *s.* Authorized to visit:—*s.* Act of one who visits; visitation.

Vis'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or object of visiting; judicial visit or perambulation; inspection; judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering such evil; communication of divine love.

Vis'-it-a-to'-ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISIVE.—See under Visible.

VISNE.—See Venue.

VISNOMY, *víz'-nó-méy*, *s.* A corruption of *physiognomy*, used by Spenser for face, countenance.

VISOR, *víz'-or*, 151, 38: *s.* (Allied to Vision and Visage.) The perforated part of a helmet above the beaver; also, a vizard or mask.

Vis'-ored, 114: *a.* Masked, disguised. [Milton]

VISTA=*víz'-td*, [*Ital.*] *s.* View; prospect through an avenue of trees; the walk between such trees.

VISUAL.—See under Visible, Vision, &c.

VITAL=*ví'-tál*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to or contributing to life; containing life; being the seat of life; important as life; so disposed as to live, a sense rather Latin than English:—*s. pl.* *Vitála*, parts essential to life.

Vi'-tal-ly, *ad.* In a vital manner.

Vi'-tal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Power of living.

ViT'-EL-LAR-Y, *s.* The place in the egg where the yolk swims in the white. [Brown.]

To VITIATE, and **VITIATION**.—See under Vice: see also Vitious, &c., under the forms Vicious, &c.

To ViT'-I-LIT'-I-GATE, *v. n.* To contend in law viciously or cavillously: hence, *Vit'itil'ga'-tion*, contention, cavillation. [Hudibras.]

VITREOUS, *vít'-ré-ús*, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling glass: *Vitreous* electricity is that kind which is excited by rubbing glass, formerly called *positive* electricity: it is opposed to *resinous* or *negative* electricity.

ViT'-re-ous-ness, *s.* State of being vitreous.

Vi-TRES'-CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass.

Vi-tres'-cence, *s.* Glassness.

Vi-tres'-ci-ble, *a.* That can be vitrified.

ViT'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of glass.

To ViT'-RI-FY, *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into glass: Bacon uses *To Vitrif'icate*:—*new.* To become glass.

ViT'-ri-fí'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vitrified: old authors use *Vitri'fí'able*.

ViT'-ri-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or process of vitrifying: old authors use *Vit'rifí'ca'-tion*.

ViT'-RE-O-E-LEC'-TRIC, *a.* Containing the electricity excited by rubbing glass.

VITRIOL, *vít'-ré-ál*, *s.* A mineral substance otherwise called *copperas*:—this is *native vitriol*; *blue vitriol* is a sulphate of copper; *green vitriol*, a sulphate of

iron; *red vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt; *white vitriol*, a sulphate of zinc.

To ViT'-ri-o-late, *v. a.* To convert into sulphuric acid: *To Vitriolize* is the same.

ViT'-ri-ol'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from vitriol: *Vitriolic* acid is now called sulphuric acid: *Vitriolous* is not now used.

VITULINE, *vít'-h-lín*, *a.* Pertaining to a calf.

To VITUPERATE, *vé-tú'-pér-át*, *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

Vi-tu'-per-a-tive, 105: *a.* Containing censure.

Vi-tu'-per-a-ble, *a.* Blameworthy.

Vi-tu'-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS.—See in the next class.

VIVE=*víve*, *a.* With life, lively; pressing. [Bacon.]

Vive'-ly, *ad.* In a lively manner. [Ben Jonson.]

Vi'-ven-cy, *s.* Manner of supporting life.

Vi-va'-cious, (*-sh'ús*) *a.* Long-lived, [Bentley:]

lively, sprightly, active, gay.

Vi-va'-cious-ness, *s.* Quality of being vivacious.

Vi-va'-c-i-ty, (*vé-váss'-é-téy*, 105, 92) *s.* Vivaciousness; animation; liveliness, sprightliness.

Vi'-var-y, *s.* A warren for keeping living animals.

ViV'-id, 94: *a.* Sprightly; active, lively, quick, striking, bright, strong.

ViV'-id-ly, *ad.* With life; strikingly.

ViV'-id-ness, *s.* Life, vigour, quickness.

To Vi-vif'-i-cate, *v. a.* To vivify. [More.]

Vi-vif'-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Able to animate.

Vi-vif'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vivifying.

Vi-vif'-ic, 88: }

Vi-vif'-i-cal, } *a.* Giving life; reviving.

To ViV'-i-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* To endure with life; to animate.

Vi-vif'-A-ROUS, 120: *a.* Producing young in a living state.

VIVES=*vívez*, *s. pl.* Disease in horses.

VIXEN, *víck'-án*, 188, 114: *s.* Literally, the cub of a fox; a froward, passionate female: it was formerly applied also to men.

ViX'-en-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. [Barrow.]

VIZ.—See Videlicet.

VIZARD=*víz'-ard*, 34: *s.* (Compare Visor.) A mask: hence, *To Vizard*, (to mask.)

VIZIER, *víz'-yer*, 151, 146: *s.* An eastern prime minister.

VOCABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

VOCAL=*vó'-cál*, *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice.

Vo'-cal-ly, *ad.* With voice; in words.

Vo-cal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

To Vo'-cal-ize, *v. a.* To form into voice.

Vo'-cal-ist, *s.* A singer.

Vo'-CA-BLE, 101: *s.* A word.

Vo-cab'-u-lar-y, *s.* A collection of words; a word-book; the words of a science.

VOC'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating to calling or speaking to:—*s.* The case of a noun substantive when it is directly applied to the person addressed.

Vo-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A calling or speaking to; a summons; a calling or occupation; a calling by the will of God.

To Vo-cif'-ER-ATE, *v. n.* and *a.* To cry out loudly

—*act.* To utter with a loud voice.

Vo-cif'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Noise, clamour.

Vo-cif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE=*vógwe*, *s.* Way, mode, or fashion.

VOICE=*voyc*, 29: *s.* Sound formed in the larynx by the appropriate organs; the peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. o.* *mision*, 165: vízh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

other creature; vote, suffrage, as being in the earliest states of society always expressed orally; language, words, expression; that which is uttered; in grammar, the form or meaning of the verb as being active or passive.

To Voice, *v. a. and n.* To rumour, to report; to vote; [these senses belong to old style:] to regulate the tone of:—*acc.* [Obs.] To clamour, to exclaim.

Voiced, 114: *a.* Having a voice.

Voice'-less, *a.* Having no voice; silent.

VOID=void, 29: *a. and s.* Empty; vacant; unfurnished; unsubstantial; vain, ineffectual, null:—*s.* An empty space, a vacuum.

To Void, *v. a. and n.* To leave empty; to emit; to vacate, to annul:—*acc.* To be emitted.

Void'-er, *s.* One that voids; a basket in which broken meat was carried from table.

Void'-ing, *a.* Receiving what is ejected.

Void'-a-ble, *a.* That may be voided; that may be made void.

Void'-ance, 12: *s.* Act of emptying; ejection from a benefice.

Void'-ness, *s.* Emptiness, nullity.

VOITURE, voy'-tûr, *s.* A carriage. [Arbuthnot.]

VOLANT=völ'-änt, *a.* Flying; nimble.

Vol'-a-til, 105: *a. and s.* Flying; having the power to fly off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, airy:—*s.* [Obs.] A winged animal: *Vol'atile alkali* (sal ammoniac and hartshorn) is sometimes contracted into *Vol'-at'-ka-li*.

Vol'-a-til-ness, *s.* Volatility.

Vol'-a-til'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being volatile; mutability of mind, airiness, liveliness.

To Vol'-a-til-ize, *v. a.* To render volatile.

Vol'-a-til'-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or process of rendering volatile.

Vol'-n, *s.*—See lower in the class, with Volley.

Vol'-er-y, *s.* A flight of birds. [Locke.]

Vol'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or power of flying.

Vol'-lery, *s.* A flight of shot; a burst, an emission of many at once.

To Vol'-ley, *v. a. and n.* To discharge at a volley.

Vol'-lied, 114: *a.* Displaced with a burst.

Vole, *s.* A deal that wins all the tricks, a slam.

VOLCANO=völ'-cä'-nô, *s.* A burning mountain.

Vol'-can'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a volcano.

VOLE.—See under Volant.

VOLITION, vö'-lîsh'-ûn, 89: *s.* The act of willing; the power of willing.

Vol'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Having power to will.

Vol'-lens-no'-lens, [Lat.] *ad.* Willing or not willing.

VOLLEY, &c.—See under Volant.

VOLT, vö'lt, 116: *s.* (Allied to Volant, &c.) A bound, a turn; specially, a circular tread of a particular kind made by a horse; a leap by a fencer to avoid a thrust.

Vol'-ta, [Ital.] *s.* Turn, a going back and returning; it is used in music to signify repetition: the plural is *Vol'-ta*, (völ'-tay.) *Vol'ti* (völ'-tay) is the imperative of the corresponding verb; thus *Vol'ti subito* signifies turn over (the piece) quickly.

VOLTAIC=völ'-tä'-ick, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to the galvanic pile or battery invented by *Volta*, a native of Pavia.

Vol'-ta-ism, 2, 158: *s.* Galvanism, as improved by *Volta*.

VOLUBLE, völ'-ü-bl, 101: *a.* Formed so as to roll easily; rolling; nimble; active; fluent.

Vol'-u-bly, *ad.* In a voluble manner.

Vol'-u-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Act or power of rolling; activity of tongue; liability to revolve.

Vo-lu'-bi-late, 109: *a.* Epithet of a stem that climbs by winding round another body.

Vol'-u-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A wallowing, a rolling.

Vol'-UME, *s.* (This was once written *Vol'umna*.) Something rolled or convolved; a single fold, a single wave; something rolled, like an ancient book, which consisted of a sheet wound round and round on a staff, and which was rolled on another as the reader went on; hence a book in the modern form.

Vol'-umed, 114: *a.* Having the form of a volume.

Vol'-u-mist, *s.* A writer of volumes. [Milton: prose.]

Vo-lu'-mi-nous, 109, 120: *a.* Consisting of many complications or coils; consisting of many volumes; copious, diffusive; having written much.

Vo-lu'-mi-nous-ly, *ad.* Very copiously.

Vo-lu'-mi-nous-ness, *s.* State of being voluminous.

VO-LUTE, *s.* The scroll of a column. [Archit.]

Vo-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* A spiral turn.

VOLUNTARY, völ'-ün-tär-ëy, *a. and s.* (Of the same family with Volition, &c.) Acting by choice, or spontaneously; willing; done by design or without compulsion; acting of its own accord:—*s.* A volunteer; a piece of music played at will or extemporaneously.

Vol'-un-tar-i-ly, *ad.* Spontaneously.

Vol'-un-tar-i-ness, *s.* State of being voluntary.

Vol'-i-un-ter, *s. and a.* A soldier who serves of his own accord:—*adj.* Serving by free will.

To Vol'-un-ter, *v. a. and n.* To offer voluntarily:—*acc.* To serve as a volunteer.

VOLUPTUOUS, vö'-lûp'-tû-us, 147: *a.* Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

Vo-lup'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* Luxuriously.

Vo-lup'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Addictedness to excess of pleasure, luxuriousness.

Vo-lup'-tu-ar-y, *s.* One given to voluptuousness.

VOLUTATION, VOLUTE, VOLUTION.—See with Voluble, Volume, &c.

VOMICA.—See in the next class.

To VOMIT=vöm'-ÿt, *v. n. and a.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth:—*act.* To throw up from the stomach; to eject with violence from any hollow.

Vom'-it, *s.* The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

Vom'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Causing vomits.

Vom'-i-tor-y, *a. and s.* Procuring vomits:—*s.* An emetic; a door of a theatre by which the crowd is let out.

Vo-mit'-ion, 89: *s.* Act or power of vomiting.

VOM'-i-ca, *s.* An encysted tumor on the tongue, named from its throwing up matter: the word is also applied as the epithet of the poison-out, (*see vomica*.) which is the fruit of an East Indian tree.

VORACIOUS, vö'-rä'-sh'üs, 90: *a.* Greedy, ravenous, rapacious; ready to swallow up.

Vo-ra'-cious-ly, *ad.* Ravenously.

Vo-ra'-cious-ness, *s.* Ravenousness.

Vo-rad'-i-ty, (-räss'-t-ëy, 92, 105) *s.* Greediness of appetite, ravenousness.

Vo-ra'-gi-nous, 120: *a.* Full of gulfs.

VORTEX, vor'-tëcks, 188: *s.* Any thing whirling round; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.

Vor'-ti-cal, *a.* Whirling, turning.

VOTARY, vö'-tär-ëy, 105: *s. and a.* One devoted, as by a vow, to some service, worship, study, or state of life:—*adj.* Devoted, promised.

Vo'-tar-ist, *s.* A votary. [Shaks. Milton.]

Vo'-tar-ess, *s.* A female votary.

Vo'-tive, 105: *a.* Given or observed by a vow

VOTE=vö'te, *s.* (Allied by etymology to the previous class.) Voice given and numbered, suffrage: in old use, the united voice of people in public prayer.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te'-wäy; chäp'-mäu; pä'-pä': läw; gö'd; j'wö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To Vote, v. a. To choose by suffrage; to give by vote; *To vote for* is perhaps the more common form.

Vo'-ter, s. One who votes, or has a right to vote.

VOTIVE.—See under **Votary**.

To VOUCH=vowtch, *v. a. and n.* To call to witness; to obtest; to attest; to warrant:—*acc.* To bear witness; to give testimony.

Vouch, s. Warrant, attestation.

Vouch'-er, s. One that vouches in a general sense; in law, the calling a person in to make good his warranty of title; a document vouching a fact.

Vouch-or', 177: s. One who calls in a vouchee. [Law.]

Vouch-ee', s. One called in to support his warranty of title.

To VOUCH-SAFE', v. a. and n. To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant:—*acc.* To condescend, to deign, to yield.

Vouch-safe'-ment, s. Grant, condescension. [Boyle.]

VOW=vow, 31: s. (Compare **Votary** and **Vote**.) A solemn promise, especially a promise to a divine power; often a promise of love or matrimony.

To Vow, v. a. and n. To consecrate by solemn dedication; to devote ceremonially:—*acc.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Vow'-er, 36: s. One who vows.

Vow'-fel-low, 8: s. One bound by the same vow.

VOWEL=vow'-el, 14: s. and a. A lingual sound not requiring a contact or action, but only a position, of the exterior organs; a letter denoting such sound:—*adj.* Pertaining to a vowel, vocal.

Vow'-elled, 114: a. Furnished with vowels. [Dryd.]

VOYAGE=voy'-age=vâw'-âge, 29: s. Travel by sea or land; in modern use, travel by sea; in old authors, the practice of travelling; by a low figure, attempt, undertaking.

To Voy'-age, v. n. and a. To travel; now appropriated to travelling by sea:—*act.* To pass over.

Voy'-a-ger, 36: s. One who voyages.

VULGAR=vul'-gar, 34: a. and s. Pertaining to or practised by the common people; vernacular, national; public; offensively mean or low:—*s.* The common people.

Vul'-gar-ly, ad. Commonly, meanly.

To Vul'-gar-ize, v. a. To render vulgar. [Pope and Arbuthnot.]

Vul'-ga-ri-um, 158: s. Vulgarity; a vulgar idiom or phrase.

Vul'-gar-i-ty, s. Mean condition; grossness of manners; an act of low manners.

VUL-GATE, s. and a. The common Latin version of the Scriptures used by Roman Catholics:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Vulgate.

VULNERABLE, vul'-nêr-â-bl, 101: a. Susceptible of wounds, liable to injury.

To Vul'-ner-ate, v. a. To wound. [Glanvil.]

Vul'-ner-a'-tion, s. Act of wounding. [Pearson.]

VUL'-NÊR-AR-Y, a. and s. Pertaining to wounds as regards the healing of them, useful in healing:—*s.* A healing plant.

VULPINE, vul'-pîn, 105: a. Pertaining to the fox, cunning, crafty.

VULTURE=vul'-tûr, colloq. vul'-ch'oor, 147: s. A large carnivorous and rapacious bird.

Vul'-tu-rine, 105: a. Belonging to the vulture

different forms of the same letter, are now properly deemed four distinct letters. Originally, indeed, the sound of J with respect to I, and of V with respect to U, were nothing more than organic actions on the bases of the purely vowel sounds; but for the organic action or consonant element denoted formerly by J, we now use Y initial, diverting J to a different and distinct purpose, (see J:); and so likewise, having diverted V from its original use, (see V:), we now employ V doubled, that is VV or W initial, in order to serve the office formerly belonging to V simple; accordingly, the letter W, at the beginning of words and syllables, denotes the 57th element of the schemes prefixed: see Prins. 57 and 145. As a vowel letter, W is but another form of U.

To WABBLE, wôb'-bl, 140, 101: v. n. To move from one side to the other, as a spinning top when about to fall.

WACKE=wack'-êy, 142, 101: s. A substance intermediate between clay and basalt.

WAD, wôd, 140: s. Any mass of loose matter thrust close together.

Wad'-ded, a. Formed into a wad; quilted, stuffed with wadding.

Wad'-ding, s. A soft stuff used for quilting or stuffing garments.

WADD, wôd, s. A species of the ore of manganese.

To WADDLE, wôd'-dl, 140, 101: v. n. To move from side to side in walking, as a duck or a fat person.

Wad'-ding-ly, ad. In a waddling manner.

To WADE=wâd, v. n. To walk as through water; to move with difficulty and labour; it often assumes an active form by the ellipsis of *through*.

WADSET, wôd'-sêd, 140: s. An ancient tenure of land in the highlands of Scotland; hence, a *Wad-setter*.

WAFER=wâ'-fer, s. A thin cake, as of bread or paste; specially, the bread given in the Catholic celebration of the eucharist; a little thin leaf of paste for fastening letters.

To Wa'-fer, v. a. To close with a wafer.

To WAFt=wâft, 142, 11: v. a. and n. To convey through a buoyant medium; to beckon by a waving motion of the hand,—to turn from by a quick action:—*acc.* To float.

Wâft, s. A floating body; a sweep or lift.

Wâft'-er, s. He or that which wâfts.

Wâft'-age, 99: s. Carriage by wâfting. [Shaks.]

Wâft'-ure, 147: s. Act of wâfting. [Shaks.]

To WAG=wâg, 142: v. a. and n. To move lightly from side to side, to shake slightly:—*acc.* To be in quick and ludicrous motion; hence, by a figure in low style, to go, to pack off: to be moved from side to side.

WAG, s. Any one ludicrously mischievous, derived perhaps from the notion of one who wags the head in derision, though the etymologists bring it from a distinct Saxon verb.

Wag'-gish, 77: a. Mischievous; droll.

Wag'-gish-ly, ad. In a wagging manner.

Wag'-gish-ness, s. Mischievous sport.

Wag'-ger-y, s. Mischievous merriment.

To WAG-GLE, v. n. and a. To wag, to waddle.

WAG'-TAIL, s. A sort of robin.

To WAGE=wâge, v. a. To engage in as by a previous pledge or determination; to stake; to hire or engage by wages; to employ by a stake or engagement to make the purpose good or complete: most of these senses are found only in old authors: *To wage war* is still a modern phrase.

Wage, s. Gage, pledge; hence, hire, pay for service: only the last sense remains in modern use, and for this the plural *Wâges* is now always employed.

Wa'-ger, s. An offer to make oath, [Law:]; a pledge; a bet; subject on which bets are laid.

W.

W is popularly the twenty-first letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-third; for I and J, U and V, which formerly occupied only two places in the alphabet, each pair respectively being considered only

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

To **Wa'-ger**, *v. a. and n.* To pledge as a bet; to lay, to bet:—*neu.* To offer a wager.

Wa'-ger-er, *s.* One who wagers.

Wa'-ges, *s. pl.*—See **Wage**, higher in the class.

WAGGERY, **WAGGISH**, &c., *To WAGGLE*.—See **To Wag**.

WAGGON=wäg'-gōn, 18: *s.* (**Wa'-gon** is a disused orthography.) A four-wheeled vehicle for burthens; in old writers it means a vehicle answering to a modern coach or chariot; hence, **Wain**, an old contraction of **Wa'-gon**, has this last sense.

Wag'-gon-er, *s.* Driver of a waggon.

Wag'-gon-age, 99: *s.* Money paid for carriage by a waggon.

WAIN, *s.* Waggon; which see.

Wain'-age, *s.* A finding of carriages.

Wain'-rope, *s.* A waggon or cart rope.

WAIID=wäid, *a.* **Weighted** or bent in. [Shaks.]

WAIIF.—See under **To Waive**.

To WAIL=wäil, *v. a. and n.* To moan, to bewail:—*neu.* To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

Wail, *s.* Audible sorrow, lamentation.

Wail'-ing, *s.* Wail, lamentation.

Wail'-ment, *s.* Lamentation. [Obs.]

Wail'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful. [Shaks.]

WAIN, &c.—See **Waggon**, and under it.

WAINSCOT, wēn'-scōt, 119: *s.* The timber lining of a room.

To Wain'-scot, *v. a.* To line with wainscot; hence, to put a lining to of any material.

Wain'-scot-ing, *s.* Wainscot, or material for it.

WAIR=wäre, *s.* A plank, two yards by one foot.

WAIST=wäist, *s.* Strictly, the narrow part of the body just above the hips, but it is often used for the part which extends from thence to just below the arms; the middle part of a ship's hull; hence, on shipboard a **Waister** is a man stationed in the waist.

Waist'-band, *s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

Waist'-coat, (*colloq.* wēs'-cōat, 119, 156) *s.* A short coat fitting close to the waist.

To WAIT=wäit, *v. n. and a.* To expect; to stay; to attend; to watch:—*act.* To stay for, to attend.

Wait, *s.* Ambush; as **To lay wait**; **To lie in wait**.

Wait'-er, *s.* One who waits, particularly in a house of public entertainment; a tray, such as is used in waiting at table.

Wait'-ing, *a.* An epithet applied to one who waits, as **Wait'-ing-maid**; &c.

WAITS=wäits, *s. pl.* Literally *watchers* or persons who keep *awake*, at present applied only to the itinerant nocturnal musicians at Christmas time: some inquirers however ally the word with those of the previous class, deriving the *waits* from the musicians formerly *attendant* on mayors and bodies corporate.

To WAIVE=wäiv, 189: *v. a.* To relinquish, to forsake; hence, to defer for the present.

Waived, 114: *part. a.* Relinquished; it is specially applied to a woman who, for any crime for which a man may be outlawed, is relinquished or forsaken by the law; hence, such a one is called a **Waivee**: see **Outlawry**.

Waiv'-er, *s.* The passing by of a thing, or a declining or refusal to accept it; the legal process by which a woman is waived.

WAIF, *s.* Any thing *waived* or relinquished, as that which is thrown away by a thief in his flight; in this case it belongs to the king unless the owner first recover it, or make fresh pursuit, and sue and appeal within a year and a day; any thing found astray without an owner.

WAIWODE=wäy'-wōde, *s.*—See **Vairode**.

To WAKE=wäke, *v. n. and a.* To be awake; to watch; to be roused or cease from sleep:—*act.* To

rouse from sleep; hence, to excite: **To wake a corpse** is a special application of a word etymologically the same, implying to watch it, or to keep awake in tendance of it.

Wake, *s.* Act of waking from sleep, [Obs.]; state of forbearing sleep, vigil; the feast of the dedication of the parish church, which was originally kept by watching all night; the track formed by the course of a ship, so called because the water is disturbed or roused from its previous state.

Wa'-ker, *s.* A watcher; a rouser.

Wa'-king, *s.* Watch. [Wicliffe.]

Wake'-ful, 117: *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

Wake'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wakeful manner.

Wake'-ful-ness, *s.* Indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

To Wa'-ken, 114: *v. n. and a.* To awaken or awake.

Wa'-ken-er, *s.* One that wakens.

WAKE'-ROB-IN, *s.* A plant.

WALE=wäle, *s.* A ridge; a streak; specially, a rising part in the surface of cloth; a plank extending along the sides of a ship; a mark left on the body by a stripe.

To Wale, *v. a.* To mark with stripes.

Wa'-ly, *a.* Marked with streaks.

To WALK, wäuk, 112, 139: *v. n. and a.* To move by alternately setting one foot before the other without running; to move; applied to a horse, not to trot, gallop, or canter, but to move with the slowest pace; it is used specially or metaphorically for to appear as a spectre,—to act on any occasion,—to act in sleep,—to act,—to travel:—*act.* To pass through; to cause to walk.

Walk, *s.* Act of walking; gait, step; the space which one has walked; way, road; specially, an avenue set with trees; region, space.

Walk'-er, *s.* One that walks; one that acts in a particular manner; anciently, a fuller: a **Walk-mill** was a fulling-mill.

Walk'-ing, *s.* Act of going on foot.

Walk'-ing-stick, *s.* Stick used in walking.

WALL, wäul, 112: *s.* A series of brick or stone raised upwards as a division or defence; the side of a building: **To take the wall**, to take the upper place.

To WALL, *v. a.* To enclose or surround with a wall or walls; to defend by walls; to fill with a wall.

WALL'-EYE, 106: *s.* An eye diseased by glaucoma, in which the white on one side is very large: the etymologists doubt it to be a compound of **Wall**, though Johnson makes it so: see **Whally**.

Other compounds are **Wall'-eyed**; **Wall'-creeper**, (*a bird*): **Wall'-fruit**; **Wall'-louse**; **Wall'-sided**, (*applied to a ship*); **Wall'-spring**; and the names of plants,—**Wall'-cress**; **Wall'-flower**; **Wall'-moss**; **Wall'-penny-wort**; **Wall'-pepper**; **Wall'-pie**; **Wall'-rue**; **Wall'-wort**; &c.

WALLET, wöl'-lēt, 140, 14: *s.* A bag or knapsack; any thing protuberant and awagging.

To WALLOP, wöl'-löp, *v. n.* To boil with noise and bubbling; it occurs in vulgar use with the same figurative meaning as the phrase, **To give a dressing to**.

To WALLOW=wöl'-lō, 140, 125: *v. n. and a.* To move as in mire; to move heavily and clumsily; to roll about; to live in a state of filth or gross vice:—*act.* To roll.

Wal'-low, *s.* A rolling walk. [Dryd.]

Wal'-low-er, *s.* One who wallows.

WALNUT, wäul'-nūt, 112: *s.* A well-known tree and its fruit; it has several species.

WALRUS, wäul'-rūs, 112: *s.* The morse or sea-horse, also called the **Wal'-tron**.

WALTZ, wäul'ts, 112, 143: *s.* The name of a German dance, or of a tune suitable for it, which has always three quavers in a bar: the word is allied to **Wallow**.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gäti'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pā': läw: gööd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

WAR

To WAMBLE, wŏm'-bl, *v. n.* To have or produce a rolling sensation with nausea in the stomach. [L'Estrange.]

WAMPUM, wŏm'-pŭm, 140: *s.* A broad belt formed of certain shells prepared and strung, and formerly used as money by the American Indians.

WAN, wŏn-wāw, 140: *a.* Pale as with sickness; languid of look: see also *To Win*.

Wanned, 114: *a.* Turned pale.

Wan'-ness, *s.* Paleness; languor.

Wan'-nish, *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.

WAND, wŏnd, 140: *s.* A small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of authority; a charming-rod.

To WANDER, wŏn'-der=wāw'-der, 140: *v. n.* and *a.* To rove, to ramble; to go astray:—*act.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wan'-der-er, *s.* A rover, a Rambler.

Wan'-der-ing, *s.* Uncertain peregrination; aberration; roving of the mind.

Wan'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

To WANE=wāw, *v. n.* and *a.* To decrease, applied in particular to the moon as opposed to *was*; to decline, to sink:—*act.* [B. Jon.] To cause to wane.

Wane, *s.* Decrease of the moon; decline.

WANG.—See Whang.

WANHOPE, wāw'-hŏp, *s.* Want of hope. [Obs.]

WANNED, WANNES, &c.—See Wan.

WANT, wāwnt, 140: *s.* (Said to be allied to *Wane*.) Need; deficiency; poverty: from a different etymology, a mole.

To Want, *v. a.* and *n.* To lack, to need; to fall short of; to wish, to desire:—*new.* To be wanted; to fail; to be deficient; to be misused.

Want'-ing, *a.* Absent, deficient.

Want'-less, *a.* Having no want.

WANT'-wit, *s.* A fool. [Shaks.]

WANTON, wāw'-tŏn, *a.* and *s.* Wandering, flying loosely; gay, airy, frolicsome; dissolute, licentious; lascivious, libidinous; loose, unrestrained; luxuriant, superfluous:—*s.* A lascivious person, at present seldom applied but to a female; a trifler; a word of slight endearment.

To Wan'-ton, *v. n.* To revel; to play luxuriantly: to play lasciviously: it occurs in old authors as an active verb, signifying to make wanton: Daniel and South use *To Wan'tonize*.

Wan'-ton-ly, *ad.* In a wanton manner.

Wan'-ton-ness, *s.* Sportiveness; licentiousness; lasciviousness.

WANTY, wāw'-tēy, *s.* A surcingle. [Obs.]

WAPED.—See Wappened.

WAPENTAKE, wā'-pn-tākt, 114: *s.* Literally, a touching of weapons, which was the token of fidelity and allegiance on the meeting of the men composing the district of the hundred: hence it became another name for the hundred itself.

WAPPENED, wŏp'-pnd, 140, 114: *a.* A word that Warburton explains by Waped, which signifies, as he says, both sorrowful and terrified: Webster allies the latter with the Latin *Papulo*, to beat, and the English vulgar word to *Whop* or *Whop*. [Shaks.]

WAR, wor-wāw, 140, 37: *s.* Open hostility between nations; hostility: act of opposition; the profession of arms; poetically, arms, armour, forces, army: *Mas of war*, in old writings a warrior, in modern style a large fighting-ship.

To War, *v. n.* and *a.* To make war; to contend, to strive:—*act.* To make war upon.

War'-fare, *s.* Military service; contest, struggle.

To War'-fare, *v. n.* To lead a military life. [Camden.]

War'-ha-ble, *a.* Fit for war. [Spenser.]

War'-like, *a.* Fit for war; military, martial.

War'-like-ness, *s.* Warlike disposition. [Saudys.]

WAR

To WAR'-RAY, (wŏr'-rāy, 129) *v. a.* To make war upon. [Spenser.]

War'-ri-or, *s.* A soldier; a brave man.

War'-ri-or-ess, *s.* A female warrior. [Spenser.]

WAR. The compounds are *War'-beat* or *War'-beaten*; *War'-office*; *War'-proof*; *War'-whoop*; *War'-worn*; &c.

To WARBLE, wor'-bl, 140, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To modulate with quavers; to cause to quaver; to utter musically:—*new.* To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

War'-ble, *s.* A warbling, a song.

War'-bler, *s.* One that warbles; a singing-bird.

War'-bling, *a.* and *s.* Having musical notes:—*s.* Act of quavering musically.

To WARD, wāwrd, 140: *v. a.* and *n.* To guard, to watch, to defend, to protect; to fence off; to fence, followed by *off*:—*new.* To be vigilant; to act on the defensive with a weapon.

Ward, *s.* Act of guarding; the garrison, or those who keep a place; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress; district of a town committed to the *guardianship* of an alderman; custody, confinement; that which, in a lock, corresponding with the key, *hinders* any other from opening it; one who is *warded*,—the correlative of a guardian; guardianship, right over an orphan.

Ward'-en, 114: *s.* A keeper; a guardian; a head officer, particularly one who has jurisdiction over the Cinque Ports; from another etymology the name of a large pear.

Ward'-er, *s.* A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Ward'-mote, *s.* A meeting of the ward in the city.

Ward'-robe, *s.* A room where clothes are kept; hence, the clothes kept, a person's wearing apparel.

Ward'-room, *s.* Literally guard-room, the room in a ship over the gun-room where the lieutenants and other principal officers mess, and around which are their sleeping-cabins.

Ward'-ship, *s.* Guardianship; pupillage.

WARE, (for Wore).—See *To Wear*. [Obs.]

WARE=wāw, *a.* Wary, expecting with caution, looking for, provided against.

To Ware, *v. n.* To beware, to take heed of.

Wa'-ry, *a.* Cautious, careful.

Wa'-ri-ly, *ad.* Cautiously, carefully.

Wa'-ri-ness, *s.* Caution, prudent foresight.

Ware'-ful, 117: *a.* Cautious. [Obs.]

Ware'-ful-ness, *s.* Cautiousness. [Obs.]

Ware'-ly, *ad.* Warily. [Spenser.]

Ware'-less, *a.* Unwary, uncautious. [Spenser.]

WARE=wāw, *s.* Goods, commodities, merchandise: it is a collective noun, but admits of the plural when *wares* of different kinds are meant: in the North they use a correspondent verb, as *To ware one's money*, which signifies to lay it out in goods or to bestow it well.

WARE'-HOUSE, *s.* A storehouse for goods on sale.

WARFARE, WARHABLE, WARLIKE, &c.—See *With War*.

WARILY, WARINESS.—See *With Ware*, (*adj.*)

WARLING, wor'-līng, 140: *s.* Properly, a *war-ling*, or one of whom a person is weary. [Obs.]

WARLOCK, wor'-lŏck, 18: *s.* A wizard.

WARM=wāwrm, 140: *a.* Heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; irritable; active, violent; heated with action; vigorous, sprightly; enthusiastic: by a colloquial figure, comfortable in circumstance, rather rich.

To Warm, *v. a.* and *n.* To heat to a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to excite:—*new.* To become warm.

Warm'-ly, *ad.* With warmth; ardently.

Warm'-ness, *s.* Warmth.

Warmth, *s.* Gentle heat; zeal; enthusiasm.

WAR. The compounds are *Warm'-ing-pan*, (for warming a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

WAS

WAT

bed;) *Warr'ing-stone*, (a Cornish stone which retains heat;) &c.

To WARN, wārn, 140 : *v. a.* To caution by previous notice of danger; to admonish of any duty; to notify: Spenser uses it in the sense of to ward off.

Warn-er, 36 : *s.* An admonisher.

Warn-ing, s. Caution; notice.

WARP, wārp, 140 : *s.* That order of thread in a thing woven that lies lengthwise and is crossed by the woof; a tow-line.

To WARP, v. n. and a. To be twisted out of a straight direction, to bend; to move on with a bending motion; to contract, to shrivel.—*act.* To turn or twist out of shape, to bend; to pervert; hence Shakespeare uses it for the effect of frost on water; in sea language, to tow with a warp.

Warp-ing, s. Act of turning aside from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wōr'-rānt, 140, 129 : *v. a.* To support or maintain; to authorize, to justify; to secure; to declare upon surety; to indemnify, to guarantee.

War'-rant, s. A writ conferring some right or authority; specially, a writ of caption; a secure inviolable grant; commission; attestation; in an obsolete sense, right, legality.

War'-rant-er, s. One who warrants.

War'-rant-or, 177 : *substantives.* Correlative terms **War'-rant-ee, }** of law, signifying one who warrants, and one to whom something is warranted.

War'-rant-a-ble, a. Justifiable.

War'-rant-a-bly, ad. Justifiably.

War'-rant-a-ble-ness, s. Quality of being warrantable.

War'-rant-ise, (-ice, 152) s. Warranty. [Shaks.]

War'-rant-y, s. A legal promise or deed of security; authority, justificatory mandate; security.

To War'-rant-y, v. a. To give a guarantee for.

To WARRAY.—See under War.

WARRE, wāw, 140, 189 : *a.* Worse. [Spenser.]

WARREN, wōr'-rēn, 140, 129 : *s.* (Compare To Ward, &c.) A keep or enclosure for rabbits; sometimes for fish.

War'-ren-er, s. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIANGLE, wōr'-rē-āng-gl, 140, 158 : *s.* A hawk. [Ainsworth.]

WARRIOR, WARRIORESS.—See with War.

WART, wāwt, 140 : *s.* A hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees.

Wart'-ed, a. Having warts. [Bot.]

Wart'-y, g., Grown over with warts.

WART-WORT, (-wurt, 141) s. A plant.

WAR-WORN.—See as a compound of War.

WARY.—See under Ware, (*adj.*)

WAS, wōz.—See To Be.

To WASH, wōsh, 140 : *v. a. and n.* To cleanse with water; to overflow, to wet; to colour by washing.—*new.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

Wash, s. Alluvial matter; a marsh, a quagmire; a lotion; a superficial stain or colour; feed of hogs from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed.

Wash'-er, s. One that washes.

Wash'-ing, s. Act of cleansing; a wash.

Wash'-y, a. Watery, damp; weak, not solid.

The compounds are Wash'-ball, (ball of soap;) Wash'-board, (board to prevent the water from washing over a boat;) Wash'-er-wool'an; Wash'-pot; Wash'-tub; &c.

WASP, wōsp, 140 : *s.* An active stinging winged insect, not unlike a bee.

Wasp'-ish, a. Irritable, snappish, malignant.

Wasp'-ish-ly, ad. Petulantly.

Wasp'-ish-ness, s. Irritability.

WASSAIL, wōs'-sēl, 140, 119 : *s.* A liquor made of ale with sugar and apples, anciently much used at carousals; a drunken bout; a merry song: *the Wassail cup* was one of large dimensions brought forward at merry-makings.

To Was'-sail, v. n. To hold a merry-making; to attend at wassails; to tope.

Was'-sail-er, s. A toper, a feaster.

WAST, wōst.—See To Be.

To WASTE, wāst, 111 : *v. a. and n.* To diminish; to squander; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out, to consume, to spend.—*new.* To dwindle, to be consumed.

Waste, a. and s. Desolate; stripped; uncultivated; worthless.—*s.* Useless expenditure; loss; desolate tract of ground; space unoccupied; mischief, destruction, particularly of wood or other product of land by a tenant.

Wa'-ster, s. He or that which wastes; a prodigal; thief in a candle; anciently, the name of a cudgel.

Wa'-sting, a. Dissipating, destroying.

Waste'-ful, 111, 117 : *a.* Lavish, destructive, prodigal; desolate, uncultivated.

Waste'-ful-ly, ad. With waste

Waste'-ful-ness, s. Prodigality, lavishness.

Waste'-ness, s. Solitude, desolate state. [Spenser.]

WASTM'-THRIFT, s. A spendthrift. [B. and Fl.]

WA'-STREL, s. Common ground. [Carew.]

WASTEL, wōs'-tēl, 140 : *s.* Fine bread. [Obs.]

WATCH, wōtch, 140 : *s.* Forbearance of sleep; attention; guard, vigilant keep; place where a guard is kept, a watchman or watchmen; a period of the night; a pocket instrument or clock which keeps the hours.

To Watch, v. n. and a. To be awake; to observe; to keep guard; to await with expectation; to be attentive; to be insidiously in wait.—*act.* To guard; to lie in wait for; to attend; to observe in order to detect and prevent.

Watch'-er, s. One who watches.

Watch'-ful, 117 : *a.* Vigilant, observant.

Watch'-ful-ly, ad. Vigilantly.

Watch'-ful-ness, s. Inability to sleep; vigilance, heed, cautious regard.

Watch'-ing, s. Wakefulness.

The compounds are Watch'-glass; Watch'-maker; Watch'-house; Watch'-light; Watch'-man; Watch'-tower; Watch'-word; &c.

WATCHET, wōtch'-ēt, 140, 14 : *a.* Pale blue. [Dryden]

WATER, wāw'-ter, 140 : *s.* A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary to living beings of any fluid in nature except air; it was always esteemed, as earth, air, and fire, a simple element, but it has been ascertained to consist of 88 parts oxygen and 12 hydrogen, or, by measure, one volume of oxygen to two of hydrogen; in special or derived senses, the sea; urine; the lustre of a diamond: *To hold water*, to be sound.

To Wa'-ter, v. a. and n. To irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to diversify as with waves, a term in the arts.—*new.* To shed moisture; to take in water: *The mouth waters* is a phrase denoting a longing desire, from dogs which drop their salver when they see meat they cannot get.

Wa'-ter-er, s. One who waters.

Wa'-ter-ing, s. Act of supplying water, or sprinkling with water; place of such supply: *A wa'ter'ing-place*, a place for watering cattle; and also, as a modern term, a place to which people resort at certain seasons for the benefit of the waters, whether by drinking from mineral springs, or by bathing in the sea; in general, it means a sea-bathing place: *A wa'ter'ing-trough*, a drinking-trough for cattle.

Wa'-ter-y, a. Resembling water,—thin, tasteless, wet; pertaining to or consisting of water.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowls: gū't'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55; a, i, &c. *made*, 171.

WAX

WEA

Wa'-ter-i-ness, *s.* Moisture, humidity.

Wa'-ter-ish, *a.* Resembling water, thin, moist.

Wa'-ter-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being waterish.

Wa'-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of water.

WA'-TER-MAN, *s.* One that waters horses; one that manages a boat.

☞ Of the other compounds, which are very numerous, many are names of plants, as *Wa'ter-calamint*; *Wa'ter-cress*; *Wa'ter-crow-foot*; *Wa'ter-dropwort*; *Wa'ter-flag*; *Wa'ter-germander*; *Wa'ter-hair-grass*; *Wa'ter-hemp*; *Wa'ter-mint*; *Wa'ter-lusel*; *Wa'ter-leaf*; *Wa'ter-lily*; *Wa'ter-melon*; *Wa'ter-parsnep*; *Wa'ter-radish*; *Wa'ter-ruckel*; *Wa'ter-soldier*; *Wa'ter-talk*; *Wa'ter-trefoil*; *Wa'ter-violet*; *Wa'ter-willow*; *Wa'ter-with*, (a native of dry West Indian soils, supplying abundance of sap to the thirsty traveller); *Wa'ter-wort*; &c. Other compounds are *Wa'ter-bear*; *Wa'ter-bellows*; *Wa'ter-borne*, (adj.); *Wa'ter-carriage*; *Wa'ter-cart*; *Wa'ter-clock*; *Wa'ter-closet*, (a closet for easing nature, with water from a cistern to keep it clean); *Wa'ter-colour*, (pigment worked up with water, opposed to oil-colour); *Wa'ter-course*; *Wa'ter-drop*; *Wa'ter-ephant*, (the hippopotamus); *Wa'ter-engine*; *Wa'ter-fall*; *Wa'ter-flood*; *Wa'ter-fly*; *Wa'ter-fowl*; *Wa'ter-fox*, (the carp); *Wa'ter-furrow*; *Wa'ter-gage*; *Wa'ter-gall*, (cavity made by a torrent); *Wa'ter-god*; *Wa'ter-gruel*, (a thin gruel from water and meal); *Wa'ter-hammer*, (a column of water in a vacuum); *Wa'ter-hed*; *Wa'ter-level*; *Wa'ter-lind*; *Wa'ter-logged*, (adj. applied to a ship when by leaks she is unmanageable); *Wa'ter-man*, (see above); *Wa'ter-mark*, (mark left by the tide); *Wa'ter-mill*; *Wa'ter-newt*; *Wa'ter-of-deal*, (see Ordeal); *Wa'ter-out-sol*; *Wa'ter-poise*; *Wa'ter-pot*; *Wa'ter-proof*; *Wa'ter-rail*; *Wa'ter-rat*; *Wa'ter-ruckel*, (a fire-work); *Wa'ter-rot*; *Wa'ter-sail*; *Wa'ter-sap-phire*; *Wa'ter-make*; *Wa'ter-soak*; *Wa'ter-spas-mal*; *Wa'ter-spool*; *Wa'ter-table*, (a ledge in a building); *Wa'ter-thermometer*; *Wa'ter-tight*; *Wa'ter-way*, (gutter on shipboard); *Wa'ter-wheel*; *Wa'ter-work*; &c.

WATTLE, wōt'-tl, 140, 101 : *s.* Properly, a twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle; the flexible baibs or loose flesh below a cock's bill, and about the mouth of some fishes.

To **Wat'-tle**, *v. a.* To bind with twigs; to form by plaiting twigs.

To **WAUL**=wāwl, *v. n.* To cry like a cat.

WAVE=wāv, *s.* A moving swell or volume of water, a billow; unevenness, inequality.

To **Wave**, *v. n.* and *a.* To play loosely as a wave, to undulate; to fluctuate; to waver; to be moved as a signal;—*act.* To raise into inequalities like waves; to move with loose and various direction; to branch; to waft; to beckon; for other senses, improperly ascribed to this verb, see To Waive.

Waved, 114 : *a.* Undated, denoting honours acquired at sea. [Her.]

Wa'-ving, *a.* and *s.* Moving to and fro;—*s.* Act of moving or playing loosely.

Wa'-ver, *s.* A young slender tree. [Evelyn.]

Wa'-vy, *a.* Rising in waves; undulating; winding.

Wave'-less, *a.* Without waves; smooth.

☞ The compounds are *Wav'-offering*, (a Jewish offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points); *Wav'-loaf*; *Wav'-subjected*; *Wav'-urn*; &c.

To **Wa'-ver**, *v. n.* To play to and fro; to fluctuate, to be undetermined; to totter.

Wa'-ver-er, *s.* One who wavers; one inconstant.

Wa'-ver-ing-ness, *s.* Quality of being wavering.

WAX, wācks, 188 : *s.* A thick tenacious substance formed by bees; any thick tenacious substance resembling it, as that used to seal letters, and that excreted in the ears.

To **Wax**, *v. a.* To smear or join with wax.

Wax'-en, 114 : *a.* Made of wax.

Wax'-y, *a.* Soft like wax; yielding.

☞ The compounds are *Wax'-can'-dle*; *Wax'-chandler*; *Wax'-work*; &c.

To **WAX**, wācks, 188 : *v. n.* To grow, to increase; hence, to become: Shakespeare uses *Waxen* for the regular participle *Waxed*, the *pret.* and *part.*, with our oldest authors, were *I wax*, and *Woren*: these are quite obsolete, and the verb itself is obsolescent.

WAY=wāy, *s.* Road, passage; length of space; course, direction; advance in life; room, vacancy made by recession; access; sphere of observation; means, method; will, humour; manner; process: *By the way*, in passing: *To go or come one's ways*, to go or come along, to depart: *Way* and *Ways* are often used in composition for *Wise*.

Way'-less, *a.* Pathless; trackless.

WAY'-PA-RER, 42, 36 : *s.* Passenger; traveller.

Way'-far-ing, *a.* Travelling, passing, journeying.

To **Way'-LAX**, *v. a.* To beset by the way or by ambush.

Way'-lay-er, *s.* One who waylays another.

Way'-MARK, *s.* Mark to guide travellers.

WAY'-WARD, *a.* Liking one's own way, froward, perverse; some etymologists, however, consider the first syllable identical with *woe* or *carelessness*.

Way'-ward-ly, *ad.* Frowardly, perversely.

Way'-ward-ness, *a.* Frowardness, perverseness.

☞ Other compounds are *Way'-bread*, (a plant); *Way'-faring-tree*, (a shrub); *Way'-maker*; &c.

To **WAYMENT**=way-mēnt, *v. n.* To lament. [Spenser.]

WE=wē or wé, 176 : *pron.* The nom. plural of I.

WEAK=wēk, *a.* Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant; feeble of sound; feeble of mind; not much impregnated with the constitutive ingredient; not well supported; unfortified: *Weak side*, that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily warped or won.

To **Weak**, *v. a.* and *n.* To weaken. [More.]

Weak'-ly, *ad.* and *a.* Feebly; with want of efficacy; indelicately;—*adj.* Not strong; not healthy.

Weak'-ness, *s.* Want of strength; feebleness; infirmity; defect of moral resolution; failing.

Weak'-ling, *s.* A feeble creature.

To **Weak'-en**, 114 : *v. a.* and *n.* To debilitate, to enfeeble;—*new.* [Chaucer.] To become weak.

Weak'-en-er, *s.* He or that which weakens.

WEAL=wēal, *s.* Mark of a stripe; properly, a Wale. To **Weal**, *v. a.* To wale; which see.

WEAL=wēal, *s.* State of being well or prosperous, happiness, prosperity: the *public, general, or common weal* is the public or common welfare; hence, *common-weal* or *common-wealth*, a republic: Shakespeare (*Coriolanus*, act ii, sc. 1.) uses *Weal's-man* as a sneering word for a politician.

WEALTH, (wēlth, 120) *s.* Prosperity, external happiness. [obs.] riches, large possessions.

Wealth'-y, *a.* Rich, opulent; abundant.

Wealth'-i-ly, *ad.* Richly.

Wealth'-i-ness, *s.* State of being wealthy.

WEALD=wēald, *s.* A wild; a forest.

To **WEAN**=wēan, *v. a.* To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

Wean'-ling, *s.* A newly-weaned young creature: Spenser uses *Wean'el*, and Tusser *Wean'el*.

WEAPON, wēp'-ōn, 120, 18 : *s.* Instrument of offence: *Weap'-on-salve* was a salve supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Weap'-oned, 114 : *a.* Armed, equipped.

Weap'-on-less, *a.* Having no weapon. unarmed.

To **WEAR**, wār, 100 : *v. a.* and *n.* (*Warr*, I **WORE**=wōr, for the *pret.*, is obs.)

WORN, wōrn, 130 : To impair or waste by use, by time, or gradual diminution; to consume tediously; to use, and hence to carry on the body, as clothes; to have or exhibit habitually; to effect by

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

degrees. To wear out, to consume by degrees; to harass: To wear a ship is to veer it, in which sense the verb appears to have a different etymology, and by some persons is spelled *Ware*:—*new*. To be wasted by use or time, often followed by a participle, as *out, away, off*; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

Wear, *s.* Diminution or decay by use or friction; act of wearing; thing worn.

Wear'-er, *s.* One who wears something; that which wastes or diminishes.

Wear'-ing, *a.* and *s.* That wears:—*s.* [Shaks.] Clothes.

WEAR=wēre, 103: *s.* A dam to shut up and raise the water, often written *Wear* or *Wier*, and by Sir P. Sidney, *Wers*; a net of twigs to catch fish.

Wear'-ish, *a.* Buggy; weak, washy, insipid.

WEARD=wērd, *s.* (Compare Ward.) Watchfulness or care: it occurs only in composition. [Obs.]

WEARY=wēre'-dy, 103, 105: *a.* Worn with fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of something; desirous to discontinue; tiresome. To **Wear'-y**, *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue; to harass; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue by being irksome.

Wear'-i-ness, *s.* Lassitude; fatigue.

Wear'-i-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Causing weariness.

Wear'-i-some-ly, *ad.* In a wearisome manner.

Wear'-i-some-ness, *s.* Quality of tiring; state of being easily tired.

WEASAND, wē'-zānd, 151: *s.* The windpipe.

WEASEL, wē'-zl, 114: *s.* A small animal that eats corn and kills mice: see *Weasel* under *Wee*.

WEATHER, wēth'-er, *s.* State of the air with respect to heat or cold, moisture or dryness, calm or storm, &c.; in poetry, change of the air; tempest, storm: *Stress of weather*, force of tempests.

To **Weather'-er**, *v. a.* To expose to the air, [Spenser:] to sail to windward of; hence, to pass with difficulty; to endure, sometimes with out, emphatical: To *weather a point*, to gain a point against the wind, and hence, to accomplish against opposition.

Weath'-er-most, 116: *a.* Furthest to windward.

WEATH'-ER-COCK, *s.* A weather vane: see *Cock*: any thing changeable and inconstant.

Other compounds are *Weath'-er-beaten*; *Weath'-er-board*; *Weath'-er-driven*; To *Weath'-er-fen*, (to shelter); *Weath'-er-gage*, (weather-cock); to have the weather-gage of another ship is to be to the windward of her; *Weath'-er-glass*; *Weath'-er-proof*; *Weath'-er-spy*, (a foreteller of the weather); *Weath'-er-wise*, (skilful in foretelling the weather); *Weath'-er-wiser*, (an old word for an instrument showing the weather); &c.

To **WEAVE**=wēve, } *v. a.* and *n.* (I weaved, I wove=wōv, } forms less in use.) To form by texture or by the insertion of one part of the material within another, to form into a web; to interpose, to insert:—*new*. To work at the loom.

Woven=wōvn, } forms less in use.) To form by texture or by the insertion of one part of the material within another, to form into a web; to interpose, to insert:—*new*. To work at the loom.

Wear'-er, *s.* One whose trade is to weave: it also occurs as the name of a fish sometimes spelled *Wewer*.

Wear'-ing, *s.* The art or business of a weaver.

WES, *s.* Any thing woven: *Web'-footed*, having webs or flms joining the toes.

Webbed, 114: *a.* Joined by a web or flm.

Web'-ster, *s.* A weaver: once also called a *Webber*.

WERT, *s.* The woot: which see below

West'-age, *s.* Texture. [Grew.]

WOOL, *s.* That which is woven into or intertwined with the warp, the series of threads that run in the direction of the breadth, and so cross the warp; poeticaly, texture, cloth.

To **WED**=wēd, *v. a.* and *n.* To marry.

Wed'-ded, *part.* and *a.* Married; belonging to matrimony.

Wed'-ding, *s.* Marriage; the nuptial ceremony.

Wed'-lock, *s.* Marriage; matrimony.

WEDGE=wēdgy, *s.* A mass of metal; a solid body originally of metal, which, becoming continually thicker from a sharp edge, is used to cleave timber; it is one of the mechanical powers; something in the form of a wedge.

To **Wedge**, *v. a.* To cleave; to drive or force as by a wedge; to fasten by wedges.

WEDLOCK.—See under To *Wed*.

WEDNESDAY, wēnz'-day, 167: *s.* Literally, *Woden's day*; the fourth day of the week.

WEE=wēc, *a.* Little, small. [Colloq.]

Wee'-zel, (-zl) *a.* Thin; as a *weezel* face. [Local.]

WEECHELM, witch'-ēlm, 119: *s.* Sort of elm.

WEED=wēd, *s.* Any noxious or useless plant; something noxious or useless.

To **Weed**, *v. a.* To rid of weeds; to free from something hurtful or offensive.

Weed'-er, 36: *s.* One that weeds.

Weed'-ing, *s.* Operation of clearing from weeds.

Weed'-y, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with weeds.

Weed'-less, *a.* Free from weeds.

The compounds are *Weed'-hook* or *Weeting'-hook*; &c.

WEED=wēd, *s.* A garment, [Spenser, Shaks.] an upper garment, [Chapman:] it now occurs only in the plural, and scarcely otherwise than in speaking of a widow's weeds.

WEEK=wēak, *s.* The space of seven days.

Week'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Happening or coming once a week, hebdomadary:—*adv.* Once a week.

Week'-day, *s.* Any day not Sunday.

WEEL=wēd, *s.* A kind of trap for fish, also called a *Weelly*: it occurs also as a name for a whirlpool.

To **WEEN**=wēcn, *v. n.* To think, to imagine. [Obs.]

To **WEEP**=wēp, } *v. n.* and *a.* (*Weeped* I **WEPT**=wēpt, 135: } never occurs in modern } *WEPT=wēpt, 135: } use.) To lament, to complain; to show sorrow by tears, (the notion of tears is now always included in the use of this word); to shed tears from any passion:—*act.* To lament with tears; to let drop as in tears; to drop; to abound with wet.*

Weep'-er, *s.* One that weeps; also, a sort of white linen cut on a mourning dress.

Weep'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Shedding moisture:—*s.* Lamentation.

Weep'-ing-ly, *ad.* With weeping; in tears.

WEERISH.—See *Wearish*.

To **WEET**=wēt, } *v. n.* (The *preterit* is also I **WOT**=wōt, } written *Wote*, but, according to Prin. 135, with the same pronunciation.) To know, to be informed. [Obs.]

Weet'-less, *a.* Unknown; unsuspected. [Spens.]

To **WIT**, *v. n.* To weet, to know: it is in use only as an adverbial phrase, signifying namely, videlicet; or as a formal expression by which a county or other district is called upon to know or witness the legal setting forth of something that follows.

Wit'-ing-ly, *ad.* Knowingly.

See for other relations *Wit*, *Witless*; *Witness*; &c. To **WOT**, *v. n.* To weet, to know: this form for the present tense is more frequently met with in old authors than *Woot*: the *preterit* is the same.

WEEVIL, wē'-vl, 114: *s.* A small insect of the beetle kind.

WEEZEL.—See *Weasel*: see also under *Wee*.

WEFT, **WEFTAGE**.—See under To *Weave*: the former occurs for *Waved* (*pret.* and *part.*) and also for *Waif*.

To **WEIGH**, wāy, 100, 162: *v. a.* and *n.* To examine by balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to raise by counterpressure; to allot by weight; to ponder or balance in the mind; to estimate as of worth:—*new*. To have weight; to be considered as important;

The scheme, entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

to raise the anchor; to bear or press heavily; to sink by its own weight.

Weigh, *s.* (Commonly written Wey.) A certain quantity which in dry measure is forty bushels.

Weighed, (wāid, 114) *a.* Experienced. [Bacon.]

Weigh'er, *s.* He or that which weighs.

Weight, *s.* Quantity measured by balance; a mass, generally of metal, and accurately adjusted, which serves as a standard to examine other bodies; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burthen; importance, power, moment.

Weighty, *a.* Ponderous; important; severe.

Weight-ty, *ad.* In a weighty manner.

Weight-ty-ness, *s.* State or quality of being weighty.

Weight-less, *a.* Having no weight.

WEIRD=wēird, 103: *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

WELAWAY=wēl'-ā-wāy', *interj.* Literally, "wo on wo!" alas! [Obs.]

Well'-a-day, *interj.* The usual form of *Welaway*.

WELCOME, wēl'-cūm, 107: *a.*, *interj.*, and *s.* (See Well.) Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful, pleasing: *To bid welcome*, to receive with words of kindness: it becomes an interjection by the ellipsis of *you are*, or similar words:—*s.* Kindly salutation or reception.

To Wel'-come, *v. a.* To salute or receive kindly.

Wel'-com'er, *s.* One that welcomes. [Shaks.]

Wel'-come-ness, *s.* Gratefulness. [Boyle.]

WELD=wēld, *s.* A plant yielding a yellow dye: it is also called *Hold*, (wōld.)

To WELD=wēld, *v. a.* (See also *To Weld*.) *To heat* into firm union when heated, said of metals: *Welding-heat* is the heat necessary for this operation.

Weld'er, *s.* One who welds.

WELDER=wēld'-er, *s.* A word applied in Ireland to the tenant who actually occupies. [Swift.]

WELFARE=wēl'-fāre, *s.* (See Well.) State of doing well, prosperity, happiness.

To WELK=wēlk, *v. n.* and *a.* To decline, to fade, to decay:—*act.* To contract; to shorten; to form into wrinkles or ridges. [Spenser.]

Welked, 114, 143: *a.* Ridged, furrowed. [Shaks.]

WELKIN=wēl'-kīn, *s.* The visible regions of the air: a *Welkin eye* (Shaks.) is a sky-coloured eye, or else an eye that rolls like a cloud in motion.

WELL=wēl, 155: *s.* A spring; a fountain; more commonly, a deep narrow pit of water; hence the cavity in which stairs of a certain sort are placed.

To Well, *v. n.* and *a.* To spring, to issue as from a spring:—*act.* To pour forth as from a well.

☞ The compounds are *Well-drain*, (a drain for water on wet land;) *Well-head*, (source, well-spring;) *Well-rooms*, (a place in the bottom of a boat;) *Well-spring*, (source, fountain;) &c.

WELL=wēl, 155: *ad.* In a state of health or happiness; in favour; as applied to things, in a state to be convenient or advantageous: (In these senses the word is usually deemed an adjective; but in fact it modifies or restricts the meaning of the verbs neuter to which it is applied, and even in these is therefore an adverb;) not unhappily; not wickedly; properly; not amiss; not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; favourably; suitably: it is a term of concession:—*As well as*, together with: *Well is him*; *Well is me*; &c.: *It is well for him, for me*, &c.: *Well nigh*, almost: *Well enough*, tolerably.

WELL-BE-ING, *s.* Welfare, happiness.

☞ Other compounds are numerous, among which are *Well-beloved*; *Well-born*; *Well-bred*; *Well-done*! (interj.); *Well-favoured*, (handsome;) *Well-grounded*; *Well-mannered*; *Well-mean'er*, *Well-mean'ing*; *Well-met*! (interj.); *Well-minded*; *Well-natured*, (good-natured); *Well-spent*; *Well-spoken*; *Well-wisher*; &c. The compounds of *Well*, a spring, a fountain, must of course be distinguished from these, and sought for under their proper head: **WELLADAY**

is not a compound of either word, but a corruption of *Welayay*, which see.

WELSH=wēlsh, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the people or country of Wales:—*s.* The people of Wales; the language of the Welsh.

WELT=wēlt, *s.* A border; a guard; an edging.

To Welt, *v. a.* To furnish with a welt.

To WELTER=wēl'-ter, *v. n.* To roll in something liquid or soft, as water, mire, or blood; to wallow.

WEM=wēm, *s.* A spot, a scar. [Obs.]

To Wem, *v. a.* To spot; to vitiate, to corrupt. [Obs.]

WEN=wēn, *s.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.

Wen'-nish, **Wen'-ny**, *a.* Of the nature of a wen.

WENCH=wēntch, *s.* A young woman; a young woman in an invidious sense, a strumpet.

To Wench, *v. n.* To frequent loose women.

Wench'er, *s.* A fornicator.

To WEND=wēnd, *v. n.* To go, to pass to or from; its preterit *Went* is in common use; otherwise it is obsolete or poetical: as a sea-term, Raleigh uses it for to turn round.

WENNEL.—See Weanling, under *To Wean*.

WENNISH, **WENNY**.—See under *Wean*.

WENT.—See *To Wend*, and *To Go*.

WEPT.—See *To Weep*.

WERE, **WERT**.—See *To Be*.

WERE.—See *Wear*, (a dam.)

WEREGILD, wēr'-gūld, 77: *s.* Price of a man's head paid as a compensation for murder. [Obs.]

WERNERIAN, wēr-nēr'-ē-an, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Werner, a German mineralogist: the Wernerian is identical with the Neptunian theory: *Wernerite* is a substance of the gem order.

WESAND.—See Weasand.

Wē-sil, 151: *s.* The weasand. [Bacon.]

WEST=wēst, *s.*, *a.*, and *ad.* The region where the sun sets at the equinoxes; any part of the world which, relatively to another place, lies in that direction:—*adj.* Being towards or coming from the region of the setting sun:—*adv.* To the west; more westward.

To West, *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set. [Chaucer.]

West'-er-ing, *a.* Passing to the west. [Milton.]

West'-ern, *a.* Being in or moving toward the west.

West'-er-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Tending or being toward the west.

West'-ward, *ad.* Toward the west.

West'-ward-ly, *ad.* With tendency to the west.

WET=wēt, *a.* and *s.* Containing water, humid, opposed to dry; rainy:—*s.* Water; wetness; rainy weather.

To Wet, *v. a.* (*Wet* for *Wetted* is sometimes used for the *pret.* and *part.*) To moisten, to make wet; to moisten with drink.

Wet'-ness, *s.* State of being wet.

Wet'-shod, *a.* Wet over the shoes.

WETHER=wēth'-er, *s.* A ram castrated.

To WEX occurs for *To Wax*, to grow. [Spears. Dryd.]

WEY.—See *Weigh*, (a.)

WEZAND.—See Weasand.

To WHACK, hwäck, 160: *v. a.* To thwack. [Vulg.]

WHALE, hwālē, 160: *s.* A well-known fish, the largest animal at present in existence.

Whale'-bone, *s.* An elastic substance taken from a whale's jaw.

WHALLY, hwāl'-lē, 160, 112: *a.* Diseased, so as to show too much white,—said of the eyes. [Spenser:] in any other sense see *Waly*, under *Wale*.

WHAME, hwām, 160: *s.* A fly that annoys horses.

To WHANG, hwäng, *v. a.* To beat with a noise of which the word is imitative; to utter noisily: a cant or local term probably from the noun *Whang*, which in the North signifies a leathern thong.

To WHAP, &c.—See *To Whop*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vish-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

WHARF, hwoɹf, 160, 140: *s.* A perpendicular bank formed along a shore for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels, a quay.

Wharf-age, 99: *s.* Dues for the use of a wharf.

Wharf-in-ger, *s.* One who keeps a wharf.

WHAT, hwɔt, 160, 140: *pron., interj., and s.* That which; something in one's mind indefinitely: it often occurs with the construction of an adjective or demonstrative pronoun, as "I know *what* book this is": it is very often used interrogatively, as "*What* are you doing?" "*What* man are you?" In the last example it implies what sort or description of, and its construction is that of an adjective: *What though* is an elliptical phrase for *What imports it though?* *What time*, *What day*, &c., are phrases used in poetry, implying at the time when, on the day when, &c.: from being an interrogative word, it easily takes the nature of an interjection, as "What! cannot you stay a moment?" Only in old writers it occurs substantively, as in Spenser, "Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown."

What-ev'-er, } *pron.* (Whatso is obs.) All that,
What'-so, } the whole that: these words fre-
What'-so-ev'-er, } quently have the construction of
adjectives.

WHEAL, hwēl, 160: *s.* (Compare *Weal*, a mark.) A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwēat=hwēt, 160: *s.* The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

Wheat'-en, 114: *a.* Made of wheat.

The compounds are *Wheat'-ear*, (an ear of wheat; also the name of a delicate bird;) *Wheat'-plum*, (a fruit;) &c.

To WHEEL, hwēl'-dl, 160, 101: *v. a. and s.* To entice by soft words, to cajole, to coax.

Whee'd-ler, *s.* One that wheedles.

Whee'-dling, *s.* Act of coaxing or cajoling.

WHEEL, hwēl, 160: *s.* A circular frame that turns on an axis; a circular body; a carriage moving on wheels; an instrument of torture; instrument of spinning; instrument used by potters, &c.; rotation, revolution; a compass about.

To Wheel, *v. a. and n.* To convey on wheels; to put into a rotatory motion:—*new.* To turn on an axis; to turn; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

Wheel'-er, *s.* A maker of wheels; a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.

Wheel'-y, *a.* Suitable to rotation. [Phillips.]

The compounds are *Wheel'-animal*, (a genus of animalcules with a wheel-kind of arms for taking their prey;) *Wheel'-barrow*, (a barrow moved on a single wheel;) *Wheel'-wright*, (a maker of wheels;) &c.

To WHEEZE=hwēz, 160, 189: *v. n.* To breathe with noise, as in asthma.

WHEELK, hwēlk, 160: *s.* (See *To Walk*; and *Weal*, or *Wale*.) A protuberance; a pustule, [Shaks.] a wile.

Whe'l'-y, *a.* Embossed, protuberant. [Spenser.]

To WHEELM, hwēlm, 160: *v. a.* To cover with something that envelops on all sides and is not to be thrown off, to bury.

WHELP=hwēlp, 160: *s.* The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a young man or son in contempt.

To Whelp, *v. n.* To bring young, applied to some beasts, as a bitch, a she-fox, a lioness, &c.

WHEN=hwēn, 160: *ad.* At the time that; at what time, interrogatively; which time: *When as*, an old phrase signifying at the time when.

When-ev'-er, 36: } *ad.* At whatsoever time.

When'-so-ev'-er, } *ad.* At whatsoever time.

WHENCE, hwēnce, 160: *ad.* From which source, place, premises, &c.: interrogatively, from what place, person, cause, &c.: *From whence* is a pleonasm justified only by custom: Dryden uses *whence* for *of what place*.

Whence-so-ev'-er, *ad.* From what place or cause soever.

WHERE=hwār, 160, 102: *ad.* At which or what

place or places: old authors sometimes use it substantively, as "I go to seek a better *where*:" hence, *Any where*, at any place; *Nowhere*, in no place: some modern writers, imitating the French idiom, use *Where* when place is only figuratively meant; as "A letter *where* he wrote thus:" *Where* is often wrongly used for *Whither*, as "Where are you going?" a fault which seems to have settled into an idiom.

Where'-ness, *s.* Ubiquity, imperfect locality.

Where-ev'-er, } *ad.* (Where-so is obs.) At or in
Where'-so, } whatsoever place.
Where'-so-ev'-er, }

Where-ad, (-āz, 151) *conj. and ad.* When on the contrary:—*adv.* [Obs.] At which place.

Where'-fore, *conj. and ad.* Properly, *where-for*, that is, for which reason:—*adv.* For what reason?

Where'-a-bout, *ad. and s.* Near what place? near which place; concerning which: it often takes the form *Whereabouts*:—*s.* [Shaks.] The place where one is.

There are other compounds with prepositions, and so forming adverbs, anciently much in use, but at present either quaint or found only in legal instruments; as *Where-of*; *Where-by*; *Where-with*; *Where-into*; *Where-of*, (*pron.* -off, not -ov;) *Where-on*; *Where-through*; *Where-to*; *Where-into*; *Where-with*, (*pron.* -with, not -with;) *Where-withal*, (*pron.* -with-all;) &c.

WHERRET, hwēr'-rēt, 160, 129, 14: *s.* A box on the ear. [Ainsworth. B. and F.]

To Wher'-ret, *v. a.* To give a box on the ear, [obs.] to tease with talk: a low colloquial word.

WHERRY, hwēr'-rēy, 160: *s.* A light boat.

To WHET, hwēt, 160: *v. a.* To sharpen by attrition; to provoke, to make acrimonious.

Whet, *s.* Act of sharpening; something to sharpen, as a dram, often confounded with *Whet*.

Whet'-ter, *s.* One that whets or sharpens.

Whet'-stone, *s.* Stone used for setting an edge.

WHIETHER, hwēth'-er, 160: *conj. and pron.* A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive proposition, answered by *or*:—*pron.* [Obs.] Which of two.

WHEY, hwāy, 160, 100: *s.* The serous or thin part of milk: it is used adjectively for white or thin.

Whey'-cy, *a.* Partaking of or resembling whey: Phillips uses *Whey'ish*.

WHICH, hwīch, 160: *pron.* The pronoun relative which formerly related to persons or things, but now only to irrational creatures or things, except when used demonstratively, as "The man, *which* man, or *which* very man," &c.; or interrogatively, as, "*Which* is the man?" It had formerly the before it, as "The name by the *which* ye are called."

Which-ev'-er, } *pron.* Whether one or the
Which'-so-ev'-er, } other.

WHIFF, hwīf, 160, 155: *s.* A puff, a blast.

To Whiff, *v. a.* To emit with whiffs.

To Whin'-vix, 101: *v. a. and n.* To disperse as by a puff, [More:]—*new.* To move inconstantly as if driven about by puffs.

Whif'-fle, *s.* A pipe or small flute. [Obs.]

Whif'-fler, 36: *s.* A fluter or piper who preceded an army or went first in a procession; hence, a harbinger; in modern use, one of no consequence, one driven about by every puff.

WHIG, hwīg, 160: *s.* A sort of whey; a name applied to one of a party opposed to the Tories: see *Tory*.

Whig'-gish, 77: *a.* Relating to the Whigs.

Whig'-gism, 158: *s.* Principles of a Whig.

Whig'-ar-cy, (-kēy, 161) *s.* Government by Whigs. [Swift.]

WHILE, hwīk, 160: *s. and ad.* Time, space of time: *To be worth while*, to be worth the required time:—*adv.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

Whilst, (hwilast) *ad.* While: *Whiles* occurs in old use.

To While, *v. n.* and *a.* To loiter:—*act.* To draw out, generally with *away*.

Whil'er'd, (-äre, 102) *ad.* Brewwhile. [Shaks. *Milt.*]

Whi'-lom, 18: *ad.* Formerly, once. [Spens. *Milt.*]

WHIM, hwim, 160: *s.* A freak, an odd fancy.

WHIM'-sey, (-zëy, 151) *s.* A whim, a caprice.

To WHim'-sey, *v. a.* To fill with whimseys. [B. & F.]

WHim'-si-cal, *a.* Full of whims; oddly fanciful.

WHim'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful.

WHim'-si-cal-ness, *s.* State of being whimsical.

WHim'-sahm, *s.* A plaything; an odd device. [B. & F.]

WHIMBREL, hwim'-brël, *s.* A bird like the curlew.

To WHIMPER, hwim'-per, 160: *v. n.* To cry with low, whining, broken voice.

WHim'-per-ing, *s.* A low, muttering cry.

WHim'-PLED, 101: *a.* Distorted with crying: so Johnson explains it, but perhaps the word meant is *Whimp'ring*.

WHIMSEY, WHIMSICAL, &c.—See with *Whim*.

WHIN=hwîn, 160: *s.* Gorse, furze.

WHIN'-STONE, *s.* A local name of basaltic rock.

WHIN'-YARD, *s.* A sword in contempt. [Hudibras.]

To WHINE, hwint, *v. n.* To utter a plaintive drawing cry: hence, a *Whiner*, (*s.*)

Whine, *s.* A mournful cry; a mean complaint.

To WHINNY, hwîn'-nëy, 160: *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.

To WHIP, hwip, *v. a.* and *n.* (Whipt for Whipped is a wrong orthography, though a correct pronunciation.) To strike with anything tough and flexible; to drive or correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm: from the quickness of the action it is applied to other senses, as to sew slightly; to unwrap briskly; to take something nimbly, always with a particle to fix the sense, as *out, on; up, away*; but in all these cases it is a ludicrous use:—*new.* To move nimbly.

Whip, *s.* An instrument, tough and pliant, used for correction, for driving cattle; &c.: *Whip-and-spur*, (*adv.*) with utmost haste.

Whip'-per, *s.* One who whips: *Whipper-snapper*, see Whipster lower in the class.

Whip'-ping, *s.* Correction with a whip or rod: *Whip'ping-post*, the pillar to which criminals are bound when lashed.

Whip'-ster, *s.* A nimble fellow in contempt: *Whip'-per-snapper* has nearly the same meaning.

Other compounds are *Whip'-cord*, (such cord as is suitable for a whip;) *Whip'-grafting*, (a sort of grafting;) *Whip'-hand*, (advantage over;) *Whip'-lash*, (the small end of a whip;) *Whip'-poor-Will*, (the name of a bird;) *Whip'-saw*, (the saw used by two persons;) *Whip'-staff*, (a tiller;) *Whip'-stick*, (a tailor in contempt: it occurs as a verb for to sew slightly; and also for a sort of half-ploughing in agriculture;) *Whip'-stock*, (the handle of a whip, or the whip itself;) &c.

To WHIR, To WHIRRY.—See in the next class.

To WHIRL, hwerl, 160, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn round rapidly:—*new.* To run round rapidly; to move hastily.

Whirl, *s.* Gyration; rapid rotation; any thing moved rapidly round.

Whirl'-bat, *s.* Any thing used to be moved with a preparatory whirl: Dryden uses it for the cestus.

Whirl'-bone, *s.* The cap of the knee.

Whirl'-i-gig, (-gwig, 77) *s.* A toy to spin round.

Whirl'-ing-ta'-ble, *s.* A machine contrived to exhibit the principal laws of gravitation.

Whirl'-pit, *s.* A whirlpool. [Obs.]

Whirl'-pool, *s.* An eddy of water, a vortex.

Whirl'-wind, *s.* A storm of wind moving spirally.

To WHIR, v. n. and *a.* (In some old authors, *To Whirry*.) To whirl round with noise, to fly with noise:—*ad.* [Shaks.] To hurry.

Whir'-ring, *s.* The noise of a pheasant's wing.

WHORI, *s.* A species of inflorescence consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring; in conchology, one of the wreaths or turnings of the spires of univalve shells.

WHISK, hwisk, *s.* A small besom or brush; any thing which acts in a similar manner, as formerly a part of a woman's dress; a quick, violent motion; a sudden gale.

To Whisk, *v. a.* and *n.* To sweep with alight but rapid motion; to move nimbly.

Whisk'-er, *s.* He or that which whisks; a growth of hair left unshaved on the face; formerly understood only or chiefly of that which was left on the upper lip like the whiskers, as they are still called, of a cat: *Whiskers* on this part are now in general distinguished by the word *Mustaches* or *Mustachios*, and these are called *Whiskers* that grow on the cheek.

Whis'-kered, 114: *a.* Wearing, or formed into whiskers.

Whis'-KET, *s.* A basket. [Local.]

Whis'-KEY, *s.* A kind of one-horse chaise.

WHISKY, hwis'-këy, 160: *s.* A liquor distilled from barley: see *Uisquelagh*.

To WHISPER, hwis'-per, *v. n.* and *a.* Strictly, to speak with the breath not made vocal; to speak very low; to speak with timorous caution:—*act.* To address in a whisper; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

Whis'-per, *s.* A hissing or buzzing sound.

Whis'-per-er, *s.* One who whispers; a tattler.

Whis'-per-ing, *s.* Act of speaking with a whisper.

Whis'-per-ing-ly, *ad.* With breath not vocalized.

WHIST, hwist, 160: *interj.* Be silent! be still!

To Whist, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *part.* is *Whist*.) To silence, to still. [Shaks. *Milton*.]—*new.* [Surrey.] To become silent.

Whist, *s.* A game at cards requiring close attention and consequent silence.

Whist'ly, *ad.* Silently. [1599.]

To WHIS'-TLE, (hwis'-sl, 156, 101) *v. n.* and *a.* To make the breath sonorous not in the usual way by the chords of the larynx, but at the lips by contracting them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill:—*act.* To call by a whistle.

Whis'-tle, *s.* Sound made at the lips; a similar sound made by an instrument, or by the winds; a small wind instrument; the mouth, in joke, as an organ of whistling.

Whis'-tler, 36: *s.* One who whistles.

WHIT, hwit, 160: *s.* A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwite, 160: *a.* and *s.* Being without colour, or (using the word *colour* popularly) having the colour of snow; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour significant of innocence and happiness; pure; unclouded; grey with age:—*s.* The colour of snow; whiteness; any thing white; a white man; mark for an arrow; the white part of an egg; the white of the eye; in the plural, a disease to which women are liable.

To White, *v. a.* To make white, to whiten: hence, a *White'-ster*, (a blancher of linen,) which is contracted in spelling and pronunciation to *Whit'-ster*.

White'-ly, *a.* Coming near to white. [Shaks.]

White'-ness, *s.* State of being white; white.

Whi'-tish, *a.* Somewhat white.

Whi'-tish-ness, *s.* Quality of being whitish.

Whi'-ting, *s.* A soft chalk; a small sea-fish.

To Whi'-ten, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make white:—*new.* To become white.

WHITE'-THORN, *s.* A species of thorn.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

WHITE-WASH, (-wōsh, 140) *s.* Wash for making white.

To White-wash, *v. a.* To cover with whitewash.

WHIT'-RY-BROWN', *a.* Between white and brown.

Other compounds are *White-bait*, (a very small delicate fish;) *White-bear*, (the fallow-deer;) *White-face*, (white mark on the forehead of a horse;) *White-foot*, (white mark between a horse's fetlock and coffin;) *White-land*, (clayey land which is white when dry;) *White-lead*, (carbonate of lead;) *White-line*, (a broad space between lines,—a printer's term;) *White-livered*, (envious, malicious; cowardly;) *White-meat*, (food of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like;) *White-pot*, (a kind of custard;) *White-rent*, (a duty to which the districts of Cornwall and Devonshire are or were liable;) *White-swell'ing*, (a chronic enlargement of a joint;) *White-wine*, (any wine of a paler colour than the deep red of Port, Burgundy;) &c.
See for other compounds *Whit-leather*, &c., below.

WHITHER, hwith'-er, 160: *ad.* To which or what place it is often used interrogatively: Ben Jonson uses it for to what degree.

Whith'-er-so-ev'-er, *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHITING, **WHITISH**, &c.—See under **White**.

WHITELEATHER, hwit'-lēth'-er, 160, 120: *s.* (See **White**.) Leather dressed with alum, remarkably tough.

WHIT'-LOW, (-lō, 125) *s.* A swelling or inflammation, (literally a white wulf, or a white burning,) generally about the nails or ends of the fingers.

WHIT'-SOUR, *s.* A sort of apple.

WHIT'-STER, *s.* A bleacher: see **To White**.

WHIT'-SUL, *s.* Whitemeat; which see among the compounds of **White**. [Provin.]

WHIT'-SUN-TIDE, *s.* White-sunday tide, or the time between Easter and Pentecost when the converts in the primitive Christian churches appeared in white garments; the feast of Pentecost.

Whit'-sun, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.

WHIT'-TLE, *s.* A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth worn as a mantle.

WHITTLE, hwit'-tl, *s.* (Perhaps allied to *Whet*.) A knife, [Obs.] hence, *To Whittle*, to cut, to dress with a knife; to sharpen.

WHITY-BROWN.—See under **White**.

To WHIZZ, hwiz, 160, 155: *v. n.* To make a loud humming or hissing sound.

Whizz, *s.* A sound that whizzes.

WHO, hō, } 160: *pron.* A word which as a
Whose, hōz, } relative is applied to persons, being
Whom, hōm, } the same in other respects as *which*:

it is used either in affirmative sentences or interrogatively: the form *whose* applies to things as well as to persons, being often equivalent to *of which*: the phrase *As who should say* is elliptical for *As one who should say*; and the antecedent is in the same manner often understood.

Who-ev'-er, } *pron.* (Whoso is obs.) Any one
Who-so, } without limitation or exception;
Who-so-ev'-er, } hence *Whose-so-ev'-er*, (the gen.)
John xx. 23.

WHOLE, hōlt, *a. and s.* All, total, containing all; complete; unimpaired; in a state of health:—*s.* The total or totality; a system, a regular combination of parts.

Whol'-ly, (hōlt'-lē, 116, 105) *ad.* Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOLE-SALE, *s. and a.* Sale of goods by a large quantity to retailers; whole mass:—*adj.* Pertaining to the trade by wholesale.

WHOLE-SOME, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Sound, as *whole-some doctrine*; conducing to any good; salutary; proceeding from a state of health; more commonly, in the restricted sense, healthy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Whole'-some-ly, *ad.* Salubriously, salutiferously.

Whole'-some-ness, *s.* Quality of conducing to health.

WHOOBUB.—See **Hubbub**.

WHOOOP, hōōp, *s.* A shout of pursuit: it is applied as a name to a bird.

To Whoop, *v. n. and a.* To shout:—*act.* To insult with shouts.

To WHOOT.—See **To Hoot**.

To WHOP, hwōp, 160: *v. a.* (See **To Awshape**.)

To strike, to beat. [Vulgar.]

Whop, *s.* A hard blow. [Vulgar.]

Whop'-per, *s.* One who whops; he or that which is fit to give a whop,—a strapper, a thumper. [Vulg.]

WHORE, hōr, 107: *s.* A harlot, a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute; an adulteress.

To Whore, *v. a. and n.* To corrupt with regard to female chastity:—*aux.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

Who'-rish, *a.* Unchaste, incontinent.

Who'-rish-ly, *ad.* Harlot-like.

Who'-rish-ness, *s.* Practice or character of a whore.

Whore'-dom, 18: *s.* Fornication.

Whore'-mon-ger, (-mūng'-guer, 116, 158, 77)

s. One who keeps whores, or converses with a formal actress: *Whore'-master* is the same.

Whore'-son, (-sūn, 116) *s.* A bastard: it is generally used ludicrously without strictness of meaning.

WHORTLEBERRY, hor'-tl-bēr'-rēy, 160: *s.* The bilberry or heath-berry, either fruit or plant: *Whort* or *Whurt* is the same.

WHOSE, &c.—See under **Who**.

WHY, hwȳ, 160: *ad.* For which or for what reason, relatively: for what reason? interrogatively: it is sometimes a mere emphatical expletive; as "If I cannot ride, why I'll walk."

Why'-not, *s.* A peremptory procedure. [Hudibras.]

WICK=wick', *s.* The substance in a lamp or candle which is fixed in the grease or wax to be lighted.

WICKED=wick'-ēd, 14: *a.* Evil in principle or practice; vicious; baneful, pernicious; naughty.

Wick'-ed-ly, *ad.* Corruptly, badly, viciously.

Wick'-ed-ness, *s.* Corruption of manners; moral ill.

WICKER=wick'-er, *a.* Made of twigs or osiers.

WICKET=wick'-ēt, *s.* A small gate: a sort of little gate set up to be bowled at by cricketers.

WICLIFFITE=wick'-lif'-fite, *s.* A follower of Wicliffe, the English reformer in the reign of Edw. III.

WIDE=wide, *a. and ad.* Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches wide; deviating, remote:—*adv.* Widely, at a distance; so as to deviate much from the point.

Wide'-ly, *ad.* With great extent each way; far.

Wide'-ness, *s.* Breadth, width, comparative breadth.

To Wi'-den, *v. a. and n.* To make or grow wide.

WIDTH, (width) *s.* Wideness.

WIDGEON=widgē'-ōn, 18: *s.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but smaller.

WIDOW, wid'-ō, 8: *s.* She whose husband is dead.

To Wid'-ow, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband, chiefly used in the participle; to endow with a widow-right: to strip of any thing good.

Wid'-ow-er, *s.* He who has lost his wife.

Wid'-ow-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a widow: Shakespeare, in one place, uses it for estate settled on a widow.

Other compounds are *Wid'-ow-hunter*; *Wid'-ow-maker*: *Wid'-ow-wail*, (name of a plant;) &c.

WIDTH.—See under **Wide**.

To WIELD, wēld, 103: *v. a.* (Spenser sometimes writes it *Weld*.) To use with full command as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to handle in an ironical sense.

Wield'-ly, 105: *a.* That may be wielded.

Wield'-less, *a.* Unmanageable. [Spenser.]

WIL

WIN

WIERY=wîr'-êy, 134: *a.* Wearish, wet. [Obs.]

In other senses see **Wiry** under **WIRE**.

WIFE=wîf, *sing.* } *s.* Originally, a woman sim-

WIVES, wîvez, 143: } ply, and till of late years so
applied in such compounds as *Good-wife, Ale-wife,*
&c.; properly a man's lawful consort; she who has
a husband.

Wife-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife. [Dryden.]

Wife-hood, 118: *s.* State and character of a wife.

Wife-less, *a.* Having no wife.

To Wive, *v. n.* and *a.* To marry.

Wively, **Wivehood**, **Wifeless**.—See **Wifely**, &c.,
above.

WIG=wîg, *s.* A periwig: see **Periwig**.

WIG=wîg, *s.* A sort of cake. [Obs. or local.]

WIGHT, wîht, 115, 162: *s.* A person, a being,
now used only in irony or slight contempt.

WIGHT, wîht, *a.* Swift, nimble: hence *Wight'ly*.
[Spenser.]

WIG-WAM=wîg'-wām, *s.* An Indian cabin.

WILD, wîld, 115: *a.* and *s.* Not tame, not do-
mesticated; not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; sa-
vage, uncivilized; turbulent; licentious; inconstant;
inordinate; uncouth; done without plan; springing
from mere fancy: it is an epithet in forming many names
of plants, as *Wild-olive*.—*s.* A tract uncultivated, a
desert.

Wild-ly, *ad.* In a wild manner.

Wild'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being wild.

Wild'-ing, *s.* A wild sour apple.

Wild'-fire, *s.* A composition of materials easy to take
fire and hard to be extinguished.

Wild'-goose-chace', *s.* Pursuit of something as un-
likely to be caught as a wild goose.

To WIL'-DER, (wîl'-der) *v. a.* To lose or puzzle as
in an unknown or pathless tract.

WIL'-der-ness, *s.* A desert, a wild uncultivated region:
Milton once uses it for a state of being wild.

WILE=wîle, *s.* A deceit, a fraud, a trick.

To Wile, *v. a.* To deceive, to beguile. [Spens.]

Wi'-ly, *a.* Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.

Wi'-li-ly, *ad.* By stratagem, fraudulently.

Wi'-li-ness, *s.* Cunning, guile.

WILFUL, &c.—See under **WILL**.

WILK=wîlk, *s.* A species of periwinkle: a fur-
rowed shell: compare *Wheik*.

WILL=wîl, 155: *s.* The determination we are con-
scious of when two or more things arise for choice or
desire, and which in human beings is consequent some-
times on reason, sometimes on instinct, but more com-
monly perhaps on motives mixed of both, with strength of
habit superadded; determination generally, and hence
susceptible of such epithets as *divine, almighty*; dis-
cretion; disposition, inclination; power; government;
disposition of a man's effects to be acted on after his
death, testament: *Good-will*, favour, kindness; spe-
cially the favour, custom, and opinion that have grown
to a trade: *Ill-will*, malice, malignity.

To Will, *v. a.* and *n.* (I will, thou wilt'est, he wil'-
leth or wills; I willed, thou wiltedst, &c.; but as
an auxiliary verb, I will, thou wilt, he will,—I would,
thou wouldst, &c.) To determine in the mind, to choose;
to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to
dispose of by testament:—*adv.* To dispose of effects
by will. (For its application as an auxiliary verb see
Shall.)

I Would, (wôdd, 127) The *pret.* of the auxiliary
Will: see above.

Wil'-ler, *s.* One that wills.

Wil'-ling, *a.* Inclined to any thing, consenting, desi-
rous; ready; chosen; spontaneous.

Wil'-ling-ly, *ad.* With free will; by choice.

Wil'-ling-ness, *s.* Consent, ready compliance.

Wil'-ful, 117: *a.* Obstinate, stubborn.

Wil'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wilful manner.

Wil'-ful-ness, *s.* Obstnacy, perverseness.

WILL=wîl, *s.* William by contraction.

Will'-with-the-wisp', *s.* Jack-a-lantern.

WILLOW, wîl'-lô, 125: *s.* A tree of many
species with pliant branches, a garland of which
was said to be worn by forlorn lovers; one species is
called the weeping willow.

Wil'-lowed, 114: *a.* Willowy.

Wil'-low-y, *a.* Abounding with willows.

Wil'-low-ish, *a.* Like the colour of willow.

The compounds are chiefly names of plants, as
Willow-wort; Willow-weed; &c.

WILY, &c.—See under **Wile**.

WIMBLE, wîm'-bl, 101: *a.* Nimble. [Spenser.]

WIM'-BLE, *s.* An instrument for boring holes.

To Wim'-ble, *v. a.* To bore.

WIMPLE, wîm'-pl, 101: *s.* A hood or veil.

To Wim'-ple, *v. a.* To draw down as a hood.

To WIN=wîn, } *v. a.* and *n.* (*Wan* for
I Won, wûn, 141: } the *pret.* is quite obs.) To
Won, wûn, 141: } gain by success in competi-
tion; to obtain or gain by any means:—*adv.* To gain
the victory; to gain ground, favour, or influence.

Win'-ner, *s.* One that wins.

Win'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Attractive, charming:—*s.*
The sum won.

To WINCE=wînce, *v. n.* To twist or turn with
some violence under impatience or pain.

Win'-cer, *s.* One that winces.

To WINCH, (wîntch) *v. n.* To turn or twist the
body from the impatience of pain or other cause; to kick
out: hence, a *Winch*, a twisted angry kick out of a horse.

WRNCH, *s.* Something held in the hand by which a
wheel or cylinder is turned.

WINCOPIPE, wîng'-cô-pîpe, 158: *s.* A small
red flower, which, opening in the morning, bodes a
fair day.

To Wind, wînd, 115: } *v. a.* and *n.* (See also
I Wound=wownd, 31: } the verb under *Wind*
Wound=wownd, 31: } the subs.) To turn
round, to twist; to entwine, to enfold, to encircle; to
sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually
involved; (see another explanation of this sense at the
verb lower): to turn by shifts or expedients; to intro-
duce by insinuation: *To Wind out*, to extricate: *To Wind*
up, to bring up into a ball or small compass; to put into
a state to continue a mechanical action; to raise by
degrees; to renovate; to put in tune:—*adv.* To be
convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures.

It Wind'-ed, *pret.* It wound. [Pope.]

Wind'-er, *s.* He or that which winds.

Wind'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Bending, turning, twisting:—*s.*
Flexure, meander.

Wind'-ing-sheet', *s.* Sheet for enwrapping the dead.

WIND'-LESS, (wînd'-lâss, 136) *s.* A handle by
which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a
handle by which any thing is turned.

Win'-dle, 101: *s.* A spindle.

WIND=wînd, 115: *s.* Air in motion, a current
of air: the current as coming from a particular point;
breath; breath modulated by an instrument; air
impregnated with scent; flatulence; any thing insigni-
ficant or light as wind: *To godown the wind*, to decay:
To take or have the wind, to have the advantage.

To Wind, *v. a.* (verb reg.) To ventilate; to per-
ceive or follow by the wind or scent; to ride or drive
[a horse] so as to render scent of wind; to rest [a horse]
in order to recover wind; to sound by inflation, as "To
Wind a horn;" so might the sense be interpreted
while this verb followed the old pronunciation of the
substantive,—namely, *Wînd*; but the present notion
of winding a horn is that which Milton has when
speaking of "a *winding* bout of *linked* sweetness;"
with which notion the interpretation given of this
application of the verb in the previous class agrees.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: ðîn, 166: thê, 166.

WIN

Wind'-y, *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind; tempestuous; airy; empty; puffy; stultent.
Wind'-iness, *s.* State of being windy.
Wind'-ward, 34: *ad.*, *a.*, and *s.* Towards the wind:—*adj.* Lying towards the wind:—*s.* Point towards the wind.
WIND'-AGE, 99: *s.* Difference between the diameter of a gun or cannon and that of the ball.
WIN'-DOW, 8: *s.* A *wind door* or aperture to admit air into the building; (some etymologists offer an Icelandic word signifying the *eye of the building* as the primary word:) hence, *Win'-dow-blind*, *Win'-dow-sash*; &c.
Win'-dow-y, *a.* Having little crossings.
WIND'-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Fruit fallen down from the tree; unexpected legacy or other gain.
WIND'-GALL, (-gāl, 112) *s.* Soft tumor on the fetlock joint of a horse.
WIND'-MILL, *s.* Mill turned by wind.
WIND'-PIPE, *s.* The passage for the *wind* or breath.
 Some speakers unnecessarily call it *Wind'-pipe*.
 Other compounds are *Wind'-bound*, (prevented from sailing by a contrary wind;) *Wind'-drops*; *Wind'-egg*, (an addle egg;) *Wind'-flower*, (the anemone;) *Wind'-gale*, (an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the wind;) *Wind'-gun*, (air-gun;) *Wind'-hover*, (a species of hawk;) *Wind'-instrument*; *Wind'-pump*, (pump moved by wind, useful in draining land;) *Wind'-rode*, (the driving of a ship when at anchor by opposition of wind and tide;) *Wind'-sail*, (a wide funnel of canvas to convey air below deck;) *Wind'-shock*, (sort of shiver in a tree;) *Wind'-tight*; &c.
WINE=win, *s.* The fermented juice of the grape; a liquid imitating wine in flavour, or in enlivening qualities.
Wi'-ny, *a.* Having the taste or quality of wine.
 The compounds are *Wine'-bibber*; *Wine'-glass*; *Wine'-measures*; *Wine'-merchant*; *Wine'-press*; &c.
WING=wing, *s.* One of the limbs of a flying creature by which it passes through the air; a fan to winnow; passage by the wing, flight; motive of flight; the side of an army, of a building, &c.; figuratively, (mostly in the plural,) protection.
To Wing, *v. a.* To furnish with wings, to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight; to fly; to wound on the wing; hence, *Winged*, wounded.
Wing'-ed, 72: *a.* Having wings; flying; swift, rapid; fanned with wings.
Wing'-y, 72, 103: *a.* Resembling wings; rapid.
Wing'-less, *a.* Not winged, not able to ascend.
 The compounds are *Wing'-footed*, (swift;) *Winged'-pea*, (a plant;) *Wing'-shell*, (sheath for the wings of insects;) &c.
To WINK, *wink*, 158: *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them; to hint or direct by the motion of the eye-lids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see; to be dim.
Wink, *s.* Act of closing the eye; a motion of the eye; hint given by the motion of the eye.
Wink'-er, *s.* One who winks; one of the blinds contrived for a horse's eyes to prevent his starting.
Wink'-ing-ly, *ad.* With the eye almost closed.
WINNER, WINNING.—See under *To Win*.
To WINNOW, *win'-nō*, 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To separate by means of the wind, to fan, to drive the chaff from; to beat the air as with wings; to separate, to sift, to examine:—*new*. To part corn from chaff.
Win'-now-er, *s.* He who winnows.
WINSOME, *win'-sum*, 107: *a.* Cheerful. [Local.]
WINTER=win'-ter, *s.* The season of the year astronomically beginning Dec. 21, and ending March 20, but popularly comprising November, December, and January.
To Win'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass the winter:—*act*. To feed or manage in the winter.
Win'-try, (contracted from *Win'tery*), *a.* Brumal, hyemal, suitable to winter, stormy, cold.

WIT

Win'-ter-ly, *a.* Wintry. [Shaks.]
 The compounds are *Winter'-apple*; *Win'-ter-beat' en*; *Win'-ter-cher'ry*; *Win'-ter-cress*; *Win'-ter-quar'ters*; &c.
WINTON, a contraction of Wintonensis, a Latin adjective signifying of *Winchester*.
WINY.—See under *Wine*. [Bacon.]
To WIPE=wip, *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by friction; to strike off gently; to clear away; figuratively, to cheat, to defraud: *To wipe out*, to efface.
Wipe, *s.* Act of cleansing; a blow; a jeer, a jibe; from a different etymology, a bird.
Wi'-per, *s.* He that wipes; the thing used for wiping.
WIRE=wir, 45: *s.* Metal drawn into slender threads.
Wi'-ry, *a.* Made of, drawn into, or like wire.
To WIRE'-DRAW, *v. a.* To draw [metal] into wire; to draw into length; to draw out; to spin out.
Wire'-draw-er, *s.* One who wiredraws.
 The compounds are *Wire'-grate*, (used in hot houses;) *Wire'-head*, (disease in cattle;) *Wire'-grab*, (a mischievous worm;) &c.
To WIS=wis,
I WIST=wist,
WIST=wist, } *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to suppose; hence, to know. [Obs.]
WISDOM.—See lower in the class.
Wist'-ly, *ad.* As with thought, attentively. [Shaks.]
Wist'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of thought, attentive.
Wist'-ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively, earnestly.
WISE, (*wiz*, 151) *a.* Knowing, sapient; judging wisely from experience, judicious, prudent; grave; skillful, dexterous; in a special sense, now become ironical, skilled in hidden arts or knowledge.
Wise'-ly, *ad.* Judiciously, prudently.
Wise'-ness, *s.* Wisdom. [Spenser.]
Wise'-a-cure, (-ā-cur, 159) *s.* Literally, a wise speaker, [obs.]; ironically, a fool, now the established sense.
Wise'-ling, *s.* One pretending to be wise.
Wis'-ard, (*wiz'-ard*) *s.* A wise person, [obs.]; see Wizard in its place.
Wis'-dom, (*wiz'-dōm*) *s.* The quality of being wise; knowledge practically applied to the true purposes of life.
WISE, *wiz*, 151: *s.* Manner, way of being or acting. [Obsolete except in compounds.]
To WISH=wish, *v. n.* and *a.* To have a strong desire, to long; to be disposed or inclined; it has a slight signification of hope or fear:—*act*. To desire, to recommend by wishing; to ask; to imprecate.
Wish, *s.* Desire; thing desired; desire expressed.
Wish'-ed-ly, *ad.* According to desire. [Knolles.]
Wish'-er, *s.* One who longs; one who utters wishes.
Wish'-ful, 117: *a.* Showing desire; desirable.
Wish'-ful-ly, *ad.* Earnestly, with longing.
WISKET=wisk'-ēt, 14: *s.* A basket. [Ainsw.]
WISP=wisp, *s.* A small bundle of straw, hay, or similar light substance.
WIST, WISTFUL, &c.: WISTLY.—See *To Wit*.
To WIT=wit, *v. n.* To weet: see *To Weet*, &c.
Wit, *s.* The mental powers collectively, the intellect, the understanding; sense, judgement; faculty of the mind, singly, whence the phrase *to lose one's wit*: these are the old senses of the word, according to which a man of wit would signify a man of judgement or understanding:—imagination; the power of original combination under the influence of imagination; according to which sense, a man of wit, or a *wit*, is a man of brilliant fancy, a man of genius; and this, as applied to persons, is the meaning of the word with writers of the last century, and a little earlier:—at present, as designating a power of mind, the word is mostly restricted to that particular exercise of wit which perceives or exhibits ludicrous points of analogy or resemblance among things in other respects com-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, &c. *note*, 171.

pletely dissimilar; and by a man of wit, or a wit, is understood a man in whom a readiness for such exercise of the mind is remarkable: it is a talent not necessarily joined with humour, but often joined with it, and only when so associated raises any lasting admiration.

☞ The compounds found in old authors are *Wit'-craft*, (contrivance, invention); *Wit'-cracker*, (a joker); *Wit'-snapper*, (one who affects repartee); *Wit'-worm*, (a feeder on wit, a canker of wit); &c.

Witless, Witness, Witted, &c.—See lower in the class.

Wit'-ty, *a.* Judicious, inventive; full of imagination, [obs.] exhibiting wit in the modern sense.

Wit'-ti-ly, *ad.* In a witty manner.

Wit'-ti-ness, *s.* Quality of being witty.

Wit'-ti-cism, 158: *s.* A phrase affectedly witty.

Wit'-ling, *s.* A man of petty smartness, a pretender to wit.

Wit'-red, *a.* Having understanding.

Wit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Knowingly: see To Weet, &c.

Wit'-less, *a.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate, wanting thought.

Wit'-less-ly, *ad.* Inconsiderately.

Wit'-less-ness, *s.* Want of consideration.

Wit'-TEN-AG'-E-MOTE, 64: *s.* Meeting or assembly of grave or thoughtful men,—the Saxon parliament.

Wit'-NESS, *s.* Knowledge adduced in proof, testimony, attestation; hence, one who gives testimony: It is often by ellipsis, used interjectionally: *Wit! a witness*, a low phrase implying effectually.

To Wit'-ness, *v. a. and n.* To attest:—*neu.* To bear testimony: hence, a *Wit'nesser*, for a witness.

Wit'-tol, 18: *s.* One who knows his wife's faithlessness and seems contented: hence, *Wit'tolly*, (*adj.*)

WITCH=witch, *s.* A woman who was supposed to have made a compact with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally: Spenser, from another Saxon derivation, uses it in one place for a winding, sinuous bank.

To Witch, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant.

Witch'-ing, *a.* Fit for witchcraft.

Witch'-er-y, *s.* Enchantment.

WITCH'-CRAFT, 11: *s.* Practice of witches; power more than natural.

☞ Other compounds are names of trees, as *Witch'-elm*, *Witch'-tree*, *Witch'-hazel*, &c.; *Witch'-elm* is often found under the forms *Weech'-elm* and *Wych'-elm*, as if of different derivation.

WITCRAFT, &c.—See the compounds of Wit.

To WITE=wit, *v. a.* To blame. [Spenser.]

Wite, *s.* Blame: hence, *Wite'less*. [Obs.]

WITH=with, *prep.* It notes joining or connection,—the nature of the connection, as of cause, means, comparison, confederacy, &c., being shown by the context, the import of the preposition itself remaining the same.

With'-al, (-āl), 112: *prep. and adv.* In old writers an emphatic form of *with*, that comes after its noun, but is in other respects a preposition:—*adv.* Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time.

WITHE, (with-) *s.* A band used for tying or joining; a willow twig such as is used for bands.

With'-y, (with'-ey) *a. and s.* Made of withes:—*s.* A willow-tree.

With'-ERS, (with'-err, 143) *s. pl.* The joining of the shoulder-bones in a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane towards the upper part of the shoulder.

With'-er-band, *s.* That which keeps the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow of the saddle.

With'-er-wurung, (-rüng, 157) *a.* Hurt in the withers.

With'-WIND, (with'-wind) *s.* A herb. [Ainsw.]

WITH-, with, A prefix contracted from the Saxon *with*, which signifies contrary, over-against, or opposition.

☞ See *Withal* in the previous class.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thün, 166: thän, 166.

To WITH-DRAW', } *v. a. and n.* To take back,
1 With-drew', 109: } to bereave; to call away:
With-drawn', } —*neu.* To retire, to retreat.

With-draw'-er, *s.* One who withdraws.

With-draw'-ing-room, *s.* A room to retire into: it is now contracted to Drawing-room.

☞ See *With*, *Withers*, *Wither-wurung*, &c., in the previous class. See To *Wither* hereafter.

To WITH-HOLD', (-höld, 116) *v. a.* (*Irr.*: see To Hold.) To hold or keep back, to restrain; to obstruct; to take away.

With-hold'-en, 114: *part.* Withheld. [Obs.]

With-hold'-er, 36: *s.* One who withholds.

WITH-IN', *prep. and adv.* In, as opposed to something out, in the inner part of; in the compass of, into the reach of:—*adv.* Inwardly, in the mind: in the phrase *Within's side* it is used adjectively, the word *side* having the accent of a monosyllabic substantive.

WITH-OUT', *prep. and adv.* (Old authors use *With-out's*.) Out, as opposed to something in; on the outside of: not within; with exemption from; in a state of absence from; not within the compass of; supposing the negation of; not by the help of:—*adv.* Externally; out of doors.

To WITH-STAND', *v. a.* (*Irr.*: see To Stand.) To withstand, to oppose, to resist.

With-stand'-er, *s.* An opponent.

☞ See *Withwind* and *Withy* in the previous class.

To WITHER=with'-er, *v. n. and a.* To dry up; to fade; to lose animal moisture; to pine away:—*act.* To cause to dry, fade, or pine away.

With'-ered-ness, 114: *s.* State of being withered.

WITHERS, &c., WITHY.—See under With, *prep.*

To WITHHOLD, &c., WITHIN, WITHOUT, &c., To WITHSTAND, &c.—See under the prefix With-.

WITLESS, &c., WITLING, WITNESS, &c., WITTED, WITTY, &c., WITTICISM, WIT-TOL, &c.—See with To Wit, Wit, &c.

WITWAL=wit'-wāl, *s.* The great spotted woodpecker.

To WIVE, &c.—See under Wife.

WIVER, wi'-ver, *s.* Sort of dragon. [Heraldry.]

WIZARD=wiz'-ard, *s. and a.* Originally a wise or learned man: see Wisard with To Wis, Wise, &c.: under the present orthography, a conjurer, an enchanter, a male witch:—*adj.* Enchanting, overpowering; haunted by wizards.

To WIZEN, wiz'-zen, 114: *v. n.* To shrivel. [Loc.]

WOAD=wōad=wōdt, *s.* A plant, the leaves of which are used in dyeing as the basis of black and blue.

WODANIUM, wō-dā-nē-um, *s.* A malleable metal of a bronze-yellow colour, discovered in an Hungarian mineral, and named after the Saxon deity *Woden*.

WOE=wō, 108, 189: *s.* Grief, sorrow; a curse: in old authors it occurs as an adjective.

Wo'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.

Wo'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a woful manner.

Wo'-ful-ness, *s.* Misery, calamity.

Woe'-BE-GONE, (-gōn, 107) *a.* Far gone in woe, overwhelmed with sorrow. [Shaks.]

WOLD, wōld, 116: *s.* A weald, open country.

WOLF, wōlf, 116: *s.* A fierce wild animal of the dog kind; any thing ravenous and destructive; a corrosive ulcer.

Wolf'-ish, *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form: *Wolf'ish* occurs, but is less proper.

WOLF'-RAM, *s.* Literally, wolf's spume,—a name given to an ore of tungsten, also call'd mock lead.

☞ Other compounds are *Wolf'-dog*, (a large dog kept to guard sheep; also a species of dog from a dog and a wolf); *Wolf'-fish*, (a voracious fish of the northern

seas; *Wolf'-net*, (a net that takes great numbers;) and the names of plants, *Wolf'-bane*, *Wolf'-claw*, *Wolf'-milk*, *Wolf'-peach*, &c.

WOM'-VEN-ENE', *s.* A name given to the glutton.

WOMAN, *wōm'-ān*, } *s.* (The singular is *liten*.

WOMEN, *wim'-ēn*, *pl.* } rally the *womb'-man*, and the plural *wif'-men*, which, by the change of *f* into *m*, for ease of pronunciation, became *wimmen*.) The female of the human race; a grown up female as distinguished from a child or girl; in a special sense, a female attendant on a person of rank.

To Wom'-an, *v. a.* To make pliant like a woman. [Shaks.] The same author uses *Wom'-aned*, accompanied or united with a woman.

To Wom'-an-ize, *v. a.* To emasculate, to soften.

Wom'-an-ish, *a.* Suitable to or resembling women.

Wom'-an-ish-ly, *ad.* In a womanish manner.

Wom'-an-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being womanish.

Wom'-an-ly, *a. and ad.* Becoming a woman, feminine; not girlish, not childish;—*adv.* In the manner of a woman, effeminately.

WOM'-AN-HOOD, 118: *s.* Character and collective qualities of a woman: *Wom'-anhood* is the same. [Obs.]

Other compounds are *Wom'-an-ha'ter*; *Wom'-an-kind*; &c.

WOMB, *wōm*, 116, 156: *s.* The place of the fetus in the mother; the place where any thing is produced; the belly; any cavity.

To Womb, *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret. [Shaks.]

Womb'-y, (*wōm'-ty*) *a.* Capacious. [Shaks.]

WOMEN.—See Woman.

WON.—See To Win.

To WON, *wūn*, 141: *v. n.* To dwell. [Milton.]

Won, *s.* Dwelling, abode. [Spenser.]

WONDER, *wūn'-der*, 141: *s.* The state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, and at the moment inexplicable; astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, something wonderful; any thing mentioned with wonder.

To Won'-der, *v. n.* To be struck with wonder; in colloquial use, to doubt.

Won'-der-er, *s.* One who wonders.

Won'-der-ful, 117: *a.* Admirable, strange, astonishing; it occurs in old use for *Wonderfully*, [2 Chron. ii. 9:] Sir P. Sidney uses the subs. *Won'-derfulness*.

Won'-der-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

Won'-der-ment, *s.* Astonishment. [Obs. or Vulg.]

Won'-drous, 120: *a.* Admirable, marvellous, surprising; in old use it often occurs for *Wonderously*.

Won'-drous-ly, *ad.* In a strange manner.

Other compounds are *Won'-der-struck*; *Won'-der-working*; &c.

WON'T, *wōnt*, 139: Will not. [Colloq.]

WONT, *wūnt*, 141: *a. and s.* Accustomed, habituated; hence *Won'tless*;—*s.* Custom, habit. [Obsolent or Obs.]

Won't-ed, *a.* Wont, accustomed; hence *Won'tness*, state of being accustomed to.

To Wont, *v. n.* To be accustomed, to use, to be used; the *preterit* is, *I wont*.

To WOO=*wōo*, *v. a. and n.* To court, to solicit in love; to court solicitously;—*adv.* To make love.

Woo'-er, *s.* A lover.

Woo'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to invite stay. [Shaks.]

WOOD, *wōd*, 118: *a.* Mad, raging. [Obs.]

Wood'-ly, *ad.* Madly.

Wood'-ness, *s.* Anger, madness. [Spenser.]

WOOD, *wōd*, 118: *s.* A large and thick collection of growing trees; the substance of trees, timber.

Wool'-ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

Wood'-en, *a.* Made of wood; in figurative use, clumsy, awkward.

Wood'-y, *a.* Abounding in wood; consisting of wood, ligneous; relating to woods, sylvan.

Wood'-i-ness, *s.* State of containing much wood.

Wood'-bine, *s.* A name of the honeysuckle.

Wood'-cock, *s.* A migratory bird found here in winter: old authors apply it to a dunce.

Wood'-land, *s. and a.* Ground covered with woods:—*adj.* Covered with, or belonging to woods.

Wood'-note, *s.* A wild musical note. [Milton.]

Wood'-man, } *s.* A forest officer; one who sells Woods'-man, } timber; in old authors, a sportsman, a hunter.

Wood'-peck-er, *s.* A bird that picks insects from the bark of trees.

Wood'-sake, *s.* (Wood-sore.) The froth found on some herbs. [Bacon.]

Wood'-sere, *s.* The time when wood is *sere* or dry, as in summer. [Tusser.]

Wood'-ward, *s.* A warden of the forests.

Other compounds are *Wood'-anem'-o-ne*; *Wood'-ashes*; *Wood'-coal*, (charcoal); *Wood'-drink*, (decoction of medicinal woods); *Wood'-fretter*, (an insect); *Wood'-grose*; *Wood'-hole*, (a place for storing wood); *Wood'-lark*, (a species of lark); *Wood'-lock*, (a piece of elm to keep down the rudder of a ship); *Wood'-louse*, (the millipede); *Wood'-monger*; *Wood'-mole*, (the ancient forest court); *Wood'-nightshade*, (a plant); *Wood'-nymph*; *Wood'-offering*; *Wood'-pigeon*; *Wood'-reeve*; *Wood'-rock*, (sort of asbestos); *Wood'-roof*, (a plant); *Wood'-sage*, (a plant); *Wood'-sorrel*, (a plant); *Wood'-stone*, (a sub-species of hornstone); *Wood'-worm*; &c.

WOOL, *Wool*, 118: *s.* The fleece of the sheep, and of some other animals; any short thick hair.

WOOF.—See under To Weave.

WOOL, *wōol*, 118: *s.* The fleece of the sheep, and of some other animals; any short thick hair.

Wool'-len, *a. and s.* Made of wool; sometimes understood as wool not finely dressed; hence, figuratively, coarse, of little value;—*s.* Cloth made of wool.

Wool'-ly, *a.* Clothed in wool; consisting of wool.

Wool'-li-ness, *s.* State of being woolly.

Wool'-ward, *adv.* With rough wool next the skin. [Obs.]

Wool'-fel, *s.* Skin not stripped of wool.

Other compounds are *Wool'-ball*, (a ball of wool; specially a mass found in the stomach of a sheep); *Wool'-comber*; *Wool'-pack*, or *Wool'-sack*, (a pack of wool; any thing bulky and of little weight); *Wool'-staple*, (a city or town where wool was brought to the king staple for sale); *Wool'-stapler*, (wholesale dealer in wool); *Wool'-winder*, (a packer of wool); &c.

To WOOL=*wōold*, *v. a.* To wind a rope, as about a mast. [Sea term.]

WOOP=*wōop*, *s.* A bird.

WOOS=*wōoc*, 152: *s.* Sea-weed.

WOOTZ, *wōits*, 143: *s.* A very hard kind of steel from the East Indies.

WORD, *wurd*, 141: *s.* A vocal sign by which a thought is implied; hence figuratively any intelligent sign; in a strict and special sense, a single part of speech, and of these emphatically the verb; talk, discourse; oral expression; military token; message; affirmation; promise; Scripture; second person of the Trinity; motto.

To Word, *v. n. and a.* To dispute, [L'Etrange:]—*act.* To express in words; to produce an effect upon by words.

Word'-ing, *s.* Act or manner of expressing in words.

Word'-er, *s.* A speaker. [Whitlock, 1654.]

Word'-y, *a.* Verbose; full of words.

Word'-i-ness, *s.* State of abounding in word.

Word'-ish, *a.* Respecting words. [Sidney.]

Word'-less, *a.* Without speaking, silent.

Word'-catch-er, *s.* One who cavils at words.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pū'-pā: lāw: gōod: j'ōo, i.e. *few*, 55: o, u, &c. *ante*, 171.

WORE.—See To Wear.

To WORK, wurk, 141: } *v. n.* and *a.* (This
I WROUGHT, rāwt, 157: verb is also regular.)

WROUGHT, rāwt, 126: } To be in action, to be in motion; to move with labour and with some particular purpose or tendency defined by the context; to labour; to act; to operate; to ferment: (In this sense the regular *pret.* and *part.* are always used;) to obtain by diligence:—*act.* To make or form by labour; to bring into any state by action; to effect; to labour in some particular manner, as by the needle; to operate upon; to force; to put into motion; to exert: To work out, to effect; to efface: To work up, to raise; to expend as materials.

Work, *s.* Toil, labour; state of labour; bungling attempt; labour of the needle; any fabric, any thing made; a literary composition; action, operation; management.

Work'-ing, *s.* Motion, operation; fermentation.

Work'-ing-day, *s.* Day on which labour is permitted, not the Sabbath; hence it is used adjectively to signify gross, common: the vulgar corrupt it to *Work'-y-day*, which is therefore used as the characteristic word by many of our best writers.

Work'-er, *s.* One that works.

Work'-man, *s.* An artificer, a mechanic.

Work'-man-like, *a.* Skilful.

Work'-man-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Workmanlike:—*adv.* In a skilful manner.

Work'-man-ship, *s.* Manufacture; the art of working; the skill displayed in a work.

Other compounds are *Work'-fellow*; *Work'-folk*; *Work'-house*, (simply a house for work or a manufactory; also a house for penitential labour; more commonly, a parish house of shelter for the poor, with work apportioned to their capability;) *Work'-master*; *Work'-shop*; *Work'-woman*; &c.

WORLD, world, *s.* The whole system of created things; one system of the great whole; man's scene of action, the terraqueous globe; hence the present state of existence; a secular life; public life; business, trouble of life; great multitude, great quantity; mankind; course of life; practice of life; what the world contains; any large tract, as the New World; a wonder; time, as "World without end;" it occurs in adverbial phrases, as *In the world*, in possibility; *For all the world*, exactly.

World'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Belonging to the world, human, common; relating to this life in contradistinction to the life to come, secular; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state:—*adv.* With relation to the present life.

World'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being worldly; addiction to gain.

World'-ly-mind'-ed, 115: *a.* Attentive to this world to the exclusion of a proper regard for the future; hence *World'-ly-mind'-edness*.

World'-ling, *s.* A worldly-minded mortal.

WORM, wurm, 141: *s.* Any small creeping animal either entirely without feet or with very short ones; specially, the serpentine harmless creature that lives in the earth; hence, from the shape, a serpent, a poisonous serpent; a silkworm; a destructive grub; an animal bred in the body; something tormenting; any thing verminous, any thing spiral; a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue.

To Worm, *v. n.* and *a.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually:—*act.* To drive or to draw slowly and secretly as by the operation of a screw, with *out* emphatical; to cut from [a dog] the ligament called a worm.

Worm'-eat-en, 114: *a.* Gnawed by worms; old.

Worm'-wood, 118: *s.* A bitter plant, named from its supposed virtue to kill worms in the body.

WORN.—See To Wear.

WORNIL, wur'-nil, *s.* A maggot found in a cow's back.

To WORRY, wūr'-rēy, 141, 129: *v. a.* To man-

gle as a beast its yet living prey; to harass or persecute brutally; to torment, to tease.

Wor'-ri-er, 36: *s.* One who worries.

WORSE, wurc, 141, 153: *a.* and *ad.* A word used for the comparative of *bad*, to signify more bad, more ill:—*adv.* In a worse manner: *The worse*, the less, not the advantage; something less good: *Worser* for worse occurs in Shakespeare and Dryden, but must be deemed a barbarism.

To Worse, *v. a.* To put to disadvantage, [Milton:] the same author in prose uses *To Worsen*, now obsolete or vulgar.

WORST, *a.* and *s.* Most bad, most ill:—*s.* The most evil state.

To Worst, *v. a.* To put to complete disadvantage, to defeat.

WORSHIP, wur'-ship, *s.* Literally, Worth'-ship, excellence of character; a title of honour, specially addressed to magistrates; in other cases it is often applied ironically; honour paid, civil deference; submissive respect; religious respect, adoration.

To Wor'-ship, *v. a.* and *s.* To treat with titles of worship, to respect, to honour; to venerate with religious rites, to adore; to idolize:—*adv.* To perform acts of adoration.

Wor'-ship-per, *s.* Adorer, one that worships.

Wor'-ship-ful, 117: *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity; it is specially applied to magistrates and to corporate bodies: it is often a term of ironical respect.

Wor'-ship-ful-ly, *ad.* Respectfully.

WORST, &c.—See under Worse.

WORSTED, wōr'-sted, 116: *s.* and *a.* Yarn spun from combed wool:—*adj.* Consisting of worsted.

WORT, wurt, 141: *s.* Originally, a general name for a herb, and still so when used in composition; a plant of the cabbage kind; unfermented beer.

To WORTH, wurth, *v. a.* To bethide, as "Woe worth the day!" [Obs.] As a termination, see before the Dictionary.

WORTH=wurth, *s.* and *a.* Value, that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or will produce an equivalent good in some other thing; importance; moral excellence:—*adj.* Equal in value to; deserving of, either in a good or bad sense; equal in possessions to.

Worth'-less, *a.* Having no worth.

Worth'-less-ness, *s.* Quality of being worthless.

Wor'-thy, (wur'-thēy) *a.* and *s.* Having worth; deserving, with *of* before the thing deserved, whether good or bad; suitable; valuable; noble; illustrious; virtuous; often with an ironical meaning:—*s.* A worthy or eminent person.

To Wor'-thy, *v. a.* To render worthy. [Shaks.]

Wor'-thy-ly, *ad.* In a worthy manner.

Wor'-thi-ness, *s.* State of being worthy, desert.

To WOT.—See under To Weat.

WOULD.—See under To Will.

Would'-ing, (wōd'-ing, 127) *s.* Motion of desire. [Obs.]

Would'-he, *a.* Vainly pretended to be.

WOUND.—See To Wind.

WOUND, wōnd, 125, 127: *s.* A hurt to the animal frame by violence.

To Wound, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

Wound'-ing, *s.* Hurt; injury.

Wound'-er, *s.* One that wounds.

Wound'-less, *a.* Exempt from wounds.

Wound'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.

WOUND'-Y, (wōwnd'-ēy) *a.* Excessive, as "*a woundy deal*" [An old-fashioned vulgar word, which follows the old-fashioned pronunciation of its primitive.]

WOVE, WOVEN.—See To Weave.

WOX, WOXEN.—See To Wax. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

WRE

WRACK, *To WRACK*, &c.—See *To Wreck*, &c.
WRAITH, *rāwθ*, 157: *s.* The apparition of a person about to die, a northern superstition.
To WRANGLE, *rāng-gl*, 157, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To alternate; to dispute peevishly; to squabble:—*act.* To involve in quarrel or dispute.
Wrangl'-gle, *s.* A quarrel, a perverse dispute.
Wrangl'-gling, *s.* Altercation, squabble.
Wrangl'-gler, 36: *s.* A perverse disputative person; a name, with the epithet *senior*, given at Cambridge to the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house; the others being called second wrangler, &c.
To WRAP, *rāp*, 157: *v. a.* (*Wrapped* is properly pronounced but wrongly spelled *Wrapt*.) To roll together; to involve; to comprise, to enclose: *To Wrap up*, to involve totally. It may be met with improperly used for *To Rap*, to snatch up miraculously, to snatch away by passion or ecstasy.
Wrap'-ping, *s.* That in which anything is wrapped.
Wrap'-per, *s.* One that wraps; a wrapping.
Wrap'-ras-cal, *s.* An old cant name for a coarse upper coat.
WRATH, *rāwθ*, 140: *s.* Anger, fury, rage.
Wrath'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry; raging.
Wrath'-ful-ly, *ad.* Furiously.
Wrath'-less, *a.* Free from anger.
Wrōth, (*rōth=rāwθ*, 17) *a.* Wrathful, angry.
To WRAWL, *rāwl*, *v. n.* To cry as a cat. [Spens.]
To WREAK, *rēak*, 157: *v. a.* (*I wroke* and the *partl.* *Wro'ken* are quite obs.; and the verb is now regular.) To execute with a purpose of vengeance, to inflict: it may be found mistakenly written for *To Reck*.
Wreak, *s.* Revenge; vengeance; passion.
Wreak'-ful, 117: *a.* Revengeful, angry. [Obs.]
Wreak'-less, *a.* Unrevengeful, weak.
WREATH, *rēawθ*, 157: *s.* (Compare *To Writhe*.) Something curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.
To WREATH, (*rēawθ*, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, to interweave; to encircle as a garland; to writhe:—*new.* To be intertwined.
Wreath'-y, *a.* Twisted; covered with a wreath.
WRECK, *rēck*, 157: *s.* (This word, by old authors, was as commonly written *Wrack*.) Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction; the thing wrecked; it occurs, probably by misprint, for *Wreak*, and sometimes for *Rack*, (vapour.)
To Wreck, *v. a.* and *n.* To destroy by dashing on rocks; to ruin: it is sometimes ignorantly used for *To Wreak*:—*new.* To suffer wreck or ruin.
Wreck'-er, *s.* One who plunders wrecks.
Wreck'-ful, 117: *a.* Causing wreck. [Spenser.]
WREN, *rēn*, 157: *s.* A small bird.
To WRENCH, *rēntch*, 157: *v. a.* To pull with a twist; to strain; to sprain.
Wrench, *s.* A twist; a sprain; a screwing instrument: in obsolete senses, means of compulsion; subtlety.
To WREST, *rēst*, 157: *v. a.* To twist, to wring; to take by violence; to distort.
Wrest, *s.* Distortion: Spenser uses it for active moving power; Shakespeare for an instrument to tune with.
Wrest'-er, *s.* One who wrests.
To WREST'-TLE, (*rēs'-sl*, 156, 101) *v. n.* To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle, followed by *with*: it sometimes appears active by ellipsis of a preposition.
Wrest'-ling, *s.* Contention by grappling; struggle; strife; altercation.
Wrest'-ler, 36: *s.* One who wrestles.
WRETCH, *rētch*, 157: *s.* A miserable person, applied either with pity or opprobrium; a worthless

WRO

person; it is sometimes used with ironical pity or contempt; in old use it appears to have been sometimes applied with tenderness, as we now say *poor thing!*
Wretch'-ed, *a.* Miserable; calamitous; worthless, despicable.
Wretch'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a wretched manner.
Wretch'-ed-ness, *s.* Extreme misery; meanness; despicableness.
WRETCHLESS, *rētch'-lēss*, *a.* Reckless. [Hammond:] and so *Wretch'lessness* for *Recklessness*, which see.
To WRIGGLE, *rīg-gl*, 157, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* (*To Wrig* is found in some old authors.) To move the body to and fro with short motions:—*act.* To put into a quick reciprocating motion.
Wrig'-gle, *a.* and *s.* Pliant:—*s.* The motion of one that wriggles.
Wrig'-gler, 36: *s.* One who wriggles.
WRIGHT, *rit*, 157, 115, 162: *s.* A workman, an artificer, a manufacturer.
To WRING, *rīng*, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To twist: I WRUNG, *rūng*, } to force by contortion; to WRUNG, *rūng*, } squeeze; to writhe; to pinch; to distress; to pervert:—*new.* To writhe, to twist.
Wring, *s.* Action of anguish.
Wring'-ing, 72: *s.* Action, as of the pressed hands in anguish.
Wring'-er, 36: *s.* One who wrings; specially, one who wrings clothes.
WRINKLE, *rīng'-kl*, 157, 101: *s.* A corrugation or furrow, as of the face; a rumple of cloth; any roughness.
To Wrin'-kle, *v. a.* and *n.* To contract into wrinkles; to make uneven:—*new.* To shrink into wrinkles.
WRIST, *rīst*, 157: *s.* The joint uniting the hand to the arm.
Wrist'-band, (*colloq.* *rīz'-band*, 156, 141) The band of a shirt-sleeve.
WRIT.—See in the next class.
To WRITE, *rit*, } *v. a.* and *n.* (*Writ* is no I WROTE, *rōte*, } longer used for the *pret.* and WRIT'-TEN, *rit'-tn*, } *partl.*, though found in some of our best authors; and *Wrote*, for the *partl.*, is a barbarism.) To express by means of letters; to tell by letters; to engrave; to impress durably; to produce as an author:—*new.* To perform the act of writing; to act as an author; to tell in books; to send letters; to compose: *To write one's self* is to style or call one's self: from the verb, Pope, in a familiar letter, coins the adjective *Writative*, as opposed to *Talkative*.
Wri'-ting, *a.* and *s.* Used for writing, teaching writing:—*s.* Act of forming letters; any thing writing: a book; an inscription; in the plural, legal instruments.
Wri'-ter, *s.* One that writes; an author; a clerk.
Writ, *s.* That which is written, Scripture: in law, a precept by which some one is summoned; a legal instrument.
To WRITHE, *rīthe*, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, to wrest, to distort:—*new.* To be convolved with agony or torture.
To Wri'-THLE, 101: *v. a.* To wrinkle. [Obs.]
Wri'-zled, *a.* Corruption of *Wrinkled*. [Spenser.]
WROKEN, *rō'-kn*.—See *To Wreck*. [Obs.]
WRONG, *rōng*, 157: *a.*, *ad.* and *s.* Not right; unjust; untrue:—*adv.* Not rightly, amiss:—*s.* Deviation from right; error; injury, injustice.
To Wrong, *v. a.* To injure, to do injustice to.
Wrong'-er, 72, 36: *s.* One who wrongs.
Wrong'-ly, *ad.* In a wrong manner.
Wrong'-ness, *s.* Wrong disposition. [Bp. Butler.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a. c. &c. *mutē*, 171.

Wrong'-ful, 117: *a.* Injurious, unjust.
Wrong'-ful-ly, *ad.* Unjustly.
Wrong'-less, *a.* Void of wrong.
Wrong'-less-ly, *ad.* Without wronging any. [Sidney.]
Wrong'-head-ed, (-héd-éd, 120) *a.* Perverse in understanding: *Wrong-head* is the same.
WROTE.—See *To Write*.
WROTH.—See under *Wrath*.
WROUGHT.—See *To Work*.
WRUNG.—See *To Wring*.
WRY, rī, 157: *a.* Twisted, wrested; perverted.
To Wry, *v. n.* and *a.* To be writhed and contorted:—*ad.* To make to deviate; to distort.
Wry'-ness, *s.* State of being awry or distorted.
WRY'-NECK, *s.* A distorted neck; it is applied as the name of a bird: *Wry-necked*, (*a.*) having a wry neck.

X.

X is popularly the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-fourth: see *W*: at the beginning of words it is pronounced as *Z*; but elsewhere is equivalent to *ks* or *gz*, subject to such changes as these letters are liable to: see *Prin.* 154. As a contraction or sign it is a Roman numeral for ten; and in composition with *t* and other letters it stands for compounds of *Christ*, as *Xmas*, *Xtian*.

XANTHOGEN, xán'-thó-jén, *s.* The base of an acid procured by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and potash, and taking its name from the yellow colour of some of its compounds.

Xan'-thide, *s.* A compound of xanthogen and a metal, with no sensible properties of an acid.

XEBEC, zé'-bék, *s.* A small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.

XENIUM, zé'-né-üm, (*pl.* *Xe'-ni-a.*) A present given to a guest or stranger; or to a foreign ambassador.

XE-NON'-O-CHY, (-káy, 161) 87: *s.* Hospitality to strangers.

XERODES, zé'-ró-détz, 101: *s.* Something of a drying nature, applied specially to a dry tumor.

XE'-RO-COL-I-YR'-I-UM, 90, 129: *s.* A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

Xe'-ro-mi'-rum, *s.* A drying ointment.

XE-ROPH'-A-GY, (zé-róf'-d-jéy, 163) *s.* The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XE-ROPH'-THAL-MY, *s.* A dry soreness of the eyes.

XE-RO'-TES, (-tétz, 101) *s.* A dry habit of body

XIPHIAS, xíf'-d-ás, 163: *s.* The sword-fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XI-PHOI'-ES, (-étz, 101) *s.* The sword-formed cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone: also called the *Xiph'-oid*.

XYLOGRAPHY, zī-lóg'-rā-féy, 87, 163: *s.* Wood-engraving.

XY-I-O'-PI-A, *s.* Bitter wood. [Bot.]

XYSTER, zís'-tér, *s.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping and shaving bones.

XYSTUS, zís'-tus, *s.* A walking place or gallery.

Y.

Y is popularly the twenty-third letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-fifth: see *W*: it is but another form of *I*, being subject to all the changes of this

letter. At the beginning of syllables, whenever the letter following it is a vowel, it now takes the sound formerly denoted by *J*, and is a consonant, being the 59th element of the scheme: prefixed: see 53: see also *Principles* 3, 4, 15, 16, and 146.

Y-, é, 105: A prefix chiefly of participles and preterites, occurring in old authors, augmenting the syllables with no other effect at present than of giving a quaintness suitable for some species of poetry.

YACHT, yót, [Dutch] *s.* A small ship for pleasure, passage, or state.

YAGER, yáw'-guer, [Ger.] *s.* A horseman.

YAHOO, yá'-hoo, *s.* A word said to have been coined by Swift: Chesterfield uses it for a savage, or one like a savage.

YAM=yám, *s.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.

YANKEE, yáng'-kéy, 158: *s.* A cant name for an Anglo-American, imitated from the Indian mispronunciation of the word *English*: in America, the inhabitants only of the Eastern states are called by this name.

To YAP=yáp, *v. n.* To yelp, to bark. [L'Estrange.]
YARD=yard, 33: *s.* Inclosed ground adjoining a house.

YARD=yard, *s.* A measure of three feet; a pole as for measuring a yard; the supports of sails.

The compounds are *Yard'-arm*, (one half the yard supporting a sail); *Yard'-land*, (a quantity of land varying at different places from 15 to 40 acres); *Yard'-wand*, (a wand to measure with); &c.

YARE=yáre, *a.* Ready, dexterous, eager. [Obs.]

Yare'-ly, *ad.* Dexterously, skillfully. [Shaks.]

YARN=yarn, 33: *s.* Spun wool; woollen thread; one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

To YARR=yar, *v. n.* To growl or snarl. [Ainsw.]

YARROW, yá'-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A plant which grows on dry banks, otherwise called *Millefoil*.

YATE=yáte, *s.* Gate. [Spenser.]

YAW=yáw, *s.* The African name of a raspberry: in the plural, a severe cutaneous disease brought from Africa into the West Indies.

To YAW=yáw, *v. n.* To deviate from the line of her course, applied to a ship.

YAWL=yáwl, *s.* A small ship-boat.

To YAWL=yáwl, *v. n.* To yell. [Quarles, 1620.]

To YAWN=yáwn, *v. n.* To gape, to oscitate; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

Yawn, *s.* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness or lassitude; hiatus.

Yawn'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Sleepy, drowsy:—*s.* Act of gaping.

YCLAD, é-clád', *a.* (See *Y-*.) Clad. [Shaks.]

Y-CLEPED, (-clépt', 135, 114, 143) *part.* (See *Y-*: see also *To Clepe*.) Called, named. [Milton.]

Y-DRAD, *part.* Dreaded. [Spenser.]

YE=yé, or yé, 176: *pron.* The nominative plural of *Thou*: it is never used but when the plural is really meant, and generally only in the solemn style.

YOU, yō, yoo, yé, 125, 176: *pron.* The nominative and accusative plural of *Thou*: it is very often used for *Thou* or *Thee*, but always, properly, with a plural construction: see *Thou*: the first mode of pronunciation occurs only in case of emphasis; the second and third, with various degrees of distinctness, are the usual modes,—the more distinct mode belonging rather to the nominative case, the less distinct to the accusative.

Your, yōr, yoor, yur, 176: *pron.* The possessive form of *You* when the thing possessed follows; otherwise the possessive is *Yours*: the first mode of pronunciation occurs only in case of emphasis; the second and third, with various degrees of distinctness, are the usual modes.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Your-self, *pron.* The reciprocal form of *You* when used for *Thou* or *Thee*.

Your-selves, 143: *pron.* The reciprocal form of *You* when strictly used.

YEA, yā, 100: *ad.* Yes; correlative to *Nay*.

To YEAD.—See To Yede.

To YEAN=yēan, *v. n.* To bring forth young, as a sheep: hence *Yeanned*, brought forth.

Yean'-ling, *s.* A young sheep.

YEAR=yērt, *s.* The space in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic: it is sometimes improperly used for the plural without the plural termination: *In years*, old.

Yeared, 114: *a.* Containing years. [Disused.]

Year'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Annual:—*adv.* Annually.

Year'-ling, *s.* and *a.* A beast a year old:—*adj.* Being a year old.

YEAR'-BOOK, 118: *s.* One of the books of law reports from Ed. II. to Hen. VII., which were taken at the expense of the crown, and published annually.

To YEARN, yērn, 131: *v. n.* and *a.* To feel great internal uneasiness as from longing, from tenderness, or pity:—*ad.* To cause to yearn, to grieve, to vex.

Yearn'-ing, *s.* State of being moved with pity, tenderness, or longing desire.

Yearn'-ful, 117: *a.* Mournful. [Obs.]

YEAST=yēast, *s.* Barm used for leavening bread; froth, spume. *πζω*. The old spelling and pronunciation. *Yeast*, seem to have quite yielded to those here given.

YEST'-y, *a.* Frothy, spummy, foamy. [Shaks.]

To YEDE=yēde, } *v. n.* To go, to mar h.
I YODE, yōd, 135: } [Spenser.]

YELK.—See Yolk.

To YELL=yēl, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To cry out with a hideous noise:—*ad.* To utter with a yell.

Yell, *s.* A loud hideous outcry.

YELLOW, yēl'-lō, 125: *a.* and *s.* Being of a bright gold-like colour:—*s.* Yellow colour: in the plural number, a disease of horses.

To Yel'-low, *v. a.* and *n.* To render yellow. [Shaks.]
—*adv.* [Dyer.] To grow yellow.

Yel'-low-ness, *s.* The quality of being yellow: it is used by Shakspeare to imply jealousy.

Yel'-low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yel'-low-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being yellowish.

πζω The compounds are *Yel'-low-boy*, (cant name for a guinea or other gold coin;) *Yel'-low-f'-ver*, (a malignant disease;) *Yel'-low-golds'*, (a flower;) *Yel'-low-han'-mers*, (a bird;) &c.

To YELP=yēlp, *v. n.* To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yō'-mān, 108: *s.* A man of common rank who by any circumstance of employment or possessions comes next in degree below a gentleman; hence a man of small estate in land; an upper servant in a nobleman's family; a ceremonious title given to soldiers for their manly bearing; at present, an officer of the king's household; a special title of certain inferior military attendants, who are called *Yeomen of the guard*.

Yeo'-man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

Yeo'-man-ry, *s.* The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK=yerk, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To jerk; to lash:—*adv.* [B. and Fl.] To move as with jerks.

Yerk, *s.* A jerk, a quick motion.

To YERN.—See To YEARN.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-way: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

YES=yēs, 152: *ad.* A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *No*: (see *No*.) Even so; not only so, but more.

YEST, YESTY.—See Yest.

YESTER=yēs'-ter, *a.* That was next before the present day, as *Yesterday*. [Dryden.]

YES'-TER-DAY, *s.* and *ad.* The day before the present:—*adv.* On the day last past.

YES'-TER-NIGHT', (-nit, 115) *s.* and *ad.* The last night:—*adv.* On the last night.

YET=yēt, *conj.* and *ad.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however:—*adv.* Beside; still; once again; at this present time; at least; in a new degree; after all; hitherto, sometimes with *as* before it.

YEVEN=yēv'-vn. Used for Given, by Spenser.

YEW=yōō, 110: *s.* A tree of tough wood used for bows; and by ancient custom much planted in church yards.

Yew'-en, *a.* Made of yew.

YEX, yēcks, 188: *s.* (Also called Yux.) The hiccup: hence *To Yex*, to have the hiccup. [1609.]

YFERE, ē'-fēr', *ad.* Together. [Spenser.]

To YIELD, yēld, 103: *v. a.* and *n.* (*Yeld*, for *Yielded*, is quite obs.) To produce; to render; to afford; to resign, to surrender; to concede; to grant; to emit —*adv.* To give up; to submit; to give way or place.

Yield'-er, *s.* One who yields.

Yield'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Flexible, accommodating:—*s.* Act of producing; submission.

Yield'-ing-ly, *ad.* With compliance.

Yield'-ing-ness, *s.* Disposition to yield. [Paley.]

Yield'-auce, *s.* A yielding. [Bp. Hall.]

YOKE=yōkt, *s.* The wooden bandage placed on the necks of draught oxen to unite them; a mark of servitude or slavery; a chain, a bond; a couple, a pair, in which sense it is used in the plural with the singular termination.

To Yoke, *v. a.* To put a yoke on; to couple; to enslave; to restrain: Milton uses *Yoking* (the participle) with a neuter sense.

πζω The compounds are *Yoke'-mate* or *Yoke'-fellow*: *Yoke'-elm* (a tree) is probably no relation.

YOLD.—See To YIELD. [Spenser.]

YOLK, yōkt, 116, 139: *s.* (The old form *Yrk* appears to have gone out of use.) The yellow part of an egg: some botanists apply the word to a correspondent part in plants.

YON=yōn, *a.* Yon, or Yonder.

Yon'-der, *a.* Being at a distance within view: *Yond* is the same, but out of use.

YOND=yōnd, *a.* Mad, furlous: it may be allied to the previous words with the sense of having the mind at a distance or alienated. [Spenser.]

YORE=yōre, *ad.* Long: *Of yore*, of old time, long ago.

YOU.—See under Ye.

YOUNG, yūng, 120: *a.* and *s.* Being in the first part of life, as opposed to old; it is also applied to vegetable life; ignorant, weak:—*s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

Young'-ish, 72: *a.* Somewhat young.

Youn'-ger, (yūng'-guer) } 158, 77: The comparative and superlative of *Young*.

Young'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Youthful, [Gower:]—*adv.* [Shaks.] Early in life.

Young'-ling, *s.* Any creature in the first part of life

Young'-th, *s.* Youth. [Spenser.]

Young'-ster, *s.* A young person in contempt.

Young'-ker, 158: *s.* A youngster.

YOUR, YOURS, YOURSELF, &c.—See with Ye.

YOUTH, *yóuth*, 125 : *s.* The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence, generally reckoned from fourteen to twenty-eight; a young man; young people collectively.

Youth'-ly, *a.* Young. [Obs.] In the Spectator we find *Youthier* as from *Youthly*.

Youth'-ful, 117 : *a.* Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

Youth'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

Youth'-hood, 118 : *s.* State of youth. [Cheyne.]

YPIGHT, *é-pít'*, 115 : *part.* (See Y.) Fixed as by pitching. [Spenser.]

YTTRIA, *ít'-tré-d*, *s.* One of the earths, (named from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden,) having the appearance of a fine white powder, with no taste or smell: it combines with acids and forms salts.

Yt'-tri-ous, 120 : *a.* Pertaining to yttria.

Yt'-tri-um, *s.* The metallic base of yttria.

YULE=*yúlk*, *s.* The name of either of the two great feasts of the year in ancient times, *Lammas-tide* and *Christmas*, but used mostly with reference to the latter.

YUX.—See Yex.

Z.

Z is popularly the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-sixth: see *W*: its sound is the 60th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation or sign, it sometimes stands for £,000. *ZZ* was a sign or character used for myrrh.

ZACCHO, *zác'-kò*, 161 : *s.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFRE, *záf'-fur*, 159 : *s.* The residuum of cobalt after the volatile matters have been expelled by calcination.

ZANY, *zán'-ny*, *s.* A merry-andrew, a buffoon.

To Zán'-ny, *v. a.* To mimic. [B. and Fl.]

ZARNÍCH, *zar'-ník*, 161 : *s.* The name of a genus of fossils that burn with a whitish flame and a smell like garlic.

ZEÁ=*zé'-d*, *s.* The generic name of maize.

Ze'-ine, 105 : *s.* A yellow substance approaching in its nature to gluten, obtained from maize.

ZEAL=*zéal*, *s.* Passionate ardour in some pursuit, or in support of some cause.

ZEAL'-ous, (*zé'l'-ús*, 136, 120) *a.* Having zeal.

Zeal'-ous-ly, *ad.* In a zealous manner.

Zeal'-ous-ness, *s.* Zeal.

Zeal'-ot, 18 : *s.* One carried away by zeal, generally used in disparage.

Zeal'-ot-ry, *s.* Behaviour of a zealot. [Bp. Taylor.]

Zeal'-ot'-i-cal, *a.* Periciously zealous. [Strype.]

ZEBRA=*zè'-brá*, *s.* An African animal like an ass, but beautifully striped.

ZEBU=*zé'-bú*, *s.* A small East Indian bison or sort of ox, with a hump on his shoulders.

ZECHIN, *zè'-kín*, 161 : *s.* A sequin.

ZED=*zéd*, *s.* The name of the letter Z.

ZEDOARY, *zéd'-ò-á-r-éy*, *s.* A medicinal root growing in the East Indies.

ZEINE.—See under Zea.

ZEND=*zénd*, *s.* The language of the Magi and ancient fire-worshippers of Persia.

Zend'-a-vest'-a, *s.* The sacred book of the modern fire-worshippers, ascribed to Zoroaster.

ZENITH=*zén'-íth*, *s.* The point overhead opposite to the nadir.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ún*, *i. e. mission*, 165 : *vish-ún*, *i. e. vision*, 165 : *thín*, 166 : *thén*, 166.

ZEOLITE=*zé'-ò-lít*, *s.* The generic name of minerals that appear to froth or boil under the action of the blowpipe.

Ze'-o-lit'-ic, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.

Ze'-o-lit'-i-form, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPHYR, *zèf'-er*, 163 : *s.* Strictly, the west wind; poetically, any mild soft wind: the full Latin name which Milton uses is *Zeph'yrus*.

ZERO=*zèr'-ò*, *s.* Cipher or 0; hence, the commencement of a scale, especially of a thermometer: the zero of Fahrenheit is fixed at the point at which mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; that of Reaumur is fixed at freezing-point, or thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit.

ZEST=*zést*, *s.* A piece of orange or lemon peel used to give flavour to liquor; hence, a taste added for a relish; a relish:—*To Zest*, to give a relish to.

ZETETIC=*zé-tèf'-ick*, *a.* That seeks, that proceeds by inquiry, as the *Zetetic* method in mathematics: the ancient Pyrrhonists were called *Zetetics*, or seekers.

ZEUGMA=*zūgw'-má*, 110 : *s.* An understood junction of words which are under the same circumstances of construction, by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech agreeing grammatically with one, is referred by the sense to the other, whether grammatically correspondent or not; as "Here was her chariot, here her weapons," where the verb agreeing with *chariot* is referred by *zeugma* to the substantive *weapons*.

ZIG-ZAG=*zíg'-zág*, *s.* and *a.* A line moving in and out with sharp angles:—*adj.* Having short turns. *To Zig'-zag*, *v. a.* To form into sharp turns.

ZIMOME=*zím'-móm*, *s.* A constituent of the gluten of wheat and of other vegetable productions.

ZINC, *zín'k*, 158 : *s.* A metal of a brilliant white colour with a shade of blue.

Zinc'-ky, *a.* Pertaining to or appearing like zinc.

ZIRCON=*zer'-côn*, 18 : *s.* A mineral of the gem order found at Ceylon.

Zir'-co'-ni-a, 90 : *s.* An earth obtained from zircon.

Zir'-co'-ni-um, *s.* The metallic base of zirconia.

Zir'-co-nite, *s.* A variety of zircon.

ZOCLE, *zóc'-kl*, 101 : *s.* A small pedestal to support a bust or statue; also called a *Zoc'colo*.

ZODIAC, *zò-dè-áck*, *s.* A great circle of the heavens extending in breadth 10° on each side of the ecliptic, and comprehending all the constellations through which the sun passes: it is used by Milton for a girle.

Zo-di'-a-cal, 84 : *a.* Relating to the zodiac.

ZONE=*zôn*, *s.* A girdle; hence, a division of the earth, as the torrid zone, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones; circuit, circumference.

Zoned, 114 : *a.* Wearing a zone.

Zo'-nar, *s.* A girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mahometans.

ZOOGRAPHY, *zò-òg'-rà-féy*, 87, 163 : *s.* A description of animals; zoology.

Zo-òg'-ra-pher, *s.* A zoologist.

Zo'-o-l-ite, *s.* The fossil remains of a petrified animal.

Zo-ol'-o-g-y, 87 : *s.* The natural history of the animal kingdom; with a less extensive meaning, the natural history of quadrupeds, and so distinguished from *Ornithology*, *Ichthyology*, *Entomology*, &c., which in the larger meaning of the word are subdivisions of Zoology.

Zo-ol'-o-g-ist, *s.* One versed in zoology.

Zo'-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

Zo'-o-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to zoology.

Zo-on'-ic, 88 : *a.* The epithet of an acid obtained from animal substances.

ZO-ON'-O-MY, *s.* The laws of animal life.

ZO'-O-PHOR'-IC, (-fōr'-ick, 88) *a.* An epithet applied to a column supporting the statue of an animal.

ZO-oph'-o-rus, *s.* An ornament bearing animals, the ancient name of the *frieze*. [Archit.]

ZO'-O-PHYTE, (-fītē, 163) *s.* A body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.

ZO'-o-phy-tol'-o-gy, *s.* Natural history of zoophytes.

ZO-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The anatomy of brute animals; comparative anatomy.

ZO-OT'-O-mist, *s.* One skilled in zootomy.

ZOUNDS, zowndz, 143: *interj.* A contraction of "God's wounds," used originally as an oath; it now expresses anger or wonder.

ZUFOLO, zōfō'-ō-lō, [Ital.] *s.* A little flute or flageolet used to teach singing-birds.

ZUMIC=zū'-mick, *a.* An epithet of an acid procured from many *ascendent* vegetable substances.

Zu'-mate, *s.* A compound of zumic acid and a salifiable base.

ZY-MOI'-O-GR, *s.* The doctrine of fermentation.

~~88~~ This word, by having *y* in the first syllable where the previous words have *z*, correctly follows the ordinary mode of transferring Greek into Latin orthography, and thence into English.

Zy'-mo-sim'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

ZYGOMATIC, zī'-gō-măt'-ick, 88: *a.* (Compare Zeugma.) An epithet of that which belongs to or resembles a *yoke*, as the zygomatic processes in anatomy.

Zy'-go-dac'-ty-lous, 120: *a.* Having the toes yoked, or in pairs, two before and two behind, as the parrot.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-măn: pđ-pđ': lăw: gōdd: jōō, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, ē, ī, &c. *mute*, 171.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE NAMES.

Obs. 1. Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names adopted or made use of in modern speech, necessarily acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the language which receives them; and we feel the less scruple in pronouncing with English sounds the written words of those ancient languages, because their original pronunciation has long been lost. The first rule therefore is, when the seat of accent and the syllabication are determined on, to pronounce each syllable according to the usual powers of the letters in English as indicated in the schemes which precede the principles at the beginning of this work. Admitting this rule, the question nevertheless occurs, whether those other tendencies of English pronunciation, which, with regard to our own language, so frequently and so materially interfere with the general rules on which the schemes are founded,—tendencies which required so long a development under the name of principles,—whether these are to have the same influence as effect in modifying the general rule or determining the manner of applying it. That these tendencies do frequently influence our syllabication of classical words, is shown by some remarks contained in Prin. 94:—that the pronunciation of many ancient names which frequently occur is fixed by those tendencies, may be evinced by such examples as *Ca-to*, *Ne-ro*, *Mi-das*, *So-lon*, *Nu-ma*; *Af-rica*, *Peripatē-ici*, which, but for the tendency pointed out by Prin. 92, would, perhaps, have been divided and pronounced *Cāt-o*, *Nēr-o*, *Mīd-as*, *Sōl-on*, *Nūm-a*; *Af-rica*, *Peripatē-ici*: so *Nu-mitor*, but for the exception with regard to *u* noted in the same Prin., would perhaps have been pronounced *Nūm-itor*; *Ga-bii*, *Cimē-rū*, *Ligū-ria*, but for the tendency stated at Prin. 95, might have been divided into *Gāb-ii*, *Cimē-rū*, *Ligū-ria*; and *Sir-ius*, but for the exception with regard to *i*, might have been *Sī-rius*. Again, but for the tendencies alluded to at Prins. 120 and 92, the diphthongs in *Dād-alus*, *Æt-chylus*, would always have been sounded *ē*; and but for the tendency explained at Prin. 147, we never should have heard *Pho-ci-on*, *Pon-ti-us*, *Mæ-si-a*, *Ca-du-ce-us*, &c., pronounced as if written *Pho-shi-on*, *Pon-she-us*, &c. It is Walker's principle and practice, that these tendencies, having been allowed to operate thus far, ought to be followed as rules or laws in all correspondent cases; a mode of thinking which is not likely to find many advocates at the present day, and which, it is probable, few persons beside himself have ever enter-

tained in theory, though their practice has unwarily conformed to it.

Obs. 2. In adhering, therefore, generally to Walker's syllabication in the following Key, it is to be understood that we yield to his practice, so far as it appears a general practice, without recognising the validity of his principle further than that general practice is deemed to extend. Hence, some words are found (not a great many) which are not divided into syllables exactly as Walker has, or would have divided them.

Obs. 3. So likewise in adopting the usual mode of sounding *ci*, *si*, *ti*, *ce*, &c., when without accent before a vowel in the next syllable, it is to be understood that we yield to a practice which has become general, without admitting its propriety; and as the change in the sound of the consonant seems to be a corruption even in our own language, a stand against it is attempted in a few instances, where the capital letters *ci*, *si*, &c., which indicate the corrupted sound, are not used.

Obs. 4. Two of the tendencies which interfere with the general rule must however be allowed their effect, almost to the same extent as in pronouncing words purely English. The general principle of the scheme is, that vowel-letters have the same quality of sound when unaccented as when accented; and this is to be understood when no indication to the contrary appears. With regard to *a*, however, and also with regard to *i* or its equivalent *y*, this general principle yields, though not quite so prevalently as in English words, to the tendency which gives to unaccented *a* the sound *ā* instead of *ä*, (Prin. 98;) and to unaccented *i*, or *y*, the sound *ē* instead of *ī*, (Prin. 105.) These deviations from the general rule are signified throughout the Key by an Italic character for the *a*, *i*, or *y*; in the absence of which indication, it must be understood that the letter retains its pure sound,—namely, *ä* or *ī*.

Obs. 5. It sometimes happens, after the *i* or *y* has yielded to the change of sound indicated in the foregoing observation, that, in the transition to the following vowel, the sound *ē* acquires something of the nature of a consonant, as we find, for instance, in pronouncing *Acha-i-a*, *Pompe-i-us*, which in fluent utterance are pronounced *Acha'-ya*, *Pompe'-yus*; (Prin. 146.) A note referring to the present observation accompanies words in which this effect may allowably take place.

Obs. 6. The diphthongs proper or improper, as they are called, are to receive their most usual

sounds: thus *æ* and *α*, which are found only in classical words, are sounded *ē*, (Prin. 103,) except in some instances alluded to in Obs. 1, in which the vowel is customarily shortened; *ai* when it does not suffer diæresis is to be sounded *ā*,* (Prin. 100;) *au* is sounded *ā*, (Prin. 123;) *eu* and *ue* (the latter scarcely occurs) are sounded *ū*, (Prin. 110;) *oi* is sounded as in *foil*, *boy*, (Prin. 29.) There is only one of the digraphs—namely, *ei*—that does not take its most usual sound; for the usual sound of *ei* in the majority of English words is *ē*, (Prin. 103,) but in classical names it is sounded *i*.

Obs. 7. *C* and *g* before *e*, (and consequently *æ*, *α*), *i*, and *y*, must, according to the general rule, have their soft sounds, which it is not necessary to indicate by any particular mark when the letters come together; but when the consonant, by the syllabication, happens to be separated from the vowel, the soft sound of the *c* or *g* is signified by the Italic character: on the other hand, when *g*, notwithstanding its position before *e*, *i*, or *y*, is pronounced hard, as is customary in some Hebrew and Greek names, it is printed in a small capital, or if at the beginning of a word, in a larger capital than usual.

Obs. 8. *Ch* in Greek words is always sounded *k*, (Prin. 161,) and in Scripture names also, though not without one or two exceptions. Such is the sound it must receive wherever the letters are in the ordinary character; but being printed in small capitals, or in larger capitals than usual at the beginning of a word, the sound is to be that of the English *ch* as in *chair*, *each*. As to *ph*, it is to have the same sound in proper names as in all other adopted words from the ancient languages,—namely, *f*, (Prin. 163.) Other combinations of initial consonants which are foreign to the nature and habits of our language, drop the sound of their first letters; as *Cn*, *Ci*, *Gn*, *Mn*, *Pn*, *Ps*, *Pl*, *Phth*, *Tm*. (Prin. 144.)

Obs. 9. What is chiefly attended to and chiefly sought after in the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture names, is the seat of the accent. This (with a very few exceptions in Scripture names) is always on the last syllable but one, or the last but two. As to Latin, the law is, that if by the usage of the ancient poets the penultimate is long, it is to have the accent; but if short, then the accent goes to the previous syllable. With regard to Greek, the law is originally something different, but in our modern pronunciation of

Greek we follow the Latin rule. As to Hebrew, the original seat of accent is in almost every word a matter of doubt or controversy, to escape from which the usual course is to receive the words through the Greek of the Septuagint, and so to accent them as Greek words by the Latin law. Such are the general principles by which the place of the accent in Greek, Latin, and Scripture names is determined. But in bringing them to bear on particular instances, the greatest difficulties frequently occur. In the first place, it is often impossible to determine the quantity of the penultimate even in Greek and Latin names; because the word occurs perhaps only in the prose-writers, or belongs, as it does in many instances, to the bastard or monkish Latin of the middle ages; while, with regard to Scripture names, there is, as above stated, scarcely any guide but the Septuagint, and even this affords no clew to the quantity of the penultimate if it happens not to be a diphthong, nor an *e* nor an *o*, nor a vowel before two consonants. Added to all this, the poets themselves do not always agree; and the same word as it comes to us from the Greek through the Latin, or directly from the Greek, sometimes has a different accentuation. (See Prin. 86.) To mark the seat of accent in every instance, in a manner to preclude all doubt or difference of opinion, is therefore impossible. It is sufficient to have the support of good authorities when they can be found, and to abide by reputable custom when they cannot. The greatest industry, considerable research, and much acquired *tact* as regards custom, seem to have been employed by Walker in making up his mind in doubtful cases; and the accentuation which he adopts is followed with very few exceptions in the ensuing pages.

Obs. 10. Only one more remark needs be made: whatever was the nature or the manner of ancient accent, in bringing the words which were subject to it into the texture of English speech, its nature or manner must become English. (See Prin. 174.) And as, in our own language, when a word is of some length, we assist the principal by a secondary accent or accents, so in Greek, Latin, and Scripture names, the same practice prevails. Accordingly, in the following Key, whenever the rhythm requires a secondary accent to assist the principal, the seat of both is marked,—that of the secondary accent by the single stroke ('), that of the principal accent by the double stroke (").

* In Hebrew words some speakers choose to give *ai* the diphthongal pronunciation *āi*; but the practice is far from being common or established.

A KEY

TO THE

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

*. In Walker's Key there are two vocabularies, one for the Greek and Latin, the other for the Scripture names. As there appears to be no utility and some inconvenience in this division, the two vocabularies are here blended.

AB

AB

AC

AC

AC

A, a, or ah = ā : i or y = ē : es = ēz : ch = k : ci, si, ti, &c. = she : (") the principal accent.

<i>A'-a-lah</i>	<i>A'-bi'-a, or A'-bi'-ah</i>	<i>Ab-se'-us</i>	<i>A'-ces'-ti-um</i> ³	<i>Ac'i-de'-nus</i> ⁷
<i>A'-a-ron = Aa'-ron</i>	<i>A'-bi'-al'-bon</i>	<i>Ab-si'-ma-vus</i>	<i>A'-ces'-to-do'-rus</i>	<i>A'-eil'-ia</i>
<i>Ab</i>	<i>A'-bi'-a-naph</i>	<i>Ab-sin'-thi-i</i>	<i>A'-ces'-tor'-i-des</i> ⁷	<i>Ac'il-ly'-e-na</i> ⁷
<i>Ab'-ba and A'-bæ</i>	<i>A'-bi'-a-thar</i>	<i>Ab'-so-rus</i>	<i>A'-ce'-tes</i>	<i>A'-eil'-i-us</i>
<i>Ab'-a-a</i> ⁴	<i>A'-bib</i>	<i>Ab-syr'-tos</i>	<i>A'-chab</i>	<i>A'-eil'-la</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ba</i>	<i>A'-bi'-dah</i>	<i>Ab-syr'-tus</i>	<i>Ach'-a-by'-tos</i>	<i>A'-ci-na</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ce-ne</i>	<i>Ab'-i-dan</i>	<i>A'-bu'-bus</i>	<i>A'-chal</i>	<i>Ac'in-dy'-nus</i> ⁷
<i>Ab'-a-cue</i> ⁶	<i>A'-bi-el</i>	<i>Ab'-u-li'-tes</i>	<i>A'-cham'-a</i>	<i>Ac'i-pha</i> ⁷
<i>Ab'-a-dah</i>	<i>A'-bi-e'-zer</i>	<i>Ab'-y-de'-ni</i>	<i>A'-cham'-i</i>	<i>A'-eis</i>
<i>A'-bad'-don</i>	<i>A'-bi-e'-z'-rite (c)</i>	<i>Ab'-y-de'-nus</i>	<i>A'-cham'-i-um</i>	<i>Ac'i-tho</i> ⁷
<i>Ab'-a-di'-as</i>	<i>Ab'-i-gail</i>	<i>A'-by'-li</i>	<i>A'-cham'-i-nes</i>	<i>Ac'-mon</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ga</i>	<i>Ab'-i-ha'-il</i>	<i>A'-by'-dos</i>	<i>Ach'-æ-me'-ni-a</i>	<i>Ac-mon'-i-des</i>
<i>A'-baq'-itha</i>	<i>A'-bi'-hu</i>	<i>A'-by'-ilus</i>	<i>Ach'-æ-men'-i-les</i>	<i>A'-co'-tes</i>
<i>A'-bal</i>	<i>A'-bi'-hud</i>	<i>Ab'-y-la</i>	<i>A'-cham'-us</i>	<i>A'-co'-nus</i>
<i>Ab'-a-lus</i>	<i>A'-bi-i</i>	<i>A'-by'-lon</i>	<i>A'-cha'-i-a</i> ³	<i>A'-con'-tes</i>
<i>A'-ba'-na, (a place.)</i>	<i>A'-bi'-jah</i>	<i>Ab'-ys-si'-ni</i>	<i>A'-chan'-i-cus</i>	<i>A'-con'-te-us</i>
<i>Ab'-a-na, (a river.)</i>	<i>A'-bi'-jam</i>	<i>Ab'-ys-sin'-i-a</i>	<i>A'-chan</i>	<i>A'-con'-to-bu'-lus</i>
<i>A'-ban'-tes</i>	<i>Ab'-i-la, (a mountain.)</i>	<i>A'-ca-cal'-lis</i>	<i>A'-char</i>	<i>A'-co'-ris</i>
<i>A'-ban'-ri-as</i>	<i>Ab'-i-la, (a town.)</i>	<i>A'-ca'-ce'-si-um (b)</i>	<i>Ach'-a-ra</i>	<i>A'-era</i>
<i>Ab'-an-ti'-a-des</i>	<i>Ab'-i-le'-ne</i>	<i>A'-ca'-ci-us</i>	<i>Ach'-a-ren'-ses</i>	<i>Ac'-ra-di'-na</i>
<i>A'-ban-ti'-das</i>	<i>A'-bim'-a-i</i> ⁴	<i>A'-ca'-de'-mi-a (d)</i>	<i>A'-char'-nus</i>	<i>A'-erem</i>
<i>A'-ban'-tis</i>	<i>A'-bim'-e-lech</i>	<i>A'-ca'-de'-mi-ci (d)</i>	<i>A'-cha'-tes</i>	<i>A'-erem'-a</i>
<i>Ab'-ar-ba'-re-a</i>	<i>A'-biu'-a-dab</i>	<i>A'-ca'-de'-mus (d)</i>	<i>A'-chaz</i>	<i>A'-erem'-ni-a</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ri</i>	<i>A'-bin'-o-am</i>	<i>A'-ca'-lan'-drus</i>	<i>Ach'-bor</i>	<i>A'-erem'-ph'-ni-a</i>
<i>Ab'-a-rim</i>	<i>A'-bi'-ram</i>	<i>A'-cal'-le</i>	<i>Ach'-e-do'-rus</i>	<i>A'-era-gal-li'-dam</i>
<i>A'-bar'-i-mon</i>	<i>A'-bi'-rom</i>	<i>A'-ca'-mar'-chis</i>	<i>Ach'-e-lo'-i-des</i>	<i>A'-era-gas</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ris</i>	<i>A'-bis'-ai (a)</i> ⁴	<i>A'-ca'-mas</i>	<i>Ach'-e-lo'-ri-um</i>	<i>A'-era'-tus (e)</i>
<i>Ab'-a-ron</i>	<i>A'-bis'-a-res</i>	<i>A'-camp'-sis</i>	<i>Ach'-e-lo'-us</i>	<i>A'-era'-tus (f)</i>
<i>Ab'-a-rus</i>	<i>A'-bis'-a-ris</i>	<i>A'-can'-tha (i')</i>	<i>A'-cher'-dus</i>	<i>A'-cri-as</i>
<i>Ab'-as</i>	<i>Ab'-i-so'-i</i>	<i>A'-can'-thus (d)</i>	<i>A'-cher'-i-mi</i>	<i>A'-cri-doph'-a-gi</i>
<i>A'-ba'-sa</i>	<i>Ab'-i-shag</i>	<i>A'-ca'-ra</i>	<i>Ach'-e-ron</i>	<i>A'-cri-on</i>
<i>Ab'-a-si'-tis</i>	<i>A'-bish'-i-i</i> ⁴	<i>A'-ca'-ri-as</i>	<i>Ach'-e-ron'-ri-a</i>	<i>A'-cri-si-o'-ne (a)</i>
<i>Ab'-as-se'-na</i>	<i>A'-bish'-a-bar</i>	<i>A'-ca'-at-na'-ni-a</i>	<i>Ach'-e-ru'-si-a (b)</i>	<i>A'-cri-si-o'-ne'-is (a)</i>
<i>Ab'-as-se'-ni</i>	<i>A'-bish'-u-lom</i>	<i>A'-ca'-nas</i>	<i>Ach'-e-ru'-si-as (b)</i>	<i>A'-cri-si-o'-ne'-us (a)</i>
<i>A'-bas'-us</i>	<i>A'-bish'-u-a</i>	<i>A'-ca'-ron</i>	<i>A'-che'-us</i>	<i>A'-cri-si-o'-ni'-a-des (a)</i>
<i>Ab'-a-tos</i>	<i>Ab'-i-shur</i>	<i>A'-cas'-ta</i>	<i>A'-chi'-ach'-a-rus</i>	<i>A'-cri-si'-us (a)</i> ³
<i>Ab'-ba (d)</i>	<i>Ab'-i-sion'-tes</i>	<i>A'-cas'-tus</i>	<i>A'-chi'-las</i>	<i>A'-cri'-tas</i>
<i>Ab'-da</i>	<i>Ab'-i-sum</i>	<i>A'-ca'-tan</i>	<i>A'-chil'-le-us</i>	<i>A'-cro-a'-thon</i>
<i>Ab'-da-lon'-i-mus</i>	<i>Ab'-i-tal</i>	<i>A'-ca'-thau'-tus</i>	<i>Ach'-il-le'-a</i>	<i>A'-cro-e'-rau'-ni-um</i> ⁷
<i>Ab'-de'-ra</i>	<i>Ab'-i-tub</i>	<i>A'-cad</i>	<i>A'-chil'-lei-en'-ses</i> ⁶	<i>A'-cro-e'-rin'-thus</i>
<i>Ab'-de'-ri-a</i>	<i>Ab'-i-ud</i>	<i>A'-ca'-ron</i>	<i>Ach'-il-le'-is</i>	<i>A'-cron</i>
<i>Ab'-de'-ri'-tes</i>	<i>Ab'-le'-tes</i>	<i>A'-cho</i>	<i>A'-chil'-les</i>	<i>A'-cro-pa'-tos</i>
<i>Ab'-de'-rus</i>	<i>Ab'-ner</i>	<i>A'-ci-a</i>	<i>Ach'-il-le'-um</i>	<i>A'-cro-p'-olis</i>
<i>Ab'-di</i>	<i>A'-bo'-bri-ca</i>	<i>A'-ci-lus</i>	<i>A'-chim</i>	<i>A'-cro-ta</i>
<i>Ab'-di'-as</i>	<i>A'-bo'-bus</i>	<i>A'-ci-us</i>	<i>A'-chim'-e-lech</i>	<i>A'-cro-t'-a-tus</i>
<i>Ab'-di-el</i>	<i>A'-bo'-cri-tus</i>	<i>A'-cos</i>	<i>A'-chi'-or</i>	<i>A'-cro'-tho-us</i>
<i>Ab'-don</i>	<i>Ab'-o-la'-ni</i>	<i>A'-coz</i>	<i>A'-chi'-ram</i>	<i>A'-cu</i>
<i>A'-be'-a-tæ</i>	<i>A'-bo'-lus</i>	<i>A'-cu-a</i>	<i>A'-chiah</i>	<i>A'-cu'-a</i>
<i>A'-bod'-ne-go</i>	<i>Ab'-on'-i-til'-chos</i> ⁶	<i>A'-ce</i>	<i>Ach'-i-tub, or Ach'-i-tub</i>	<i>A'-cu'-a</i>
<i>A'-bel</i>	<i>Ab'-o-ra'-ca</i>	<i>A'-ce-di'-ci</i> ⁷	<i>A'-chit'-o-phel</i>	<i>A'-cu'-on</i>
<i>A'-bel Beth-ma'-a-cal</i>	<i>Ab'-o-rig'-i-nes</i> ⁷	<i>A'-ce-la</i> ⁷	<i>A'-chit'-vi</i>	<i>A'-cu'-as</i>
<i>A'-bel Ma'-im</i>	<i>A'-bor'-nas</i>	<i>A'-cel'-da-ma</i>	<i>Ach'-la-dm'-us</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>A'-bel Me-ho'-lath</i>	<i>Ab'-ra-da'-tes</i>	<i>A'-cel'-tus</i> ⁷	<i>Ach'-me-tha</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tis-a-nes</i>
<i>A'-bel Me'-ra-im (a)</i>	<i>A'-bram</i>	<i>A'-cer'-bas</i>	<i>Ach'-o-la'-i</i>	<i>A'-cu'-ri-um</i>
<i>A'-bel Shit'-tim</i>	<i>A'-bra-ham</i>	<i>A'-ce'-ri-na</i> ⁷	<i>Ach'-o-lo'-e</i>	<i>A'-cu'-ri-us</i>
<i>A'-bel'-la</i>	<i>A'-bren'-ri-us</i>	<i>A'-cer'-ras</i>	<i>A'-chor</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tor</i>
<i>Ab'-el-il'-nus</i>	<i>A'-broc'-o-mas</i>	<i>A'-cer'-sec'-o-mas</i> ⁷	<i>Ach'-ra-di'-na</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tor</i>
<i>A'-bi-a</i>	<i>Ab'-rod'-i-az'-tus</i>	<i>A'-ces</i>	<i>Ach'-sa</i>	<i>A'-cu'-to-ris</i>
<i>A'-ben'-da</i>	<i>A'-bro'-ni-us</i>	<i>A'-ce'-si-a (b)</i>	<i>Ach'-saph</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>Ab'-e-san</i>	<i>A'-bron'-y-us</i>	<i>A'-ce'-si'-nes</i> ⁷	<i>Ach'-zib</i>	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>Ab'-e-sar</i>	<i>Ab'-ro-ta</i>	<i>A'-ce'-si'-nus</i> ⁷	<i>A'-cho'-ri-us</i> ⁷	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>A'-bez</i>	<i>A'-brof'-o-num</i>	<i>A'-ce'-si-us (b)</i>	<i>A'-ci-da'-li-a</i> ⁷	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>Ab'-ga-rus</i>	<i>A'-bryp'-olis</i>	<i>A'-ces'-ta</i>	<i>A'-ci-da'-sa</i> ⁷	<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>
<i>A'-bi</i>	<i>Ab'-sa-lom</i>	<i>A'-ces'-tes</i>		<i>A'-cu'-tis</i>

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, Ac. previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *e*; or if *z* take the corrupted sound, to make it *z* instead of *she*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) One of Nero's freedmen.

(f) The genius of drunkards at Athens.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=éx: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ad'-cu'-ti-cus	Ad'-ru-me'-tum	Æ-gyp'-ri-um	Æ-thu'-sa (a)	Ag'-la-oa'-the-nos
Ad'-ra	Ad'-u-at'-i-ci	Æ-gyp'-tus	Æ'-ri-a	Ag'-la'-ros
Ad'-dad	Ad'-lu'-el	Æ'-li-a	Æ'-ti-on	Ag'-la'-us
Ad'-a-da, or Ad'-a-dah	Ad'-du'-lam	Æ'-li-a'-nus	Æ'-ti-us, or A'-e'-ti-us	Ag'-no
Ad'-ad-e'-ser	Ad'-mim	Æ'-li-us, and Æ'-li-a	Æ'-na (e)	Ag'-no
Ad'-ad-rim'-mon	Ad'-lyr'-ma-chi'-dæ	Æ'-lu'-rus	Æ'-to'-li-a	Ag'-nod'-ice
Ad'-æ-us	Æ'-a	Æ'-mil'-i-a	Æ'-to'-lus	Ag'-non
Ad'-dih	Æ'-a-ce'-na	Æ'-mil'-i-a'-nus	Æ'-fer	Ag'-non'-ides
Ad'-a-p'-aā	Æ'-ac'-i-das 7	Æ'-mil'-i-us	Æ'-fra'-nā-a	Ag'-noth-ta'-bor
Ad'-a-li'-n	Æ'-ac'-i-des 7	Æ'-m-ne'-sus	Æ'-fra'-ni-us	Ag'-o-na'-li-a, and
Ad'-am (d)	Æ'-a-cus	Æ'-mon	Æ'-ri-es	Ag'-ni-a
Ad'-a-ma, or Ad'-a-mah	Æ'-m	Æ'-mo-na	Æ'-ri-ca'-nus	Ag'-nes (d)
Ad'-a-man-tæ'-a	Æ'-m-a	Æ'-mon'-i-a	Æ'-ri-cum	Ag'-nis
Ad'-a-mas	Æ'-an-te'-um	Æ'-mon'-ides	Ag'-a-la	Ag'-ni-us
Ad'-a-mus'-tus	Æ'-an'-ti-des	Æ'-mun	Ag'-a-bus	Ag'-o-ra'-cristus
Ad'-a-mi	Æ'-an'-tis	Æ'-myl'-i-a	Ag'-gag	Ag'-o-rau'-o-mi
Ad'-a-mi-Ne'-keb	Æ'-as	Æ'-myl'-i-a'-nus	A'-gao-ite 7	Ag'-o-ra'-nis
Ad'-dar	Æ'-a-tus	Æ'-myl'-i-i	Ag'-gri'-a'-næ	Ag'-o-ram'-a
Ad'-a-a	Æ'-ch-mac'-o-ras	Æ'-myl'-i-us	Ag'-a-las'-sæ	A'-gra
Ad'-das'-phi	Æ'-ch'-mis	Æ'-nar'-i-a	Ag'-al'-la	Ag'-ra-i
Ad'-a-tha	Æ'-dep'-sum	Æ'-ne'-a	Ag'-am-ma'-tæ	Ag'-ra-gas
Ad'-be-el	Æ'-des'-sa	Æ'-ne'-a-des	Ag'-a-mem'-des	Ag'-rau'-le
Ad'-dian	Æ'-di'-l'-as	Æ'-ne'-a-dæ	Ag'-a-mem'-non	Ag'-rau'-li-a
Ad'-dhar	Æ'-dic'-u-la	Æ'-ne'-as, (of Troy).	Ag'-a-mem-non'-i-us	Ag'-rau'-los
Ad'-do-pha'-gi-a	Æ'-di'-los (d)	Æ'-ne'-as, (Acts ix. 33.)	Ag'-a-mem'-tor	Ag'-ra'-o-ni'-tæ
Ad'-di	Æ'-dip'-aus	Æ'-ne'-i-a	Ag'-a-mem'-tor	Ag'-ri-a'-nes
Ad'-din	Æ'-don	Æ'-ne'-is (d)	Ag'-a-nip'-pe	Ag'-ric'-o-le (d)
Ad'-dlo	Æ'-du-i, or Hod'-u-i	Æ'-ne'-i-des	Ag'-an'-za-ga	Ag'-ri-gen'-tum
Ad'-du-a	Æ'-el'-lo	Æ'-nes'-i-des'-mus (a)	Ag'-a-pe'-nor	Ag'-riu'-um
Ad'-dus	Æ'-e'-ta	Æ'-ne'-a-us (b)	Ag'-gar	Ag'-ri'-o-dos
A'-de-an-tu-a'-nus	Æ'-e'-ri-as	Æ'-ne'-us	Ag'-a-rene'- (c)	Ag'-ri'-o-ni-a
Ad'-del'-ph-us	Æ'-ga	Æ'-ni-a	Ag'-a-re'-ni	Ag'-ri'-o-pas
A'-del-sia'-nus	Æ'-ge'-as	Æ'-ni-a-cus	Ag'-a-ris'-ta	Ag'-ri'-o-pe
A'-de-mon	Æ'-ge	Æ'-ni'-o-chi	Ag'-a-rus	Ag'-rip'-pi
A'-der	Æ'-ge-m	Æ'-ni'-o-bar'-bus	Ag'-a-tha'-cles	Ag'-rip'-pi-næ
A'-des, or Ha'-des	Æ'-ge'-um	Æ'-no-cles	Ag'-a-sæ	Ag'-ris-o-pe (a)
Ad'-gan-des'-tri-us	Æ'-ge'-us	Æ'-non	Ag'-a-the-nos	Ag'-ro-las
Ad'-her'-bal	Æ'-ge'-us	Æ'-ny	Ag'-a-thus	Ag'-tron
Ad'-her'-bas	Æ'-ga'-le-os	Æ'-ny'-ra	Ag'-a-tha	Ag'-tro-tas
Ad'-i-an'-le	Æ'-ga'-le-um	Æ'-ol'-li-a	Ag'-ath-ar'-chi-das	Ag'-tro'-e-ra
A'-di-at'-o-rix	Æ'-gan	Æ'-ol'-li-a	Ag'-ath-ar'-chi-des	Ag'-gur
Ad'-i-da	Æ'-gas	Æ'-ol'-i-tæ	Ag'-ath-ar'-cus	Ag'-gyl'-e-us
Ad'-di-el	Æ'-ga'-les	Æ'-ol'-i-tas	Ag'-a-thi-as	Ag'-gyl'-le
Ad'-i-man'-tus	Æ'-ge'-le-on	Æ'-ol'-i-tas	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-me'-te	Æ'-ge'-ri-a	Æ'-o-lis	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-din	Æ'-ges'-ta	Æ'-o-lis	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-us	Æ'-ge'-us	Æ'-o-lis	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-no	Æ'-gi'-a-le	Æ'-o-lis	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-nus	Æ'-gi'-a-le-us	Æ'-po'-a	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-tha	Æ'-gi'-a-li-a	Æ'-pu'-lo	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-i-tha'-im	Æ'-gi'-a-lus	Æ'-py	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-la-i	Æ'-gi'-des	Æ'-py'-tus	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-maā	Æ'-gi'-le	Æ'-qua'-na	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-ma-tha	Æ'-gil'-i-a	Æ'-qui	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-me'-ta	Æ'-gim'-i-us	Æ'-qui'-o-li	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-me'-tus	Æ'-gi'-mo'-rus	Æ'-qui'-mo'-li-um	Ag'-a-tho	Ag'-gyl'-le-us
Ad'-na	Æ'-gi'-na	Æ'-ri-as	Ag'-e-e 7	Ag'-haz
Ad'-naā	Æ'-gi'-ue'-ta	A'-er'-o-pe, or Æ'-r'-o-pe	Ag'-e-e'-na 7	Ag'-haz-a-i
Ad'-o-nai 6	Æ'-gi'-ne'-tes	Æ'-ro'-pus	Ag'-e-las'-tus 7	Ag'-ha-z'i'-aā
Ad'-o-ni-a	Æ'-gi'-o-chus	Æ'-sa-cus (a)	Ag'-e-la'-us 7	Ah'-ban
Ad'-o-ni'-as	Æ'-gi'-pan	Æ'-sa'-pus (a)	Ag'-e-li-a	A'-her
Ad'-on'-i-be'-zek	Æ'-gi'-ra	Æ'-sar, or Æ'-sa'-ras (a)	Ag'-e-ni-a-tha	A'-hi
Ad'-o-ni'-jah	Æ'-gi'-o-es'-sa	Æ'-ch'-ch-nez (e)	Ag'-en-di'-cum 7	Ad'-hi'-aā
Ad'-on'-i-kam	Æ'-gi'-e	Æ'-ch'-ch-nez (e)	Ag'-e-nor	Ad'-hi'-am
Ad'-o-ni'-ram	Æ'-gi'-thus	Æ'-ch'-ch-nez (e)	Ag'-e-nor'-i-des 7	Ad'-hi'-e-ser
Ad'-on'-i-tum	Æ'-gi'-tum	Æ'-ch'-ch-nez (e)	Ag'-e-ri'-nus 7	Ad'-hi'-hud
Ad'-don'-i-tæ'-dek	Æ'-gi'-um	Æ'-cu'-la'-na-us (e)	Ag'-e-san'-der 7	Ad'-hi'-jah
Ad'-do-ra	Æ'-gle	Æ'-se'-pus (a)	Ag'-e-si-a-as (a) 5	Ad'-hi'-kam
Ad'-o-ra'-lm	Æ'-gles	Æ'-ser'-ni-a (u)	Ag'-e-si-la'-us	Ad'-hi'-lud
Ad'-do'-ram	Æ'-gle'-tes	Æ'-si-on (a) 5	Ag'-e-si'-o-la 7	Ad'-him'-a-as
Ad'-ram-e-lech	Æ'-klo-ge	Æ'-son	Ag'-e-si'-tra-ta 7	Ad'-hi'-man
Ad'-ra-myl'-ti-um	Æ'-gob'-o-lus	Æ'-rom'-i-des	Ag'-e-si'-tra-tus 7	Ad'-him'-o-lech
Ad'-ra-na	Æ'-goc'-ros 7	Æ'-so'-pus (a)	Ag'-e-sus	Ad'-hi'-moth
Ad'-dra-num	Æ'-gon	Æ'-tri-a	Ag'-gram'-mes	Ad'-hin'-a-dab
Ad'-dras'-ta	Æ'-gos-pot'-a-mos	Æ'-ti-la (a)	Ag'-grit'-um	Ad'-hin'-o-am
Ad'-dras'-ti-a	Æ'-go-sa'-gæ	Æ'-sy-e'-tes	Ag'-i-dæ 7	Ad'-hi'-o
Ad'-dras'-tus	Æ'-gos-the-na	l'-sym-bo'-tes	Ag'-i-la-us 7	Ad'-hi'-ra
Ad'-dri-a	Æ'-gus	Æ'-sym'-nus	A'-gis	Ad'-hi'-ram
Ad'-dri-a'-num	Æ'-gy	Æ'-thal'-i-des	Ag'-la-i-a 5	Ad'-hi'-ram-ites (c)
Ad'-dri-al'-eum	Æ'-gy-pa'-nes	Æ'-thi'-o'-pi-a	Ag'-la-o-ni'-ce	Ad'-hi'-a-mach (a)
Ad'-dri-an-op'-o-lis	Æ'-gyp'-us	Æ'-thi'-l-us	Ag'-la-o-pe	Ad'-hi'-h-a-hur
Ad'-dri-a'-nus	Æ'-gypt (c)	Æ'-thon	Ag'-la-o-phæ'-na	Ad'-hi'-sham
Ad'-dri-el	Æ'-gypt'-ri-i	Æ'-thru	Ag'-la-o-phus	Ad'-hi'-shar

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, 8c, previous to the Key

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(e) It is usual to shorten the first syllable: see Obs. 1 before the Ker.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=l: es=ecz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

<i>A-hi'-tob</i>	<i>Al-cath'-o-e</i>	<i>A-lex'-as</i>	<i>A'-lush</i>	<i>A-men'-o cles</i>
<i>A-hi'-o-phenel</i>	<i>Al-cath'-o-us</i>	<i>A-lex'-i-a (g)</i>	<i>Al'-rah, or Al'-van</i>	<i>A-nu'-ri-a</i>
<i>A-hi'-tub</i>	<i>Al'-co</i>	<i>Al'-ex-le'-a-cus</i>	<i>Al'-ly-at'-tes</i>	<i>Am'-e-ri'-nus</i>
<i>A-hi'-ud</i>	<i>Al'-ce'-nor</i>	<i>Al'-ex-i'-nus</i>	<i>Al'-y-ba</i>	<i>A-mes'-tra-tus</i>
<i>Ah'-lah</i>	<i>Al'-ces'-te</i>	<i>A-lex'-i-o (g)</i>	<i>Al'-y-cm'-a</i>	<i>A-mes'-tris</i>
<i>Ah'-lai *</i>	<i>Al'-ces'-tis</i>	<i>Al'-ex-ly'-pus</i>	<i>Al'-y-cm'-us</i>	<i>A-mi'</i>
<i>A-ho'-e, or A-ho'-ah</i>	<i>Al'-ce'-tas</i>	<i>Al'-ex-ir'-a-es *</i>	<i>A-lye'-sus</i>	<i>A-mic'-las</i>
<i>A-ho'-ite (c)</i>	<i>Al'-chi'-das</i>	<i>Al'-ex-ir'-ho-e</i>	<i>Al'-yx-oth'-o-e</i>	<i>Am'-ic'-las</i>
<i>A-ho'-lah</i>	<i>Al'-chim'-a-cus</i>	<i>A-lex'-is</i>	<i>A'-mad</i>	<i>Am'-ic'-las'-us</i>
<i>A-ho'-bs</i>	<i>Al'-ci-bi'-a-des</i>	<i>A-lex'-on</i>	<i>A'-mad-a-tha</i>	<i>Am'-ic'-las'-us</i>
<i>A-ho'-bah</i>	<i>Al'-cid'-a-mas</i>	<i>Al'-fa-ter'-na</i>	<i>A'-mad-a-thus</i>	<i>A-mi'-da</i>
<i>A-ho'-li-ab</i>	<i>Al'-ci-da-mu'-a</i>	<i>Al'-fe'-nus</i>	<i>A'-mad-o-ci</i>	<i>A-mil'-car</i>
<i>A-ho'-li-bah</i>	<i>Al'-ci-dam'-i-das</i>	<i>Al'-gi-dum</i>	<i>A'-mad-o-cus</i>	<i>Am'-i-los</i>
<i>A'-ho-liu'-a-mah</i>	<i>Al'-cid'-a-mus</i>	<i>A'-li-ac'-mon</i>	<i>Am'-a-ge</i>	<i>A-mim'-o-ne, or</i>
<i>A-hu'-ma-i *</i>	<i>Al'-ci'-das</i>	<i>A'-li-ar'-tum</i>	<i>A'-mal</i>	<i>A-mym'-o-ne</i>
<i>A-hu'-sam</i>	<i>Al'-ci'-des</i>	<i>A'-li-ar'-tus</i>	<i>A'-mal'-da</i>	<i>A-min'-a-dab</i>
<i>A-huz'-zah</i>	<i>Al'-cid'-i-ce</i>	<i>Al'-i-cis</i>	<i>Am'-a-lek</i>	<i>A-min'-e-a, or</i>
<i>A-i</i>	<i>Al'-cim'-e-de</i>	<i>A'-li-e'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-a-lek'-ites (A)</i>	<i>Am'-min'-e-a</i>
<i>A-i'-ah *</i>	<i>Al'-cim'-e-don</i>	<i>Al'-i-fie</i>	<i>Am'-al-them'-a</i>	<i>A-min'-i-as</i>
<i>A-i'-ath</i>	<i>Al'-cim'-e-nes</i>	<i>Al'-i-lm'-i</i>	<i>Am'-al-the'-um</i>	<i>A-miu'-i-us</i>
<i>A-i'-do'-ne-us</i>	<i>Al'-ci-mus</i>	<i>Al'-i-men'-tus</i>	<i>A'-man</i>	<i>A-min'-o-cles</i>
<i>A-i'-ja *</i>	<i>Al'-cin'-o-e</i>	<i>Al'-in'-dæ</i>	<i>Am'-n</i>	<i>Am'-i-se'-na</i>
<i>A-i'-jah *</i>	<i>Al'-ci-nor</i>	<i>Al'-in-do'-i-a</i>	<i>A-man'-ics</i>	<i>Am'-i-shad'-a-i *</i>
<i>A-i'-ja-lon *</i>	<i>Al'-cin'-o-us</i>	<i>Al'-i-phe'-ri-a</i>	<i>Am'-an-ti'-ni</i>	<i>A-mis'-as</i>
<i>Al'-je-leth Sha"-har</i>	<i>Al'-ci-o'-ne-us</i>	<i>Al'-ir-ro'-thi-us</i>	<i>A-ma'-nus</i>	<i>A-mis'-as</i>
<i>A-im'-y-lus</i>	<i>Al'-ci-phron</i>	<i>Al'-le-lu'-jah, or</i>	<i>A-mar'-a-cus</i>	<i>A-mi'-sum</i>
<i>A-in</i>	<i>Al'-cip'-pe</i>	<i>Hal'-le-lu'-jah (d)</i>	<i>A-mar'-di</i>	<i>A-mi'-sus</i>
<i>A-i'-oth</i>	<i>Al'-cip'-pus</i>	<i>A-i'-ah</i>	<i>Am'-a-ri'-ah</i>	<i>Am'-i-ter'-num</i>
<i>A-i'-rus</i>	<i>Al'-cis</i>	<i>A-i'-an</i>	<i>A-mar'-tus</i>	<i>Am'-i-tha'-on, or</i>
<i>A-i'-u-Lo-cu'-ri-us</i>	<i>Al'-cith'-o-e</i>	<i>A-i'-a</i>	<i>Am'-a-ry'-lis</i>	<i>Am'-y-tha'-on</i>
<i>A'-jax</i>	<i>Al'-cm'-on</i>	<i>Al'-li-e'-nos</i>	<i>Am'-a-ry'-ce-us *</i>	<i>A-mi'-tai *</i>
<i>Ak'-kab</i>	<i>Al'-cm'-on'-i-dæ</i>	<i>Al'-lob'-ro-ges</i>	<i>Am'-a-ry'-thus</i>	<i>A-mi'-a-bad</i>
<i>Ak'-ral'-bim</i>	<i>Al'-cm'-an</i>	<i>Al'-lob'-ry-ges</i>	<i>A'-mas</i>	<i>Am'-mad'-a-tha</i>
<i>Al'-a-ban'-da</i>	<i>Al'-cm'-ne</i>	<i>Al'-lom</i>	<i>A'-ma</i>	<i>Am'-mah</i>
<i>Al'-a-bus</i>	<i>Al'-con</i>	<i>Al'-lon Bac'-huth</i>	<i>A-ma'-a</i>	<i>Am'-ma-lo</i>
<i>A-lm'-a</i>	<i>Al'-cy'-o-na</i>	<i>Al'-lot'-ri-ges</i>	<i>A-ma'-a-shi'-ah</i>	<i>Am'-ni</i>
<i>A-lm'-i</i>	<i>Al'-cy'-o-ne</i>	<i>Al'-lu'-ri-us</i>	<i>A-ma'-a-b (b)</i>	<i>Am'-mi-a'-nus</i>
<i>A-lm'-sa</i>	<i>Al'-cy'-on'-e-us</i>	<i>Al'-mo'-dad</i>	<i>Am'-a-se'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-mid'-oi</i>
<i>A-lm'-us</i>	<i>Al'-des'-cus</i>	<i>Al'-mon Dib'-la-</i>	<i>A-ma'-ais</i>	<i>Am'-mi-el</i>
<i>Al'-a-go'-ni-a</i>	<i>Al'-du'-a-bis</i>	<i>tha'-im</i>	<i>A-mas'-tris</i>	<i>Am'-mi-hud</i>
<i>A-lu'-la</i>	<i>A'-le-a</i>	<i>Al'-na-than</i>	<i>A-ma'-trus</i>	<i>Am'-mon</i>
<i>Al'-al-com'-c-næ</i>	<i>A'-le'-bas</i>	<i>A-lo'-a</i>	<i>A-ma'-ta</i>	<i>Am'-mo'-ni-a</i>
<i>A-le'-li-a</i>	<i>A-le'-bi-on</i>	<i>Al'-o-e'-us</i>	<i>Am'-a-the'-a</i>	<i>Am'-mo'-ni-i</i>
<i>Al'-a-ma'-nes</i>	<i>A-lec'-to</i>	<i>Al'-o-i'-dæ</i>	<i>Am'-a-the'-s</i>	<i>Am'-mon-ites (c)</i>
<i>Al'-a-man'-ni, or</i>	<i>A-lec'-tor</i>	<i>Al'-o-i'-des</i>	<i>Am'-a-this</i>	<i>Am'-mo'-ni-us</i>
<i>Al'-e-man'-ni</i>	<i>A-lec'-try-on</i>	<i>A-lo'-ne</i>	<i>Am'-a-thus</i>	<i>Am'-mo'-the-a</i>
<i>A-lam'-e-lech</i>	<i>A-lec'-tus</i>	<i>Al'-o-pe</i>	<i>A-max'-am-pe'-us</i>	<i>Am'-ni-as</i>
<i>Al'-a-meth</i>	<i>A-le'-i-us Cam'-pus *</i>	<i>A-lop'-e-ce</i>	<i>A-max'-i-a (g)</i>	<i>Am'-ni'-sus</i>
<i>Al'-a-moth</i>	<i>Al'-e-ma</i>	<i>A-lop'-e-ces</i>	<i>A-max'-i-a</i>	<i>Am'-non</i>
<i>A-lu'-ni</i>	<i>Al'-e-man'-ni</i>	<i>Al'-op'-us</i>	<i>Am'-a-xi'-ah</i>	<i>Am'-ce-bu'-us</i>
<i>Al'-a-res</i>	<i>Al'-e-meth</i>	<i>Al'-loa</i>	<i>Am'-a-xi'-ah</i>	<i>A'-muk</i>
<i>Al'-a-ri'-cus</i>	<i>A-lo'-mou</i>	<i>Al'-loth</i>	<i>A-ma'-zo-nas (d)</i>	<i>Am'-o-mo'-tus</i>
<i>Al'-a-ro'-di-i</i>	<i>Al'-e-mu'-si-i (n) *</i>	<i>A-lo'-ri-a</i>	<i>Am'-a-zon'-i-des</i>	<i>A'-mon</i>
<i>A-las'-tor</i>	<i>A'-lons</i>	<i>Al'-pe'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-a-zon'-i-a</i>	<i>A-mor (d)</i>
<i>Al'-a-son</i>	<i>A'-le-on</i>	<i>Al'-pes</i>	<i>Am'-a-zon'-i-um</i>	<i>A-mor'-ges</i>
<i>Al'-bi-Syl'-vi-us</i>	<i>A-lo'-se (a)</i>	<i>Al'-phe</i>	<i>Am'-a-zon'-i-us</i>	<i>A-mor'-gos</i>
<i>Al'-ba'-ni-a</i>	<i>A-lo'-si-a (b)</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-a</i>	<i>Am'-bar'-ri</i>	<i>Am'-o-rites (c)</i>
<i>Al'-ba'-nus</i>	<i>A-lo'-si-um (b)</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-i-a *</i>	<i>Am'-bar'-va'-li-a</i>	<i>A'-mos</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-ci</i>	<i>A-lo'-tes</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-nor</i>	<i>Am'-be-nus</i>	<i>Am'-pe-las</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-e'-tæ</i>	<i>A-lo'-thes</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-bi-a-ly'-tes</i>	<i>Am'-pe-lu'-si-a (b)</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-ni</i>	<i>A-lo'-thi-a</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-si-bæ'-a (n)</i>	<i>Am'-bi-a-ly'-num</i>	<i>Am'-phe'-a</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-no-va'-nus</i>	<i>A-lo'-ti-das</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-si-bæ'-us (a)</i>	<i>Am'-bi-a-ly'-num</i>	<i>Am'-phi'-a-la'-us</i>
<i>Al'-biu'-te-mo'-li-um</i>	<i>A-lo'-tri-um</i>	<i>Al'-phe'-us</i>	<i>Am'-bi-ga'-tus</i>	<i>Am'-phi'-a-nax</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-nus</i>	<i>A-lo'-tum</i>	<i>Al'-phi'-on</i>	<i>Am'-bi'-o-rix</i>	<i>Am'-phi'-a-ra'-us</i>
<i>Al'-bi-on</i>	<i>Al'-eu'-a-dæ *</i>	<i>Al'-phi-us</i>	<i>Am'-bla-da</i>	<i>Am'-phi'-a-ra'-i-des</i>
<i>Al'-bis</i>	<i>A-lo'-us</i>	<i>Al'-pi'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-bra'-ci-a</i>	<i>Am'-phic'-ra-tes</i>
<i>Al'-bi'-us</i>	<i>A'-lex</i>	<i>Al'-pis</i>	<i>Am'-bra'-ci-us</i>	<i>Am'-phic'-ty-on</i>
<i>Al'-ba-clif'-la</i>	<i>A-lex'-a-me'-nus</i>	<i>Al'-si-um</i>	<i>Am'-bri</i>	<i>Am'-phic'-le'-a</i>
<i>Al'-bu-la</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-der (d)</i>	<i>Al'-sus</i>	<i>Am'-bro'-nes</i>	<i>Am'-phic'-le'-a-mus</i>
<i>Al'-bu'-ne-a</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dra (d)</i>	<i>Al'-ta-no'-us</i>	<i>Am'-bro'-si-a (b)</i>	<i>Am'-phi-drom'-i-a *</i>
<i>Al'-hur'-nus</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dri'-a (a)</i>	<i>Al'-tas'-chith</i>	<i>Am'-bro'-si-us (b)</i>	<i>Am'-phig'-e-ni'-a</i>
<i>Al'-bus Pa'-gus</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dri-a (f)</i>	<i>Al'-te-kou</i>	<i>Am'-hry-on</i>	<i>Am'-phil'-o-chus</i>
<i>Al'-bu'-ri-us</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dri-des (d)</i>	<i>Al'-thæ'-a</i>	<i>Am'-bry'-sus</i>	<i>Am'-phil'-y-on</i>
<i>Al'-c-mus</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dri'-na</i>	<i>Al'-thæ'-me-nes</i>	<i>Am'-bul'-li</i>	<i>Am'-phim'-a-chus</i>
<i>Al'-cam'-e-nes</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-dri-on (d)</i>	<i>Al'-ti-num</i>	<i>Am'-le-s</i>	<i>Am'-phim'-e-don</i>
<i>Al'-can'-dre</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-drop'-o-lis</i>	<i>Al'-tis</i>	<i>Am'-men' (d)</i>	<i>Am'-phin'-o-me</i>
<i>Al'-can'-dre</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-nor</i>	<i>Al'-lun'-ti-nm</i>	<i>Am'-e-na'-nus</i>	<i>Am'-phin'-o-mus</i>
<i>Al'-ca'-nor</i>	<i>Al'-ex-an'-chus</i>	<i>A'-lus, or Al'-u-us</i>	<i>Am'-e-ul'-des</i>	<i>Am'-phil'-on</i>

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c. previous to the Key.

(a) Letter in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Fr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of shv.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) This is the classical accent, but improper in any reference to the modern city.

(f) This in Scripture, and in naming the modern city.

(g) Alexia is equivalent to A-leck'-si-a, and Amasia to A-mack'-si-a.

(h) This is Walker's pronunciation on the principle that it is an

English formative from the previous word; but the common

pronunciation is A-mal'-e-kites

A, a, or ah=*ā*: *i* or *y*=*ē*: *es*=*ē**es*: *ch*=*k*: *ci*, *si*, *ti*, &c.=*she*: (") the principal accent.

Am-phip'-o-les	A-nat'-o-le	An-drom'-e-da	An-tho'-res	A-o'-ti
Am-phip'-o-lis	A-nau'-chi-das ⁶	An'-drou	An-thra'-ci-s	A-pa'-t-tes
Am-phip'-y-ros	A-nau'-rus ⁶	An'-dro-ni'-cus	An'-thro-pi'-nus	A-pa'-ma
Am'-phi-re'-tus	An'-ax	An'-droph'-a-gi	An'-thro-poph'-a-gi(d)	A-pa'-me
Am-phir'-o-e	An'-ax-ag'-o-ras	An'-dro-pom'-pus	An'-thyl'-a	A-pa'-me'-a
Am'-phis	An'-ax-an'-der	An'-dros	An'-u-a-ni'-ra	A-pa'-mi'-a
Am'-phis-bw'-na (d)	An'-ax-an'-dri-des	An'-drof-the-nes	An'-ti-as	A-par'-ni
Am'-phis-as	An'-ax-ar'-chus	An'-drof-tri-on	An'-ti-cl'e'-a	A-pa'-tu'-ri-a
Am'-phis-so'-ne	An'-ax-ar'-e-te	An'-e-lon'-tis	An'-ti-cles	A-pa'-u'-ros
Am'-phis-sus	An'-ax-e'-nor	An'-e-nem, or A'-nen	An'-ti-cl'i'-des	A-pel'-la
Am'-phis-the-nes	A-nax'-i-as (e)	An'-e-mo'-li-a	An'-tic-ra-gus	A-pel'-les
Am'-phis-ti'-des	An'-ax-ib'-i-a	An'-e-mo'-sa	An'-tic-ra-tes	A-pel'-li-con
Am'-phis-tra-tus	An'-ax-ic'-ra-tes	A'-ner	An'-tic-ry-ra ⁷	Ap'-en-ni'-nus
Am'-phit'-e	An'-ax-id'-a-mus	An'-e-ras'-tus	An'-tik'-o-mus	A'-per
Am'-phith'-e-mis	A-nax'-i-las	A'-nes	An'-tid'-o-tus	Ap'-e-ro'-pi-s
Am'-phith'-o-e	A-nax'-i-la'-us	A'-noth	An'-tig'-e-nes ⁷	Ap'-e-sus
Am'-phi-tri'-te	An'-ax-il'-i-des	An'-lin'-o-mus	An'-ti-ge-n'-i-das	Ap'-e-co
Am'-phit'-ry-on	Ao'-ax'-i-man'-der	An'-ge-li-a	An'-tic'-o-na	A-phar'-a
Am'-phit'-ry-o-ni'-a-des	An'-ax-im'-e-nes	An'-ge-li-on	An'-tic'-o-ne	A'-phar
Am'-phit'-us	An'-ax-ip'-o-lis	An'-ge-lus	An'-ti-gon'-i-a ⁸	Ap'-a-ra'-im
Am'-phot'-o-rus	An'-ax-ip'-pus	An'-gi'-tes	An'-tig'-o-nus	Ap'-a-re'-tus
Am'-plury'-us	An'-ax-ir'-rho-e	An'-gli (d)	An'-til'-co	Ap'-a-re'-us
Am'-pli-as	A-nax'-is	An'-gli-a (d)	An'-ti-ib'-a-nus	A-phar'-sath chites (c)
Amp'-sa-ga	A-nax'-o	An'-grus	An'-til'-o-chus	A-phar'-sites (c)
Am'-py-si'-des (a)	An'-ce'-us	An'-gu-ir'-i-a	An'-tim'-a-chus	Ap'-as ⁸
Am'-pyx	An'-cu-li'-tes	A'-ui-a	An'-tim'-e-nes	A'-phek
Am'-rum	An'-ca'-ri-us	A'-ni-am	An'-ti-nor'-i-a ⁵	A'-phe-ka
Am'-ram-ites (c)	An'-cha'-ri-a	An'-ice'-tus	An'-ti-nop'-o-lis	A'-phe-las
Am'-ran	An'-cha'-ri-us	A'-nic'-a	An'-tin'-o-us	A'-pher'-e-ma
Am'-ra-phen	An'-chem'-o-lus	A'-nic'-um	An'-ti'-o-och (c)	A'-pher-ra
Am'-sac'-tus	An'-che-si'-tes	A'-nic'-us Gal'-lus	An'-ti'-o-chi'-a	Ap'-h-e-as
A-mu'-li-us	An'-che-si'-mus (a)	A'-ni'-grus	An'-ti'-o-chis	Ap'-h-e-tus
A-myc'-la	An'-chi'-a-la	A'-uim	An'-ti'-o-chus	A'-phi'-a
A-myc'-læ	An'-chi'-a-le	An'-i-o, and An'-i-en	An'-ti'-o-po	Ap'-h-i-das
Am'-y-cus	An'-chi'-a-lus	An'-i-tor'-gis	An'-ti'-o-rus	A'-phid'-na
Am'-y-don	An'-chi-mo'-li-us	An'-i-us	An'-ti'-pa	A'-phid'-nus
Am'-y-mo'-ne	An'-chin'-o-e	An'-na	An'-tip'-a-ter	Ap'-h-o-be'-tus
A-myn'-ti-a	An'-chi'-ses	An'-na-as ⁴	An'-ti'-pa'-tri-a	Ap'-h-ra
A-myn'-ti-a-nus ⁸	An'-chi'-si-a ⁸	An'-nas	An'-ti'-pa-tri'-das	A'-phri'-ces
Am'-my'-tor	An'-chi-si'-a-dcs	An'-ni-a'-nus	An'-tip'-e-ri-s	Ap'-h-ro-di'-si-a (b)
A-my'-ris	An'-cho-e	An'-ni-bal	An'-ti'-pha	Ap'-h-ro-di'-si-um (c)
A-my-r'-us	An'-chi-rus	An'-ni-bl	An'-tiph'-a-nes	Ap'-h-ro-di'-sum
Am'-y-rus	An'-ci'-le	An'-nic'-e-ris ⁷	An'-tiph'-a-tes	Ap'-h-ro-di'-te
A-mys'-tis	An'-con	An'-non	An'-tiph'-i-lus	Ap'-hes
Am'-y-tha'-on	An'-co'-na	An'-nu'-us	An'-ti'-phon	A'-phy-te
Am'-y-tis	An'-cus Mar'-ti-us	An'-o-pa'-a	An'-tiph'-o-nus	A'-pi-s
Am'-zi	An'-cy-le	An'-sor	An'-ti'-phus	A'-pi-a'-nus
A'-nah	An'-cy'-ro	An'-si-bar'-i-a	An'-ti'-po'-nus	Ap'-i-ca'-la
A'-u-cas	An'-da	An'-ta'-a	An'-tip'-o-lis	A'-pic'-i-as
An'-a-char'-sis	An'-dab'-a-tæ	An'-ta'-as	An'-tis'-as	A'-pid'-a-nus
A-na'-ci-um	An'-da'-ni-a	An'-ta'-us	An'-tis'-the-nes	Ap'-i-na
A-nac'-re-on	An'-de-ca'-vi-a	An'-tag'-o-ras	An'-tis'-ti-nus	A'-pi-o-la
An'-ac-to'-ri-a	An'-des	An'-tal'-ci-das	An'-tis'-ti-us ⁸	A'-pi-on
An'-ac-to'-ri-um	An'-doc'-i-des ⁷	An'-tan'-der	An'-ti-th'-e-us	A'-pis
An'-a-dy-om'-e-ne	An'-dom'-a-tis	An'-tan'-dros	An'-ti-tri-um	A'-pit'-us
A'-a-el	An'-dra'-mon	An'-ter-bro'-gi-us	An'-tom'-e-nes	A'-poc'-a-lypsee (d)
A-nag'-ni-a	An'-dro-ga'-thi-us	An'-te'-i-us ⁵	An'-to'-ni-a	A'-poc'-ry-pha (d)
An'-o-gy-rou'-tum	An'-drag'-a-thus	An'-tem'-næ	An'-to'-ni-f	A'-pol'-li-na'-ra
A'-nah	An'-drag'-o-ras	An'-te'-mor	An'-to'-ni'-us	A'-pol'-li-na'-ris
An'-a-ha'-rath	An'-dram'-y-les	An'-te-nor'-i-des	An'-to'-ni'-nus	Ap'-ol'-li-a'-des
An'-a-i'-ah	An'-dre'-as	An'-te-ros	An'-to'-ni-op'-o-lis	A'-pol'-li-nis
An'-a-i'-tis	An'-drew (c)	An'-the'-a	An'-to'-ni-us	A'-pol'-lo
A'-nak	An'-dri-clus	An'-the'-as	An'-tor'-i-des	A'-pol'-loc'-ra-tes
An'-a-kims (c)	An'-dri-on	An'-the'-don	An'-to'-thi'-ja ^h	A'-pol'-lo-do'-rus
An'-a-mim	An'-dri'-cus	An'-the'-la	An'-to'-thi'-le (c)	Ap'-ol'-lon'-i-a ⁸
A-nam'-e-lech	An'-dro-bi-us	An'-the-mis	A'-nub	Ap'-ol'-lon'-i-as
A'-nan	An'-dro-cle'-a	An'-the-mon	A'-nu-b	Ap'-ol'-lo-ni'-a-des
A-na'-ul	An'-dro-cles	An'-the-mus	A'-nus	A'-pol'-lon-i'-des
An'-a-ni'-ah	An'-dro-cl'i'-des	An'-the-mu'-si-a (b)	An'-ti'-us (e)	Ap'-ol'-lon'-i-us ⁸
An'-a-ni'-as	An'-dro-clus	An'-the-ne	An'-ur	Ap'-ol'-lo-ph'-a-nes
A-nau'-i-el	An'-dro-cy'-des	An'-ther-mus	An'-u-rus	A'-pol'-ly-on
An'-a-pho	An'-dro-d-a-mus	An'-thes	An'-y-ta	A'-po'-my'-o-s
An'-a-phyls'-tus	An'-dro-dus	An'-thes-phor'-i-a	An'-y-tus	A'-po'-ni-a'-na
A-na'-pus	An'-drog'-e-os ⁷	An'-thes-te'-ri-a	An'-za'-be	A'-po'-ni-us
A-nar'-tes	An'-drog'-e-us ⁷	An'-the-us	A'-ob'-ri-ga	Ap'-o-nus
An'-as	An'-drog'-y-nus ⁷	An'-thi'-a	A'-ol'-li-us	Ap'-o-tro'-phi-a (d)
A'-nath	An'-drom'-a-che	An'-thi-as	A'-on	A'-po-the'-o-sis (d)
A-nath'-e-ma (d)	An'-drom'-u-chi'-dus	An'-thi-um	A'-o-nes	Ap'-pa-im
An'-a-thoth	An'-drom'-a-chus	An'-thi-us	A'-o-ris	Ap'-phi-a (f)
An'-a-thoth'-ite (c)	An'-drom'-a-das	An'-tho	A'-or'-nos	Ap'-phus (f)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*: or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it the instead of *s*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Anaxias is equivalent to *A-naxi'-as*, and *Anaxi-us*.

(f) It is usual to blend the doubled *p* as we do in sapphir: see Pr. 143.

A, a, or ak=d: i or y=e: es=e:z: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ap-pi-a Vi ^a -a	Ar-ces-ti-la ^a -us	Ar-e-oi ^a -a-gi ^a -tæ (d)	Ar-i-mas ^a -pi	Ar-min ^a -i-us (d)
Ap-pi-a-des	Ar-co-si-us	Ar-e-op ^a -a-gito (c)	Ar-i-mas ^a -pi-as	Ar-mi-shad ^a -a-i
Ap-pi-a-nus	Ar-chm ^a -a	Ar-e-op ^a -a-gus (d)	Ar-i-mas ^a -the	Ar-m ^a -on
Ap-pi-a Fo ^a -rum	Ar-chm ^a -a-nax	Ar-res	Ar-i-ma-the ^a -a	Ar-mor-i-cus (d)
Ap-pi-us	Ar-chm-at ^a -i-das	Ar-res-tæ	Ar-i-ma ^a -thes	Ar-nan
Ap-pu-la	Ar-chm-a ^a -thus	Ar-res-tha-nus	Ar-i-mi	Ar-ne
Ar-pri-as	Ar-chan ^a -der	Ar-es-tor ^a -i-des	Ar-rim ^a -i-num	Ar-ne-pher
Ar-pri-us	Ar-chan ^a -dros	Ar-e-ta	Ar-rim ^a -i-nus	Ar-ni
Ar-sin ^a -thi-i	Ar-che	Ar-e-tæ ^a -us	Ar-im-phm ^a -i	Ar-no ^a -bi-us
Ar-si-nus	Ar-che-ge ^a -tes	Ar-e-taph ^a -i-la	Ar-i-mus	Ar-non
Ar-te-ra	Ar-che-la ^a -us	Ar-e-ta ^a -les	Ar-i-o ^a -bar-za ^a -nes	Ar-nus
Ar-u-le ^a -i-a ⁶	Ar-chem ^a -a-chus	Ar-re-tas	Ar-ri-och	Ar-o-a
Ar-u-le ^a -i-us ⁵	Ar-chem ^a -o-rus	Ar-ru-te	Ar-i-o-man ^a -des	Ar-rod
Ar-pu-li-a	Ar-chem ^a -o-lis	Ar-re-tes	Ar-i-o-man ^a -des	Ar-ro-di
Ar-u-sid ^a -a-mus	Ar-chem ^a -to ^a -e-mus	Ar-e-thu ^a -sa (d)	Ar-i-o-mo ^a -des	Ar-ro-er
Ar-quas ^a -ri-us (d)	Ar-ches-tra-tus	Ar-e-ti ^a -num	Ar-ri-on	Ar-rom
Aq-ui-la (d)	Ar-che-ti ^a -mus	Ar-re-tus	Ar-i-o-vi ^a -tus	Ar-ro-ma
Aq-ui-la ^a -ri-a	Ar-che ^a -ti-us	Ar-e-us (g)	Ar-ria	Ar-rpad, or Ar ^a -phad
Aq-ui-le ^a -i-a ⁵	Ar-che-vites (c)	Ar-re-us (h)	Ar-ris ^a -a-i ⁴	Ar-ra-pa-ni
A-quil ^a -i-us	Ar-chi	Ar-gw ^a -us	Ar-ris ^a -ba (a)	Ar-phax ^a -ad
A-quil ^a -li-a	Ar-chi-a	Ar-ga-lus	Ar-is-tæ ^a -no-tus	Ar-pi
Aq-ui-lo	Ar-chi-as	Ar-gath ^a -o-na	Ar-is-tæ ^a -um	Ar-pi ^a -num
Aq-ui-lo ^a -ni-a	Ar-chi-at ^a -a-roth	Ar-ga-tho ^a -ni-us	Ar-is-tæ ^a -us	Ar-ra-i ^a
A-quiu ^a -i-us	Ar-chi-bi ^a -des	Ar-ge	Ar-is-tæ ^a -o-ras	Ar-rha-bæ ^a -us
A-quiu ^a -num	Ar-chib ^a -i-us	Ar-ge-a	Ar-is-tan ^a -der	Ar-ri-a
Aq-ui-ta ^a -ni-a	Ar-chi-da ^a -mi-a	Ar-gu ^a -a ^a -thæ	Ar-is-tau ^a -dros	Ar-ri-a ^a -nus
Ar	Ar-chi-da ^a -mus	Ar-gu ^a -num	Ar-is-tar ^a -che	Ar-ri-us
Ar-ra	Ar-chi-das	Ar-ces	Ar-is-tar ^a -chus	Ar-run ^a -ri-us
Ar-ab (d)	Ar-chi-de ^a -mus	Ar-ces-tra-tus	Ar-is-ta-za ^a -nes	Ar-sa ^a -bes
Ar-a-bah	Ar-chi-de ^a -us	Ar-ge-us	Ar-ris ^a -te-as	Ar-sa ^a -ces
Ar-a-bar ^a -ches	Ar-chid ^a -i-um	Ar-gi	Ar-ris ^a -te-ræ	Ar-sac ^a -i-dæ ⁷
Ar-a-bat ^a -i-ti-a	Ar-chi-gal ^a -lus	Ar-gi-a	Ar-ris ^a -te-us	Ar-sam ^a -e-nes
Ar-a-bi-a (d)	Ar-chig ^a -e-nes ⁷	Ar-gi-as	Ar-ris ^a -the-nes	Ar-sam ^a -e-tes
Ar-a-bis (d)	Ar-chil ^a -o-chus (d)	Ar-gi-le ^a -tum	Ar-ris ^a -thus	Ar-sam ^a -o-sa ^a -ta
Ar-a-cius	Ar-chi-me ^a -des	Ar-gil ^a -i-us	Ar-ris ^a -ti ^a -bus	Ar-sa ^a -nes
Ar-aba (d)	Ar-chi ^a -us	Ar-gil ^a -lus	Ar-ris ^a -ti ^a -des	Ar-sa ^a -ni ^a -as
Ar-a-bas	Ar-chi-pel ^a -a-gus	Ar-gi-lus	Ar-ris ^a -ti ^a -pus	Ar-se ^a -na
Ar-ac ^a -ca, or A-rec ^a -ca	Ar-chip ^a -o-lis	Ar-gi ^a -pæ	Ar-ris ^a -ti ^a -us	Ar-see
Ar-ach ^a -ue	Ar-chip ^a -pe	Ar-gi ^a -o-pe	Ar-ris ^a -to-bu ^a -la	Ar-si-a
Ar-a-cho ^a -si-a (b)	Ar-chip ^a -pus	Ar-gi ^a -phon ^a -tes	Ar-ris ^a -to-bu ^a -lus	Ar-si ^a -dæ ^a -us
Ar-a-cho ^a -tæ	Ar-chi ^a -tis (c)	Ar-gi ^a -pe ^a -i	Ar-ris ^a -to-cle ^a -a	Ar-si ^a -o-m ^a
Ar-a-cho ^a -ti	Ar-chi ^a -tis	Ar-gi ^a -us	Ar-ris ^a -to-cles	Ar-ta-ba ^a -nus
Ar-a ^a -thi-as	Ar-chon	Ar-oi ^a -va	Ar-ris ^a -to-cil ^a -des	Ar-ta-ba ^a -tus
Ar-a-cil ^a -i-um	Ar-chon ^a -tes	Ar-oi ^a -vi (i)	Ar-ris ^a -to-c ^a -ra-tes	Ar-ta-bri ^a
Ar-a-co ^a -si-i (b)	Ar-chy-lus	Ar-go	Ar-ris ^a -to-c ^a -re-on	Ar-ta-bri ^a -æ
Ar-a-cyn ^a -thus	Ar-chy ^a -tas	Ar-gob	Ar-ris ^a -to-c ^a -ri ^a -tus	Ar-ta-cæ ^a -as
Ar-rad	Ar-con-ne ^a -sus	Ar-gol	Ar-ris ^a -to-c ^a -mus	Ar-ta-cæ ^a -na
Ar-rad-lite (c)	Are-ti ^a -nus	Ar-gol ^a -i-us	Ar-ris ^a -to-c ^a -nes ⁷	Ar-ta-co
Ar-a-dus	Are-toph ^a -y-lax	Ar-go-lis	Ar-ris ^a -to-gi ^a -ton	Ar-ta-co ^a -me
Ar-ræ	Ar-tos	Ar-gon	Ar-ris ^a -to-la ^a -us	Ar-ta ^a -ci-a
Ar-rah	Are-to ^a -us	Ar-go-nau ^a -tæ ⁶	Ar-ris ^a -to-m ^a -a-che	Ar-tæ ^a -i
Ar-ram	Are-tu ^a -rus	Ar-go ^a -us	Ar-ris ^a -to-m ^a -a-chus	Ar-tæ ^a -i-c ^a
Ar-ran	Ar-d	Ar-gu ^a -nis	Ar-ris ^a -to-me ^a -des	Ar-tæ ^a -i-nes
Ar-rar	Ar-da-lus	Ar-gy ^a -ni ^a	Ar-ris ^a -to-m ^a -e-nes	Ar-ta ^a -pher ^a -nes
Ar-a-rat	Ar-da ^a -ni-a	Ar-gy-ra	Ar-ris ^a -ton	Ar-ta ^a -pher ^a -nes
Ar-a-rus	Ar-danth	Ar-gy ^a -nas ^a -pi-des	Ar-ris ^a -to-nau ^a -tæ ⁶	Ar-ta ^a -lus
Ar-a-thy ^a -o-a	Ar-dax ^a -n ^a -nus	Ar-gy-re	Ar-ris ^a -to-ni ^a -cus	Ar-ta ^a -lus ^a -des
Ar-ra ^a -tus	Ar-de-a	Ar-ky ^a -ri-pa	Ar-ris ^a -to-nus	Ar-tax ^a -a
Ar-rau ^a -uah ⁶	Ar-de-a ^a -tes	Ar-ri-a	Ar-ris ^a -ton ^a -i-des	Ar-tax ^a -a-ta
Ar-ræ ^a -es	Ar-de-rie ^a -ca	Ar-ti ^a -ad ^a -ne	Ar-ris ^a -ton ^a -y-mus	Ar-tax ^a -erx ^a -tes (f)
Ar-ba, or Ar-bah	Ar-di ^a -m ^a -es	Ar-ti ^a -m ^a -us	Ar-ris ^a -toph ^a -a-nes	Ar-tax ^a -i-as (m)
Ar-bæ ^a -ces	Ar-d ^a -lites (c)	Ar-ti ^a -a ^a -ni, or	Ar-ris ^a -to-phi ^a -li ^a -des	Ar-ta ^a -ye ^a -tes
Ar-be ^a -li (e)	Ar-don	Ar-ti ^a -e ^a -ni	Ar-ris ^a -to-phon	Ar-ta ^a -yn ^a -ta
Ar-be ^a -li (f)	Ar-do ^a -ne-a	Ar-ti ^a -an ^a -tas	Ar-ris ^a -tor	Ar-ta ^a -yn ^a -tes
Ar-bel ^a -la	Ar-du-en ^a -na	Ar-ti ^a -am ^a -thes	Ar-ris ^a -tor ^a -i-des	Ar-te-mas
Ar-bis	Ar-du ^a -v ^a -ne	Ar-ti ^a -a-ra ^a -thes	Ar-ris ^a -to-t ^a -e-les (d)	Ar-tem-bæ ^a -res
Ar-bite (c)	Ar-dy-en ^a -nes	Ar-ti ^a -b-bæ ^a -us	Ar-ris ^a -to-ti ^a -mus	Ar-tem-i ^a -o ^a -rus
Ar-bi-ter	Ar-dys	Ar-ric ^a -a	Ar-ris ^a -to-t ^a -e-nus	Ar-te-mis
Ar-bo-ca ^a -la	Ar-re-a	Ar-ti ^a -ci ^a -na	Ar-ris ^a -tus	Ar-te-mis ^a -i-a (b)
Ar-bo ^a -nai ⁶	Ar-re-ac ^a -i-dæ ⁷	Ar-ti ^a -di ^a -na	Ar-ris ^a -tyl ^a -lus	Ar-te-mis ^a -tum (b)
Ar-bus ^a -cu-la	Ar-re-as	Ar-rid ^a -a-i ⁴	Ar-ri-us (d)	Ar-te-mi ^a -ta
Ar-ca ^a -di-a (d)	Ar-reg ^a -o-nis	Ar-rid ^a -a-tha	Ar-ri ^a -tes (c)	Ar-te-mon
Ar-ca ^a -di-us	Ar-re-la ^a -tum	Ar-ri ^a -eh (h)	Ar-ma-œd ^a -don ^a	Ar-thi ^a -mi-us
Ar-ca ^a -num (d)	Ar-re-li	Ar-ri-el	Ar-me ^a -nes	Ar-to ^a -na
Ar-ca ^a	Ar-re ^a -lites (c)	Ar-ti ^a -e ^a -ne	Ar-me ^a -ni-a	Ar-tim ^a -pa-a
Ar-ce ^a -na	Ar-rel ^a -li-us	Ar-ti ^a -e ^a -ne ^a -us	Ar-men-ta ^a -ri-us	Ar-to-bar-za ^a -nes
Ar-cens	Ar-re-mor ^a -i-ca	Ar-ti ^a -i-gæ ^a -um	Ar-mil-la ^a -tus	Ar-toch ^a -mes
Ar-cu ^a -i-las	Ar-re ^a -n ^a -cum	Ar-ti ^a -i	Ar-mi-lus ^a -tri-um	Ar-to ^a -na
		Ar-ti-ma		

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s;
to make it zhe instead of she

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(f) A town of Sicily.

(g) A king of Sparta.

(h) A name occurring in Scripture.
(i) The *g.* however inconsistently, is

(i) The *g*, however inconsistently, is usually made hard: rev also the English formative in the Dictionary.

(k) The letters eh are sounded as alphabetic a.

(n) The former $x=gz$, the latter, ka : see Trin. 154.
(m) This is equivalent to Ar-tack'-si-as.

(m) This is equivalent to Ar-tack'-si-as.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: th=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ar-ton'-tes	Ash'-nah	As-ter'-o-pe"-a	Ath-ru'-la	Au-ro'-li-us
Ar-to'-ni-us	A'-shon	As-ter'-o-pe"-us	A-thym'-bra	Au-ro'-lo-us
Ar-tax'-a-res	Ash'-pe-naz	As-ter'-u'-ri-us (b)	A'-ti-a ²	Au'-ri-lex
Ar-tu'-ri-us	Ash'-ri-el	As-tin'-o-mo	A'-til'-i-a	Au'-ri-go
Ar-ty'-nes	Ash'-ta-roth	As-ti'-o-chus	A'-til'-i-us	Au'-ri-i-a
Ar-tyu'-i-a	Ash'-te-moth	As-to-mi	A'-til'-la	Au'-ro-ra (d)
Ar-tye'-to-na	Ash'-ta-roth'-ites (c)	As-tru'-a	A'-ti'-a	Au-run'-ce
Ar-u'-m	Ash'-u'-ath	As-tru'-us	A'-ti'-nas	Au-run'-cu-le"-i-us
Ar-u'-both	Ash'-ur	As-tu	A'-tin'-i-a	Aus-chi'-sam
A'-ru'-ci	Ashu'-rim	As'-tur	At-lan'-tes (d)	Aus'-ci
A'-ru'-e-ri-s	Ash'-ur-ites (c)	As'-tu-ra	At-lan'-ti'-a-des	Au'-ser
A'-ru'-mah	A'-sra (d)	As'-tu-res	At-lan'-ti'-des	Au'-ser-is
A'-runs	A'-sri-at'-i-cus	As-ty'-a-ge	At'-las (d)	Au'-ses
A-run'-ti-us	As'-i-bi"-as (d)	As-ty'-a-ges	A'-toe'-a	Au'-son
Ar-u'-pl'-nus	A'-sri-el	As-ty'-a-lus	At'-ra-cas	Au-so'-ni-a
Ar'-vad	A'-si'-las	As-ty'-a-nax	At'-ra-my'-ti-um ³	Au-so'-ni-us
Ar'-vad-ites (c)	As'-i-nan'-ri-a	Au'-ty-cra"-ti-a	At'-ra-pes	Au'-spi-cus (d)
Ar'-va'-les	A'-i-nan'-ri-us	As-tyd'-a-mas	At'-trax	Au'-ter
Ar-ver'-ni	As'-i-na	As'-ty-da-mi"-a	At'-re-ba"-tes	Au-to'-si-on ³ (u)
Ar-vir'-a-gus	As'-i-ne	As'-ty-lus	At'-re-ba"-tis	Au'-tu-ni"-tis
Ar-vi'-si-um (b)	As'-i-nes	As-tyu'-e-du"-an (n)	At'-re-ni	Au'-tu-bu"-lus, or At
Ar'-vi'-sus	A-sin'-i-us Gal'-lus	As-tyu'-o-me	At'-re-us	a bu"-lus
Arx'-a-ta	As'-i-pha	As-tyu'-o-mi	At'-ri-dae	Au-te'-us
Ai'-y an'-des	A'-si-us	As-tyu'-o-us	A'-tri'-des	Au toch'-tho-n-es (d)
Ar'-y-bas	As'-ke-lon	As-ty'-o-che	At'-tro'-ni-us	Au-to-cles
Ar'-yp-ta"-us	As'-ma-dai (a) ²	As'-ty-o-chi"-a	At'-ro-pa-to"-ne	Au-toe'-ra-tes
Ar'-zu	As'-ma-veth (a)	As'-ty-pa-lae"-a	At'-ro-pa"-ti-a	Au-to-cro"-ne
A'-sa	As'-mo-de"-us (a)	As-typh'-i-lus	At'-ro-pos	Au-to'-o-lae
As'-a-di'-as	As'-mo-ne"-us (a)(c)	As-ty-ron	At'-roth	Au-toi'-y-us
A'-sa-el	As'-nah (a)	A'-sup'-pim	At'-ta	Au-tom'-a-to
As'-a-hel	As-nap'-per (a)	As'-y-chis	At'-tai ²	Au-tom'-e-don
As'-a-i'-ah	As-na'-us (a)	A'-sy-lus	At'-ta-li'-a (Scripture)	Au-to-me-da"-as
As'-a-na	A'-so'-chis	A'-syl'-lus	At'-ta-li-a (Greek)	Au-tom'-e-nes
A'-san'-der	A'-som	A syn'-cri-tus	At'-ta-lus	Au-tom'-o-li
A'-anph	A'-so'-phis	A tab'-u-lus	At'-tar'-ras	Au-to'o'-e
As'-a-phar	A'-su'-pi-a	At'-a by'-ris	At'-te'-i-us Cap"-i-to ³	Au-toph'-ra-da"-tes
As'-a-ra	As'-o-pli"-a-des	At'-a-by-ri"-te	At'-tes	Au-xa'-si-a (b)
A sar'-e-el (a)	A'-so'-pis	At'-a-co	At-thar'-a-tes	A'-va
As'-a re'-lah (a)	A'-so'-pus	At'-iad	At'-this	At'-ra-n
As'-ba-me"-a (n)	As-pom'-i thres	At'-a-lan'-ta	At'-ti-ca	At'-ri-cum
As-bas'-a-roth (n)	As'-pa-ra'-gi-um	At'-a-rah	At'-ti-cus	A'-vel'-la
As-bes'-im (a)	As-pa'-si-a (b)	At'-a-ran'-tes	At'-ti-da"-tes	A'-ven
As'-bo-lus (a)	As'-pa-si"-us (a)	At'-tar'-be-chis	At'-ti-la	At'-en-ti"-nus
As-by'-sae (a)	As-pas'-tes	At'-tar'-ga-tis	At'-til'-i-us	A'-ver'-nu-s, or A'-ver'-na
As-cal'-a-phis	As'-pa-tha	At'-tar'-ne-a	At'-ti-nas	A'-ves'-ta
As'-ca-lon	As'-pa-thi"-nes	At'-a-roth	At'-ti-us	A'-vid'-i-cus
As-ca'-ni-a	As-peu'-dus	At'-as, and Ath'-as ²	At'-tu-bi	A'-vid'-i-us Cas"-si-us
As-ca'-ni-us	As-phar	A'-tax	At'-u-at'-i-ci	At'-i-o'-us
A'-ci-i (d)	As-phar'-a-sus	At'-te	At'-ty'-a-dae	A'-vim
As-cle'-pi-a	As-pis	A'-tel'-la	At'-ys	A'-vims (c)
A'-cle-pi"-a-des	As-pis	At'-e-na	Au'-le'-i-a A'-qua ³	A'-vites (r)
As-cle'-pi-o-do"-rus	As-plu'-don	At'-e-no-ma"-rus	Au'-li-de'-no	A'-vith
As-cle'-pi-o-do"-rus	As-po-re"-nus	A'-ter	Au'-li-i-a	A'-vi-tis
As-cle'-pi-us	As'-ri-el (a)	At'-e-ro-zil'-as	Au'-li-i-us	A'-vi-um
As-cle'-tar'-i-on ²	As'-sa	At'-i-thack	Au'-li-i-us	A'-x-e-nus
As'-elus	As'-sa-bi"-us	Ath'-a-i-i'-ah	Au'-ga, and Au'-go	Ax'-i-o-chus
As-co'-li-a	As'-sa-bi"-us	Ath'-a-li'-ah	Au'-ge-a	Ax'-i-on
As-co'-ni-us La'-be-o	As-kal'-i-moth	Ath'-a-ma"-nes	Au'-ga-rus	Ax'-i-o-ni"-cus
As'-era	As'-sa-ni"-as	Ath'-a-mas	Au'-go-m	Ax'-i-o'-be-a
As'-cu-lum	As-sar'-a-cus	Ath'-a-man-ti"-a-des	Au'-gi-a	Ax'-i-o'-the-a
As'-dru-bal (a)	As-sar'-ri"-ni	Ath'-a-na"-si-us (J)(a)	Au'-gi-as, and Au'-	Ax'-i-us (f)
A se'-as (a)	As'-si-do"-az: (c)	Ath'-a-nis	go-as (d)	Ax'-ur, or Au'-xur
As'-e-bi"-a (a)	As'-sir	Ath'-a-ni"-as	Au'-gi-tus	Ax'-us
A sel'-e bi"-a	As-so'-rus	Ath'-e-na	Au'-gi-tes (d)	Ax'-a-e'-lus
A sel'-li-o	As'-sus	Ath'-e-us	Au'-gu-res (d)	A'-zak
A sel'-lus	As-syr'-i-a	Ath'-e-nae	Au'-gu'-ta	A'-zal
A'-e-nath	As-ta	Ath'-e-uom"-a (e)	Au'-gu-ta"-li-a	Ax'-a-li"-ah
A'-ser	As'-ta-cou"-ni	Ath'-e-uom"-um (e)	Au'-gu-ti"-nus	A'-zan
A se'-rar	As'-ta-cus	Ath'-e-uom"-us (e)	Au'-gu-tu-lus	Ax'-e-ni"-ah
Ash'-a bi"-ah	As'-ta-pa	Ath'-e-nag"-o-ras	Au'-gu-tus (d)	A za'-phi-on
A shau	As'-ta-pus	Ath'-e-ni"-is	Au'-les'-tes	Az'-a-r
Ash'-be-a	As'-ta-roth, or Ash'-	Ath'-e-ni-on	Au'-le'-tes	A za'-re-el
Ash'-bel	ta-roth	Ath'-e-no"-bi-us	Au'-lis	Az'-a-ri"-ah
Ash'-bel-ites (c)	As-tar'-te	A-then'-o-cles	Au'-lon	Az'-a-ri"-as
Ash'-dod	As-tath	A-then'-o-do"-rus	Au'-lo'-ni-us	A'-zaz
Ash'-doth-ites (c)	As-ter	Ath'-ens (c)	Au'-lus	A'-zel
Ash'-doth Pis'-gah (a)	As-te'-ri-a	Ath'-e-os	Au'-ra-ni"-tis	Ax'-a-zi"-ah
A'-the-an	As-te'-ri-on	Ath'-e-sis	Au'-ra-nus	Az'-ba'-a-reth
Ash'-er	As-te'-ri-us	Ath'-e-si'-o-do"-rus	Au'-rus	Az'-buk
Ash'-i-math	As-te-ro'-di-a	Ath'-lai ²	Au'-re'-li-a	A ze'-kah
Ash'-ko-naz	As-ter'-o-pe	At'-thos	Au-re'-li-a"-nus	A'-zel

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary

(e) See -ean, in the Index of Common Terminations.

(f) This is equivalent to Ach'-si-us.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=l: es=lax: ch=k: cr, sr, tr, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

A'-zem	Bac'-chus (d)	Har-cw'-i, or Bar'-ci-tus	Bat'-u-lus	Ben' ha-dad
A'-e-phu"-rith	Bach'-uth Al-lon	Bar'-cw	Ba-tyl'-us	Ben-ha'-il
A'-zer	Bac-chyl'-i-des	Bar'-ce'-nor	Ba'-bo	Ben-ha'-nan
A'-ze'-tus	Ba'-ce'-nis	Bar'-cha	Bau'-cis	Ben' ja-min
A'-gad	Ba'-cis	Bar'-dw'-i	Bau'-il	Ben'-ja-mite (c)
A'-si'-a	Bac'-tus	Bar'-di (d)	Bav'-a-i 4	Ben'-ja-mites (c)
A'-zi'-i	Bac'-tri, and Bac'-tri-	Har-dyl'-is	Bav'-i-um 9	Ben'-nu
A'-zel	a'-ni	Ha'-re-a	Baz'-a-en'-to	Ben'-the-sic'-y-mo 7
A'-si'-ris	Bac'-tri-a'-no	Ba'-re-as So-ra"-nus	Ba'-za'-ri-a	Be-nu'-i
A'-si'-za	Bac'-tros	Ba'-res	Ba'-a-li'-ah	Be'-no
A'-ma-voth	Bad'-a-ca	Bar'-go	Be'-a-loth	Be'-no-ni
A'-mon	Ba'-di-a	Bar-gu'-st-i (b)	Be'-an	Ben-zo'-heth 1
A'-noth Ta'-bor	Ba'-di-us	Bar-hu'-mites (c)	Bel'-a-i 4	Be'-on
A'-o-uax	Had'-u-hen'-ne	Bar'-i'-ah	Be'-bi-us	Be'-or
A'-zor	Bar'-bi-us	Bar'-ri'-ne	Be'-a-loth	Be-pol'-i-ta"-nus
A'-zo'-rus	Bar'-tis	Bar'-ris'-ses	Be-bri'-i-cum	Be'-ra
A'-zo'-tus	Bar'-ton	Bar'-ri-um	Be-bry'-ces, and Be-	Be'-ra
A'-ri-el	Bar-gis'-ta-me	Bar'-je'-sus (a)	bry'-i	Be'-a'-chah
A'-ri-kam	Bar-gis'-ta-mes	Bar'-jo'-na	Be-bry'-i-a	Be'-a'-chi'-ah
A'-zu'-bah	Rag'-o-as, and Ba-go'-	Har'-kos	Be'-cher	Be'-bi'-um
A'-zur	as	Har'-na-bas	Be'-cho'-rath	Be'-re'-a
A'-u-ran	Rag'-o-da'-res	Bar'-nu-us	Be'-ch'-ti-leth	Be'-e-cyn'-thi-a
A'-y-mites (c)	Rag'-o-i	Bar-ro'-dis	Be'-dad	Be'-red
A'-zah	Bar-goph'-a-nes	Bar'-a-bas	Be'-el'-a'-i-a	Be'-e-ni'-ce
A'-zan	Rag'-rn-as	Bar-al'-ne, and Bar-	Be'-el'-i'-a-da	Be'-e-ul'-cis
A'-sur	Be-ha'-rum-ite (c)	se'-no	Be'-el'-sa-rus	Be'-gi-on
	Be-hu'-rim	Bar'-ta-cus	Be'-el'-teih'-mus	Be'-gi'-ta-ni
	Ba'-i-m 5	Bar-thol'-o-mew (c)	Be'-el'-ze-bub	Be'-ri
	Ba'-ji-th	Bar'-ti-me'-us	Be'-er	Be'-ri'-ah
Ba'-al	Bak-bak'-ei	Bar'-ruch	Be'-er-a	Be'-ris, and Ba'-ris
Ba'-al-ah	Bak'-buk	Bar'-sa-en'-tes 4	Be'-er'-ra, or Be'-rah	Be'-rites (c)
Ba'-al-ath	Bak'-buk-i'-ah	Bar'-sa'-nes	Be'-er-e'-lim	Be'-ri-th
Ba'-al-ath Be'-er	Ba'-la	Bar-sil'-a-i 4	Be'-er-i	Be'-ri-m-us
Ba'-al Be'-rith	Ba'-la-am (a)	Bar'-sa'-nes	Be'-er-la-ha'-i'-roi	Be'-ri'-ce
Ba'-al-le	Be-la'-rus	Ba'-shan, or Bas'-san	Be'-er'-roth	Be'-ro'-dach-Bal' 6
Ba'-al Gad	Bal'-a-dan	Ba'-shan Ha'-voth	Be'-er'-roth-ites (c)	dan
Ba'-al Ham'-on	Ba'-lah	Fa'-ir	Be'-er'-she-ba	Be'-o-e
Ba'-al Han'-an	Ba'-lak	Bas'-e-math	Be'-esh'-te-rath	Be'-ro'-a
Ba'-al Ha'-zor	Bas'-a-mo	Bas'-e-le'-a (a)	Be'-he-moth (d)	Be'-o-ni'-ce
Ba'-al Her'-non	Bal'-a-na'-gru	Bas'-e-li'-i-m (a) (d)	Be'-ka-h	Be'-ro'-sus
Ba'-al-i	Bal'-a-nus	Bas'-e-li'-des (a) (d)	Be'-la	Be'-roth
Ba'-al-im	Ba'-la'-ri	Bas'-e-li'-o-pot'-a-mos	Be'-la-h	Be'-o-thal 6
Ba'-al-is	Bal-bil'-us	Bas'-e-lis (a)	Be'-la-ites (c)	Be'-ro'-thath
Ba'-al Me'-on	Bal-bil'-nus	Bas'-e-lis (a)	Be'-e-mu'-us	Be'-ri'-yl (d)
Ba'-al Pe'-or	Bal'-bus	Bas'-e-lus (a)	Be'-e-mus	Be'-ri'-ce
Ba'-al Per'-a-sim	Bal'-e-a'-res	Bas'-e-lith (a)	Be'-e-phan'-tes	Be'-ze'-lus
Ba'-al Shal'-i-sha	Bas'-e-a'-ri-cus	Bas'-math (a)	Be'-e-cis	Be'-sa
Ba'-al Ta'-mar	Ba'-le'-us	Bas'-sa	Hol'-gu (d)	Be'-sid-i-m
Ba'-al Ze'-bub	Ba'-li-us	Bas'-sa-m	Hol'-ga-i 4	Be'-sip'-po
Ba'-al Ze'-phon	Ba'-lis'-ta	Bas'-sa-mi-a	Hel'-gi'-ca (d)	Be'-o-dei'-ah
Ba'-a-ne	Bal-lon'-o-ti	Bas'-sar'-e-us	Hel'-gi-um (d)	Be'-sor
Ba'-a-nah	Bal-tha'-sar	Bas'-sa-sis	Hel'-gi-us	Be'-si
Ba'-a-nan	Bal-ven'-ri-us	Bas'-sus Au'-dd'-i-us	Be'-li'-al (d)	Be'-sus
Ba'-a-nath	Bal'-y-ras	Bas'-ta-i 4	Hel'-i'-des, plur.	Be'-ti-a 2
Ba'-a-ul'-as	Ba'-ma-h	Bas'-tar'-ne, and Bas-	Be'-li'-des, sing.	Be'-sor
Ba'-a-ra	Ba'-moth	ter'-ne	Be'-li'-a-ma	Be'-tah
Ba'-a-sha	Be'-moth Ba'-al	Bas'-ti-a 5	Hel'-i'-sa'-ri-us	Be'-ten
Ba'-a-shah	Bam'-u-ru'-m	Ha'-ta	Be'-li'-ti'-us	Beth-ab'-a-ra
Ba'-a-si'-ah (a)	Ban	Bat'-a-ne	Be'-li'-tis	Beth-ab'-a-ra-h
Ba'-bel	Ban'-a-i'-as	Ha'-ta'-vi	Hel'-er'-o-phon	Beth'-a-nath
Ba'-bi	Ba'-ni	Bath	Bel'-le'-rus	Beth'-a-noth
Ba-bil'-us	Ba'-nid	Bath'-a-loth	Be'-li'-e'-nus	Beth'-a-ny
Bab'-y-lon (d)	Ban'-nus	Ba'-thos	Bel'-ma-im	Beth-ar'-ba-h
Bab'-y-lo'-ni-a (d)	Ban'-ti-s	Bath-rab'-bim	Bel'-lo-na	Beth'-a-ram
Bab'-y-lo'-ni-a (d)	Ban'-ti-nas	Bath'-she-ba	Hel'-lo-na'-ri i	Beth-ar'-bel
Ba-by'-s	Ban'-ti-ras	Bath'-shu-a	Hel'-lo-na'-ci	Beth'-a-ven
Ba-byt'-a-ce	Ban'-u-as	Bath'-y-cles	Hel'-lo-na'-ci	Beth-ar'-ma-veith
Ba'-ca	Baph'-y-rus	Be-thyl'-us	Hel'-lo-ve'-us	Beth'-ba-al-me'-on
Bac'-a-ba'-sus	Bap'-te	Bat'-i'-us	Be'-lon	Beth-ba'-ra
Bac'-che (d)	Ba'-rab'-bas	Ba'-ri-a	Uel'-shaz'-sar	Beth-ba'-ra
Bac'-cha-na'-li-a (d)	Ba'-a-ehel	Be-ti'-na, and Ban-	Hel'-te-shaz'-sar	Beth-ba'-si
Bac'-chan'-tes (d)	Bar'-a-chi'-ah	ti'-na	Be'-lus	Beth-bi'-e-i
Bac'-chi (d)	Bar'-a-chi'-as	Be'-tis	Ben	Beth'-car
Bac'-chi-a-dae	Be'-ra-i	Be'-to	Be-na'-cus	Beth-da'-ron
Bac'-chi-des	Be'-rak	Be'-ton	Ben-si'-ah 6	Beth'-dib-la-tha'-im
Bach'-rites (c)	Bar'-a-thrum	Bat'-ra-cho-my'-o-	Ben-am'-il	Beth'-el
Bac'-chis	Bar'-ba-ri (d)	mach'-i-a	Ben-el'-e-rak	Beth'-el-ite (c)
Bac'-chi-um	Bar'-bar'-i-a	Bat'-ti'-a-des	Ben'-dis	Beth'-e-mek
Bac'-chi-us (d)	Bar-bow'-the-nes	Ha'-tis	Ben'-e-did'-i-um	Be'-ther
Bac'-chu'-rus	Bar-byth'-a-ce	Bar'-tus (d)	Ben'-e-ja'-a-kam	Beth'-e-da (a)
	Bar'-ca	Bat'-u-lum	Be'-n'-e-ven'-tum	Beth'-e-zel

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.
 (c) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see p. 151.
 (b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend into one.

A, a, or ah=ä: i or y=ê: ee=ëz: ch=k: ci, ai, ri, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Beth-ga'-der	Bil'-ha, or Bil'-hah	Bol-la'-nus	Bru'-tu-lus	Cab'-al-li'-nus
Beth-ga'-mul	Bil'-han	Bol-to'-nt-a	Bru'-tus	Ca-bar'-nos
Beth-hac'-cer-im (ʃ)	Bil'-shan	Bol'-lus	Bry'-as	Ca-bas'-sus
Beth-ha'-ran	Bi-ma'-ter	Bom'-i-en'-ses	Bry-as'-is	Cab'-bon
Beth-hog'-lah	Bim'-hal	Bo-mil'-car	Bry'-ee	Ca-bel'-li-o
Beth-ho'-ron	Bin'-e-s	Bom'-o-ni'-um	Bry'-ges	Cab'-ham
Beth-jes'-i-moth (a)	Hin'-gi-um	Bo-na-de'-a	Bry'-gi	Ca-bi'-ra
Beth-leb'-a-oth	Bin'-nu-l	Bo-no'-nt-a	Bry'-se-a	Ca-bir'-ri
Beth'-le-hem	Bi'-on	Bo-no'-ar-us	Bu'-ba-ce'-ne	Ca-bir'-i-s
Beth'-le-hem Eph'-	Bir'-rhus	Bo'-o-au'-rus	Bu'-ba'-ces	Ca'-bul
ra-tah	Bir'-zhs	Bo-o'-tes	Bu'-ba-ris	Ca-bu'-rs
Beth'-le-hem Ju'-dah	Bir'-za-vith	Bo-o'-tus, and Ba-	Bu'-bas-ti'-e-cus	Ca-bu'-rus
Beth'-le-hem-its' (c)	Bi-sal'-tes	o'-tus	Bu'-bas-us	Cab'-y-le
Beth-lo'-mon	Bi-sal'-tes	Bo'-re-a	Bu'-bon	Cab'-cs
Beth-ma'-g-on	Bi-sal'-tis	Bo'-re-a-des (d)	Bu-ceph'-a-is	Cab'-choles
Beth-mar'-co-both	Bi-sar'-the	Bo'-re-as (d)	Bu-ceph'-a-lus	Ca'-cus
Beth-me'-on	Bish'-lam	Bo'-re-as'-mi (a)	Bu-col'-i-cs (d)	Ca-cu'-this
Beth-nim'-rah	Bis'-ton	Bo'-ro-us	Bu-col'-i-cum (d)	Ca-cyp'-a-ris
Beth-o'-ron	Bis'-to-nis	Bo'-ges	Bu-co-li-on	Cad'-dis
Beth-pa'-let	Bi-thi'-ah	Bo'-go'-di	Bu-co-lus	Ca'-des
Beth-pas'-sar	Bith'-rou	Bo'-nos	Bu'-di	Ca'-desh
Beth-pe'-or	Bi'-thus	Bo'-sip'-ps	Bu'-di'-ni	Ca'-di
Beth'-pha-go	Bith'-y-s	Bo'-rus	Bu'-do'-rum	Cad-me'-e
Beth'-phe-let	Bi-thyn'-i-a	Bo-rys'-the-nos	Buk'-ki	Cad-me'-is
Beth'-ra-hah	Bit'-i-as ²	Bo'-cath	Buk-k'i'-ah	Cad'-mus (d)
Beth'-ra-pha	Bi'-ton	Bo'-sor	Bul	Ca'-dra
Beth'-re-hob	Bi-tu'-i-tus	Bo'-o-rs	Bu'-lis	Ca-du'-cr-us (d)
Beth-sa'-idu	Bi-tun'-tum	Bo'-pho-rus	Bul-la'-ri-us	Cad'-or-ci
Beth'-sa-mos	Bi-tur'-i-cum	Bo'-rah (a)	Bu'-nah	Ca-dus'-ci
Beth'-shan	Bi-tur'-i-cum	Bot'-ti-a ²	Bu'-ne-s	Cad'-y-tis
Beth-she'-an	Bi-ti'-a ²	Bot'-ti-s'-is	Bun'-ni	Ca'-e
Beth-she-mesh	Bi-ti'-jo-thi'-ah	Bot'-ti-a'-num	Bu'-polus	Ca'-ci-as
Beth-shit'-tah	Bi-ti'-jo-thi'-jah	Bo-vil'-le	Bu'-pha-gis	Ca-cil'-i-a ² -nos
Beth'-si-mos	Bi-tis	Bo'-zex	Bu'-pho'-ni-a	Ca-cil'-i
Beth-tap'-pu-s	Blas'-na	Bo'-rah	Bu'-pra'-ti-um (b)	Ca-cil'-i-us
Beth-sur'-el	Blas'-si (b)	Brach-ma'-nos	Bu'-re	Ca-ci'-na Tes'-cus
Be'-thul	Blas'-sus	Bras'-si-a (b)	Bu'-ra'-icus	Ca'-cu-beam
Beth'-u-li'-a	Blan-de-no'-na	Bran-chi'-des	Bur'-rus	Ca'-cu-lus
Beth'-zor	Blan-du'-si-a (b)	Bran-chi'-des	Bur'-sa	Ca-dic'-us
Beth'-zur	Blas'-to-pho-ni'-ces	Bran-chyl'-li-des	Bur'-si-a	Ca'-li-a
Be'-tis	Blas'-tus	Bra'-si-a (b)	Bu'-se	Ca'-li-us
Be-to'-li-us	Blam'-my-s	Bras'-i-des ²	Bu'-af-ris	Ca'-mo-ro
Be'-o-mes'-tham	Blie-ni'-us	Bras'-i-des ²	Bu'-ta	Ca'-ne
Be'-o-nim	Blit'-i-us ²	Brau'-re	Bu'-te-o	Ca'-ne-us
Be-tu'-ri-a	Blu'-or-um	Brau'-ron	Bu'-tes	Ca-ni'-des
Be-u'-lah	Bo'-a-dic'-e-a ²	Bren'-ni, and Bren'-ni	Bu-thro'-tum	Ca-ni'-us
Be'-sai ²	Bo'-e, and Bo'-e-a	Bren'-nus	Bu-thyr'-e-us	Ca'-nis
Be-sal'-e-al	Bo'-a'-gri-us	Bren'-the	Bu'-to-a	Ca-not'-ro-pes
Be'-zek	Bo'-az, or Bo'-oz	Bres'-ci-a	Bu'-tos	Ca'-pi-o
Be'-zer, or Bos'-re	Bo-ca'-li-as	Bret'-ti-i ²	Bu-tor'-ides	Ca-ra'-tus
Be'-zeth	Bo'-car	Bri'-re-us	Bu-tun'-tum	Ca'-re, or Ca'-res
Bi'-a	Bo'-cas	Bri'-as	Bu'-tus	Ca'-re-si
Bi-a'-nor	Boch'-e-ru	Bri-gan'-tes	Buz	Ca'-sar (a)
Bi'-as	Bo'-chim	Brig-an-ti'-nus	Bu'-zi	Ca'-sa-re'-a (a)
Bi'-a-tas	Bo'-cho-ris	Bril'-mo	Buz'-ite (c)	Ca'-sa-ri-on (a)
Bi-bac'-u-lus	Bo'-chus	Bri'-se-is	Bu'-zy'-ges	Ca'-se'-no (a)
Bit'-a-ga	Bo-du'-ni	Bri'-ses	Byb-le'-si-a, (b) and	Ca'-sen-ni-as (a)
Bit'-li-a, and Bil'-li-a	Bo-du'-ag-na'-tus	Bri'-se-us	By-bas'-ar-a	Ca'-ce'-ri-us
Bit'-lis	Bo-be'-is	Bri-tan'-ni (d)	Byb'-li-a	Ca'-si-a
Bit'-li-na	Bo-bi'-a	Bri-tan'-ni-a	Byb'-li-l	Ca'-si-us
Bit'-lus	Bo'-e-dro'-mi-a	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byb'-lis	Ca'-so
Bi-brac'-tm	Bo-o-tar'-chm	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byb'-li-ones	Ca'-so-ni-a (a)
Bit'-u-lus	Bo-o'-ti-a	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byr'-rhus	Ca'-so-ni-us (a)
Bi'-ces	Bo-o'-bis	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byr'-ses	Ca'-to-brix
Bieh'-ri	Bo'-or-o-tis'-tas	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	By-sa'-ci-um	Ca'-tu-lum
Bi'-con	Bo-e'-thi-us	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byz'-an-ti'-e-cus	Ca'-yx
Bi-cof'-ni-ges (d)	Bo-e'-tus	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	By-sa'-ri-um (d)	Ca'-ga-co
Bi-cof'-nis (d)	Bo'-ges	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	By'-zas	Ca'-i-a ²
Hid'-kar	Bo'-gud	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	By'-ze-nus	Ca'-i-a-phae ²
Bi-for'-mis (d)	Bo'-gus	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byz'-e-rus	Ca'-i-ci'-nus
Bi'-frons (d)	Bo'-han	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byz'-i-a	Ca'-f-cus
Hig'-the	Bo'-i-i	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca'-i-a ² -ta ²
Hig'-than	Bo-joc'-a-lus	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Cain
Hig'-the-us	Bo'-la	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-i'-nan
Hig'-va-i ²	Bo'-le	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-i'-rites (c)
Hil'-bi-lis	Bo'-bi-ti'-num	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-i'-us ²
Hil'-dad	Bo'-gi-us	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-i'-ber
Hil'-e-am	Bo'-li-na	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-la'-bri-a
Hil'-ga	Bo'-li-na'-us	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-l'-e-brus
Hil'-ga-i ²	Bo-li'-us	Bri-tan'-ni-cus		Ca-l'-a-gur-ri'-a-si

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(e) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s: see Pr. 151.

(f) It is usual to vocalise the e; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of sh.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Britia is equivalent to Brix'-i-a-s.

(f) The former s is hard.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: cl, sl, tl, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Cal'-lah	Cal-lis'-the-nes	Can'-e-phor'-i-a	Car'-che-mish	Cas'-len (a)
Cal'-a-lis 4	Cal-lis-to	Can'-e-thum	Car'-ci'-nus	Cas'-lu-bim (a)
Cal'-lag'-u-lis	Cal-lis-to-ni'-cus	Can'-ie-u'-li'-res di'-as	Car'-da'-ces	Cas'-me'-nne (a)
Cal'-a-mis	Cal-lis'-tra-tus	Ca-nid'-i-a	Car-da-m'-y-le	Cas'-mil'-la (d)
Cal'-a-mi'-as	Cal-lix'-o-na	Ca-nid'-i-us	Car'-di-a	Cas'-per'-i-a
Cal'-a-moi'-a-lus	Cal-lix'-e-nus	Ca-nin'-e-flu'-tes	Car-du'-chi	Cas'-per'-u-la
Cal'-a-mos	Cal'-neth	Ca-nin'-i-us	Ca-re'-ah	Cas'-phor
Cal'-a-mus (d)	Cal'-no	Ca-nis'-ti-us 3	Ca'-res	Cas'-pi-a'-na
Ce-la'-nus	Cal'-lon	Ca'-ni-us	Car'-sa	Cas'-pi-i
Cal'-a-on 4	Cal'-lor	Can'-ne	Ca-re'-sus	Cas'-pis, or Cas'-phin
Cal'-e-ris	Cal'-pe	Can'-neh (f)	Car-fiu'-i-a	Cas'-pi-um Ma'-re
Cal'-e-tha'-na	Cal'-phi	Ca-no'-pi-um	Ca'-ri-a	Cas'-san-da'-ne
Ca-la'-thi-on	Cal-phu'-nt-s	Ca-no'-pus	Ca'-ri-as	'as-san'-der
Cal'-a-thus	Cal-phur'-ni-us	Can'-ta-bri	Ca-ri'-a-le	Cas-san'-dra
Cal'-a-tes	Cal-pur'-ni-s	Can'-ta-bri	Ca-ri'-na	Cas-san'-dri-a
Ce-la'-tri-a	Cal'-u-sid'-i-us	Can'-tab'-ri-e	Ca-ri'-ne	Cas'-sa
Ca-la'-tri-m	Cal'-u-si'-um	Can'-ta-brig'-i-a (d)	Ca-ri'-ne	Cas-si'-o-pe
Ca-la'-vi-i	Cal'-va-ry (e)	Can'-thas	Ca-ri'-nus	Cas-si'-o-pe'-a
Ca-la'-vi-us	Cal'-vi-s	Can'-thus	Ca-ri'-sa-num	Cas'-si-ter'-i-des
Cal'-au-re'-a, and	Cal'-vi'-na	Can'-tri-um	Ca-ri'-tum	Cas'-sive-lau'-nus
Cal'-au-ri'-a	Cal'-vi'-nus	Can'-u-le'-i-a 3	Car'-kas	Cas'-si-us
Cal'-bis	Cal'-vis'-tus	Can'-u-le'-i-us 3	Car-ma'-ni-a	Cas'-so'-tis
Cal'-ce	Cal'-y-be	Ca-nu'-li-a	Car-ma'-ni-ans (e)	Cas'-ta-b'-la
Cal'-chas	Cal'-y-cad'-nus	Ca-nu'-si'-um	Car-ma'-nor	Cas'-ta-bus
Cal'-che-do'-ni-s	Cal'-y-ce	Ca-nu'-si-us (b)	Car'-me	Cas-tal'-i-a (d)
Cal'-chin'-al	Ca-lyd'-i-um	Ca-nu'-si-us (b)	Car'-mel	Cas-tal'-i-a-fons' (d)
Cal'-col	Ca-lyd'-i-us	Ca-nu'-tri-us	Car'-mel-ite (c)	Cas-ta'-ne-a
Cal'-dees' (c)	Cal'-y-don	Can'-veh (f)	Car'-mel-i-tes (c)	Cas'-ti-a-ni'-ra
Cal'-des Cas'-li-us	Cal'-y-do'-nis	Ca'-neus	Car-me'-lus	Cas'-to'-lus
Ca'-le	Cal'-y-do'-ni-us	Ca-pe'-la	Car-men'-ta	Cas'-tor and Pol'-lux
Ca'-leb	Ca-lym'-ne	Ca-pe'-na	Car-men-ta'-les	Cas'-tra'-tri-us
Ca'-leb Eph'-ra-tah	Ca-lym'-da	Ca-pe'-nas	Car-men-ta'-lis	Cas'-tu-lo
Cal'-e-do'-ni-a (d)	Cal'-yp'-so	Ca-pe'-ni	Car-men'-tis	Cat'-o-du'-ps
Ca'-le'-nus	Ca-man'-tri-um	Ca'-per	Car'-mi	Cat'-o-men'-te-les
Ca'-les	Cam'-a-ri'-nus	Ca-per-na-um	Car'-mi-des	Cat'-o-na
Ca'-le'-si-us (b)	Cam-bau'-les	Ca-pe'-tus	Car'-mites (c)	Cat'-a-o'-ni-s
Ca'-le'-te	Cam'-bes	Ca-pha'-re-us	Car'-nat, and Car'-din'-a	Cat'-e'-ras
Cal'-e-tor	Cam'-bro	Cap'h'-ar-sal'-a-ma	Car'-na-im	Cat'-e'-tes
Ca'-lex	Cam-bu'-ni-i	Ca-phen'-a-tha	Car'-na-im	Ca-thim'-a
Cal'-i-ad'-pe	Cam-by'-aes	Ca-phi'-ra	Car'-na'-si-us	Cath'-a-ri
Cal'-i-ce'-ni	Cam'-e-la'-ni	Cap'h'-tor	Car-ne'-a-des	Ca-thu'-ath
Ca-lik'-i-us	Cam'-e-li'-ti	Cap'h'-to-ri-m	Car-ne'-i-a 3	Ca'-ri-a
Ca-lij'-u-la	Cam'-e-ra	Cap'h'-to-rims (c)	Car'-ni-on	Ca'-ri'-ne'-na
Cal'-i-pus	Cam'-e-ri'-num, and	Cap'h'-y-me	Car'-nus	Ca'-ri'-ne'-nus
Ca'-lis	Ca-me'-ri-um	Cap'-pi-o	Car'-nu'-tes	Ca'-ti'-li'-na
Cal'-i-tas	Cam'-e-ri'-us	Cap'-is-se'-ne	Car-pa'-si-a (b)	Ca'-ti'-li-
Cal'-ies'-chrus	Ca-me'-ri-um	Cap'-i-to	Car-pa'-si-um (b)	Ca'-ti'-li-us, or Ca'-ti'-lus
Cal-la'-ei	Ca-me'-res	Ca-pli'-o-li'-nus	Car'-pa-thus	Ca'-ti'-na
Cal'-las	Ca-mil'-la	Cap'-li-to'-li-um	Car'-pi-a	Ca'-tri-us
Cal'-la-te'-bus	Ca-mil'-li, and	Cap'-pa do'-ci-a	Car'-pis	Ca'-ti'-si
Cal'-la-te'-ni-a	Ca-mil'-lis	Cap'-pa-dox	Car'-po	Ca'-to
Cal'-le'-ni	Ca-mil'-lus	Ca-pra'-ri-a	Car-poph'-o-ra	Ca'-tre-us
Cal'-li-a	Ca-mil'-ro	Ca-pra'-ri-us	Car-poph'-o-rus	Ca'-ta
Cal'-li-a-des	Ca-mil'-rus, and	Cap'-ri-s	Car'-pus	Ca'-ti
Cal'-li-as	Ca-mi'-ri	Cap'-ri-cor'-nus	Car'-re, and Car'-rhus	Car'-tu-li-a'-na
Cal'-lib'-i-us	Cam'-is-sa'-res	Cap'-ri-fla'-a'-li-us	Car'-ri-na'-tes	Ca-tul'-lus
Cal'-li-ce'-rus	Cam'-ma	Ca-pri'-na	Car'-ru'-ca	Ca'-tu-lus
Cal'-lich'-o-rus	Ca-mo'-nae	Ca-prim'-e-des	Car'-se'-o-li	Cau'-ca-us
Cal'-li-cles	Ca'-mon	Ca'-pri-us	Car-she'-na	Cau'-con
Cal'-li-co-lo'-na	Cam-pa'-na Lex	Ca-ri'-to'-li'-na	Ca-siph'-i-a	Cau'-co-nes
Cal'-lic'-ra-tes	Cam-pa'-ni-a	Ca'-prus	Ca-ta'-li-as	Cau'-di, and Cau'-di-um
Cal'-lic-er-a'-i-das	Cam'-pe	Cap'-as	Car-thm'-a	
Cal'-lid'-i-us	Cam-pas'-pe	Cap'-sa-ge	Car-tha-gin'-a'-ten'-ses	Cau'-lo'-ni-a
Cal'-lid-ro-mus	Cam-p-a-s	Cap'-u-a	Car-tha'-go	Car'-ni-us
Cal'-li-gu'-tus	Cam-pus Mar'-tri-us	Cap'-ys	Car-tha'-sis	Cau'-nus
Cal'-lim'-a-chus	Cam-u-lo-gi'-nus	Cap'-ys Syl'-vi-us	Car-tei'-a 3	Cau'-ros
Cal'-lim'-e-don	Ca'-na	Car'-a-bac'-tra	Car-vil'-i-us	Cau'-rus
Cal'-lim'-e-les	Ca'-na-an (e)	Car'-a-ba'-si-on 3	Ca'-rus	Cau'-rus
Cal'-li'-nus	Ca'-na-an-ites (e) (c)	Car'-a-bis	Ca'-ry-a	Ca'-a-ril'-lus
Cal'-li-o-pe	Car'-a-oe	Car'-a-cal'-la	Car'-y-a'-m (d)	Ca'-a-ri'-nus
Cal'-li-pe'-thi'-ra	Car'-a-che	Ca-rac'-a-tes	Car'-y-a'-tis (d)	Ca'-y-ri
Cal'-li-phon	Car'-a-chus	Ca-rac'-ta-cus	Ca-rye'-ti-us 3	Ca'-y-vi
Cal'-li-phron	Ca'-nae	Ca'-rae	Ca-rye'-tus	Ca'-y-eus
Cal'-lip'-i-dae	Ca'-na-ri-i	Ca-ræ'-us	Ca'-ry-um	Ca-y'e'-ter
Cal'-lip'-o-lis	Car'-a-thus	Car'-a-lis	Cas'-oa	Ce'-a, or Ce'-oe
Cal'-li-pus	Car'-da-oe	Car'-a-nus	Cas'-cel'-li-us	Ce'-a-des
Cal'-lip'-y-ges	Can-da'-vi-a	Ca-rau'-si-us	Cas'-till'-i-num	Ceb'-al'-li'-nus
Cal'-lif'-ho-o	Can-dau'-les	Car'-bo	Ca-ef'-na-or Ca-si'-num	Ce'-a-aren'-ses
Cal'-lif-te	Can-di'-o-pe	Car'-cha-mis	'a-aph'-i-a	Ce'-bes
Cal'-li-si'-le-i-a 3	Ca'-neus	Car'-cha-dion	Ca'-si-us	Ce'-bren

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3 &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letters in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

{b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

9 The two syllables ending and beginning with e, blend into one.
The letters eh are sounded as alphabetic e.

9) The letters in the word "MATH" are arranged in a 2x4 grid:

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ce-bra'-nt-s	Ce-phal'-ien	Ce-y-ni'-tes	Cha'-rax	Ché'-re-as
Ce-brí'-o-nés	Ceph'-a-le'-na	Ce-sel'-li-us (a)	Cha-rax'-es, and	Chér'-o-moc'-re-tes
Ce-dí'-das ?	Ceph'-al-le'-ni-a	Ce-sen'-ni-a (a)	Cha-rax'-us	Chér'-eth-ims (c)
Ce-cil'-t-us	Ceph'-a-lo	Ces'-ti-us ?	Char'-cus	Chér'-eth-ites (c)
Ce-ci'-na ?	Ceph'-a-lot'-dis	Ces-trí'-na	Cha'-re-s	Chér'-is-o-phus
Ce-cin'-as	Ceph'-a-lon	Ces-trí'-nus	Cha'-res	Chér'-rith, or Chér'-rith
Ce-crop'-t-s	Ceph'-a-lot'-o-mi	Ce-teb	Char'-i-cles	Chér'-o-phon
Ce-crop'-t-des	Ceph'-a-lu'-di-um	Ce-tes	Char'-i-ell'-des	Chér'-as-as
Ce-crop'-i-dm	Ceph'-a-lus	Ce-the'-gus	Char'-i-clo	Chér'-sid'-a-mas
Ce'-crops	Ce'-phas	Ce-tri'-i	Char'-i-de'-mus	Chér'-si-pho
Ce-cyph'-a-las	Ce-pho'-us	Ce-tri'-us	Char'-i-le	Chér'-mo-ne'-sus
Ced'-re-a'-tis	Ce-pho'-nes	Ce-to	Char'-i-la'-us, and	Chér'-rub (f)
Ce'-don	Ce-phí'-s-a (b)	Ce-us, and Ces'-us	Chér'-il-us	Cmer'-ub ? (d)
Ce'-dron	Ceph'-i-sí'-a-des (a)	Ce'-yx	Cha-rí'-ni, and Ca-rí'-ni	Cmer'-u-bim, or
Ce-dru'-si-l (b)	Ce-phís'-t-do'-rus (a)	Cha'-bes	Cha'-ris	Cmer'-u-bim (d)
Ceg'-lu-se	Ce-phí'-si-on (a)	Cha-bí'-nus	Cha-rí'-s-a (b)	Cher'-ru'-cl
Ce'-i	Ce-phís'-od'-o-tus (a)	Cha'-brí-a	Char'-i-tes (b)	Chér'-a-lon
Ceí'-lan ?	Ce-phí'-sus	Cha'-brí-as	Char'-i-tes	Ché'-ard
Ceí'-a-don	Ce-phís'-aus	Cha'-bris	Char'-i-ton	Ché'-ail
Ceí'-a-dus	Ce'-phren	Cha-bí'-ry-is	Char'-ma-das, or	Ché'-sud
Ceí'-as-né	Ce'-pi-o	Cha-bí'-ry-is	Char'-mi-das	Ché'-sul'-loth
Ceí'-as-no	Ce'-pi-on	Chas'-an'-i-tm	Char'-me, or Car'-me	Chet'-tim
Ceí'-e-m	Cer'-a-ca	Chas'-re-as	Char'-mi-das	Ché'-xib
Ceí'-e-i-a ?	Ce-rac'-tes	Chas'-re-de'-mus	Char'-mi'-nus	Chid'-m-i
Ceí'-e-la'-tes	Ce-ran'-bus	Chas'-re-mon	Char'-mi'-o-ne (d)	Chí'-don
Ceí'-e-mí'-s	Cer'-a-mí'-cus	Chas'-re-phon	Char'-mís	Chil'-i-er'-chus
Ceí'-eul'-dru	Ce-ra'-mi-tus	Chas'-res'-tra-ta	Char'-mo'-y-na (a)	Chil'-i-us, and Chíl'-i-us
Ceí'-eul'-dri-s	Cer'-a-mus	Chas'-rin'-thus	Char'-mo-tas	e-us
Ceí'-eul'-de-ris	Cer'-ras	Chas'-rip'-pus	Char'-mus	Chil'-le-ab
Ceí'-e-ne-us	Cer'-a-sus	Chas'-ro	Cha'-ron	Chil'-l'on
Ceí'-e-ne-us	Cer'-a-tis	Chas'-ro'-ni-a	Chas'-ron'-das	Chil'-mad
Ceí'-e-ne-us	Ce-ra'-tus	Chas'-ro-ne'-a, and	Char'-o-ne'-s	Chí'-lo
Ceí'-e-ner	Ce-rau'-ni-a	Chas'-ro-ne'-a	Chas'-ro'-ni-m	Chí'-lo'-nis
Ceí'-e-trum	Ce-rau'-ni-i ?	Chas'-ro'-ni-m	Chas'-ro'-ni-m	Chí'-ma'-ra (d)
Ceí'-e-us	Ce-rau'-ni-i	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ro'-ni-m	Chim'-e-rus
Ceí'-e-mus	Ce-rau'-si-us (b)	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ro'-ni-m	Chí'-me'-ri-am
Ceí'-e-né	Cer'-be'-ri-on	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chim'-ham
Ceí'-e-nus	Cer'-be'-rus (d)	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-om'-a-re
Ceí'-e-tm (d)	Cer'-ca-plus	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-on
Ceí'-e-ti-ca (d)	Cer'-ca-so'-rum (a)	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-ne
Ceí'-e-ti-cl (d)	Cer'-ce'-lis	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-on'-ides
Ceí'-e-ti-lus	Cer'-ce'-tes	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ceí'-e-ti-rí	Cer'-ci'-des	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ceí'-e-to Ryth'-m ?	Cer'-ci'-i	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cem'-me-nus	Cer'-ci'-as	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cemp'-ai	Cer'-cin'-ne	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ce-ne'-um	Cer'-cin'-i-um	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-chre-s	Cer'-ci'-us	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-chre-s	Cer'-co'-pes	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-chre-us	Cer'-co'-pes	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-chri-us	Cer'-cy-on	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-cre-a	Cer'-cy'-o-nés	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-de-be'-us	Cer'-cy'-ru, or	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ce-nés'-po-lis	Cor'-cy-ra	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ce-ne'-ri-um	Cer'-dyl'-i-um	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ce'-no-us	Cer'-e-a'-li-a	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-t-mag'-ni	Cer'-res	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ce-ní'-na	Cer'-res'-us	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-o-ma'-ni	Cer'-e-tm	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-so'-res (d)	Cer'-ri'-a'-lis	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-so'-ri'-nus	Cer'-ri'-i	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-sus (d)	Cer'-ril'-lum	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-ta-re'-tus	Cer'-ri'-us	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tau'-ri ? (d)	Cer'-ma'-nus	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tau'-rus ? (d)	Cer'-nes	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tob'-ri-ca	Cer'-ron	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-to-tes	Cer'-o-pas'-a-des	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tox'-i-pa	Cer'-ro'-sus	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tri'-tes	Cer'-phe-re	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tro'-ni-us	Cer'-rhm'-i	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tum'-vi-ri	Cer'-sob-lep'-tes	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tu'-ri-a (d)	Cer'-ti'-um	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tu'-ri-on (d)	Cer'-ti'-um	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tu'-ri-pa	Cer'-va'-ri-us	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Cen'-tus	Cer'-y'-ces	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ceph'-a-las	Cer'-y'-ci-us	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
Ceph'-a-le'-di-on	Cer'-y'-mí'-ca	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis
	Cer'-y'-ne'-a	Chal'-ce-s	Chas'-ryb'-dis	Chí'-o-nis

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded 2; see

Frin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound,

to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Dryden Anglicizes it into Charrion, in which the English

sound of ch is proper.

(f) A city of the Babylonish empire.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=é: es=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Chro'-mi-a	Ci-nith'-i-i	Clé'-o-bu'-lus	Clu'-a-ci'-na	Co-lo'-ne
Chro'-mi-os	Cin'-na	Clé'-o-cha'-res	Clu'-en'-ri-us	Co-lo'-nos
Chro'-mi-s	Cin'-na-don	Clé'-o-cha'-ri-a	Clu'-pe-a, or Clyp'-e-a	Col'-o-ne'-us
Chro'-mi-us	Cin'-na-mus	Clé'-o-dm'-us	Clu'-si-a (b)	Col'-o-phon (d)
Chro'-ni-us	Cin'-ner-eth, or	Clé'-od'-a-mas	Clu'-si-ni fua'-tes	Col'-os'-e-ar Co-lo'-s-is
Chron'-os	Cin'-ner-oth	Clé'-o-de'-mas	Clu'-si-o-lum	Col'-os'-us (d)
Chry'-a-us	Cin'-ni'-a-na	Clé'-o-do'-ra	Clu'-si-us (b)	Col'-o-tes
Chry'-sa, or Chry'-se	Cinax'-i-a (g)	Clé'-o-dox'-a	Clu'-si-us (b)	Col'-pe
Chrys'-a-me	Ci'-nyps, or Cix'-y-phus	Clé'-og'e'-nes	Clu'-vi-a	Col'-um'-ba
Chry-san'-tas	Cin'-y-ras	Clé'-o-la'-us	Clu'-vi-us Ru'-fus	Col'-u-mel'-la
Chry-san'-thi-us	Ci'-os	Clé'-om'-a-chus	Clym'-e-ne	Col'-u'-thus
Chry-san'-tis	Cip'-pus	Clé'-o-man'-tes	Clym'-en'-e'-i-des	Col'-lyt'-us
Chry'-sa-or	Cip'-pus	Clé'-om'-bro-tus	Clym'-e-nus	Col'-ma'-ge'-na
Chrys'-a-o'-re-us	Cir'-pe	Clé'-o-mo'-des	Cly'-son'-y-mu'-sa (a)	Col'-ma'-ge'-ni
Chry-sa'-o-ria	Cir'-ce	Clé'-om'-e'-nes (A)	Clyt'-e-ma'-nes'-tra	Col'-ma'-na
Chry'-sas	Cir'-cen'-sa-lu'-di	Clé'-on	Clyt'-i-a, or Clyt'-i-e	Col'-ma'-ni-a
Chry-se'-is	Cir'-ci-us	Clé'-o-nm, or	Clyt'-i-us	Com'-a-ri
Chry-ser'-mus	Cir'-cus	Clé'-o-us	Cna'-ca-di-m	Com'-a-rus
Chry'-ses	Cir'-rus	Clé'-o-ne	Cna'-ca'-lis	Com'-as'-tus
Chry-sip'-pe	Cir'-rhe'-a-tum	Clé'-o-ni'-ca	Cna'-gi-a	Com'-ba'-bus
Chry-sip'-pus	Cir'-rha, or Cyr'-rha (e)	Clé'-o-ni'-cus	Cna'-mus	Com'-be
Chry'-sis	Cir'-tha, or Cir'-ta	Clé'-on'-nis	Cne'-mus	Com'-bi
Chrys'-o-as'-pi-des	Ci'-sai	Clé'-on'-y-mus	Cne'-us, or Cnu'-us	Com'-bre'-a
Chry-sog'-o-nus	Cis'-al-pi'-na	Clé'-op'-a-ter	Cai'-din'-i-um	Com'-bu'-tis
Chrys'-o-la'-us	Gal'-li-a	Clé'-o-pa'-tra	Cai'-dus, or Gai'-dus	Com'-me'-tes
Chry-son'-di-um	Clé'-pe	Clé'-op'-a-tris	Cuo'-pus	Com'-e-tho
Chry-sop'-olis	Cis'-sa	Clé'-oph'-a-nes	Cnos'-si-a	Com'-miu'-i-us
Chry-so'-rho-as (a)	Cis'-se'-is	Clé'-o-phar'-thus	Cnos'-sus	Com'-mit'-i-a
Chry-so'-rho-as (e)	Cis'-se'-us	Clé'-o-phas	Cno'-si-ma'-ni	Com'-mi-us
Chry-ss'-tom-us	Cis'-si-a	Clé'-o-phes	Co'-as'-tra, and	Com'-mo-dus
Chry-uth'-e-mis	Cis'-si-a	Clé'-oph'-o-lus	Co'-ac'-tra	Com'-mon
Chryx'-us	Clé'-si-des	Clé'-o-phon	Col'-a-res	Com'-pi'-ta'-li-a
Chtho'-ni-a (f)	Cis'-leu (a)	Clé'-o-phyl'-lus	Col'-ca-lus	Com'-pu'-tas
Chtho'-ni-us (f)	Cis'-leu (a)	Clé'-o-pom'-pus	Col'-ce'-i-us	Com'-pur'-as
Chub	Cis'-sac'-sa	Clé'-op-tol'-e-mus	Col'-cy'-i-us	Com'-pus
Chun	Cis'-sus	Clé'-o-pus	Col'-cles	Com'-ca-ni
Chu'-sa, or Chu'-za	Cis'-su'-sa (a)	Clé'-o-ra	Col'-ti-m, or	Com'-cor'-di-a
Chush'-an Riah'-a	Clé'-te'-ne	Clé'-os'-tra-tus	Col'-ti-m	Com'-da-lus
Chu'-im	Ci'-thar'-ron	Clé'-ox'-e-nus	Co'-cy'-lus	Com'-da-te
Chu'-si	Cith'-a-ris'-ta	Clep'-sy-dra (d)	Co'-dom'-a-nus	Com'-do-cha'-tes
Cib'-a-ri'-tis	Cith'-e-rus	Clé'-ri	Col'-ri-dm	Com'-dro'-si
Cib'-y-ra	Cith'-y-ris	Clé'-i-des	Co'-drop'-olis	Com'-dyt'-i-a
Cic'-e-ro	Cir'-i-nus	Clé'-ta	Co'-drus	Com'-pe
Cic'-o-nus	Cir'-tims	Clit'-a-nus	Col'-el'-i-us	Com'-e-to-dv'-nus
Cic'-u'-ta	Ci'-us	Clit'-de'-mus	Col'-la	Com'-fu'-ci-us
Cic'-li'-a	Ci'-vi-lis	Clim'-e-nus	Col'-la'-e-tm	Com'-ge'-dus
Cic'-li'-as	Cis'-y-cum	Clit'-nas	Col'-le Syr'-i-a, or	Com'-ni'-ah
Cic'-lix	Clé'-de-us	Clit'-i-as	Col'-lo Syr'-i-a	Com'-ni-i
Cic'-ly	Clé'-nis	Cit'-nip'-pi-des	Col'-li-a	Com'-i-sal'-tus
Cic'-lus	Clé'-ni-us, or Clé'-nis	Clit'-nus	Col'-li-ob'-ri-ga	Com'-ni'-ci
Cic'-ni-us	Clé'-rus	Clit'-o	Col'-li-us	Com'-ni'-das
Cic'-lo	Clas'-tid'-i-um	Clit'-nith'-e-ra	Col'-lus	Com'-non
Cim'-ber	Clau'-da	Clit'-the-nes	Col'-nus	Com'-o-ni'-ah
Cim-be'-ri-us	Clau'-di-a	Clit'-tm	Col'-na-nus	Com'-sen'-tes
Cim'-bri	Clau'-di-m	Clit'-tar'-chus	Col'-es	Com'-sen'-ri-a
Cim'-bri-cum	Clau'-di-a'-nus	Clit'-ter'-ni-a	Col'-us	Com'-sid'-i-us
Cim'-i-nus	Clau'-di-op'-o-lis	Clit'-to-de'-mus	Col'-a-mus	Com'-si-lit'-num
Cim-me'-ri-i	Clau'-di-us	Clit'-tom'-a-chus	Col'-a-dm'-nus	Com'-stans
Cim-me'-ris	Clau'-di-us	Clit'-ton'-y-mus	Col'-hi-bus	Com'-stan'-ti-a
Cim-me'-ri-um	Clau'-sus	Clit'-o-phon	Col'-hors (d)	Com'-stan'-ti'-na
Ci-mo'-lis, or Ci-no'-lis	Clav'-i-c'-nus	Clit'-tor	Col'-lex'-us	Com'-stan'-ti'-o-lis
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-to'-ri-a	Col'-lax'-es	Com'-stan'-ti'-nus
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-tum'-nus	Col'-chi	Com'-stan'-ri-us
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-tus	Col'-chis, or Col'-chos	Com'-sus
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-len'-da	Com'-syg'-na
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-len'-da	Com'-ta-des'-dus (a)
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-ho'-zeth	Com'-tu'-bi-a
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-li-as	Com'-on
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-la'-ri-a	Com'-os, Cos, Ce'-a,
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-la'-ti'-nus	or Co
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-li'-na	Com'-pæ
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-li'-na	Com'-pa'-is
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-li'-na	Com'-phon'-tis
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-lo-s	Com'-phas
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-lo-si'-ans (e)	Com'-pi-a
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-lu'-ci-a	Com'-pill'-us
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-lo	Com'-po'-ni-us
	Clav'-i-ger	Clit'-us	Col'-lo-næ	

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*:

see Prin. 131.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it *z* instead of *sh*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) See Prin. 164.

(f) These words might be referred to Obs. 8, before the Key, as dropping the sound of the *ch*; but many speakers endeavour to make it audible before the *h*.

(g) Cinxia, &c. is equivalent to Cink'-a-s-a.

(h) Dryden wrongly accented it Cleome'-nes.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ész: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Cop-ra-tes	Cor-y-thus	Cres-sas	Cro-si-phos ⁸	Cy-mo'-lus, or Ci-mo'-lus
Cop-pre-us	Co-ry'-tus	Cres'-ar-us	Cro-sip'-pus	Cy-mo-po-li'-s
Cop-tus, and Cop-ton	Cos	Cres'-ton	Crim'-e-ne	Cy-moth'-e
Cor	Cos'-a, and Cos'-es, or Cos'-am	Cres'-sus	Cu'-bit	Cy-na'-ra
Co'-ra	Co'-sam	Cro'-ta (d)	Cu'-la-ro	Cyn'-e-ra
Co'-o-co'-ar-um, (b)	Co'-sam	Cro'-tas ⁸ , or Cu'-mam	Cu'-ma, or Cu'-mam	Cyn'-e-gi'-rus
or Co'-o-cen'-ar-um	Cos-co'-ni-us	Cro'-tans (e)	Cu'-nax'-o	Cy-nu'-thi-am
Co'-o-co-na'-sus	Co-in'-gas	Cro'-te	Cu'-pa'-ro	Cy-na'-ne
Co-rai'-e-tas	Co'-sis	Cro-te (c)	Cu'-pen'-tas	Cy-na'-pes
Co-rai'-li	Cos'-mus (a)	Cro'-to-a	Cu'-pi'-o	Cy-nax'-o
Co-ra'-nus	Cos'-se-a ⁸	Cro'-tes, or Cro-ten'-ses	Cu'-pi-en'-ni-us	Cyn'-e-as
Co'-ras	Cos'-sus	Cretes (e)	Cu'-res	Cy-ne'-ar-i, (b) or Cyn'-e-tas
Co-rax	Cos-su'-ri-d	Cro-te'-us	Cu-ro'-tes	Cyn'-e-thus'-as
Co-rax'-i	Cos-to-bus'-i	Cro-te'-us	Cu-ro'-tis	Cyn'-e-tas
Co-ran	Co-sy'-ra	Cro-the-la	Cu'-ri-a	Cyn'-e-ci (d)
Cor'-be	Co'-tes, or Co'-tes	Cro-the-us	Cu'-ri-a'-ri-i	Cy-nix'-es
Cor-be-us	Coth-on (")	Croth'-o-n	Cu'-ri-o	Cy-no
Cor-bis	Coth'-ne-a	Cro-ti-ans (e)	Cu'-ri-o-sol'-i-tas	Cyn'-o-ceph'-e-le
Cor-bu-lo	Co't'-so (a)	Cro-ti-cus	Cu'-ri-o-ceph'-e-li	Cyn'-o-ceph'-e-li
Cor-cy'-ra	Co't'-nis	Cro-u'-as (a)	Cu'-ri-us Den-ta'-tus	Cyn'-o-phos'-tis
Cor-du-be	Co'-ta	Cro-u'-sis	Cu'-ri-us	Cy-nor'-tas
Cor-du-e'-ne	Co'ti-m Al'-pes (")	Cri'-a-sus	Cu'-til'-lus	Cy-nor'-ti-on ²
Co'-re	Co't-us	Cri-nip'-pus	Cu'-ru'-lis	Cy'-nos
Co-reo'-sus	Co'ty-e'-am	Cri-nis	Cush	Cyn'-o-sar'-ges
Co'-e-us	Co-ty'-o-re	Cri-ni'-sus, or Cri-mi'-sus	Cu'-shan	Cyn'-o-se'-ma
Co-re'-tas	Co-ty'-le'-us	Cri-no	Cu'-shan-Rish'-e-tha'-im	Cyn'-o-se'-ra (a) (d)
Cor-fa'-i-um	Co-tyl'-i-us	Cri'-son	Cu'-shi	Cyn'-the-s
Co'-ri-a	Cu'-tys	Cris-pi'-na	Cu'-shi	Cyn'-thi-us
Co-rin'-e-um	Co-tyt'-to	Cris-pi'-nus	Cu'-si	Cyn'-thi-us
Co-rin'-na	Cou'-tha	Cris-pi'-nus	Cuth, or Cuth'-ah	Cyn'-u-ren'-ses
Co-rin'-nus	Cox	Crit'-a-le	Cu'-the-as (e)	Cy'-nus
Cor-inth (d)	Cor'-bi	Cri-the'-is	Cu'-til'-i-um	Cyp'-e-ris'-si, or Cyp'-e-ris'-si-as
Co-rin'-thi-ane (o)	Cra'-gus	Cri-tho'-te	Cy-a-mon	Cyp'-e-ris'-sus
Co-rin'-thus	Cram-br'-as	Crit'-i-as ⁸	Cy-am'-o-so'-rus	Cyp'h'-a-ra
Co-ri'-o-la'-nus	Cran'-a-i ⁴	Crit'-o-bu'-lus	Cy-an'-e	Cyp'-ri-a'-nus
Co-ri'-o-li, and	Cran'-a-pes	Crit'-og-na'-tus	Cy-an'-e, or Cy-an'-e	Cyp'-rus
Co-ri'-o-li-la	Cran'-a-us	Crit'-o-la'-us	Cy-an'-e, or Cy-an'-e	Cyp-sel'-i-des
Co-ris'-sus	Cra'-ne	Cri-us	Cy-an'-e-as	Cyp'-se-lus
Cor'-i-us	Cra-ne'-am	Cro-bi'-a-lus	Cy-a-nip'-pe	Cy-rau'-nis ⁸
Cor'-mus	Cra'-ni-i	Cro-bi'-y-zi	Cy-a-nip'-pus	Cy-re
Cor-ma-sa	Cra'-non, or Cran'-non	Croc'-a-le	Cy-a-rax'-es, or Cy-a-rax'-es	Cy-re-na'-i-os
Cor-ne'-li-a	Cran'-tor	Croc'-ce-m (")	Cy-be'-be	Cy-re-na'-i-el
Cor-ne'-li-i	Cras-si'-i-us	Croc'-o-di-lop'-o-lis	Cy-b'-e-le, and Cyb'-e-le	Cy-re'-ni-us
Cor-nio'-u-lum	Cras'-sus	Cro-cus (d)	Cy-b'-e-lus	Cy-ril'-lus
Cor-ni-flo'-i-us	Cras-ti'-nus	Cro'-sus	Cy-b'-i-ra	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-ni-ger	Crat'-a-la ⁴	Cro'-tes	Cy-c'-e-lus	Cy-ril'-lus
Cor-nu'-tus	Cra-tas'-as	Cro'-mi	Cy-c'-i-ra	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ras'-bus	Cra'-ter	Crom'-my-on	Cy-c'-e-si-um (b)	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ro'-na	Crat'-e-rus	Crom'-na	Cy-ch'-re-us	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ro-ne'-a	Cra'-tes	Crom'-na	Cy-c'-la-des	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ro'-nis	Crat'-es-i-cle'-s	Crom'-mus	Cy-c'-lo-pes (d)	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ron'-ta	Crat'-e-sip'-o-lis	Cro-ni'-a	Cy-c'-lo-pes (d)	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ro'-nus	Crat'-e-sip'-pi-das	Cron'-i-des	Cy-c'-lo-pes (d)	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-rha'-gi-um	Cra-te'-vas	Cro-ni'-um	Cy-dias	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-si	Cra'-te-us	Cro-phi	Cy-dip'-pe	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-si-e	Cra'-this	Cros-sa'-a	Cy-don	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-si-es, or Cyr'-nos	Cra-ti'-nus	Cro-ta'-lus	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-so-te	Cra-tip'-pus	Cro-ton	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-su'-ra	Crat'-i-lus	Cro-to'-na	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-to'-ne	Crau'-ar-i (b)	Cro-ti'-ni-a-tis	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-vi'-nus	Cra'-nis	Cro-to'-pi-as	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor-un-ca'-ni-us	Cra-ux'-i-das	Cro-to'-pus	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co'-rus	Crom'-e-ra	Cro'-nos	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cur'-y-ban'-tes (d)	Crem'-ma	Cru'-sis	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cur'-y-bas	Crem'-my-on, or Crom'-my-on	Crus-tu'-me-ri	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cur'-y-bas'-as	Crem'-my-on	Crus-tu'-mer'-i-a	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cur'-y-bus	Crem'-ni, or Crem'-nos	Crus-tu'-mer'-i-a	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ryo'-a	Crem'-na	Crus-tu'-mi-num	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ryo'-i-das ⁷	Cre-mo'-na	Crus-tu'-mi-num	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ryo'-i-us ⁷	Cre-mu'-ri-us	Crus-tu'-nia, or Crus-tu'-ni-us	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ry-cus	Crem'-i-das	Cru'-tur-ne'-ni-us	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-ry-don	Cro'-on	Cry'-nis	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-la, or	Cro-on-ti'-a-des	Cro'-a-tus ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-li'-um	Cro-oph'-i-lus	Ctem'-e-ne ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Co-rym'-bi-fer	Cro-pe'-ri-us	Cte'-nos ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-na	Cres	Cte'-ar-as ⁸ (b)	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-ne'-ta, or	Cro'-a, or Cres'-as	Cte-sil'-i-us ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-ne'-tes	Cres'-ous	Ctes'-i-cles ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-phat'-ar-um (b)	Cres'-onus	Cte'-i-las ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus
Cor'-y-then'-ses	Cres-pho'-tes	Cte-sil'-o-chus ⁸	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-ril'-nus

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter's in some situations liable to be sounded: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ea=é:u: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʹ) the principal accent.

D.				
Da'-e, or Da'-hae	Da'-o-chus	De-ip'-y-le	Deu-ce'-ri-us	Di-noe'-the-nas
Da'-a-reth	Daph'-ne	De-ip'-y-lu	Deu'-do-rix	Di-noe'-tra-tus
Da'-ba-sheth	Daphne'-us	De-ip'-y-rus	De-u'-el	Di-oc'-le-a
Da'-e-rath	Daph-ne-phor'-4-s	De'-ja-ni'-ra	Deu'-ter-on'-o-my (e)	Di'-o-cles
Da'-br-i-a	Daph'-nis	De'-jo-cres	Dex-am'-e-nus	Di'-o-cle'-tri-a'-nus
Da'-ci, and Da'-ce	Daph'-nus	De-jok'-a-rus	Dex-am'-e-nus	Di'-o-do'-rus
Da'-ci-a	Da'-rs	De'-kar	Dex-ip'-pus	Di'-o'e-tas
Da'-co-bi	Da'-ra	De-la-i'-ah	Dex-ith'-a	Di'-og'e-nes 7
Da'-cy-li	Da'-ra-ba	De'-don	Dex'-i-us (e)	Di'-o-ge'-ni-s
Da'-cy-li	Da'-raps	De'-lia	Di'-a	Di'-og'e-nus 7
Dad'-de-us	Da'-da	De-li'-a des	Di-ac'-o-pe'-na	Di'-og-ne'-tus
Dad'-i-cus	Da'-da-mi	De-li'-lah	Di-ac-tor'-i-des	Di'-o-me'-des
Dad'-a-la 2	Da'-dan'-4-s	De-li-um	Di-ad'-e-ma'-tus	Di'-o-me'-des
Dad'-da-li-on	Da'-dan'-i-des	De-li-us	Di-a-us	Di'-o-me'-don
Dad'-a-lus 2 (d)	Da'-da-nus	De-la-ma'-ri-us	Di'-a-du-me'-ni-a'-nus	Di'-on
Dae'-mon (d)	Da'-da-ris	De-min'-i-um	Di'-a-gon, or	Di'-o-nas'-s
Da'-gon	Da'-res	De'-los	Di'-a-gum	Di'-o-ne
Da'-i	Da'-re-tis	Dei'-phi	Di-ag'-o-ras	Di'-o-nys'-i-a (b)
Da'-icles	Da'-ri-a	Dei'-phi-cus	Di-al'-lis	Di'-o-ny-si'-a-des
Da'-idis	Da'-ri-an	Dei'-phi-ta	Di-al'-lis	Di'-o-nys'-i-ras
Da-im'-a-chus	Da'-ri-a-ves	Dei'-phi-ni'-um	Di-a-mas'-ti-go'-sis	Di'-o-nys'-i-des
Da-im'-e-nas	Da'-ri-tas	Dei'-phus	Di-a-ni (f)	Di'-o-nys'-i-o-do'-rus
Da'-iphron	Da'-ri-us	Dei'-phy-ne	Di-an'-a-sa	Di'-o-nys'-i-on 2
Da'-i-ra	Da'-kon	Dei'-ta	Di-a'-si-a (b)	Di'-o-ny-sip'-o-lis
Da'-san	Da'-con	Dei'-a-des	Di-bi'-la-im	Di'-o-nys'-i-us
Da'-a-l'-ah	Da'-cy-li'-tis	De-mas'-ne-tus	Di-bi'-lath	Di'-o-ph'-a-nas
Da'-di-a	Da'-cy-lus	De-mag'-o-ras	Di'-bon	Di'-o-phau'-tus
Da'-di-a	Da'-se-a 2	De-ma'-ra'-ta	Di'-bon-Gad'	Di'-o-pi'-tes
Da'-i-lah	Da'-si-us	De-ma'-ra'-tus	Di-bi'-ri	Di'-o-pa'-nus
Da'-ma-nu'-tha	Da'-sar'-e-tas	De-mar'-chus	Di-bi'-s-hab, or	Di'-o-p'-olis
Da'-ma'-ri-a	Da'-sa-re'-ni	De-ma'-re'-ta	Di-z'-a-hab	Di'-o-r
Da'-ma'-ri-us	Da'-sa-ri'-tas	De-ma'-ris'-te	Di'-ce-a	Di'-o-ryc'-tus
Da'-phon	Da'-sa-ris'-i	De-mas	Di-ce'-us	Di'-e-scor'-i-des
Dam'-a-ge'-tus	Da'-sa-mes	De-me-a	Di'-ce	Di'-e-sco-rus
Dam'-a-lis	Da'-a-pher'-nes	De-me'-tri-a	Di'-ce-ar'-chus	Di'-e-scu'-ri
Dam'-a-ris	Da'-than	De-me'-tri-as	Di'-ce-ne-us	Di'-e-pa-go
Da'-mas	Dath'-e-mah, or	De-me'-tri-us	Di'-co-mas	Di'-e-po-lis
Dam'-a-sce'-na (d)	Dath'-mah	De-mo	Di'-e-tas	Di'-e-ti'-me
Dam'-a-scene'-s (e)	Da'-tis	De-mo'-a-nas'-sa	Di-e-tam'-num	Di'-e-ti'-mus
Da-mas'-ci-us 2	Da'-tos, or Da'-ton	De-mo'-o-ce'-des	Di-e-ty-m'-na, or Dyo-	Di'-e-re-phes
Da-mas'-cus (d)	Dau'-lis 6	De-moel'-a-ree	tin'-na	Di'-ox-ip'-pe
Dam'-a-sip'-pus	Dau'-ni 6	De-mo'-eles	Di-e-ta'-tor	Di'-ox-ip'-pus
Dam'-a-sich'-thon	Dau'-ni-a 6	De-mo'-e-o-u	Di-e-tid'-en'-ses	Di'-pa-e
Dam'-a-sis'-tra-tus	Dau'-nus 6	De-mo'-e-ra-tas	Di-e-ty-n'-na	Di'-phi-las
Dam'-a-sith'-y-nus	Dau'-ri-fer, and	De-mo'-e-ri-tus	Di-e-ty-s	Di'-phi-lus
Da-mas'-tes	Dau'-ri-ses 6	De-mod'-ice	Di-d'-i-us	Di-phor'-i-das
Da'-mi-a	Da'-ra	De-mod'-o-cus	Di'-do	Di'-por-nas
Da-mip'-pus	Da'-vid	De-mo'-le-us	Di'-drachm (g)	Di'-p-sas
Da'-mis	De'-bir	De-mo'-le-on	Di-d'-y-ma	Di'-re
Dam'-no-rix	Deb'-o-rah	De-mo'-mon (d)	Di-d'-y-ma'-us	Di'-cen'-na
Da'-mo	De-cap'-o-lis	De-mo'-nas'-sa	Di-d'-y-ma'-on	Di'-phi-las
Dam'-o-cles	De-ceb'-a-lus	De-mo'-nax	Di-d'-y-me	Di'-phi-las
Da-moe'-ra-tas	De-ce'-le-um	De-mo'-ni'-a	Di-d'-y-mum	Di'-cor'-di-a (d)
Da-moe'-ri-ta	De'-ce-lus	De-mo'-ni'-cus	Di-d'-y-mus	Di'-shan
Da-moe'-ri-tus	De-cem'-vi-ri	De-mo'-phan'-tus	Di-en'-e-cas	Di'-shon
Da'-mon	De-ce'-ri-ta	De-mopli'-i-lus	Di-es'-pi-ter	Di-th'-y-ram'-bus (d)
Dam'-o-phan'-tus	De-cid'-i-us Sax'-s	Dem'-o-phon	Di-gen'-ri-a	Di'-a-ni
Da-moph'-ile	De-clu'-e-us	De-moph'-o-on	Di'-ma	Di'-i-ti'-a-eus
Dam'-oph'-ilus	De'-cu-ri-o	De-moph'-o-lis	Di-k'-lah, or Dil'-dal	Di'-rus Fid'-i-us
Dam'-o-phon	De'-dan	De-mos	Di'-i	Di'-yl'-lus
Da-moe'-tra-tus	De-d'-nim	De-moe'-the-nas	Di'-le-an	Di'-a-hab
Da-moe'-e-nus	De-d'-nim	De-moe'-tra-tus	Di-mas'-sus	Di'-be'-rus
Da-my'-i-as	De-d'-nims (e)	De-mi'-ylus	Dim'-nah	Doc'-tis 7
Da-n	De-d'-i-tam'-e-nas	De-od'-a-tus	Di-mon	Doc'-tus 7
Da'-na	De-hn'-vites (e)	De-o'-is	Di-mo'-nah	Do'-cle-a
Dan'-a-a 4	De-ic'-o-n	Der'-be	Di'-nah	Do'-cus
Dan'-a-i 4	De-id'-a-mi'-a	Der'-bi-cus	Di'-na-ites (e)	Do-d'-a-i 4
Da-na'-i-des	De-i'-le'-on 4	Der'-ce	Di-nar'-chus	Do-d'-a-nim
Dan'-a-ls	De-il'-o-chus	Der'-cen'-nus	Di-n'-dy-me'-ne	Do-d'-a-va
Dan'-a-us 4	De-im'-a-chus	Der'-ce-to, and Der'-	Di-n'-ha-hab	Do'-do
Dan'-da-ri, and	De-i'-o-chus	ce-tis	Di-nol'-o-chus	Do-do'-na
Dan-dar'-i-d	De-i'-o-ne	Der'-cy-l-i-das	Di-n'-i-s	Do-d'-o-nas'-us
Dan'-don	De-i'-o-ne'-us	Der'-cy-l'-lus	Di-n'-i-s	Do-d'-o-ne
Dan'-tel	De-i'-o-pe'-i-a 5	Der'-cy-nus	Di-n'-iche	Do-don'-i-des
Dan'-ites (e)	De-iph'-i-la	Der'-sam'-i	Di-noch'-a-res	Do'-eg
Dan'-ja'-an	De-iph'-o-be	De-ru'-si-a'-i (a)	Di-noe'-ra-tas	Do'-i
Dan'-nah	De-iph'-o-bus	Des'-sau 6	Di-nod'-o-chus	Do-l'-a-bel'-la
Dan'-o-brath	De-i'-phon	De-sud'-a-ba	Di-nom'-e-nas	Do-l'-i-cha'-on
Da-nu'-bi-us	De-i'-phon'-tes	Deu-ca'-li-on	Di-non	Do-l'-i-cha

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(d) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s: see Fr. 131.

(e) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it she instead of she.

(f) This is an English formative.

(g) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(h) Dextus is equivalent to Deck'-et-na.

(i) The usual pronunciation is Di-en'-a.

(j) The ch is silent: Prin. 167.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Do'-li-us	Dru'-sus	E-chid'-na	E'-le-a-su'-rus	E-lis'-sus
Dol'-o-me'-na	Dry'-a-les (d)	Ech'-i-du'-rus	E-lec'-tra	E-li'-u
Do'-lon	Dry'-an-li'-a-des	E-chin'-a-des	E-lec'-tra	E-li'-ud
Do-lon'-ci	Dry-an'-ti-des	E-chi'-non	E-lec'-tri-des	E-liz'-a-phan
Dol'-o-pes	Dry-m'e'-us	E-chi'-uns	E-lec'-try-on	E-li'-a-sus (a)
Do-lo'-phi-on	Dry'-mo	Ech'-i-nus'-as	E-le'-i	E-li'-zur
Do-lo'-pi-a	Dry'-mus	Ech'-i-on	E'-le'-us	E-li'-ka-nah
Do-lope	Dry'-o-pe	Ech'-i-on'-i-des	E'-el-o'-heis'-ra-el (a)	E-li'-ko-shite (c)
Dom'-i-du'-cus	Dry'-o-pe'-i-a	Ech'-i-o'-ni-us	E'-el-o	E-li'-a-sus
Do-min'-i-on	Dry'-o-yes	Ech'-o	E'-e-on'-tum	E-li'-pi-a
Do-mir'-i-a	Dry'-o-pia, and	Ed	E'-e-phan'-tis	E-li'-mo-dam
Do-mir'-i-a'-nus	Dry'-op'-i-da	E'-dar	E'-e-phan-toph'-a-gi	E-li'-na-on
Dom'-i-ti'-lis	Dry'-ops	E'-den (d)	E'-e-pha'-nor	E-li'-a-than
Do-mir'-i-us	Dry'-e-tis	E'-des	E'-e-po'-rus	E'-lon
Do-na'-tus	Du'-ce'-ti-us	E'-des	E-leu'-chi-a	E'-lon-ites (c)
Don'-i-la'-us	Du'-li'-li-a	E-des'-as, or E-de'-sa	E'-le-us	E'-lon Both'-ha-nan
Do-nu'-es	Du'-li'-li-us Ne'-pos	E'-di-as	E'-le-u-siu'-i-a (d)	E-lo'-rus
Do-ny'-as	Du'-lich'-i-um	E'-dis'-as	E'-leu'-as	E'-los
Doph'-kah	Du'-mah	E'-na	E'-leu'-ther	E'-loth
Dor	Dum'-no-rix	E'-dom	E'-leu'-the-ri-a	E'-pa-al
Do'-ra	Du'-nax	E'-dom-ites (c)	E'-leu'-the-ri-a	E'-pe-let
Do-rac'-te	Du'-ra	E'-don	E'-leu'-ther-o-Cil'-i-tes	E'-pa'-ran
Dor'-cas	Du'-ra'-ti-us	E'-do'-ni	E'-leu'-the-rus	E'-pe'-nor
Dor'-res	Du'-ri-us	E'-do'-ri	E'-leu'-tho	E'-te-keh (g)
Dor'-ri-ot (d)	Du'-ro'-ni-s	E'-dyl'-i-us	E'-e-ru'-i	E'-te-keth
Dor'-ri-cus (d)	Du'-ro'-ni-us	E'-e-ti-on	E'-ha'-nan	E'-te-kon
Dor'-ri-en'-ses	Du'-um'-vi-ri (d)	E'-gel'-i-das	E'-H	E'-to-lad
Dor'-i-las	Dy'-a-gon'-das	E'-ge'-ri-s	E'-li'-ab	E'-pi-ni'-co
Dor'-i-la'-us	Dy'-ar-den'-ses	E'-ges'-a-re'-tus	E'-li'-a-da	E'-u-l'-ma
Dor'-ri-on	Dy'-mas	E'-ge-si'-nus	E'-li'-a-dah	E'-lul
Dor'-ris	Dy'-me'-i	E'-ges'-te	E'-li'-a-dun	E'-lu'-za-i
Do-ris'-cus	Dy'-mas	E'-ga'-lah	E'-li'-ah	E'-ly'-ces
Du'-ri-um	Dym'-nus	E'-ga'-lim	E'-li'-a-ba	E'-y-ma'-is
Du'-ri-us	Dy'-nam'-e-ne	E'-gon	E'-li'-a-kim	E'-y-mas
Do-ros'-to-rum	Dy'-nas'-te	E'-ga'-ri-a	E'-li'-a-li	E'-y-mi
Do-sen'-nus	Dy'-ras	E'-ga'-ri-a	E'-li'-am	E'-y-mus
Dor'-so	Dy'-ras'-pes	E'-gypt (d)	E'-li'-as	E'-y-rus
Do'-rus	Dy'-rach'-i-um	E'-hi	E'-li'-e-saph (a)	E'-ly'-um (b) (i)
Do-ry'-s-us	Dy'-san'-les	E'-hud	E'-li'-a-shib	E-math'-i-a
Do-ry'-cius	Dys'-ci-ne'-tus	E'-i-on	E'-li'-a-s	E-math'-i-on
Dor'-y-las'-um, and	Dy'-so'-rum	E'-i-o-nas	E'-li'-a-tha, or	E-ma'-tum
Dor'-y-las'-us	Dys-pou'-ri-i	E'-i-o-ne-us, or	E'-li'-a-thah	E-ma'-li'-ne
	E.	E'-jo-ne-us (e)	E'-li'-a-zar	E-man'-u-el
Dor'-y-las	E'-a-nas	E'-ker	E'-li'-u-s	E-mer'-i-a
Dor'-y-las'-us	E'-a-nas	E'-ke-re-bel	E'-li'-dad	E-mes'-sa, or
Do-rym'-e-nas	E'-a-nus	E'-ke-ron	E'-li'-el	E-mis'-sa
Do-ry-s-us	E'-a-nus	E'-ke-ron-ites (c)	E'-li'-e-na-i	E-mis'-sa
Dor'-ci	E'-ar'-i-nus	E'-la	E'-li'-en'-a-ls, or	E-mis'-sa
Do-si'-a-des	E'-ar'-i-nus	E'-la	E'-li'-en'-a-ls, or	E-mis'-sa
Do-sith'-e-us	E'-at'-um (b)	E'-la-bon'-tas	E'-li'-e-na	E-mis'-sa
Do-se'-nus	E'-bal	E'-la-dah	E'-li'-e-zer	E-mis'-sa
Do'-a-das	E'-be-do-me	E'-le'-a	E'-li'-ha-ba	E-mo'-da
Do'-tha-im, or Do'-	E'-bed	E'-le'-us	E'-li'-ho'-na-i	E-mo'-das
than	E'-bed-me-lech	E'-le'-ga-ba'-lus (f)	E'-li'-ho'-reph	E-mor
Do'-to	E'-ben-e'-zer	E'-la	E'-li'-ho	E-mo'-da
Do'-tus	E'-ber	E'-la-i'-tes	E'-li'-as	E-mo'-da
Dox-an'-dor	E'-bi'-a-saph (a)	E'-la-i'-us	E'-li'-ab	E-mo'-da
Dre-ca'-nus	E'-bor'-a-cum	E'-lam	E'-li'-as	E-mo'-da
Dra'-co	E'-bro'-nah	E'-lam-ites (c)	E'-li'-as	E-mo'-da
Dra'-con-i'-des	E'-u-ro'-nes	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dra'-cus	E'-u-sus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dran'-ces	E'-e-me'-da	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dran'-gi-a'-na	E'-e-nas	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dra'-pes	E'-e-ba'-a-na	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Drep'-a-na, or Drep'-	E'-e-cle'-si-as'-tes	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
a-num	E'-e-cle'-si-as'-ti-cus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Drim'-a-chus	E'-e-chi'-i-a	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dri-op'-i-des	E'-e-che'-ra-tes	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dri'-os	E'-e-chi'-da'-mi-a	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dro'-i	E'-chel'-a-tus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dro-mes'-us	E'-chel'-as	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dron'-gy-lus	E'-ch'-e-lus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Drop'-i-ci	E'-chem'-bro-tus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dro'-pi-on	E'-che'-mon	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dru-en'-ri-us, and	E'-che'-mus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dru-en'-ri-a	E'-che'-ne'-us	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Du'-ge-ri	E'-che'-phion	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dru'-i-las (d)	E'-che'-o-lus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dru-si'-la Liv'-i-s	E'-ches'-tra-tus	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da
Dru'-so	E'-chev'-e-then'-ses	E'-la-phi'-a	E'-li'-me'-a	E-mo'-da

S. B. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c. previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see P. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) See J in the Dictionary.

(f) The seat of accent is doubtful.

(g) The letters sh are sounded as alphabetic a.

A, a, or ak=d: i or y=e: es=êcz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

E-ni'-pe-us	E-pig'-o-nus	Er'-i-sich'-thon	Eth'-ms	Eu-phra'-tus
E-nis'-pe	E-pi'-l, and E-pe'-i	Er'-t-thus	Eth'-nan	Eu-phé'-me
En-lap'-pu-ah	E-pil'-a-ris	E-rix'-o	Eth'-ni	Eu-phé'-mus
En-mish'-pat	E-pi'-mel'-i-des	E-ro'-chus	Eth'-o-da	Eu-phor'-bus
En-na	E-pim'-e-nes	E-ro'-pus, or Er'-o-pas	E'tis	Eu-pho'-ri-on
En'-ni-a	E-pi'-men'-i-des	E'-ros	E'tas	Eu-phra'-nor
En'-ni-us	E-pi'-men'-the-us	E-ro'-s-tra-tus	E-tra'-ri-a	Eu-phra'-tes
En'-no-mus	E-pi'-me'-this	E-ro'-ti-a	E't-y-lus	Eu'-phrus
En'-uo-sich'-thon	E-pi'-mom'-i-des	Er'-ru'-ca	Eu-as'-i-bus (a)	Eu-phros'-y-ne (a)
En-nor'-igw'-us (a)	E-pi'-o-chus	Er'-se	Eu'-ba-ges	Eu'-phu-es, or
Er'-noch	E-pi'-o-ne	Er'-i-as (g)	Eu'-ba'-tas	Eu'-phy-es
Er'-non	E-piph'-a-nes	Er-ryb'-i-um	Eu'-bi-us	Eu-pla'-a, or
Er'-o-pe	E-pi'-pha'-ni-us	Er'-y-ci'-na	Eu-bo'-a	Eu-pla'-a
Er'-nops	E-pi'-rus	Er'-y-man'-this	Eu-bo'-i-cus	Eu-pol'-e-mus
Er'-nos	E-pla'-tro-phus	Er'-y-man'-thus	Eu'-bo-te	Eu'-pol-lis
Er'-noth	E-pli'-a-des	Er'-y-mas	Eu'-bo-tes	Eu'-pom'-pus
Er'-not'-o-co'-te	E-pli'-um	Er-ym'-nas	Eu'-bu'-le	Eu'-ri-a-nas'-as
Er-rim'-mon	E-po'-nos	Er-ym'-ne-us	Eu-bu'-li-des	Eu-rip'-i-des
Er-ru'-gel	E-po'-pe-us	Er'-y-mas	Eu-bu'-lus	Eu-ri'-pus (d)
Er'-she-mesh	E-po'-red'-o-rix	Er'-y-the'-a	Eu-ce'-rus	Eu-ro'-ly-don (d)
Er-tel'-le	E-pu'-lo	Er'-y-thi'-ni	Ku-che'-nor	Eu-ro'-mus
Er-tel'-lus	E-pyt'-i-des	Er'-y-thro	Eu'-chi-des	Eu-ro'-pa
Er'-y-a'-li-us	E-py'-tus	Er'-y-thra	Eu-clil'-des (A)	Eu-ro'-pas'-us (d)
Er'-yo	E-quajus'-ta	Er-ryth'-ri-on	Eu'-clus	Eu'-rops
Er'-one	E-quis'-o-lus	Er-ryth'-ros	Eu'-era-te	Eu-ro'-pus
Er'-os	E-qui'-ri-a	Er'-ryx	Eu'-era-tes	Eu-ro'-tas
Er'-o-us	E-quo-tu'-ti-cum	Er-ry'-o	Eu'-cri-tus	Eu-ro'-to
Er-pa'-gris	Er	Er'-sa (a)	Eue-te'-mon	Eu'-rus
Er-pam'-i-non'-das	Er'-a-con	Er'-sa'-i-as (a) 3	Euo-tro'-ai-i (b)	Eu-ry'-a-le
Er'-an-tel'-ti	Er'-ro'-a	Er'-sar-hau'-don	Eu-ded'-mon	Eu-ry'-a-lus
Er'-a-phras	Er'-ran	Er'-sau	Eu-dam'-i-das	Eu-ryb'-a-tes
Er-paph'-ro-di'-tus	Er'-ran-ites (c)	Er'-dras (a)	Eu'-da-mus	Eu-ryb'-i-a
Er'-a-phus	Er'-a-si'-nus	Er'-dre'-lon (a)	Eu-de'-mus	Eu-ry-bi'-a-des
Er'-as-nao'-tus	Er'-a-sip'-pus	Er'-e-bon (a)	Eu-do'-ci-a	Eu-ryb'-us
Er-pel'-o-lus	Er'-a-sis'-tra-tus	Er'-se'-bri-as (a)	Eu-doc'-i-mus 7	Eu-ry-cle'-a
Er'-pi	Er'-ras'-tus	Er'-sek	Eu'-do-ra	Eu-ry-cles
Er-pen'-e-us	Er'-a-to	Er'-ser'-nus	Eu-do'-ra	Eu-ry-clil'-nes
Er'-pe-us	Er'-a-tos'-the-nos	Esh'-ba-al	Eu-dos'-i-a (g)	Eu-ryc'-ra-tes
Er'-phaa	Er'-a-tos'-tra-tus	Esh'-ban	Eu-dox'-us	Eu-ry-er-at'-i-das
Er'-phai 8	Er'-a-tus	Esh'-rol	Eu-e'-mer'-i-das	Eu-ryd'-a-mas
Er'-pher	Er'-bes'-sus	Er'-she-an	Eu-ga'-ne-i	Eu-ryd'-a-mo
Er'-phes-dam'-mim (a)	Er'-e-bus	Er'-shek	Eu-ga'-ni	Eu-ry-dam'-i-das
Eph'-e-us (d)	Er'-rech	Esh'-ka-lon	Eu-ga'-ni-us	Eu-ryd'-i-ce
Eph'-e-tus	Er'-rech-the-us	Esh'-ta-o-l	Eu'-ge-on	Eu-ry-ga'-ni-a
Eph'-i-al'-tes	Er'-rem'-ri	Esh'-tau-lites (r)	Eu-hem'-e-us	Eu-ry-le-on
Eph'-lal	Er'-ru'-mus	Esh'-tem'-o-a	Eu-hy-drum	Eu-ryl'-o-chus
Ephlod (d)	Er'-e-ne'-a	Esh'-te-moth	Eu-hy-us	Eu-rym'-e-de
Ephor (d)	Er'-res'-a	Esh'-ton	Eu-lim'-e-ne	Eu-rym'-e-de
Eph'-o-ri (d)	Er'-rech'-thi-des	Es'-li (a)	Eu-mach'-i-us	Eu-rym'-e-on
Eph'-o-rus (d)	Er'-re'-sus	Es'-ma-chi'-ah	Eu-mas'-us	Eu-rym'-e-nes
Eph'-pha-tha (e)	Er'-re'-tri-a	Es'-ra	Eu-me'-des	Eu-rym'-o-mo
E'-phra-im (f)	Er'-re'-tu-g	Es'-quil'-a	Eu-me'-lis	Eu-rym'-o-mus
E'-phra-im-lites (f)	Er'-eu-tha'-li-on	Es'-qui-li'-nus	Eu-me'-lus	Eu-ry'-o-ne
Eph'-ra-tah	Er'-ga-ne	Es'-ril (a)	Eu-me'-nes (f)	Eu-ry-pon
Eph'-rath	Er'-gen'-na	Es'-rom (a)	Eu-me'-ni-a	Eu-ryp'-y-le
Eph'-rath-ites (c)	Er'-gr-as	Es'-sod'-o-les	Eu-men'-i-des	Eu-ryp'-y-lus
E'-phron	Er'-gl'-nus	Es'-sues (c)	Eu-me-nit'-a	Eu-rye'-the-nos
Eph'-y-ra, and	Er'-gin'-nus	Es'-uni	Eu-me'-ni-us	Eu-rye'-hen'-i-das
Eph'-y-re	Er'-ri	Est'-ha-ol	Eu-mol'-pe	Eu-rye'-the-us
Ep'-i-cas'-te	Er'-i-bos'-a	Est'-her	Eu-mol'-pi-das	Eu-ry-te
Ep'-i-cer'-i-des	Er'-ilb'-o-tes	Est'-u-la	Eu-mol'-pus	Eu-ryt'-e
Ep'-i-cha'-i-des	Er'-i-ca'-tes	Et'-ni'-ni-a 6	Eu-mol'-des	Eu-ryt'-e-le
Ep'-icli'-a-ris	Er'-rich'-tho	Et'-tam	Eu-mu'-us	Eu-ryth'-e-mis
Ep'-i-char'-mus	Er'-ich-tho'-ni-us	Et'-c-ar'-chus	Eu-na'-pi-us	Eu-ryth'-i-on, and
Ep'-i-cles	Er'-i-cin'-i-um	Et'-e-o-cles	Eu-na'-than	Eu-ryt'-i-on 3
Ep'-i-clil'-des	Er'-i-cu'-sa (a)	Et'-e-o-clus	Eu-ni'-ce	Eu-ryt'-us
Ep'-ic'-ra-tes	Er'-id'-a-nus	Et'-e-o-cro'-tas	Eu-no'-mi-a	Eu-ryt'-tis
Ep'-ic-le-t'-us (d)	Er'-ig'-o-ne	Et'-e-o-nes	Eu-no'-mus	Eu-se'-bi-a
Ep'-i-cu'-rus (d)	Er'-ig'-o-nus	Et'-e-o'-ne-us	Eu-nus	Eu-se'-bi-us
Ep'-ic-y-des 7	Er'-ig-y'-us	Et'-e-o-ni'-cus	Eu-o'-di-as	Eu-se'-yus
Ep'-i-dam'-nus	Er'-il'-lus	Et'-e-si-a 6 (b) (d)	Eu-o'-ny-mos	Eu-sta'-thi-us
Ep'-i-daph'-ne	Er'-rin'-des	Et'-ha'-H-on	Eu-o'-ras	Eu-sto'-li-a
Ep'-i-dam'-ri-a	Er'-rin'-na	Et'-ham	Eu-pa'-gi-m	Eu-sto'-li-us
Ep'-i-dau'-rus	Er'-rin'-nys	Et'-thian	Eu-pa'-a-mon	Eu-ta'-a
Ep'-ul'-us	Er'-ri'-o-pis	Eth'-a-nim	Eu-pal'-a-mus	Eu-tel'-i-das
Ep'-i-do'-tas	Er'-riph'-a-nis	Eth'-ba-al	Eu'-pe-tor	Eu-ter'-pe
Ep'-ig'-e-us 7	Er'-riph'-i-das	E-tho'-le-um	Eu'-pe-to'-ri-a	Eu-tha'-li-a
Ep'-ig'-e-us 7	Er'-i-phy'-le	E-tho'-mon	Eu-per'-thes 6	Eu-thia'-h-us
Ep'-ig'-o-ni	Er'-ris	Et'-ther	Eu'-pha-rs	Eu-thy'-ra-tes

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *a* in some situations is liable to be sounded *s*: see Fr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it *z*he instead of *sh*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The sounds of *ph*, *vis*, *f*, blend into one.

(f) The vowels separated by the hyphen blend in pronunciation.

(g) Ephraimites is an English formative.

(h) Exilas is equivalent to Erk'-ei-as; Eudexia to En-dock'-ei-a.

(i) The mathematician Euclid.

(j) Our old writers, who accent classical names as their English ears incline them, pronounce this word *Eu-ro'-ne*.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ee=etz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Eu-thy-de'-mus	Fa-lia'-ci	Fron-to	Gal'-i-lae'-a	Ge-dir' 7
Eu-thy'-mus	Fa-lis'-cus	Fru'-si-no (a)	Gal'-lee (c)	Ge-dor' 7
Eu-trap'-e-lus	Fa'-ma	Fu'-ci-nus	Gal-lin'-thi-a'-di-a	Ge-dro'-st-e (b)
Eu-tro'-pi-a	Fan'-ni-a	Fu'-fid'-i-us	Gal'-li (d)	Ge-gan'-i-i
Eu-tro'-pi-us	Fan'-ni-a	Fu'-fi-us Gem'-i-us	Gal'-li-a	Ge-ha'-zi 7
Eu-ty'-ches	Fan'-ni-us	Ful'-gi-na'-tes	Gal'-li-ca'-nus	Ge-l-a'
Eu-tych'-i-de	Far'-fu-rus	Ful'-gi'-e'-nus	Gal'-li-e'-nus	Ge-l'-nor
Eu-tych'-a-des	Fas'-co-lis	Ful'-li-num, or	Gai'-lim	Ge-l'-oth 7
Eu-ty'-chus	Fas-cel'-li-ma	Ful'-gi-num	Gal'-li-na'-ri-a	Ge-li'-a
Eu-ty'-phron	Fau'-cu-la	Ful'-vi-a	Gal'-li-o	Ge-li'-as
Eux-an'-thi-us	Fau'-la	Ful'-vi-us	Gal-lip'-o-lls	Ge-li'-us
Eux'-e-nus	Fau'-na	Fun-da'-nus	Gal-lo'-gram'-or-a	Ge-lo', or Ge'-lon
Eux-i'-nus Pon'-tus	Fau'-na	Fun'-di	Gal-lo'-ni-us	Ge-lo'-i
Eux-ip'-pe	Fau'-ni (d)	Fu'-ri-a	Gal'-lus	Ge-lo'-nes, Ge-lo'-ni
E-vad'-ne	Fau'-nus (d)	Fu'-ri-a (d)	Gam'-ael	Ge'-los
E'-a-ges	Fau'-sta	Fu'-ri-i	Ge-ma'-li-al	Ge-mal'-li 7
E-vag'-o-ras	Fau'-stif'-na	Fu'-ri-nus	Ge-max'-us	(Gem'-e-ri'-a-k 7
E-vag'-o-re	Fau'-stif'-na	Fu'-ri-nus	Ge-me'-li-a	Ge-min'-i-us
E'-van	Fau'-stulus	Fu'-ri-us	Gam'-ma-dims (c)	Gem'-i-nus
E-van'-der	Faus'-tus	Fur'-ni-us	Gan'-da-ri'-us	Ge-na'-bum
E-van'-ge-lus	Fa-ven'-ri-a	Fus'-cus	Gan'-ga-ma	Ge-nau'-ni
E'-an-gor'-ides	Fa-ve'-ri-a	Fu'-si-a (b)	Gan-gar'-i-dm	Ge-ne'-na
E-van'-thi	Fa'-vo	Fu'-si-us (b)	Gan'-ges	Ge-ne'-us
E-var'-chus	Feb'-ru-a		Gan-nas'-cus	Ge-ne'-zar 7
E'-vas	Fe'-ci-a'-les	G	Gan'-y-me'-de	(Ge-ne'-e-reth 7
E'-vax	Fel'-gi-nas		Gan'-y-me'-des (f)	Gen'-e-sis (d)
Eve (c)	Fen'-es-tel'-la	Gal'-al	Gar	Ge-ni'-us
E-vel'-ibon	Fe-ra'-li-a (d)	Gal'-ash	Ge-rw'-ti-cum	Ge-ni'-us (d)
E-vel'-e-rus	Fer'-en-ta'-num, or	Gal'-ba	Gar'-a-man'-tes	(Gen-ne'-us 7
E-ve'-nus	Fe-re-n'-tum	Gal'-ba-el 4	Gar'-a-man'-tis	Gen'-se-ric
E'-e-phe'-nus	Fe-re'-tri-us	Gal'-ba-les	Gar'-a-mas	Gen'-tiles (c) (d)
E'-e-res	Fe-ro'-ni-a	Gal'-ba-tha	Gar'-a-tas	Gen'-zi-us
E-ver'-ge-tas	Fes-cen'-ni-a (d)	Gal'-ba-za	Ge-re'-a-tas	Gen'-u-a
E-ver'-ge-tas	Fes-cen'-ni'-nus	Gal'-bal 6	Ge-re'-a-tas	Gen'-u-a
E'-vi	Fes'-tus	Gal'-ba-tha	Ge-re'-a-th'-y-rs	Gen'-u-bath 7
E'-vil-mer-o'-dach	Fi-bre'-nus	Gal'-be'-ne, or	Gal'-reb	Ge-nu'-ci-us
E'-vip'-pe	Fi-cul'-ne-a	Gal'-bi-e'-ne	Gargaph'-i-a	Ge-nu'-ci-us
E'-vip'-pus	Fi-de'-na	Gal'-bi-e'-nus	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-nu'-ri-a
Ex-a'-di-us	Fi-de'-na	Gal'-bi-i	Garg'-ph-i-a	(Jo'-on 7
Ex-a'-thas	Fi-de-n'-ri-a	Gal'-bi-i	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia (d)
Ex-ag'-o-nus	Fi-des	Gal'-bin'-a	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex-o'-dus (d)	Fi-die'-u-las	Gal'-bin'-i-a	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex-om'-a-tis	Fi-gu'-li-a	Gal'-bin'-i-a'-nus	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
E'-sar	Fim'-br-i-a	Gal'-bin'-i-us	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ba-i 4	Fir'-mi-us	Gal'-br-i-el	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-bon	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-e-chil'-as	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ra	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-e-ki'-as	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-e-ki-el	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
E'-zel	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
E'-zem	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
E'-zer	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-e-ri'-as	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-as	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-zi-on Ge'-bar, or	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-zi-on-ge'-ber 7	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-nite (c)	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ra,	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ra-hite (c)	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ri	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ri-el	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ril	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ron, or Hex'-ron	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia
Ex'-ron-ites (c)	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad-a-ron	Garg'-ph-i-a	Ge-o'-phy-ia

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letters in some situations are liable to be sounded z ; see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of she.
(c) This is an English formative.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Galaxia is equivalent to Ga-lack'-a-i-e.

(n) As English, Gan'-y-mede; the previous word is four syllables
is a name sometimes given to Heba.

(g) The second *g* may be hard: see Prin. 120

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ee=éu: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

G ^o -thar 7	G ^{no} -sus 8	G ^y -a-rus, and	Ha'-li-se'-mon	Har'-ma-ti'-li-a
G ^{eth} -o-li'-as 7	Go'-ath	G ^y -a-ro	Ha'-li-bi'-tus	Har'-ma-tria
G ^{eth} -sem'-a-ne 7	Gob	G ^y -as	Hal'-i-car-nas'-sus	Har-mil'-lus
Ge-tu'-li-a	Gob'-a-nir'-ro	G ^y -om'-us (e)	Ha'-li-g-m-7	Har-mo'-di-us
Ge-u'-el 7	Go'-bar	G ^y -oe (e)	Ha'-li-e-is	Har-mo'-ni-a
G ^e -zer 7	Gob'-a-res	G ^y -oes (e), or G ^y -es	Ha'-lim'-e-de	Har-mon'-i-dos
G ^e -zer-ites 7 (e)	Go'-ry-as	G ^y -lip'-pus	Hal'-ir-rho'-rr-us	Har-ne-pher
G ⁱ -ah 7	Gog	Gym-nas'-i-a (b)	Hal'-i-ther'-sus	Ha'-rod
Gib'-bar 7	Go'-lan	Gym-nas'-i-um (b) (d)	Ha'-li-us	Ha'-rod-ite (e)
Gib'-be-thon 7	Gol'-gi	Gym-ne'-si-m (b)	Ha'-i-zo'-nas	Har'-o-eh (h)
Gib'-e-a 7	Gol'-go-tha	G ^y -m-ne-tas	Hal'-le-lu'-jah (g)	Har-ro-ite (c)
Gib'-e-ah 7	Go'-li'-ah	Gym'-nos-o-phis'-tas	Hal'-lo'-esh	Har'-o-sheth
Gib'-e-ath 7	Go'-li'-ath	G ^y -na'-ce-as 8	Hal'-lul	Har'-po-sus
Gib'-e-on 7	Go'-mer	G ^y -na'-co-thos'-nas	Hal'-mus	Har-pal'-ee
Gib'-e-on-ites 7 (c)	Go-mor'-rah	G ^y -na'-des	Hal'-my-des'-sus	Har-pa'-li-on
Gib'-lites 7	Gom'-phi	G ^y -the'-um	Ha'-loc'-ra-tas	Har'-pa-lus
Gid-dal'-ti 7	Go-na'-tas		Ha'-lo'-ne	Har-pa'-y-oe
Gid'-del 7	Go-ni'-a-des		Hal'-on-ne'-sus	Har-pal'-y-eus
Gid'-e-on 7	Go-nip'-pus		Ha'-lo'-ri-a	Har'-pa-sa
Gid'-e-on-ni 7	Go-nos'-as		Ha'-lo'-tus	Har'-pa-sus
G ⁱ -dom 7	Go-nus'-as		Ha'-lus	Har-poc'-ra-tes
G ⁱ -er Eas'-gle (d)	Go'-pher-wood (c)	Ha'-a-hash'-te-ri	Hal'-y-w'-e-tus	Har-py'-4-e
G ⁱ -gar'-tes	Go'-di-a'-nus	Ha-bai'-ah 8	Hal'-y-at'-tes	Har'-she
G ⁱ -gar'-tum	Go'-di-um	Ha-bi'-ak-kuk	Ha'-lys	Ha'-rum
G ⁱ -ois 7 (a)	Go'-di-us	Ha-bi'-s	Ha'-liz'-i-a	Ha'-ru'-maph
G ⁱ -hon 7	Go'-ga'-sus	Ha'-bor	Ham	Ha'-ru'-phite
G ⁱ -a-lai 7 8	Go'-ge	Ha-ch'-a-li'-ah	Ham'-a-dry'-a-des (d)	Ha'-ru'-sper (d)
G ⁱ -bo-a 7	Go'-gi-as	Ha-ch'-i-lah	Ha'-man	Ha'-rus
G ⁱ -do	Go'-go	Ha-ch'-mo-ni	Ha'-math, or He'-math	Ha'-a-di'-ah (a)
G ⁱ -e-ad 7	Go'-go-nes (d)	Ha-ch'-mo-nite (c)	Ha'-math-ite (c)	Ha'-a-dru-bal (a)
G ⁱ -e-ad-ite 7 (c)	Go'-gou'-i-a	Ha'-da	Ha'-math-so'-lah	Ha'-e-nu'-ah (a)
G ⁱ -gal 7	Go'-gou'-i-us	Ha'-dad	Ha'-max'-i-a	Ha'-e-bi'-ah
G ⁱ -lo	Go'-goph'-o-ne	Ha'-dad-e'-ser	Ha'-m'-lech	Ha'-sh-a-bi'-nah
G ⁱ -oh 7	Go'-goph'-o-ra	Ha'-dad Rim'-mon	Ha'-mil'-car	Ha'-sh-a-bi'-nah
G ⁱ -lo-nite 7 (a)	Go'-gus	Ha'-dar	Ha'-mil'-el	Ha'-sh-bad'-a-ne
G ⁱ -m'-zo 7	Go'-gyth'-i-on	Ha'-d'-a-shah	Ha'-m'-math	Ha'-shem
G ⁱ -nath 7	Go'-tu-m	Ha'-das'-as	Ha'-med'-a-the	Ha'-shu'-nah
Gin-da'-nes	Go'-ty-n	Ha'-das'-sa	Ha'-mol'-e-keth	Ha'-shum
Gin'-des	Go'-ty'-na	Ha'-dat'-tah	Ha'-mon	Ha'-shu'-pha
Gin'-ge	Go'-ty'-ni-a	Ha'-did	Ha'-mon-na	Ha'-rah (a)
Gin-gu'-num	Go'-tya	Ha'-di-la-i 4	Ha'-mon Gog	Ha'-se-na'-ah
Gin'-ne-tho 7	Go'-shen	Ha'-do'-ram	Ha'-mor	Ha'-su'-pha
Gin'-ne-thom 7	Go'-thom'-el	Ha'-drach	Ha'-moth	Ha'-tach
Gip'-pi-us	Go'-thi	Ha'-dri-a-nop'-o-lis	Ha'-moth Dor	Ha'-te'-ri-us
G ⁱ -ga-shi 7	Go'-zan	Ha'-dri-a'-nus	Ha'-mu'-el	Ha'-thath
G ⁱ -ga-shites 7	Grac'-be	Ha'-dri-at'-i-cum	Ha'-mul	Ha'-ti-ta
Gis'-co	Grac'-chus	Ha'-mon	Ha'-mul-ites (e)	Ha'-til
Gis'-pa 7	Grac'-ci-us	Ha'-mo'-ni-a	Ha'-mu'-tal	Ha'-ti'-pha
G ⁱ -tah He'-pher 7	Grac'-ci	Ha'-mus	Ha'-nam'-e-el	Ha'-tusi
G ⁱ -ta-im 7	Grac'-ci-a	Ha'-gab	Ha'-nan	Ha'-sta-nas
G ⁱ -tit 7 (e)	Grac'-ci-a Mag'-na	Ha'-a-bah	Ha'-nan-e-el	Ha'-ran
G ⁱ -tites 7 (e)	Grac'-ci'-nus	Ha'-a-i 4	Ha'-a-ni	Ha'-i-lah
G ⁱ -tith 7	Grac'-cus	Ha'-gar	Ha'-a-ni'-ah	Ha'-voth Ja'-ir
G ⁱ -zo-nite 7 (c)	Grac'-i-us 8	Ha'-gar-ene'-s (a)	Ha'-nes	Ha'-a-el 4
Glad'-i-a-to'-ri-i (d)	Grac'-ni'-cus (f)	Ha'-gar-ites (c)	Ha'-ni'-el	Ha'-a-el 4
Gla'-nis	Grac'-ni-us	Ha'-ges	Ha'-nah	Ha'-zar Ad'-dar
Gla-ph'-y-re, and	Grac'-ri-m	Ha'-ga-ri	Ha'-na-thon	Ha'-zar E'-nan
Gla-ph'-y-ra	Grac'-ri-a'-nus	Ha'-ge-ri	Ha'-ni-bal	Ha'-zar Gad'-dah
Gla-ph'-y-rus	Grac'-ti'-a	Ha'-oi 7	Ha'-ni-el	Ha'-zar Hat'-ti-con
Glauc'-e	Grac'-ti-d'-a'-nus	Ha'-oi'-ah 7	Ha'-nooh	Ha'-zar Ma'-veth
Glauc'-ci	Grac'-ti-on 8	Ha'-oi-ites 7 (c)	Ha'-nooh-ites (e)	Ha'-za'-roth
Glauc'-cip'-pe	Grac'-ti-us	Ha'-gith	Ha'-nun	Ha'-zar Shu'-el
Glauc'-cip'-pus	Grac'-ti-i	Ha'-no	Ha'-ph'-a-ra'-im	Ha'-zar Su'-ah
Glauc'-con	Grac'-vis'-e	Ha'-nag'-o-ra	Ha'-ra	Ha'-zar Su'-sim
Glauc'-con-o-me	Grac'-vi-us	Ha'-i	Ha'-ra-dah	Ha'-zel El-po'-ni
Glauc'-pis	Grac'-ri-a	Ha'-ka-tan	Ha'-a-i'-ah	Ha'-ze'-rim
Glauc'-cus	Grac'-ri-us	Ha'-k'-kox	Ha'-ran	Ha'-ze'-roth
Glauc'-ri-as	Gri'-nas	Ha'-ku'-pha	Ha'-ra-rite (e)	Ha'-zer Shu'-sim
Gli'-con	Grac'-phus	Ha'-lac	Ha'-bo'-na	Ha'-e-son Ta'-mar
Gli'-sas	Gryl'-lus	Ha'-le'-sus, or	Ha'-bo'-nah	Ha'-si-el
Glyc'-e-ri 7	Gry-ne'-um	Ha'-le'-sus	Ha'-bo'-lo	Ha'-so
Glyc'-e-ri-um	Gry-ne'-us	Ha'-lah	Ha'-reph	Ha'-zor
Gly'-con	Gry-ni'-um	Ha'-a-la	Ha'-reth	Ha'-u-bah
Glym'-per	Gud'-go-dah	Ha'-cy'-o-ne (d)	Ha'-has	Heb'-do-le
Gna'-ri-a 8	Gur'-ni	Ha'-les	Ha'-ha-ta	He'-be
Gni'-dus 8	Gur'-nites (c)	Ha'-le'-st-us	Ha'-hur	He'-ber
Gnos'-si-a 8	Gur	Ha'-li	Ha'-rim	He'-ber-ites (c)
Gnos'-sus 8	Gur-ba'-al	Ha'-li-a	Ha'-rith	He'-ber-sus

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter i in some situations is liable to be sounded z:

see 17, 181.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the z; or if it take the corrupted sound,

to make it she instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) To avoid the repetition of similar sounds, the g is made hard before the second syllable: Prin. 150.

(f) Our old English poets accent this in their own way on the antepenultimate.

(g) The j is sounded as y: see J in the Dictionary: see also the word in the Dictionary.

(h) The letters eh are sounded as alphabetic a.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (" the principal accent.

He'-brews (c)	Hel-lo'-ti-a ^s	Her'-mas	Hi-bil'-des	Hip'-po-ni'-e-tes
He'-bron	He'-lon	Her'-ma-the'-us	Hi'-e-ta-um 7	Hip'-po-ni-um
He'-bron-ites (c)	He'-lo'-ris	Her'-ma-tho'	Hi'-ce'-tas	Hip'-po'-o-m
He'-brus	He'-lo'-rum, and	Her'-me'-ias ^s	Hi'-da'-i ⁴	Hip'-pop'-o-m
Hec'-a-le	He'-lo'-rus	Her'-mes	Hi'-de'-kel	Hip'-pop'-tra-tus
Hec'-a-le'-si-a (b)	He'-los	Her'-me-si'-a-nax	Hi'-el	Hip'-po'-a-des
Hec'-a-me'-de	He'-lo'-te, and	Her'-mi'-as	Hi'-emp'-sal	Hip'-po'-tas, or
Hec'-a-me'-us	He'-lo'-tes (d)	Her'-min'-us	Hi'-e-rs	Hip'-po'-tes
Hec'-a-te (a)	Hel'-ve'-ti-a	Her'-mi'-o-ne	Hi'-e-rap'-o-lis	Hip'-poth'-o-m
Hec'-a-te'-si-a (h)	Hel'-ve'-ti-i	Her'-mi-on'-i-oe	Hi'-e-rax	Hip'-poth'-o-m
Hec'-a-tom-bo'-i-a ^s	Hel'-vi-a	Her'-mi-on'-i-cus	Hi'-er'-el	Hip'-poth'-o-on'-dis
Hec'-a-tom-phon'-i-a	Hel'-vi-i	Si'-nus	Hi'-er'-e-moth	Hip'-poth'-o-m
Hec'-a-tom-po-lis	Hel'-vi-na	Her'-mip'-pus	Hi'-er'-i-o'-lus	Hip'-po'-ti-on ^s
Hec'-a-tom'-py-los	Hel'-vi-us Cin'-na	Her'-mo-d'-ra-tes	Hi'-er'-ma	Hip'-pu'-ris
Hec'-tor	Hel'-lum	Her'-mo-d'-ro'-rus	Hi'-er'-ro	Hip'-pus
Hec'-u-ba	Hel'-y-mus	Her'-mog'-e-ne ⁷	Hi'-e-ro-ce'-pi-a	Hip'-si-dos
Hed'-i-lis	Hel'-man	Her'-mog'-es ⁷	Hi'-er'-o-cies	Hi'-ra
Hed'-on'-e-cum	Hel'-mathor Ha'-math	Her'-mo-la'-us	Hi'-e-ro-du'-lum	Hi'-ra-a
Hed'-u-i	Hel'-ma-thi-on	Her'-mon	Hi'-er'-om'-pe-mon	Hi'-ram
He-dym'-o-tes	Hem'-dan	Her'-mon-ites (c)	Hi'-e-ro-ne'-sos	Hi'-ri-nus
Heg'-a-i ⁴	Hel'-mith'-e-a	Her'-mon'-ti-mus	Hi'-e-ron'-i-cus	Hi'-ri-pi-nus
He'-oe ⁷	Hel'-mon	Her'-mun-du'-ri	Hi'-e-ron'-i-cus	Hi'-ri-pi-nus
He'-gel'-o-chus	Hel'-mus	Her'-nus	Hi'-e-ron'-y-mas	Hi'-ri-a
He'-go'-mon	Hen	Her'-ni-ci	Hi'-e-ro-ph'-i-lus	Hi'-ri-nus An-lus
Heg'-e-si'-nus ⁷	Hen'-na	Her'-ro	Hi'-e-ro-sol'-y-ma	Hi'-rus
Heg'-e-si'-a-nax ⁷	Hen'-a-dad	Her'-rod	Hi'-g-gal'-on ⁶	Hi'-s-bon
He'-ge-si'-as ^s	Hen'-e-li	He'-ro'-des	Hi'-ga'-sa'-ti-a Vi'-a	Hi'-ki'-jak
Heg'-e-si'-o-chus ⁷	He'-ni'-o-chi	He'-ro'-li-an (c)	Hi'-la'-ri-a	Hi'-pa'-ni-a
He'-ge-sin'-o-us ⁷	He'-noch	He'-ro'-di-anus (c)	Hi'-la'-ri-us	Hi'-pi-pum
Heg'-e-sip'-pus ⁷	He'-phus'-ti-a ^s	He'-ro'-di-a'-nus	Hi'-les	Hi'-pe
Heg'-e-sip'-y-le ⁷	He'-phus'-ti-a ^s	He'-ro'-di-as	Hi'-li'-a	Hi'-pur'-le
Heg'-e-sis'-tra-tus ⁷	He'-phus'-ti-o ^s	He'-rod'-i-cus	Hi'-li'-el	Hi'-sar'-pes
Heg'-e-tor'-i-des ⁷	He'-phus'-ti-on ^s	He'-rod'-o-tus	Hi'-mel'-le	Hi'-ter Pa'-cu'-vi-as
He'-laa	He'-pher	Her'-o-es	Hi'-me'-rs	Hi'-ti-m'-a
He'-lam	He'-pher-ites (c)	Her'-ro-is	Hi'-mil'-co	Hi'-ti-m'-o-tis
Hel'-baa	Heph'-i-ba	He'-ron	Hin	Hi'-ti-m'-us
Hel'-bon	Hep'-ta-pho'-nos	He'-ro-ph'-i-ls	Hi'-a-nom	Hi'-ti-a
Hel'-ch'i-a	Hep'-tap'-o-lis	He'-ro-ph'-i-lus	Hi'-pag'-o-ras	Hi'-tr'-es (c)
Hel'-da-i ⁴	Hep'-tap'-y-los	He'-ro'-tra-tus	Hi'-pal'-ci-mus	Hi'-vites (c)
He'-leb	He'-ra	Her'-pa	Hi'-pal'-lus	Hi'-ba, or Ho'-ba
He'-led	He'-ra-cle'-a	Her'-pa	Hi'-par'-chi-a	Hi'-bab
He'-lek	He'-ra-cle'-i-a ^s	Her'-sil'-a	Hi'-par'-chus	Hod
He'-lek-ites (c)	He'-ra-cle'-o'-tes	Her'-tha, or Her'-ta	Hi'-pa'-ri-nus	Hod-a-i'-a
He'-lam	He'-ra-cle'-o'-tes	Her'-ni	Hi'-pa'-ri-on	Hod-a-i'-a
He'-e-na	He'-ra-clit'-dis	He'-sw'-nus	Hi'-pa'-sus	Hod'-diah
He'-le'-ni-a	He'-ra-clit'-dis	He'-seb	Hi'-pe-us	Hod'-dis
He'-le'-nor	He'-ra-clit'-des	He'-sed	Hi'-pi	Ho-de'-va
He'-le-nus	He'-ra-clit'-us (f)	Hesh'-bon	Hi'-pi-a	Ho-de'-vut
He'-leph	He'-rac-li-us	Hesh'-mon	Hi'-pi-als	Ho-di'-a
He'-le-ri-ni Lu'-cus	He'-rac'-li-us	He'-si'-o-dus (g)	Hi'-pi-pls	Ho-di'-jak
He'-les	He'-ra'-um	He'-si'-o-ne	Hi'-pi-pt-us	Ho'-lam
He'-li	He'-ram	Hes'-po'-ri-a	Hi'-pu	Ho'-lam
He'-li-a-des	Her'-ber'-sus	Hes'-per'-i-des	Hip'-po-b'-o-tes	Ho'-lon
He'-li-as'-tas	Her'-ce'-i-us ^s	Hes'-pe-ris	Hip'-po-b'-o-tus	Hol'-e-cron
Hel'-i-ca'-on	Her'-cu-la'-ne-um	Hes'-per'-i-tis	Hip'-po Cen-tau'-ri	Hol'-o-fer'-sus
Hel'-i-ce	Her'-cu-lus	Hes'-per-us	Hip'-po'-o-m	Ho'-lon
Hel'-i-con	Her'-cu-le-um	Her'-ti-a ^s	Hip'-po-coe'-y'-tes	Ho'-man, or He'-man
Hel'-i-co-ni'-a-des	Her'-cu-le-us (d)	He'-ti'-a	Hip'-po'-ra-tes (d)	Ho-me'-rus (i)
Hel'-i-co'-nus	Her'-cy-na	He'-us	Hi'-po'-ora'-ti-a	Hom'-o-le
He'-li-do'-rus	Her'-cy-ni-a (i)	He'-sych'-i-a (a)	Hi'-po'-ore'-ne (A)	Hom'-o-le-e
He'-li-o-gen-ba'-lus	Her'-do-ni-a	He'-sych'-i-us (a)	Hi'-pod'-a-mas	Hom'-o-llip'-tus
He'-li-o-p'-o-lis	Her'-do-ni-as	Heth	Hi'-pod'-a-me	Hom'-o-lo'-i'-des
He'-li-sun	He'-ten'-ni-us Se-	Heth'-lon	Hi'-pod'-a-mi'-a	Hom'-o-mo'-den'-act
He'-li-us	ne'-ci-o	He'-tric'-u-lum	Hi'-pod'-a-mus	Ho-mo'-ri-us
He'-lix'-us	He'-res	He'-tru'-ri-a	Hi'-pod'-i-co	Hoph'-ni
Hel'-kath	He'-resh	Heu'-rip'-pa ⁶	Hi'-pod'-o-mus	Hoph'-ra
Hel'-kath-Has'- zu-rim	He'-re-us	Hes'-ap'-y-lum	Hi'-pu-ls	Hor
Hel'-ki-l'-as	He'-ri'-lus	Hes'-o-ki	Hi'-pol'-o-chus	Ho'-ra
Hel'-lan'-i-ce	Her'-ma chus	Hes'-o-ki'-a ^l	Hi'-pol'-y-te	Ho'-rac-i-tu ⁷
Hel'-lan'-i-cus	Her'-ma	He'-zer, or He'-zir	Hi'-pol'-y-tus	Ho'-ra
Hel'-la-noc'-ra-tes	Her'-mae'-a	He'-zi-on	Hi'-pom'-a-chus	Ho'-ram
Hel'-las	Her'-mae'-a	He'-zi-on	Hi'-pom'-e-don	Ho'-ra-pol'-lo
Hel'-le	Her'-mag'-o-ras	He'-zi-ra ⁴	Hi'-pom'-e-ne	Ho'-ra-tri-us (h)
Hel'-len	Her'-man-du'-ri	He'-z-ro	Hi'-pom'-e-nes	Ho'-ri-ci-as
Hel'-le-nes (d)	Her'-man'-ni	Her'-ron	Hi'-po-mol'-gi	Ho-mis'-das (a)
Hel'-le-sp-on'-tus	Her'-maph'-ro-di'- tus (d)	Her'-ron-ites (c)	Hi'-pon, and Hi'-po	Ho-ra'-tu
Hel'-lo'-pi-a		Hi-ber'-ni-a, or Hi-ber'-ni-a	Hi'-po-na	Ho'-reb
			Hi'-po-nax	Ho'-re-um

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z:
see Pr. 151.

(b) It is u

(c) This is an English formative.

(e) Shakespeare reduces it to two

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(5) The weeping philosopher, often mentioned with Democritus, the laughing philosopher, and hence often wrongly associated on the aniepenallurate.

(g) In English He'-s4-od, with s vocalized.
(h) This may be found in English writers

(N) This may be found in English writers incorrectly in these syllables.

(i) in English Ho'-mer.
(k) in English Hor'-ace.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ee=ēz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Hor'-a-oid'-dad ?	Hy-lac'-tor	I-be'-ri	I-lith'-y-ri'-a	Iph'-i-me-d'i'-a
Ho'-ri	Hy'-la	I-be'-ri-a	I-lit'-y-ri	Iph-im'-e-don
Ho'-rims (e)	Hy-las'-us	I-be'-rus	I-lip'-u-la	Iph-i-me-du'-as
Ho'-rites (e)	Hy'-las	Ib'-har	I-lit'-ur'-gis	Iph-in'-o-e
Hor'-mah	Hy'-lax	I'-bi	I-lit'-ur'-cum	Iph-in'-o-us
Hor'-o-na'-im	Hy-l'-i-as	I'-bis	I-lit'-y-ria, or I-lit'-y-ri-a	I'-phis
Hor'-o-nites (e)	Hy-l'-a'-e-us	Ib'-le-am	I-lit'-y-ri-a-us Si'-nus	Iph-i'-i-on *
Hor'-ten'-si-a	Hy-l'-us	Ib'-nei'-ah *	I-lit'-y-ri-a-us	Iph-i'-tus
Hor'-ti-num	Hy-lon'-o-me	Ib'-ni'-jah	I'-u-a	Iph-i'-thime
Hor'-ten'-si-us	Hy-loph'-a-gi	Ib'-ri	I-lit'-y-ri-gis	Ib'-se-a
Hor'-to'-na	Hy-m'-e-nu'-us, or	Ib'-y-cus	I'-lus	Ip'-s-us
Ho'-rus	Hy'-men (d)	Ib'-zan	I-man'-u-en'-ri-us	I'-ra
Ho'-sa, or Has'-ah (a)	Hy-met'-tus	I-ca'-ri-a	I-ma'-us (f)	I'-rad
Ho-san'-na (a)	Hy-pa'-pa	I-ca'-ri-us	I-m'-bo-rus	I'-ram
Ho-se'-a (a)	Hy-pa'-ri-a (b)	I-ca'-rus	I-m-bras'-i-des ?	I-re'-ne
Ho-sh-a'-i'-ah	Ilyp'-a-nis	I-ca'-ri-us	I-m-bras'-i-des	I'-e-nu'-us
Ho-sh-a'-ma	Hy-p'-a-ri'-nus	I-ca'-los ?	I-m'-bra-us	I-re'-us
Ho-sha'-a	Hy-p'-a-tes	I-ca'-ni	I-m'-bre-us	I'-ri
Ho-shi'-i-a	Hy-p'-a-tha	I-ca'-tas ?	I-m'-bri-us	I'-ri-jah
Ho-shi'-i-us	Hy-pa'-nor	Ich'-a-bod	I-m-briv'-i-tum	I'-ris
Ho'-tham	Hy-per'-e-on	Ich'-na	I-m'-bros	I'-na-hash
Ho'-than	Hy-per'-bi-us	Ich'-nu'-as (a)	I-m'-la	I'-ron
Ho'-thir	Hy-per'-bo'-re-i (d)	Ich'-o-nu'-phis	I-m'-ma	I'-pe-el
Huk'-kock	Hy-per'-i'-a (e)	Ich'-thy-oph'-a-gi	I-m-man'-u-el	I'-she-miah
Hul	Hy-per'-ro'-si-a (b)	Ich'-thys	I-m'-mer	I'-rus
Hul'-dah	Hy-per'-i'-des	I-cil'-thys	I-m'-na, or I-m'-na	I'-rus
Hum'-la	Hy-per'-i'-on (e)	I'-ci-us	I-m'-ra	I'-sa-ac (h)
Hun'-ne-ri'-cus	Hy-per'-ma-nu'-tis	I-co'-ni-tum	I-m'-ri	I'-sa-das (a)
Hun-ni'-a-des	Hy-per'-e-chus	I-co'-ni	I-m'-chi	I'-sa-a (a)
Hu'-pham	Hy-per'-och'-i'-des	I-co'-ni-us	I-m'-chi-a	I'-sa-us (a)
Hu'-pham-ites (e)	Hy-pho'-us	I'-da	I-m'-chi-a-dae	I'-sa'-ah (u) *
Hu'-pah	Hy-p'-as	I-dae'-a, or I-de'-a	I-m'-chi-i-des	I'-sa-mus (a)
Hup'-pim	Hy-p'-as	I-dae'-us	I-m'-chi-um	I'-sa-der (a)
Hur	Hy-p'-e-nor	I-d'-a-lam	I-m'-chi-us	I'-sa'-pis (a)
Hu'-rai *	Hy-p'-e-us	I-d'-a-lus	I-m'-e-mes	I'-sar, or I'-sa-ra (i)
Hu'-ram	Hy-p'-e-ro-te'-a	I-d'-an-thyr'-us	I-m'-i-me	I'-sar, or I'-sa-ra (a)
Hu'-ri	Hy-p'-e-ro-te'-a	I-dar'-nes	I-m'-ra	I'-sa'-chus (a)
Hu'-shah	Hy-p'-e-y'-le	I-das	I-m'-ci-la'-tus	I'-sa-ri-a (a)
Hu'-shai *	Hy-r-ca'-ni-a	I-d'-bath	I-m'-da-thyr'-us	I'-sa-ri-cus (a)
Hu'-sham	Hy-r-ca'-nus	I-d'-do	I-m'-di-a (d)	I'-sa-ri-us (a)
Hu'-shath-ite (e)	Hy-r'-a	I-des'-as	I-m'-lig'-e-tes ?	I'-cah
Hu'-shim	Hy-r'-e-us, or	I-di'-e-ri'-us	I-m'-dig'-e-ti ?	I'-car'-i-ot
Hu'-shub	Hy-r'-e-us	I-di'-mon	I-m'-us	I'-che'-ni-a
Hu'-shu-bah	Hy-r-mi'-no	I-dom'-e-ne	I'-no	I'-cho-la'-us
Hu'-soth	Hy-r-ne'-lo	I-dom'-e-ne'-us, or	I'-no-a	I'-eom'-e-chus
Hu'-zab	Hy-r-nith'-i-um	I-dom'-e-neus *	I'-no'-pus	I'-chop'-o-lis
Hy'-a-cia'-thi-a	Hy-r-la'-cus	I-doth'-e-a	I'-no'-us	I'-da-el (u)
Hy'-a-cia'-thus (d)	Hy-s'-a (a) *	I-dri'-e-us	I'-no'-res	Ish'-bah
Hy'-a-tes (d)	Hy-s'-as	I-du'-be-da	I-m'-su-bres	Ish'-bak
Hy'-ag'-nis	Hy-s'-us, and Hy-s'-i	I-du'-el	I-m'-ta-pher'-nes	Ish'-bi Be'-nub
Hy'-e-la	Hy-s'-as-pes	I-du'-ma-nu'-a	I-m'-ter-am'-na	Ish'-bo-sheth
Hy-am'-po-lis	Hy-s'-ti'-e-us	I-du'-ma-nu'-ans (c)	I-m'-ter-am'-ri-a	I'-shi
Hy-an'-thes		I-du'-me, or	I-m'-u-us	I-shi'-ah
Hy-an'-tis		I-du'-me'-a	I-m'-y-cus	I-shi'-jah
Hy-ar'-bi-ta		I-dy'-i-a *	I'-o	Ish'-ma
Hy'-as	I'-a	I'-e-ta	I-ob'-a-tes	Ish'-ma-el *
Hy'-bis	I-ac'-chus	I'-gal	I'-o-bes	Ish'-ma-el-ites (e)
Hy-bro'-as	I'-e-der	Ig'-da-li'-ah	I'-o-la'-i-a *	Ish'-ma I'-a
Hy-bri'-a-nes	I'-e-le'-mus	Ig'-e-ab'-a-rim ?	I'-o-las, or I'-o-la'-us	Ish'-me-rai *
Hy-ea'-rou	I-al'-me-nus	I'-e-eal ?	I'-ol'-chos	I'-shod
Hy'-da, or Hy'-do	I-al'-y-us	I'-ge-ni	I'-o-le	Ish'-pan
Hy-d'-ra	I-am'-be	Ig'-na'-ri-us	I'-on	Ish'-tob
Hy-lar'-nes	I-am'-bi-cus	I'-jon	I'-o-ne	Ish'-u-a
Hy-das'-pes	I-am'-e-nus	Ik'-kesh	I'-o-ne	Ish'-u-al *
Hy'-dra (d)	I-am'-i-dae	I-lai *	I'-o-ni-a	I'-si-a *
Hy-dra'-ma	I-a-ni'-re	I-l'-a-ri	I'-o-pas	I'-de-ger'-des (a)
Hy-dra'-o'-tes	I-an'-the	I-l'-ba	I'-o-pe, or Jop'-pa	I'-i-do'-rus (a)
Hy-droch'-o-us	I-an'-the-a	I-l'-e-ca'-o-nos, or	I'-o-phon	I'-eis
Hy-dro-pho'-ri-a	I-ap'-e-ti-on'-i-des	I-l'-e-ca'-o-nen'-ses	I'-os	I'-ma-chi'-ah (a)
Hy-drus (d)	I-ap'-e-tus	I-l'-er-da	I'-o-ta	I'-ma I'-a (a)
Hy-dru'-as	I-a'-pis	I-l'-i-a, or Rhe'-a	I'-o-pas	I'-ma-ra, and
Hy'-e-la	I-a-py'-i-a ?	I-l'-i-a-cl Lu'-di	Iph'-e-del'-ah *	I'-ma-ra (u)
Hy-emp'-sal	I-a'-pyx	I-l'-i-a-cus	Iph'-i-a-nas'-as	I'-me-ne (a)
Hy-e'-tis	I-ar'-bas	I-l'-i-a-des (d)	Iph'-i-clus, or	I'-me-ni-a (a)
Hy-ge'-i-a *	I-ar'-chas, or Jar'-chas	I-l'-i-a (d)	Iph'-i-cles	I'-me-ni-a (a)
Hy-gi'-na	I-ar'-da-nus	I-l'-i-on, or I-l'-i-um	Iph'-i-c-ro-tes	I'-me-nus (a)
Hy-gi'-nus	I-as'-i-des	I-l'-i-on	Iph'-i-d-e-mus	I'-soe'-ra-tes
Hy-la, or Hy'-las	I-a'-si-on (a)	I-l'-i-on-neus *	Iph'-i-de-mi'-a	I'-pah
Hy-lac'-i-des ?	I-a'-sus	I-l'-i-us	Iph'-i-gi-ni'-a (g)	I'-ra-el

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(b) Letter s is sometimes liable to be sounded s: see Prin. 101.

(c) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if a take the corrupted sound, to make it the instead of she.

(d) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The English pronunciation is Ily-p'-e-ri-a and Ily-p'-e-ri-on, as in Shakespeare and other of our poets.

(f) This is accented according to Milton.

(g) Our older English writers pronounce it Iph'-i-gi-ni'-a.

(h) The later syllables blend into one.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: cl, sl, tl, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Is'-ra-el-ites (a) (c)	Ja'-a-zil'-ah	Ja'-shem	Je'-hud	Jer'-re-el-i'-tates (c)
Is'-sa	Ja-a'-zil-el	Ja'-shen	Je-hu'-di	Jib'-sam
Is'-sa-char	Ja'-bal	Ja'-sher	Je-hu-di'-jah	Jid'-laph
Is'-se	Jab'-bok	Ja-sho'-be-am	Je'-hush	Jim
Is'-sus	Ja'-beah	Jash'-ab	Je'-iel	Jim'-la, or Im'-la
Is'-tal-cu'-rus	Ja'-bez	Jash'-a-bi Je'-shem	Je-kab'-ze-el	Jim'-mae, or Jim'-mah
Is'-ter, and Is'-trus	Ja'-bin	Jash'-ub-ites (c)	Jek'-a-me'-am	Jim'-nites (c)
Is't'-hmi-a (f)	Jab'-ne-el	Ja'-si-el (a)	Jek'-a-mi'-ah	Jiph'-ta
Is't'-hmi-us (f) (d)	Jab'-neh (g)	Ja'-son	Je'-ku'-thi-el	Jiph'-thael
Is't'-hmus (f) (d)	Ja'-chan	Ja'-su-bus	Jem'-i-mah	Jo'-ah
Is'-ti-ne'-o-us	Ja'-chia	Ja'-tal	Jem'-u-el	Jo'-a-chas
Is'-tri-a	Ja'-chin-ites (c)	Jath'-mel	Jem'-i-sus	Jo'-a-da'-mus
Is-trop'-olis	Ja'-cob	Jat'-tir	Jeph'-thah	Jo'-ah
Is'-u-i (a)	Ja'-cu-bus	Ja'-van	Je-phun'-nah	Jo'-a-has
Is'-u-ites (a) (e)	Ja'-da	Ja'-sar	Jo'-ra	Jo'-a-kim
I'-sus	Jad'-du'-a	Ja'-zer	Jo'-rah	Jo'-ar'-oe
I'-tal'-a (d)	Ja'-don	Ja'-zi-el	Je-rah'-me-el	Jo-an'-nam
I'-tal'-i-ca	Ja'-el	Ja'-ziz	Je-rah'-me-el-ites (e)	Jo'-ash
I'-tal'-i-cus	Ja'-gur	Je'-a-rim	Jer'-e-chus	Jo'-a-tham
I'-a-lus	Jah	Je-at'-e-rai	Jer'-red	Jo'-a-zab'-dus
I'-a-ly (c)	Ja-ha'-le-el	Je-ber'-e-chi'-ah	Jer'-e-mai	Job
I'-tar'-gris	Ja-hal'-e-lel	Je-bus	Jer'-e-mi'	Jo'-bab
I'-e-a	Ja'-hath	Je-bu'-si	Jer'-e-moth	Jo-ba'-tes
I'-tem'-a-les	Ja'-haz	Je-bu'-sites (c)	Jer'-e-mouth	Jo-ca'-ta
Ith'-a-ca	Ja-ha'-za	Je-c'-a-mi'-ah	Je-ri'-ah	Joch'-e-bed
Ith'-a-i, or Ith'-a-i	Ja-ha'-zah	Je-c'-o-li'-ah	Jer'-i-bai	Jo'-dis
Ith'-a-mar	Ja'-ha-zil'-ah	Je-c'-o-ni'-ah	Jer'-i-cho	Jo'-ed
Ith'-iel	Ja-ha'-zi-el	Je-da'-a	Je'-riel	Jo'-el
Ith'-mah	Jah'-da	Je-da'i'-ah	Je-ri'-jah	Jo-e'-lah
Ith'-nan	Jah'-di-el	Jed-de'-us	Jer'-i-moth	Jo-e'-zer
I-thob'-a-lus	Jah'-do	Jed'-du	Je'-ri-oth	Jog'-be-ah
I-tho-me	Jah'-le-el	Je-de'-ah	Jer'-o-don	Jog'-li
Ith'-o-ma'-i-a	Jah'-le-el-ites (c)	Je-di'-a-el	Jer'-o-ham	Jo'-ha
Ith'-o-mus	Jah'-mu-i	Jed'-i-ah	Jer'-o-bo'-am	Jo-ha'-nan
Ith'-ru	Jah'-zah	Jed'-e-di'-ah	Je-ro'-mus, and	John (d)
Ith'-ran	Jah'-ze-el	Je'-di-el	Je-ro-n'-y-mus	Jo-i'-a-da
Ith'-re-am	Jah'-zi-el	Jed'-u-thun	Je-rub'-ba-el	Jo-i'-a-kim
Ith'-rites (c)	Jah'-ze-el-ites (c)	Je'-li	Je-rub'-e-sheth	Jo-i'-a-rib
Ith'-y phal'-lus	Jah'-ze-zah	Je'-zer	Jer'-u-el	Jok'-de-am
I-to'-ni-a	Ja'-ir	Je'-ze-rites	Je-ru'-sa-lem	Jo'-kim
I-to'-nus	Ja'-ir-ites (c)	Je'-zar Sa'-ha-du'-tha	Je-ru'-sha	Jok'-me-an
Iv'-ah Ka'-sin	Ja'-ir-us	Je-ha'-le-el	Je-sai'-ah	Jok'-ne-am
Iv'-ta-i	Ja'-kan	Je-hal'-e-el	Jesh'-ai'-ah	Jok'-shan
Iv'-u-rm'-a	Ja'-keh (g)	Je-ha'-zi-el	Jesh'-a-nah	Jok'-tan
Iv'-u-re'-a	Ja'-kim	Je-hel'-ah	Jesh'-ar'-e-kah	Jok'-thael
I-tu'-rum	Jak'-kim	Je-hel'-el	Jesh'-eb'-e-ab	Jo'-na
Iv'-y-lus	Ja'-lon	Je-hex'-e-kei	Jesh'-eb'-e-ah	Jon'-e-dab
Iv'-y-rm'-i	Jam'-bros	Je-hi'-ah	Je'-aher	Jo'-nan
I'-tya	Jam'-bri	Je-hi'-el	Jesh'-i-mom	Jo'-nan
I'-u'-lus	James (c)	Je-hi'-el-i	Je-shish'-ai	Jo'-nas
I'-vah	Ja'-min	Je-hish'-ai	Je-sho'-ha'-i'-ah	Jon'-a-tham
Ix'-ib'-a-tas	Ja'-min-ites (c)	Je'-his-ki'-ah	Jesh'-u-a	Jo'-nath E'-lim
Ix'-i-on	Jam'-lech	Je-ho'-a-dah	Jesh'-u-run	Re-cho'-chim
Ix'-i-on'-i-des	Jam'-na-an	Je'-ho-ad'-dan	Je-si'-ah	Jop'-pa
Iz'-e-har	Jam'-ni-a	Je-ho'-a-haz	Je-sim'-i-el	Jo'-ra
Iz'-har	Jam'-nites (c)	Je-ho'-ash	Je'-sa	Jo'-ra-i
Iz'-har-ites (c)	Ja-nic'-u-lum	Je-ho'-ha-dah	Je'-u-a (a)	Jo'-ram
Iz'-ra-hi'-ah	Jam'-na	Je-ho'-ha-nan	Je'-u-i (a)	Jor'-dan
Iz'-ra-hite (c)	Jam'-nes	Je-hol'-a-chin	Je'-us-a (a)	Jor-da'-nes
Iz'-ra-i'-ah, or	Ja-no'-ah	Je-hol'-a-da	Je'-ther	Jor'-i-bas
Iz'-ra-i'-ah (a)	Ja-no'-haa	Je-hoi'-a-kim	Je'-theth	Jo'-rim
Iz'-re-el	Ja'-num	Je-hoi'-a-rib	Jeth'-lah	Jor'-ko-am
Iz'-ri	Ja'-nus	Je-hon'-a-dab	Je'-thro	Jor-nar'-des
Iz'-rites (c)	Ja'-phet	Je-hon'-a-than	Je'-tur	Jo'-a-bad
	Ja'-pheth	Je-ho'-ram	Jo'-u-el	Jo'-a-phat
	Jo'-ph'i'-ah	Je'-ho-shab'-e-ath	Jo'-ush	Jo'-a-phat'-as
	Japh'-let	Je-hosh'-a-phat	Jo'-uz	Jo'-se (a)
	Japh'-le-ti	Je-hosh'-e-ba	Jew'-rie (c)	Jo'-se-ech (a)
	Ja'-pho	Je-hosh'-u-a	Je'-a-ni'-ah	Jo'-se-el (a)
	Jar	Je-ho'-vah	Je'-e-bol (d)	Jo'-seph (a)
	Ja'-rah	Je-ho'-vah Ji'-reth	Je'-se-lus	Jo-se-phus Fla'-wius
	Jar'-chas	Je-ho'-vah Nis'-ai	Je'-zer	Jo'-ses (a)
	Ja'-reb	Je-ho'-vah Shal'-lom	Je'-zer-ites (c)	Josh'-a-bad
	Ja'-red	Je-ho'-vah Sham'-mah	Je'-zi-ah	Jo'-shah
	Je-ho'-	Je-ho'-vah Tsai'-d'	Je'-zi-el	Josh'-a-phat
		ke-nu	Je-zil'-ah	Josh'-a-ti'-ah
		Je-hor'-a-bad	Je-zo'-ar	Josh'-bek'-a-sha
		Je'-hu	Je-zo'-ra-hi'-ah	Josh'-u-a
		Je-hub'-bal	Je-zre-el	Jo-si'-ah
		Je'-hu-cal	Je-zre-el-ite (c)	Jo-si'-as

J.

Ja'-a-kan
Ja-ak'-o-bah
In-a'-la
a-a'-lah
In a'-lam
Ja'-a-nai⁶
Ja n'-e-or''-a-im⁷
Ja-ne'-a-ni'-a
Ja'-a-sau
Ja-a'-si-el (a)
Ja a'-zah
Ja-az'-a-ni'-ah
Ja-a'-zar

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound,

(c) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend in pronunciation: the *s* is vocal; compare *Israelite* in the Dictionary.

(5) The λ is silent: see Prin. 106.

(g) The letters eh are sounded as alphabetic a.

A, a, or at=d : i or y=e : es=éa : ch=k : cl, sl, tl, &c.=she : (") the principal accent.

Jo'-4-bi'-ah	Ken'-niz-sites (a)	La'-i-das ?	Lam-po'-ni-a, and	La'-ri-a'-ria
Jo'-4-phi'-ah	Ker-en-hap"-pueh	La'-ci'-des	Lam-po'-ni-um	La'-ti'-ni (d)
Jo'-si'-phus	Ka'-ri-oth	La'-ci'-ni	Lam-po'-ni-us	La'-tin'-4-us
Jo'-ba'	Ka'-ros	La'-ci'-ni-en''-ses	Lam-prid'-us	La'-ti'-nus
Jo'-bath	Ke-tu'-us	La'-ci'-ni-um	La'-ni'-us	La'-ti'-num
Jo'-ba-ths	Ke-tu'-ra	La'-co'-mon	Lam'-pro-dos	La'-ti'-us
Jo'-tham	Ke'-ni's	La'-co	Lam'-prus	La'-tus
Jo'-vi-a'-nus	Ke'-sis	La'-co'-brigs	Lamp'-a-cus, and	La'-to'-4-s
Jo'-e-bad	Kib'-roth Hat-te''-s-	La'-co'-ni-a, and	Lamp'-a-cum	La'-to'-4-s
Jo'-s-a-char	va'	La'-co'-ni-ca	Lamp'-ter'-4-s	La'-to'-4-s
Jo'-s-dak	Kib'-ze-im	La'-cro'-tes	Lam'-pus	La'-top'-olis
Ju'-bs	Kid'-ron	La'-cri-nas	Lam'-us ?	La'-tre-us
Ju'-bal	Ki'-na'	La'-can'-ri-us	Lam'-y-rus	Lau'-do'-ni-a
Ju'-cal	Kir	La'-ter	La'-nas'-as	Lau'-fol'-le
Ju'-da'-s	Kir-har'-a-oth (a)	Kir'-co'-nus	Lam'-ce-a'	Lau'-ro
Ju'-da'	Kir'-he-reah	La'-cy'-des	Lau'-or-a	Lau'-ro-s
Ju'-das	Kir'-4-eth, or Kir'-jath	La'-cy'-dus	Lau'-4-s	Lau'-ro-s
Jude (c)	Kir'-jath A'-b-	La'-dan	Lau'-gis	Lau'-ren-ta''-li-a
Ju'-diith	Kir'-jath A'-im	La'-das	Lau'-u'-vi-um	Lau'-ren'-tes a'-gri
Ju'-el	Kir'-jath A'-rim	La'-de	La'-u'-bo'-tas, or	Lau'-ren'-tri-a
Ju-gar'-tes	Kir'-jath A'-ri-us	La'-des	La'-bo-tas	Lau'-ren-ti'-ni
Ju-ga'-ri-us	Kir'-jath Ba'-al	La'-don	La'-co'-o-en	Lau'-ren'-ti-us
Ju-gur'-ths	Kir'-jath Hu'-noth	La'-el	La'-od'-e-mas	Lau'-ri-on
Ju'-la	Kir'-jath Ju'-g-rim	La'-lape	La'-od'-e-mi'-s	Lau'-ron
Ju-li'-a-des	Kir'-jath San'-na'	La'-li-a'	La'-od'-e-ee''-ne	Lau'-us Pom-pe''-i-i-
Ju-li-a'-nus	Kir'-jath Se'-pher	La'-li-a'-nus	La'-od'-i-co''-s	Lau'-us
Ju'-li-i	Kir'-4-oth	La'-li-us	La'-od'-i-co''-ne	Lau'-vi-um
Ju'-ho Ma'-gus	Kish	La'-na, and La'-w'-na	La'-od'-o-chus	La'-ver'-na
Ju'-li-op'-o-lis	Kish'-i-on	La'-nas	La'-og'-o-ras	La'-vi-a'-na
Ju'-lis	Ki'-shon, or Ki'-son	La'-ne-us	La'-og'-o-re	La'-vin'-4-us, or
Ju'-lus	Ki'-th'-lish	La'-pa Mag''-na	La'-om'-ed'i'-s	La'-vi-num
Ju'-ni-s	Kir'-ron	La'-er'-tes	La'-om'-e-don''-te-us	La'-4-des
Ju'-no	Kir'-tim	La'-er'-tri-us Di-og'-e-	La'-om'-e-don-ti''-a-dm	La'-w'-na
Ju'-no-na'-4-s	Ko'-a	nes ?	La'-on'-o-me	La'-ah
Ju'-no'-nas	Ko'-hath	La'-er-tyg'-o-nes	La'-oth'-o	La'-an'-der
Ju'-no'-nis	Ko'-hath-ites (c)	La'-ta	La'-o'-us	La'-an'-dre
Ju'-pt-ter	Kol'-a'-ti' ah	La'-to'-ri-a	Laph'-ri-a	La'-an'-dri-as
Ju-shab'-he-sed	Ko'-ra'	La'-tus	La'-phys'-ti-um ?	La'-ar'-chus
Ju-ti'-nus	Ko'-rah-ites (c)	La'-vi'-nus	La'-pid'-e-i	Leb'-4-dei'-a, or
Ju-tin'-4'-nus	Ko'-rath-ites (c)	La'-ga'-ri-a	La'-pid'-e-us	Leb'-4-na
Ju'-tus	Kor'-hite (c)	La'-gi'-des	Lap'-i-doth	Leb'-4-non
Ju'-tah	Kor'-hites (c)	La'-cin'-i-a	Lap'-i-thae	Leb'-4-oth
Ju-tur'-na	Ko'-re	La'-gur	Lap'-i-thae''-um	Leb'-be'-us
Ju'-ve-na'-lis	Koz	La'-gu'-as	Lap'-i-tho	Leb'-e-dos, or
Ju'-ven'-tas	Kush-al'-ah ?	La'-gy'-ra	Lap'-i-thus	Leb'-e-dus
Ju-ver'-na, or		La'-had	La'-ra, or La'-ran'-da	Le-be'-na
Hi-ber'-na		La'-hai'-roi ?	La'-ren'-tri-a, and	Le-bi-n'-thos, and
		La'-han	Lau'-ren'-tri-a	Le-bi-n'-thos
		La'-mas	La'-res	Le-bo'-na'
		La'-mi	La'-rga	Le-chm'-um
		La'-i-a-des	La'-rus	Le'-cha'
		La'-i-as ?	La'-ri'-des	Le-cy'-thus ?
		La'-is	La'-ri'-na	Le'-da
		La'-ish	La'-ri'-num	Le-dm'-s
		La'-i-us ?	La'-ri'-as	Le-dus
		La'-kum	La'-ri'-sus	Le'-gi-o (d)
		La'-4-ga	La'-ri-us	Le'-ha-bl'm
		La'-las'-sis	La'-ros	Le'-hi
		Lam'-a-chus	La'-ro'-ni-a	Le'-i-tus
		La'-mal'-mon	La'-ri'-us Flo'-rus	Le'-laps
		Lam'-bra'-ni	La'-ro-to-4e''-ta-ni	Le'-e-ges
		Lam'-brus	La'-rye	Le'-lex
		La'-mech	La'-rym'-na	Le-mau'-nus
		La'-mi-a	La'-rys'-i-um (b)	Le-m'-nos
		La'-mi-a-cum bel'-	La'-se'-a	Le-mo'-ri-i
		lum	La'-sha	Le-mu'-ri-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-sha'-ron	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-res (d)
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	Le-mu'-ra''-li-a
		La'-mi-as	La'-si-a	

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(e) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z* : see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s; take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ee=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Le-od'-o-cus	Lib'-e-ras	Li-tav'-i-cus	Lu'-na	Lyr-nes'-sus
Le-og'-o-ras	Lib'-er-a"-li-a	Li-ter'-num	Lu'-pa	Ly-san'-der
Le-on	Li-ber'-tas	Lith'-o-bul"-i-a	Lu-per'-cal (e)	Ly-san'-dus
Le-o'-na	Li-be'-thra	Li'-thrus	Lu'-per-ca"-li-a	Ly-sa'-ni-as
Le-o'-na"-i-us	Li-be'-thri-des	Li-tu'-bi-um	Lu-per'-ei	Ly'-ee
Le-ou'-i-das	Lib'-i-ti'-na	Li't-y-er'-sas	Lu-per'-cus	Ly'-i-a (h)
Le-on'-ri-um, and	Lib'-i-ti'-na	Li't-i-a Dru-sil"-la	Lu'-pi-as, or Lu'-pi-a	Ly'-i-a-des
Le-on-ti'-ni	Lib'-nah	Li'-i-ne"-i-us	Lu'-pus	Ly'-i-a-nas"-as
Le-on-to Ceph'-a-lus	Lib'-ni	Li-vil'-la	Lu'-si-ta"-ni-a	Ly'-i-a-nax
Le-on'-ton, or Le-on-	Lib'-nites (c)	Li'-vi-as	Lu-so'-nes	Ly'-i-as (h)
top'-o-lis	Li'-bo	Lo-am'-mi	Lu-si'-ri-us	Ly'-i-cles
Le-on-tych'-i-des	Li'-bon	Lo-bon	Lu-ta'-ri-us	Ly'-sid'-i-co
Le'-os	Lib'-o Pho-ni"-ces	Lo'-ce-us	Lu-to'-ri-us	Ly-sim'-a-che
Le-o'-the-nes	Li'-bri	Lo'-cha	Lu-to'-ri-a	Ly'-i-ma"-chi-a
Le-o'-tych'-i-des	Li-bur'-na	Lo'-chi-as	Lu-to'-ri-us	Ly-sim'-a-chus
Lep'-i-de	Li-bur'-ni-a	Lo'-cri	Lus	Ly'-i-mach'-i-des
Lep'-i-dus	Li-bur'-ni-des	Lo'-cris	Ly'-a-us	Ly'-i-mo"-li-a
Le-phyr'-i-um	Li-bur'-num ma"-re	Lo-eus'-ta	Ly'-bas	Ly-sin'-o-e
Le-pi'-nus	Li-bur'-nus	Lo-eu'-ri-us	Ly'-bi-g-s, or Ly'-bis'-as	Ly-sip'-pe
Le-pon'-ri-i	Libs	Lod	Ly'-e-bas	Ly-sip'-pus
Le'-pre-os	Lib'-y-a	Lod'-e-bar	Ly'-e-a-bus	Ly'-sis
Le'-pri-um	Lib'-y-cum ma"-re	Log	Ly'-em'-a	Ly-si'-tra-tus
Lep'-ti-nes	Lib'-y-cus, and	Lo-is	Ly'-em'-um (d)	Ly-sith'-o-us
Lep'-tis	Li-by'-tis	Loi'-li-a Pau-li"-na	Ly'-em'-bes	Ly'-so
Le'-ri-a	Li'-bys	Loi'-li-a"-nus	Ly'-em'-bes	Ly'-tra
Le-ri'-na	Li-by'-as	Loi'-ti-us	Ly-ca'-on	Ly'-tm'-e
Ler'-na	Li'-a-tes	Lon-di'-num, or	Ly'-e-a-o"-ni-a	Ly'-za'-ni-as
Le'-ro	Li'-che	Lon-di-ni'-um	Ly'-cas	
Le'-ros	Li'-chas	Lon'-ga-re"-nus	Ly'-cas'-le	
Le'-bus, or Les'-bos	Li'-ches	Lon-gim'-a-nus	Ly'-cas-tum	
Le'-ches	Li'-cin'-i-a	Lon-gi'-nus	Ly'-cas-tus	
Le'-shem	Li'-ciu'-tus	Lon'-go-bai"-di	Ly'-ca	
Lea-try'-o-nes	Li'-ci'-nus	Lon'-gu-la	Ly'-ce	
Le-ta'-num	Li'-cym'-ni-us	Lon-gun'-ti-ca	Ly'-ces	
Le-thu'-us	Li'-de	Lor'-di	Ly'-ce-um	
Le'-the (d)	Li'-ga'-ri-us	Lo Ru'-ha-mah	Lych-ni'-des	
Let'-us	Li'-ge'-a	Lo'-y-ma	Ly'-c-i-a	
Le'-tus	Li'-ger	Lot	Ly'-ci-das	
Le-tu'-shim	Li'-ger, or Li'-ge-ris	Lo'-tan	Ly'-cim'-na	
Le-va'-na	Li'-gal'-oes (d)	Loth'-a-su"-bus	Ly'-cim'-ni-a	
Leu'-ca	Li'-o-ras	Lo'-tis, or Lo'-tos	Ly'-ci-us	
Leu'-cas, and	Li'-gure (c)	Lo-toph'-a-gi	Ly'-ci-us	
Leu'-ca-te	Li'-g-u-ras	Lo'-us, or A'-o-us	Ly'-e-o-me"-des	
Leu-ca'-tes	Li'-gu'-ri-a	Lo'-zon	Ly'-con	
Leu-ca'-si-on	Li'-g-u-ris-nus	Lu'-a	Ly'-co-me	
Leu-ca'-pis	Li'-gus	Lu'-bim	Ly'-e-o-phron	
Leu'-ce	Li'-g-y-a	Lu'-bims (c)	Ly'-cop-o-lis	
Leu'-ci	Li'-gyr'-gum	Lu'-ca	Ly'-co-pus	
Leu-cip'-pe	Li'-hi	Lu'-ca-gus	Ly'-co'-ri-as	
Leu-cip'-pi-des	Li'-le'-a	Lu'-ca'-ni	Ly'-co'-ria	
Leu-cip'-pus	Li'-li'-y-be"-um	Lu'-ca'-ni-a	Ly'-co'-mas	
Leu'-co-la	Li'-ma'-a	Lu'-ca'-ni-us	Ly'-co'-tas	
Leu'-con	Li'-me'-ni-a	Lu'-ca'-nus	Ly'-e-o-su"-ra	
Leu-co'-ne	Lim'-na	Lu'-car'-i-a	Ly'-tus	
Leu-co'-nes	Lim'-na'-um	Lu'-cas	Ly'-cur'-gi-des	
Leu-con'-o	Lim'-na-tid'-i-a	Lu'-ce'-i-us	Ly'-cur'-gus	
Leu-cop'-e-tris	Lim'-ni'-a-ce	Lu'-ce'-res	Ly'-cus	
Leu-co-phrys	Lim'-ni'-o'-im	Lu'-cer'-i-a	Ly'-da	
Leu-cop'-o-lis	Lim'-no'-ni-a	Lu'-co'-ri-us	Ly'-de	
Leu'-cos	Li'-mon	Lu'-ci-a"-nus	Ly'-di-a	
Leu-co'-si-a (b)	Li'-na'-a-mi (b)	Lu'-ci'-der (d)	Ly'-di-as	
Leu-co-tyr'-i-i	Li'-nus	Lu'-cil'-i-us	Ly'-di-as (d)	
Leu-coth'-oe, or	Li'-go-nes	Lu'-cil'-la	Ly'-dus	
Leu-coth'-e-s	Li'-ter'-na pa"-lus	Lu'-cl'-e	Ly'-de-mis, or	
Leu'-tis	Li'-ter'-num	Lu'-ci-e	Ly'-da-mus	
Leu'-trum	Li'-nus	Lu'-ci-ris	Ly'-di	
Leu'-tus	Li'-o-des	Lu'-cro'-ri-a	Ly'-gus	
Leu'-cy-a"-ni-as	Li'-p-a-ra	Lu'-cro'-ti-lis	Ly'-mi'-re	
Le-um'-mim	Li'-p-a-ris	Lu'-cro'-ri-us	Ly'-max	
Leu-tych'-i-des	Li-ph'-lum	Lu'-cri'-num	Ly'-ni-cl'-des	
Le'-vi	Li'-p-o-do'-rus	Lu'-cri'-nus	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Le-vi'-a-than (d)	Li-quen'-ri-a	Lu'-ta'-ri-us	Ly'-ni-cl'-tes	
Le-vi'-nus	Li'-re'-us	Lu'-cul'-le-a	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Le'-vis	Li'-ri'-o-pe	Lu'-cul'-lus	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Le'-vites (c) (d)	Li'-ris	Lu'-cu-mo	Ly'-ni-cl'-us, or Lynx	
Le-vit'-i-cus	Li'-sin'-i-as	Lu'-cus	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Lex'-o-vi-i	Li'-son	Lod	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Li-ba'-ni-us	Li'-sus	Lu'-dim	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Lib'-a-nus	Li'-ta	Lu'-du'-num	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Lib'-en-ti'-na	Li'-a-brum	Lu'-hith	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	
Li'-b-r	Li'-a-na	Luke (c)	Ly'-ni-cl'-us	

M.

Ma'-a-cal
Ma'-a-chal
Ma'-ach'-a-thi
Ma'-ach'-a-thites (c)
Ma'-ad'-ai
Ma'-a-di'-ah
Ma'-a-i
Ma'-al'-eh A-rab"-
bim (f)
Ma'-a-nai
Ma'-a-rath
Ma'-a-sei'-ah
Ma'-a-si'-ah
Ma'-ath
Ma'-as
Ma'-a-xi'-ah
Ma'-da-i
Ma'-em
Ma'-car
Ma'-ca'-re-us
Ma'-ca'-ri-a
Ma'-ca'-ris
Ma'-ca'-tus
Ma'-e-iou
Ma'-ced'-nus
Ma'-e-do
Ma'-e-do"-ni-a
Ma'-e-don'-i-cus
Ma'-cal'-la
Ma'-er A-my"-i-us
Ma'-cher'-us
Ma'-chan'-i-das
Ma'-cha'-on
Ma'-co-be-us (c)
Ma'-co-be-us
Ma'-ch-be-nah
Ma'-ch-be-nai
Ma'-ch-be-loth
Ma'-chi
Ma'-chir'-ites (c)
Ma'-ch-mas
Ma'-ch-ma-de"-bai
Ma'-ch-pe'-ah
Ma'-ere
Ma'-er-i-a"-nus
Ma'-er-i-us
Ma'-cro
Ma'-cro-bi-i
Ma'-cro-bi-us
Ma'-ro-che-r

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *i* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *i*, or if not take the corrupted sound, to make it *ch* instead of *sh*.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Shakespeare accents it *Lu'-percal*: see in the Dictionary.

(f) The letters *ch* are sounded as alphabetic *a*.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: oi, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ma'cron	Ma-jes'-tas	Man'-4-mi	Mar'-re-kah	Max-im'-i-a'-nus
Ma-cro'-nes	Ma-jor'-ri-a'-nus	Man'-li-a	Mar'-res	Max'-i-mil'-i-a'-na
Ma-cro'-ri-um	Ma-jor'-os	Man'-li-us Tor-quas'	Mar'-ru'-vi-um, or	Max'-i-mi'-nus
Ma-cu'-lo'-nus	Ma'-kas	tus	Mar'-ru'-bi-um	Max'-i-mus
Ma'-a-i 4	Ma'-ked	Man'-na (d)	Mars	Max'-o-on
Ma-de'-tes	Mak'-e'-loth	Man'-nus	Mar'-sa-la	Max'-o'-ces
Ma-d'i-a-bun	Mak'-ke'-dah	Ma-no'-ah	Mar'-sa'-us	Max'-o'-us
Ma-di'-ah	Mak'-tesh	Man'-sue'-tus (f)	Mar'-so	Max'-o'-res
Ma'-di-an	Mal'-a-chi	Man'-ti-ne'-a	Mar'-se-ne	Max'-o'-es
Mad-man'-nah	Ma'-la For-tu'-na	Man'-ti-ne'-us	Mar'-si	Max'-e-ras
Ma'-don	Mal'-a-cha	Man'-ti-us	Mar'-sig'-ni	Max'-i'-ces, and
Mad'-y-es	Mal'-a-cham	Man'-to	Mar'-sy-a-be	Max'-i'-ces
Ma-des'-tes	Mal'-chi'-ah	Man'-tu-s	Mar'-sy'-as	Max'-i'-ti'-us
Ma-an'-der	Mal'-chi-el	Ma'-och	Mar'-te-na	Max'-za'-roth
Ma-an'-dri-s	Mal'-chi-el-ites (c)	Ma'-on	Mar'-ths	Max'-ah
Ma-ce'-nas	Mal'-chi'-jah	Ma'-on-ites (c)	Mar'-ti-s	Max'-ni
Ma'-di	Mal'-chi'-ram	Ma'-ra	Mar'-ti-a'-lis (i)	Max'-ra
Ma'-li-us	Mal'-chi-shu'-ah	Mar'-a-can'-da	Mar'-ti-a'-nus	Max'-bu'-nai 6
Ma-e'-lus	Mal'-chom	Ma'-rah	Mar'-ti-us	Max'-cha'-ne-us
Ma-mac-te'-ri-a	Mal'-chus	Mar'-a-lah	Mar'-tiu'-i-a'-nus	Max'-e-rath
Ma-na'-la	Ma'-le-a	Mar'-a-nath'-a	Mar'-ti'-us	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-na-lus	Mal'-ho, or Ma'-tho	Mar'-a-tha	Mar'-ti-us	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-ni-us	Ma'-li	Mar'-a-thou	Mar'-tul'-us	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-non	Ma'-lis	Mar'-a-thos	Mar'-ry (c)	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-o'-ni-a	Ma'-las	Nar'-cel'-i'-nus	Mar'-ry-on (h)	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-on'-i-dm	Ma'-le-a, or Mal'-li-s	Am'-mi-a'-nus	Mar'-se-syl'-i	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-on'-i-des	Mal'-li-us	Mar'-cel'-lus	Mar'-chil	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-o-nis	Mal'-jos	Mar'-ci-a	Mar'-e-loth	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-o'-is	Ma'-lo-thi	Mar'-ci-a'-na	Ma'-shah	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma-o'-is pa'-lus	Ma'-lu-ch	Mar'-ci-a-nop'-o-lis	Ma'-shil	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-a Syl'-va (b)	Mal'-thi-nus	Mar'-ci-a-nus	Ma'-shil'-is	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ri-a	Mal'-va-na	Mar'-ci-us Sa-bl'-i'-nus	Ma'-shil'-is	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-vi-us	Ma'-ma'-na 6	Mar'-co-man'-ni	Ma'-shil'-is	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gar Mis'-sa-bib	Ma'-ma'-na	Mar'-cus	Ma'-sa (a)	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gas	Ma'-mer'-cus	Mar'-di	Ma'-sa	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-bish	Ma'-mer'-thes	Mar'-di-a	Ma'-sa	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-da-la	Mam'-er'-ti'-na	Mar'-do-che'-us	Ma'-sa-ga	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-da-len (c)	Mam'-er'-ti'-ni	Mar'-do'-ni-us	Ma'-sa-ga 7	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-da-le'-na	Ma'-mil'-i-a	Mar'-dus	Ma'-sa'-na	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-di-el	Ma'-mil'-i	Mar'-e'-tis	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gel'-la	Ma'-mil'-i-us	Ma'-re'-aba	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-e-lm 7	Mam'-mam'-a	Mar'-giu'-i-a, or Mar'-	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gi (d)	Mam'-mon (d)	gi'-u'-ni-a	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gi-us	Mam'-ni-ta-nal'-	Mar'-gi'-tes	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-na Grw'-ci-a	mus 8	Ma'-ri-a (g)	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-nen'-ri-us	Mam'-re	Ma'-ri-a (h)	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-nes	Ma'-mu'-cus	Ma'-ri-a-ba	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-Le'-si-a (d)	Ma'-mu'-ri-us	Ma'-ri-a-m'-ne	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-go	Ma'-mur'-us	Ma'-ri-a'-na Fos'-se	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gog	Ma'-na'-en 4	Ma'-ri-a'-ny'-num	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gon	Ma'-na'-hath	Ma'-ri-a'-nus	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-gon-ti'-a-cum	Ma'-na'-hem	Ma'-ri'-ci	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-pi-ash	Ma'-na'-heth-ites (c)	Ma'-ri'-cus	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-rus (d)	Ma'-na'-seh (e)	Ma'-ri'-ne	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-lah	Ma'-nas'-seh (e)	Ma'-ri'-na	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-lath	Ma'-nas'-siles (c)	Ma'-ri'-nus	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Le-an'-noth	Ma'-nas'-ta-bal	Ma'-ris	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-lath Mas'-chil	Ma'-nath	Ma'-ri'-sa	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-le-el	Ma'-neh (e)	Ma'-ri'-sa	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-li	Ma'-ni-cia	Ma'-ri'-sa	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-na'-im	Ma'-ni-cl'-nus	Ma'-ri'-ta	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-neh Dan' (e)	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-nem	Ma'-na'-nes	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-har-a-i 4	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-huth	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha-vites (c)	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-has	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-ha'-zi-oth	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-her-bal	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-her-shal'-al-	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
hash'-baz	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-lah	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-li	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-lites (c)	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-lon	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-a 5	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-an-a 6	Ma'-na'-ne	Ma'-ri'-us	Ma'-sa'-ni	Max'-e-rath-ite (c)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(b) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Prin. 121.

(c) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it the instead of *sh*.

(d) This is an English formative.

(e) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(f) The letters *ch* are sounded as alphabetic *a*.

(g) The *u* is sounded as *w*: see Prin. 145.

(h) This is the Hebrew form of the name Mary.

(i) This is the Latin female name corresponding to the masculine

Marius.

(j) In English, Martial, (the poet.)

(k) This is a Greek name.

(l) The *i* in the first syllable has its sound absorbed by the *th* in the next: see Prin. 143.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=êz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accented.

Ne-zí-ah	Nob	Nym-plus-us	OE'-ele-na	O-ma'-ri-us
Ne'-sib	No'-bah	Nym'-phas	OE'-cu-me"-ni-us	Om'-bi
Nib'-bas	Noe'-mon	Nym'-phid'-i-us	OE'-di-po'-di-a	Om'-bri
Nib'-shan	Noe'-ti-lu"-ca	Nym'-phis	OE'-di-pus	O'-me-ga (s)
Ni-ca'-a	Nod	Nym'-pho-do"-rus	OE'-me	O'-mer
Ni-cag'-o-ras	No'-dab	Nym'-pho-lep"-tes	OE'-nan'-thes	Om'-o le
Ni-can'-der	No'-e-ba	Nym'-phon	OE'-ne	Om'-o-pha"-gi-c
Ni-ca'-nor	No'-ga, or No'-gah	Nyp'-si-us	OE'-ne-a	Om'-pha-le
Ni-car'-elus	No'-haA	Ny'-sa, or Nys'-a	OE'-ne-us	Om'-pha-los
Ni'-car-thi"-des	No'-la	Ny'-sw-us	OE'-ni'-des	Om'-ri
Ni-ca'-tor	Nom	Ny'-sas	OE'-no-e	Un
Ni'-ce	Nom'-a-des (d)	Ny'-se'-i-us 3	OE'-nom'-a-us	O-nw'-um, or
Ni'-ce-pho"-ri-um	No'-mæ	Ny'-si'-a-des	OE'-non	O-m'-no-um
Ni'-ce-pho"-ri-us	Nom'-en-ta"-nus	Ny'-sig'-e-na 7	OE'-nu'-na	O'-nam
Ni-ceph'-o-rus	No-men-tum	Ny'-si'-ros	OE'-no'-no	O'-nan (d)
Ni'-cer-a"-tus	No'-mi	Nys'-sa	OE'-no'-pi-a	O-na'-rus
Ni'-ce'-tas	No'-mi-us		OE'-no-pi'-des	O-nas'-i-mus (a)
Ni'-ce-ta"-ri-a	Non		OE'-no-pi-on	O-na'-tas
Ni'o'-s	No-na'-cris		OE'-no'-tri	Un-ches'-tus
Ni'o'-sa	No'-ni-us	O'-a-rus	OE'-no'-tri-a	O-ne'-i-on 3
Ni-cip'-pe	Non'-ni-us	O-ar'-ses	OE'-not'-ri-des	O-nes'-i-mus (a)
Ni-cip'-pus	Noph	O'-a-sis (d)	OE'-no'-trus	On'-e-siph"-o-rus
Ni'-eo	No'-phaA	O-ar'-es	OE'-nu'-sas (a)	On'-e-sip'-pus
Ni-coch'-a-res	No-me'-ni-us	O-ax'-us	OE'-o-nus	O-ne'-si-us (b)
Ni'-co-cl's	Non'-nus	Ob'-a-di"-ch	OE'-ro-o	On'-e-ta"-des
Ni-coch'-ra-tas	No'-nus	O'-bal	OE'-ta	On'-e-sic'-ri-tas
Ni-co'-cre-on	No'-pi-a, or Cuo'-	O'-bed	OE'-ty-lus, or	O-ni'-a-res
Nie'-o-de"-mus	pi-a 8	O'-bed E"-dom	OE'-ty-lam	O-ni'-as
Nie'-o-do"-rus	No'-ra	O'-beth	O-fel'-lus	O'-ni-um
Ni-cod'-ro-mus	No'-rax	O'-bill	O'-fl	O'-no
Nie'-o-la"-i-tans (d)	Nor'-ba	O'-both	Og	On'-o-ba
Nie'-o-las	Nor-ba'-nus	Ob'-ul-tro"-ni-us	Og-dol'-a-pis	O-noch'-o-nus
Nie'-o-la"-us	Nor'-i-cum	O-ca'-le-a, or O-ca'-li-a	Og-do'-rus	On'-o-mac'-ri-tus
Ni-com'-a-cha	Nor-thip'-pus	O-ce'-a-na	Og-mi-us	On'-o-mar'-chus
Ni-com'-a-chus	Nor'-ri-a	O'-cx-an"-ides, and	Og'-o-s	On'-o-mas-ia"-ides
Nie'-o-me"-des	No'-thus	O'-cx-an-iv"-ides (d)	O-gul'-ni-a	On'-o-mas-tas
Nie'-o-me"-di-a	No'-ri-um	O-ce'-a-nus	O'-gy-ges 7	On'-o-phas
Ni'-cou	No'-tus (d)	O-ce'-i-a 5	O'-og'-i-a 7	On'-o-phils
Ni-co'-ni-a	No'-va'-tus	O-cel'-lus	O'-og'-y-ges 7	On'-o-san'-der (a)
Ni'-co-phron	No'-vi-o-du"-num	O-ce'-lum	O'-gy-ris	O'-nus
Ni-cop'-olis	No'-vi-om'-a-yum	O'-cha	O'-had	O'-ny'-as
Ni-coa'-tra-ta	No'-vi-us	O-che'-ar-us (b)	O'-hel	O'-ny'-cha (d)
Ni-coa'-tra-tus	Nox	O'-chi-el	O'-le-le-us	O'-ny'-thes
Nie'-o-be"-le-a	Nu-co'-ri-a	O'-chus	O'-le-le-us	O'-nyx (d)
Ni-co'-e-les	Nu-ith'-o-nes	O'-de'-lus	O'-li'-des	O'-pa'-lis
Ni'-ger	Nu'-ma Pom-pil"-i-us	O'-e-nus	O'-li-a-mus	O'-phel
Ni-gid'-i-us Fig"-u-lus	Nu-ma'-na	O'-e-nus	O'-la-ne	O-phel'-las
Ni-grif'-tas	Nu-ma'-ri-a	O'-e-ran	O'-li-ba, or O'-lus	O-phel'-tas
Ni'-le-us	Nu-man'-li"-na	O'-erid'-i-on	O'-li-ba	O-phel'-sis
Ni'-lus	Nu-ma'-nus	O'-erid'-i-on	O'-li-ba	O'-pher
Nim'-rah	Rem'-u-lus	O'-erid'-i-on	O'-li-ba	O'-phi-a
Nim'-rim	Nu-me'-nes	O'-e-ta-clit'-li-us	O'-li-chin'-i-um	O'-phi-on
Nim'-rod	Nu-me'-ni-a, or	O'-e-ta'-via	O'-le-a-ros, or	Ophi'-o'-ne-us
Nim'-shi	Ne'-o-me"-ni-a	O'-e-ta'-vi-a"-nus	O'-li-ros	Ophi'-i'-cus (d)
Niu'-e-ve	Nu-me'-ni-us	O'-e-ta'-vi-us	O'-le-a-trum	Ophi'-i'-us (a)
Nin'-e-veh (e)	Nu-me'-ri-a"-nu	O'-e-tol'-o-phum	O'-lea	Ophi'-i'-us (a)
Nin'-e-vites (e)	Nu-me'-ri-us	O'-ey'-a-lus	O'-le-e-nus, or O'-e-nus	Ophi'-ni
Nin'-ni-us	Nu-mi'-eus	O'-ey'-e-le	O'-ga-sys	Oy'-ci
Nin'-i-as	Nu'-mi-da	O'-ey'-o-e	O'-i-gyr'-tis	O-pig'-e-mo
Ni'-nus	Nu-mid'-i-a	O'-led	O'-lin'-i-m	O'-pus
Nin'-y-as	Nu-mid'-i-a	Od'-e-na"-tus	O'-lin'-i-thus	O-pil'-i-us
Ni'-o-be	Nu'-mi-tor	O'-des'-sus	O'-lin'-i-thus	O'-pi-ter
Ni-phar'-us	Nu'-mi-to"-ri-us	O'-di'-nus	O'-li-tus	O-plin'-i-us
Ni-phar'-tes	Nu-mo'-ni-us	O'-di'-tes	O'-li-ov'-i-co	Oy'-i-ter-gi"-ni
Ni'-phe	Nu-mi'-us	Od'-o-a"-cer	O'-li-mi-us	O-pi'-tas
Nir'-e-us	Nuu	O-dol'-lam	O'-li-ox'-i-us	Oy'-pi-a
Ni'-sa	Nun-co'-re-us	Od'-o-man"-ti	O'-lym'-le-um	Oy'-pi-a"-nus
Ni-sa'-a	Nun'-di-na	Od'-on-ar"-kes	O'-lym'-phas	Oy'-pi-a"-i-ccs
Ni-sa'-e	Nun'-di-nae (d)	Od'-o-nas	O'-lym'-pi-a	Up'-id'-i-us
Ni'-san (d)	Nur'-sæ	Od'-ry-sæ	O'-lym'-pi-as	Oy'-pi-us
Ni-se'-i-a	Nur'-sa-cia 3	Od'-ys-se"-a (e)	O'-lym'-pi-o-do"-rus	Ops
Nis'-i-bis	Nur'-si-a	OE ag'-a-rus, and	O'-lym'-pi-o-s-the-nos	Op-ta'-tus
Nis'-roch (a)	Nu'-tri-a	OE ag'-er	O'-lym'-pi-us	Op-ti-mus
Ni'-sus	Nyo-te'-is	OE an'-thas, and	O'-lym'-pus	O'-pas
Ni-sy'-ros	Nyc-to'-li-us	OE an'-thi-a	O'-lym'-pu"-sa (a)	O'-re
Ni-to'-tis	Nyc-te-us	OE ax	O'-lyn'-thi-us	O-rac'-u-lum (c)
Ni-to'-cris	Nyc-tim'-e-ne	OE ba'-li-a	O'-lyn'-thi-us	O'-re-a
Nit'-i-a	Nyc-ti-mus	OE ba'-lus	O'-ly'-ras	O'-re-a-sus
No'-a-di"-naA	Nym-bæ'-um	OE ba'-res	O'-ly'-zon	Or-be'-tus
No'-ah, or No'-e	Nym'-phas (d)	OE cha'-li-a	Om'-a-e"-rus	Or-bil'-i-us
No'-as	Nym-phæ'-um	OE cli'-des	O'-mar	Or-bo'-na

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Latens in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Fr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the z; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of zho.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Homer's poem, the *Odyssey*.

(f) Or O-meg-a: see in the Dict.; see also Prin. 64.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=dez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Or'-ca-des	Os'-ci	Pa'-an (d)	Pan'-cha'-i-a ⁵	Par'-mash'-is
Or'-cha'-lis	Os'-ci-us ³	Pa'-di-es	Pau'-da	Par'-me-nas
Or'-cha-mus	Os'-cus	Pa'-ma'-ni	Pau'-da-ma	Par'-men'-i-des
Or'-chom'-e-nus, or	O'-ee'-as (a)	Pa'-on	Pau'-da'-ri-a	Par'-me'-ni-o
Or'-chom'-e-num	O'-see (a)	Pa'-o-n-es	Pau'-da'-rus (d)	Par'-nach
Or'-cus	O'-she-o	Pa'-o'-ni-a	Pau'-da'-tes	Par'-nas'-sus
Or'-cyn'-i-a	O'-sin'-i-us	Pa'-on'-i-des	Pau'-de'-nus	Par'-nath
Or'-des'-sus	O'-si'-ris	Pa'-oe	Pau'-di'-us	Par'-nes
O'-re'-a-des (f)	O'-sis'-mi-i (a)	Pa'-oes	Pau'-di'-on	Par'-nes'-sus
O'-re-as	Os'-pha-gus	Pa'-stum	Pau'-do'-ro	Par'-ni
O'-reb	Os'-pray	Pa'-to'-vi-um	Pau'-do'-si-a (b)	Par'-ron
O'-ren, or O'-ran	Os'-rho-e'-ne (a)	Pa'-tus	Pa'-dro-sos	Par'-ro-re'-i-a ⁵
O'-res'-tæ	Os'-sa	Pa'-a'-sæ, or	Pa'-e-nus, or	Pa'-ros
O'-res'-tes	Os'-si-frage	Pa'-a'-sæ	Pa'-næ'-us	Pa'-ros
O'-res'-te-um	Os'-te-o'-des	Pa'-a'-sus	Pan'-ge'-us	Par'-rha'-st-a (b)
O'-re-ti'-dæ	Os'-ti-a ³	Pa'-oi-el ⁷	Pa'-ni'-a-sis	Par'-rha'-st-us
O'-re-tæ	Os'-to'-ri-us	Pa'-gus	Pa'-ni'-o'-ni-um	Par'-shan'-da-tha
O'-re-ta'-ni	Os'-tro-goth'-i	Pa'-bathi-Mo'-ab	Pa'-ni-us	Par'-tha-mis'-i-ris
O'-re-till'-i-a	Os'-y-man'-i-y-as	Pa'-i	Pa'-nag	Par'-tha-on
O'-re-um	O'-a-cil'-i-us	Pa'-la'-ct-um, or	Pan'-no'-ni-a	Par'-then'-i-a
O'-re-ga, or O'-gas	O'-ta'-nes	Pa'-la'-ri-um	Pan'-om'-phæ'-us	Par'-then'-i-a, or
O'-res'-sum	Oth'-ma-rus	Pa'-læ'-a	Pan'-o-pe, or	Par'-then'-i-i
O'-ret'-o-rix	Oth'-ni	Pa'-læ'-ap'-o-lis	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then'-i-des
O'-re-gi-a (d)	Oth'-ni-el	Pa'-læ'-mon, or	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then'-i-on
O'-rib'-a-sus	Oth'-o	Pa'-læ'-mon	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then'-i-us
O'-ri-cum, or O'-ri-cus	Oth'-o-ni'-as	Pa'-læ'-p-philos	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-the-non
O'-riens	Oth'-ry-o'-ne-us	Pa'-læ'-pha-tis	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then-o-pe'-us
O'-ri-gen	O'-thys	Pa'-læ'-po-lis	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then-o-pe'-us
O'-ri-go	O'-tre-us	Pa'-læ'-ste	Pan'-sa	Par'-thi-a
O'-ri-nus	O'-tri'-a-des	Pa'-læ'-sti'-na	Pan'-tag-nos'-tus	Par'-thy-e'-ne
O'-ri-ob'-a-tes	O'-tro'-da	Pa'-læ'-sti'-nus	Pan'-tag-y-nus	Par'-u-a
O'-ri-on (d)	O'-tus	Pa'-lal	Pan'-tal'-e-on	Par'-va'-im
O'-ria'-sus	O'-lys	Pa'-a-mo'-des	Pan'-tan'-chus	Pa'-rys'-a-des
O'-ri-auf'-is Liv'-i-a	O'-vid'-i-us	Pa'-lan'-ri-a	Pan'-te-us	Pa'-rys'-a-tis (f)
O'-ri-tæ	O'-vin'-i-a	Pa'-lan'-ri-um	Pan'-thi-des	Pa'-sach
O'-ri-th'-y-i-a	O'-vin'-i-a	Pa'-a-ti'-nus	Pan'-thi-a	Pa'-sar'-ga-da
O'-ri-tas	Ox'-ath'-res	Pa'-le-is, or Pa'-læ	Pan'-the-on (e)	Pa'-sar'-min
O'-ri-un'-dus	Ox'-id'-a-tes	Pa'-les	Pan'-the-us, or	Pa'-se'-al
O'-re-nus	Ox'-i-mes	Pa'-es-tine	Pan'-thus	Pa'-se-as
O'-re-nan	Ox'-i-o-næ	Pa'-lu'-ri-us	Pan'-tho'-i-des	Pa'-sh-ur
O'-re-ne-a	Ox'-us	Pa'-li'-el, or Pa'-li'-ci	Pan'-ti-ca-pæ'-um	Pa'-sicles
O'-re-ne-us	Ox'-y'-a-res	Pa'-li'-li-a	Pan'-ti'-a-pes	Pa'-sicle'-ra-tes
O'-ri-ni'-thon	Ox'-y-ca'-nus	Pa'-li'-nu'-rus	Pan'-ti'-li-us	Pa'-siph'-a-e ⁴
O'-ri-ni-tus	Ox'-yd'-ra-cæ	Pa'-li'-seo'-rum, or	Pa'-ny'-a-sis	Pa'-sith'-e-a
O'-re-nos'-pa-des	Ox'-y-lus	Pa'-li'-co'-rum	Pa'-ny'-a-sus	Pa'-sith'-e-gris
O'-ryt'-i-on ³	Ox'-yn'-thes	Pa'-læ'-des	Pa'-pæ'-us	Pa'-sa-ron
O'-ro-bæ-a	Ox'-yp'-o-rus	Pa'-la'-di-um (d)	Pa'-pha'-ges	Pa'-si-e'-nus
O'-ro-des	Ox'-y-rin-chi'-tæ	Pa'-la'-di-us	Pa'-phi-a	Pa'-so-ver (c) (d)
O'-re-wes	Ox'-y-rin'-chus	Pa'-lan'-te'-um	Pa'-phi-a	Pa'-sus
O'-rom'-e-don	O'-zem	Pa'-lan'-ri-as	Pa'-phos (d)	Pa'-sa-rs
O'-ron'-tas	O'-zi-as	Pa'-lan'-ti'-des	Pa'-phus	Pa'-ta'-vi-um (d)
O'-ron'-tes	O'-zi-el	Pa'-lan'-ti-on ³	Pa'-pi-a'-nus	Pa'-te'-o-li
O'-ro-pher'-nus	O'-zi-nas	Pa'-las	Pa'-pi-as	Pa'-ter'-cu-lus
O'-ro-pus	O'-zi-ni	Pa'-le'-ne	Pa'-pin'-i-a'-nus	Pa'-thæ-us
O'-ro-si-us (b)	O'-zi-nites (c)	Pa'-lu	Pa'-pin'-i-us	Pa'-th'-ros
O'-rpha	Ox'-o-læ, or Ox'-o-li	Pa'-lu'-ites (c)	Pa'-pir'-i-a	Pa'-th'-ru'-sim
O'-rph-e-us (d)	Ox'-o-ra	Pa'-ma	Pa'-pir'-i-us	Pa'-tis'-e-thes
O'-re-d'-ce		Pa'-my'-ra	Pa'-pus	Pa'-mos
O'-re'-ie		Pa'-mi'-sos	Pa'-pyr'-i-us	Pa'-træ
O'-sil'-lus		Pa'-phu'-ri-us	Pa'-pyr'-i-us	Pa'-tro
O'-sil'-o-chus	Pa'-a-rai ⁶	Pa'-ti	Pa'-a-by'-s-ton	Pa'-tro-bas
O'-si-nes	Pa'-ca'-ri-a'-nus	Pa'-ti	Pa'-a-dise (c)	Pa'-tro-cli
O'-sip'-pus	Pa'-ci-us	Pa'-ti-el ³	Pa'-a-di'-us (c)	Pa'-tro'-cles
O'-ta-lus	Pa'-ches	Pa'-ti-tle (c)	Pa'-re'-ta-cæ	Pa'-tro'-clus
O'-thag'-o-ras	Pa'-chi'-nus	Pa'-me-nes	Pa'-re'-to'-ni-um	Pa'-tro-cli'-des
O'-thæ'-a	Pa'-co'-ni-us	Pa'-mon	Pa'-ra	Pa'-trou
O'-the	Pa'-co'-rus	Pa'-pa	Pa'-a-li	Pa'-trous
O'-thi-a	Pa'-co'-lus	Pa'-phi-lus	Pa'-a-lus	Pa'-tul'-or-us
O'-tho-si'-as (a)	Pa'-co'-lus	Pa'-phos	Pa'-ran	Pa'-u
O'-thrus	Pa'-ty-as	Pa'-phy-la	Pa'-ra-si-a (b)	Paul (c)
O'-tyg'-i-a ⁷	Pa'-ty-es	Pa'-phyl'-i-a	Pa'-ra-si-us (b)	Paul'-la
O'-tyg'-i-us ⁷	Pa'-cu'-vi-us	Pan	Pa'-ra-si-us (b)	Paul'-na
O'-ry-an'-der	Pa'-dm'-i	Pau'-a-co'-a (d)	Pa'-ra-si-us (b)	Paul'-nus
O'-ry-us	Pa'-dan	Pa'-um'-ri-us	Pa'-ra-si-us (b)	Paul'-us
O'-ryx	Pa'-dan A'-ram	Pan'-a-ret	Pa'-ri-a'-des	Paul'-us
O'-sal'-as ⁶	Pa'-don	Pan'-a-ris'-te	Pa'-ri-a'-i (b)	Pau'-sa-nias
Os'-cho-phor'-i-a	Pa'-dus	Pan'-ath'-e-næ'-a	Pa'-ri-a-us	Pau'-sa-nias
	Pa'-du'-ss	Pan'-che'-a, or	Pa'-ri-um	Pa'-vor
		Pan'-che'-a, or	Pa'-ma	Pax

P.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s; see Obs. 131.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The English accentuation differs from this: see the word in the Dictionary.

(f) The seat of accent is doubtful: in Leo's Alexander the Great, the accent is placed on the penultimate.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=eiz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Pax-os	Pe-or	Pet-a-lus	Pha-on	Phi-dir'-a
Pe-as	Pe'p-ar-e'-thos	Pe-te'-li-a	Pha-ra	Phi-don
Pe-da'-ci-a	Pe'p-re'-do	Pet'-e-lif'-nus	Pha-rac'-ides 7	Phi-dy'-le
Pe-dae'-us	Pe-ræ'-a	Pe-te'-on	Phar'-a-cim	Phi-ga'-le-i
Pe-d'-ah-hel	Pe'-a-sip'-pus	Pe-te'-us	Pha'-ra-oh (e)	Phi-la
Pe-d'-ah zur	Pe'-a-zim	Peth'-a-hi''-ah	Pha-ras'-mo-nes (a)	Phi-l'-a-del''-phs-e
Pe-d'-ai-ah 6	Pe'-co'-pe	Pe'-thor	Phar'-a-tho''-ni	Phi-l'-a-del''-phus
Pe-da'-ni	Pe'-co'-si-us (b)	Pe-thu'-el	Pha'-rax	Phi-læ
Pe-da'-ni-us	Pe'-co'-te	Pe-til'-i-a	Pha'-a-tho	Phi-læ-bi
Pe-da'-us	Pe'-dic'-cas	Pe-til'-i-i	Pha'-rez-ites (c)	Phi-læ'-us
Pe-di'-a-lis	Pe'-dix	Pe-til'-i-i	Pha-ri'-a, and	Phi-lam'-mon
Pe-di'-a-nus	Pe-reu'-na	Pe't-o-ai'-ris	Phæ'-ræ	Phi-lar'-ches
Pe-di-as	Pe-reu'-nis	Pe'-tra	Pha'-ris	Phi-lar'-chus
Pe-di-us	Pe'-resh	Pe-træ'-a	Phar'-i-sees (c) (d)	Phi-le'-mon
Pe-do	Pe'-re-us	Pe-trei'-us 6	Phar'-me-cu''-sa (a)	Phi-le'-ne
Pe-dum	Pe'-rez	Pe-tri'-num	Phar'-na-ba''-zus	Phi-le'-ris
Pe-gas'-i-des	Pe'-rez Uz''-za	Pe-tro'-ni-a	Phar-na'-cx-a	Phi-le'-ros
Pe-g'-a-sis	Pe'-ga	Pe-tro'-ni-us	Phar-na'-ces	Phi-le'-si-us (b)
Pe-g'-a-sus	Pe'-ga-mos	Pe'ti'-us 3	Phar-na'-pas'-tas	Phi-l'-e-tro''-rus
Pe'-kah	Pe'-ga-mus	Peu'-ce	Phar-na'-pes	Phi-le'-tas
Pek'-a-hi''-ah	Pe'-ge	Peu-ces'-tes	Phar'-nus	Phi-le'-tt-us
Pe'-kod	Pe'-gus	Peu-ces'-ti-a	Pha'-ros (d)	Phi-le'-tus
Pe-l'-a-gon	Pe'-i-au''-der	Peu-ci'-ni	Pha'-rosh	Phi-l'-das
Pe-l'-a-i''-ah	Pe'-i-ar'-chus	Peu-co-la'-us	Phar'-phar	Phi-l'-ides
Pe-l'-a-li''-ah	Pe'-i-ba''-a	Pe-ul'-thai 6	Phar-sa'-li-a	Phi-lin'-ne
Pe-lar'-ge	Pe'-i-bi''-mi-us	Pe-x'-o-do''-rus	Phar'-sa-lus	Phi-li'-nus
Pe-las'-gi	Pe'-i-cles	Phac'-a-reth	Phar'-te	Phi-lip'-pe-i
Pe-las'-gi-a, or	Pe'-i-clym''-e-nus	Pha'-a	Pha'-rus	Phi-lip'-pi
Pe-las'-gi-o-tis	Pe'-ri'-da	Pha-a'-ci-a	Pha'-ru'-si, or	Phi-lip'-pi-des
Pe-las'-gus	Pe'-ri-di'-a	Phæ'-ax	Phau'-ru'-si-i	Phi-lip'-pi-lis
Pe-l'-a-ti''-ah	Pe'-ri-e'-ge''-tes	Phæ'-di-mas	Pha'-sa	Phi-lip'-po-lis
Pe'-leg	Pe'-ri-e''-res	Phæ'-don	Phar'-y-bus	Phi-lip'-pop'-o-lis
Pe'-let	Pe'-rig'-nes	Phæ'-dra	Pha-rye'-a-don	Phi-lip'-pus
Pe'-leth	Pe'-rig'-o-ne	Phæ'-dri-a	Phar'-y-ge	Phi-lis'-cus
Pe'-leth-ites (c)	Pe'-ri-la'-us	Phæ'-drus	Phar'-zites (c)	Phi-lis'-ti-a 3
Pe'-e-throu''-i-i	Pe'-ri-læ'-us	Phæd'-y-ma	Pha'-se-al	Phi-lis'-tim
Pe'-le-us	Pe'-ril'-la	Phæ-mon'-o-e	Pha'-se-li	Phi-lis'-tines (f)
Pe-li'-a-des	Pe'-ril'-lus	Phæ-nag-re''-te	Pha'-si-a'-na (a)	Phi-lis'-tion
Pe-li'-as, (Gr. name)	Pe'-ri-me''-de	Phæ-nas	Phar'-si-ron (a)	Phi-lis'-tus
Pe-li'-as, (Hob. name)	Pe'-ri-me''-la	Phæ-nas	Pha'-sis	Phi-lo
Pe-lig'-ni	Pe'-rin'-thus	Phæ-nis	Phas'-sus	Phi-lo-ba''-o-tus
Pe-lig'-nus	Pe'-ri-pa-tet''-ici (d)	Phæ-oc'-o-mes	Phau'-da	Phi-loch'-o-rus
Pe-li-næ'-us	Pe'-ri-pi-a'-nes	Phæ-n-a-na (a)	Phav'-o-ri''-nus	Phi-l'-cles
Pe-li-næ''-um	Pe'-ri-phas	Phæ-stum	Pha-yf'-lus	Phi-loch'-ra-tes
Pe-li-on	Pe'-ri-ph'-a-tus	Phæ-e-ton (d)	Phæ-a, or Phæ-i-a 3	Phi-l'-oc-te''-tes
Pe-li-um	Pe'-ri-pho-re''-tus	Phæ-e-ton-ti''-a-des	Phæ-be	Phi-l'-o-cy''-prus
Pe-læ	Pe'-ris-a-des	Phæ-e-tu''-sa (a)	Phæ-ca'-dum	Phi-l'-o-da-me''-a
Pe-læ-næ	Pe'-ris'-the-nes	Phæ-us	Phæ-ge-us, or	Phi-l'-o-de''-mos
Pe-le'-ne	Pe'-rit'-a-us	Pha-ge'-a-i-a	Phæ-ge-us	Phi-lod'-ice
Pe-l'-o-nite (c)	Pe'-rit'-ias	Phæ-sur	Phæ-l'-o-la''-us	Phi-l'-o-la''-us
Pe-l'-o-pe''-a, or	Pe'-ri-to''-ni-um	Phæ-læ	Phæ-l'-o-e	Phi-lol'-o-gus
Pe-l'-o-pi''-a 3	Pe'-ri-iz-zites (c)	Phæ-læ'-cus	Phæ-l'-us	Phi-lom'-a-che
Pe-l'-o-pe''-i-a 3	Pe'-ri-me-nas	Phæ-læ'-si-a	Phæ-mi-us	Phi-lom'-bro-tus
Pe-l'-o-pi-das	Pe-ro, or Per'-o-ne	Phæ-lan'-thos	Phæ-mon'-o-e	Phi-l'-o-me''-di-a
Pe-l'-o-pon-ne''-sus	Pe-ro-e	Phæ-a-ris	Phæ-ne'-um	Phi-l'-o-me''-dus
Pe-lope	Per-mes'-sus	Phæ-a-rus	Phæ-ne-us	Phi-l'-o-me''-la (d)
Pe-lor	Per-o-la	Phæ-ci-don	Phæ-ni'-ce	Phi-l'-o-me''-la 3
Pe-lo'-ri-a	Per-pen'-na	Phæ-dai'-us 6	Phæ-r	Phi-l'-o-me''-tor
Pe-lo'-rum, or	Per-pe-re''-ne	Phæ-le'-as	Phæ-ræ-us	Phi-lon
Pe-lo'-rus	Per-ran'-thes	Phæ-leg	Phæ-ræ'-les	Phi-lon'-ides
Pe-lu'-si-um (b)	Per-rho'-bi-a	Phæ-le'-re-us	Phæ-r-e-clus	Phi-l'-o-nis
Pe-na'-tes	Per'-sa, or Per'-se'-is	Phæ-le'-ris	Phæ-r-e-cra-tes	Phi-lon'-o-e
Pe-na-da'-li-um	Per'-sæ	Phæ-le'-ron, or	Phæ-r-e-cy''-des	Phi-lon'-o-me
Pe-ne'-i-a, 3 or	Per'-sæ-us	Phæ-le'-rum	Phæ-r-en-da''-tes	Phi-lon'-o-mus
Pe-ne'-is	Per'-se-e	Phæ-li'-rus	Phæ-r-en-ni''-ce	Phi-l'-o-nus
Pe-ne'-li-us	Per'-se-is	Phæ-li'-nas	Phæ-r-es	Phi-l'-o-ter
Pe-nel'-o-pe	Per-seph'-o-ne	Phæ-li'-ca	Phæ-re'-ti-as	Phi-l'-o-phron
Pe-ne'-us	Per-seph'-o-lis	Phæ-li'-u	Phæ-r-e-ti''-ma	Phi-l'-o-pa''-men
Pen'-i-das	Per'-ses	Phæ-li'-ti	Phæ-r-i-num	Phi-l'-o-s-plus (a)
Pe-ni'-el	Per'-as-us	Phæ-li'-el	Phæ-ron	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pe-nin'-nah	Per'-sa (d)	Phæ-lys'-us	Phi'-a-le	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pe-ni'-nah	Per'-sis	Phæ-nm'-us	Phi-a'-li-a, or	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-ta-teuch (d)	Per'-sis	Phan'-a-ræ''-a	Phi-ga'-li-a	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-te-cost (d)	Per'-si-us	Phæ-nas	Phi'-a-lus	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-the-ut-le''-a	Per'-ti-nax	Phæ-nes	Phi-b'-e-eth	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-the-us	Per'-u'-da	Phan'-o-cles	Phi'-col	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-thi-lus	Pe-ru'-si-a (b)	Phan'-o-cle''-mus	Phi'-o-ros	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pen'-thi-lus	Pe-sen'-ni-us	Phan-ta'-si-a (b)	Phi-d'-i-as	Phi-l'-o-tas
Pe-nu'-el	Pe-si'-nus	Phæ-nu'-el	Phi-d'-i-le	Phi-l'-o-tas
	Pe-la'-li-a	Pha-nus	Phi-dip'-pi-des	Phi-u'-e-as

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s*: take the corrupted sound, to make it the instead of *s*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables are generally blended in pronunciation into *rok*.

(f) In this English formative it is usual to pronounce the *i* short in every syllable: see Prin. 103.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ei, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Phin'-e-has	Phul	Pi-re'-e-us	Plis-ti'-nus	Pol'y-do'-ra
Phi-ne'-us	Phur	Pi'-rau	Plis-to'-a-nax	Pol'y-do'-rus
Phin'-a	Phur'-rah	Pi'-a-tho-ite (c)	Plis-to'-nax	Pol'y-mo-mon'-i-des
Phin'-ti-as	Phut	Pi-a'-thon	Plis-to-ni'-ces	Pol'y-gi'-ton
Phit'-son	Phu'-vah	Pi-a'-ne	Plot'-us	Pol'y-gi'-us 7
Phla	Phy'-a	Pi-ri-th'-ous	Plot'-na	Pol'y-gro'-tus
Phleg'-e-las 7	Phy'-eus	Pi'-rus	Plot'-hi-mo'-o-lis	Pol'y-hym'-ni-a, or
Phleo'-e-thon 7	Phyl'-a-ce	Pi'-sa	Plot'-us	Pol-ym'-ni-a
Phle'-gi-as	Phyl'-a-cus	Pi'-sae	Plot'-rus	Pol-yg'-o-nus
Phleg'-on	Phy-gel'-us	Pi-sae'-us	Plot'-ra-chus	Pol'y-id'-i-us
Phleg'-ra	Phy-lac'-ter-ies (c) (d)	Pi-san'-der	Plot'-tri-a	Pol'y-la'-us
Phleg'-y-e 7	Phy-lar'-chus	Pi-sa'-tes, or Pi-sae'-i	Plot'-to (d)	Pol-ym'-e-nes
Phleg'-y-as	Phy-las	Pi-san'-rus	Plot'-to-ni-um	Pol'y-me'-de
Phli'-as	Phy-le	Pi-sae'-nor	Plot'-tus	Pol-ym'-e-don
Phli'-us	Phy-le'-is	Pi'-se-ne	Plot'-vi-us	Pol'y-me'-la
Phloe'-us	Phy-le'-us	Pis'-gah	Plot'-te'-ri-a	Pol-ym-nes'-tor
Pho-be'-tor	Phyl'-i-ra	Pi'-tas	Plot'-us 7 8	Pol-ym-nes'-tes
Pho-cen'-a	Phyl'-la	Pi-sa'-di-a 2	Plot'-lic'-i-us	Pol'y-ni'-ces
Pho-cen'-ses, Pho-cen'-i, and Pho'-ci	Phylla'-li-a	Pi-sid'-i-ce	Plot'-e-roth	Pol-yn'-oe
Pho-cil'-i-des	Phylla'-li-us 5	Pi'-sis	Plot'-a-lir'-i-us	Pol'y-pe'-mon
Pho'-ci-on	Phyl'-lis	Pi-sis-trat'-i-dae (a)	Plot'-dar'-ce	Pol'y-per'-chon
Pho'-cia	Phyl'-li-us	Pi-sis-trat'-i-des (a)	Plot'-dar'-ces	Pol'y-pher'-mus
Pho'-cus	Phyl-lod'-o-ce	Pi-sis'-tra-tus (a)	Plot'-dar'-ge	Pol'y-phon'-tes
Pho-cyl'-i-des	Phyl'-os	Pi'-so	Plot'-dar'-gus	Pol'y-phron
Phor'-be	Phyl'-us	Pi'-son	Plo'-a'-gus	Pol'y-poe'-tes
Phor'-be-um	Phy-nom'-a-chus	Pi'-so-nis	Plo'-a'-us	Pol-ys'-tra-tus
Phor'-bi-das	Phy-scel'-la	Pi'-suh (a)	Plo'-a'-ile	Pol'y-tech'-nus
Phor-big'-e-na 7	Phy-s'-co-a	Pi'-si-pas	Plo'-ni	Pol'y-ti-me'-tus
Phor'-bus	Phy-s'-con	Pi'-tor	Plo'-on	Pol-ylt'-i-on 8
Phor'-mos	Phy-s'-cos	Pi'-us	Plo'-o'-ni-a	Pol-ylt'-ro-pus
Phoe-ni'-ce	Phy-s'-cus	Pi-suth'-nes (a)	Plo'-us	Pol-ylx'-e-na
Phoe-nio'-i-a	Phy-tal'-i-des	Pit'-a-ne	Plo'-gon	Pol-yx-en'-i-das
Phoe-nio'-x-us	Phy-t'-a-lus	Pit'-e-cu'-sa	Plo'-la	Pol-ylx'-e-nus
Phoe-nio'-i-des 7	Phy'-ton	Pith'-e-o	Plo'-e-mo	Pol-ylx'-o
Phoe-ni'-cus	Phy-x'-i-um (e)	Pi'-tho	Pol'-e-mo-cra'-ti-a	Pol'y-ze'-lus
Phoe-ni'-cu'-as	Pi'-a, or Pi-a'-li-a	Pith'-o-la'-us	Pol'-e-mon	Pom'-ax-mo'-thres
Phoe-nis'-as	Pi'-a-us	Pi-tho'-le-on	Pol'-e-nor	Pol-me'-ti-a
Phoe'-oie	Pi-ce'-ni	Pi'-thon	Pol'-ias	Pol-me'-ti-i
Pho'-nix	Pi-cen'-ti-a	Pi'-thys	Plo'-li-or ce'-us	Pom'-e'-ti-na
Pho'-lus	Pi-cen'-ti'-ni	Pit'-tus	Plo'-lis-ma (a)	Pom'-o'-na
Phor'-bas	Pi-ce'-num	Pit'-the-a (f)	Plo'-lis'-tra-tus	Pom-pe'-i-a 5
Phor'-cus, or Phor'-cys	Pi'-era	Pit'-the-cus (f)	Plo'-li'-tes	Pom-pe'-i-a'-nus 5
Phor-cy'-nis	Pic'-te, or Pic'-ti (d)	Pit'-the-is (f)	Plo'-li-to'-ri-um	Pom-pe'-ti-i, or
Phor-mi-o	Pic-ta'-vi-or Pic'-o-nos	Pit'-the-us (f)	Plo'-len'-ti-a	Pom-pe'-i-um 5
Phor-mis	Pic-ta'-vi-um	Pit'-u-a'-ni-us	Plo'-lin'-e-a	Pom-pe'-i-o'-lis 5
Pho-ro'-ne-us	Pic'-tor	Pit'-u-la'-ni	Pol'-lio	Pom-pe'-i-us 5
Pho-ro'-nis	Pi'-cus	Pit'-y-m'-a	Pol'-lis	Pom-pil'-i-a
Pho-ro'-ni-um	Pi-do'-rus	Pit'-y-nas'-cus	Plo'-li-us Fe'-lix	Pom-pil'-i-us
Pho'-ros	Pid'-y-tes	Pit'-y-o-ne'-sus	Polu'-ri-a	Pom-pi'-lus
Pho-ti'-nus	Pi'-e-lus	Pit'-y-u'-a	Pol'-lux	Pom-pis'-cus
Pho'-ri-us	Pi'-era	Pla-cen'-ti-a	Po-lo'-ni-a	Pom-po'-ni-a
Phox'-us	Pi-er'-i-a	Pla-cid'-i-a'-nus 7 8	Po'-lus	Pom-po'-ni-us
Phra-a'-tes	Pi-er'-i-des	Pla-cid'-i-a	Po-lus'-ca	Pom-po'-ri-a'-nus (b)
Phra-at'-i-cos	Pi-er'-is	Pla-cid'-i-us	Pol'-y-m'-nus	Pomp-ti'-ne
Phra-da'-tes	Pi'-e-rus	Pla-na'-st-a (b)	Pol'-y-nus	Pomp-ti'-nus
Phra-gan'-do	Pi'-e-las	Plan'-ci-us	Po-lyb'-i-chus	Pom'-pus
Phra-ha'-tes	Pi'-gres	Plan'-cus	Po-lyb'-i-das	Pom'-ti-cum ma'-re
Phra-nic'-a-tes	Pi'-ha-hi'-roth	Pla-ta'-e	Po-lyb'-i-us, or	Pom-ti-cus
Phra-or'-tes	Pi'-late	Pla-ta'-e	Pol'-y-bus	Pom-tid'-i-us
Phras'-i-cles (a)	Pi'-dash	Pla-ta'-ni-us	Pol'-y-bae'-a	Pom-ti'-na
Phras'-i-mus (a)	Pi'-e-tha	Pla'-to (d)	Pol'-y-bae'-tes	Pom-ti'-nus
Phra'-si-us (b)	Pi'-tai 6	Pla'-tri-a	Pol'-y-ca'-on	Pom-tri'-us
Phra'-ta-pher'-nes	Pi-lum'-nus	Pla'-tri-a	Pol'-y-car'-pus	Pom-tus
Phri'-a-pa'-ri-us	Pim'-ple	Pla'-tri-a'-na	Pol'-y-cas'-le	Po-pil'-i-as
Phric'-i-um	Pim-pla'-a	Pla'-tu-tus	Pol'-ych'-a-res	Po-pil'-i-us
Phrix'-us	Pim-pra'-i-des	Pleu'-ra-tus	Pol'-y-cle'-a	Pop-lic'-o-la
Phron'-i-a	Pim-pra'-na	Pleu'-ron	Pol'-y-cles	Pop-pae'-a
Phron'-tis	Pin'-a-re	Plex'-au-re	Pol'-y-cle'-tus	Pop-pae'-us
Phru'-ri	Pi-na'-ri-tus	Plex'-ip'-pus	Pol'-y-cra'-tes, or	Pop-a-lo'-ni-a
Phry'-ges	Pin'-da-rus (d)	Plem'-ne-us	Pol'-y cre'-ta, or	Por'-a-tha
Phrygi'-a 7	Pin'-da-sus	Pleu'-ra-tus	Pol'-y cri'-ta	Por'-ci-a
Phry'-ne	Pin'-de-nis'-sus	Pleu'-ron	Pol'-y-cri'-us	Por'-ci-us
Phryn'-i-cus	Pin'-de	Plex'-au-re	Pol'-y-cri'-tor	Por-red'-o-rax
Phry'-nis	Pin'-na	Plin'-i-as	Pol'-y-dae'-mon	Po'-ti-na
Phry'-no	Pin'-thi-as	Plin'-thi-ne	Pol'-y-dam'-mas	Por'-o-se-le'-ne
Phryx'-us	Pi-o'-ni-a	Plis-tar'-chus	Pol'-y dam'-na	Por-phyr'-i-on
Phthi'-a 8	Pi'-ra	Pli'-tho-nus	Pol'-y de'-tes	Por-phyr'-i-us
Phthi-o'-ti-a 8	Pi-re'-us, or	Pli'-the-nes	Pol'-y deu-ce'-a	Por'-ri-ma

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*:
see Ex. 151.

608 Pt. 151.
(A) It is never

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s: take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(c) **Phylum** is equivalent to **Ph**

(c) The *l* in the first syllable is generally absorbed by the sound of the *h* in the second: see Prin. 142.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Pur-sen-na, or	Pro'-cy-on	Pub-lic'i-a	Puth-o-nit'-ce	Ram'-nes
Pur-se-na	Prod'-icus	Pub-lic'i-us	Pyth-o-nis'-sa	Ra'-moth
Pur-ti-a	Pro-er-i-us	Pub-lic'o-la	Pyr'-na	Ra'-moth Gûl'-e-ad
Pur-tri-us	Proc'-ti-des	Pub'li-us	Pyt-ta'-lus	Ran'-da
Pur-mos	Proc'-tus	Pu'-dens		Ra'-pha
Pur-tum-na~li-a	Prog'-no	Pu'-hites (c)		Ra'-pha-el (A)
Pur-tum-na	Pro-le-u	Pal		Ra'-phaz
Po'-rus	Prom'a-chus	Pul-cher'-ia	Q.	Raph'-a-im
Po-sl'-des	Pro-math'i-das	Pu'-ni-cum bel'-lum	Qua-dar'-us	Ra'-phoon
Po-s'-dê'-um	Pro-ma'-thi-on	Pu'-nites (c)	Qua-dra'-tus	Ra'-phu
Po-s'-del'-on *	Prom'e-don	Pu'-non	Quad'-ri-frons, or	Ra'-po
Po-si'-don	Prom'e-nae'-u	Pu'-pi-us	Quad'-ri-ceps	Ra'-scip'o-lis
Po-si-do'-ni-a	Prom'e-the-i	Pu'-pie'-nus	Quez-to'-res (d)	Ras'-sis
Po-si-do'-ni-us	Prom'e-the-us, Prom-	Pup'-pi-us	Qua'-ri	Rath-u'-mus
Po'si-o *	me'-this, and Prom-	Pur, or Pu'-rim	Qua'-ri-us	Nan-ra'-ci
Post-hu'-mi-a	e'-thi-des (d)	Put	Quer'-eens	Ran ri' ci
Post-hu'-mit-us	Prom'e-thus	Put-te'-oli	Qui-e'-tus	Ra-ven'-us
Post-ver'-la	Prom'u-lus	Pu'ti-ol	Quinc-ti-a'-nus *	Ra'-vo-la
Pos-tu'-mi-us	Pro-nap'-ides	Py'-a-nep'-si-a	Quinc-til'-ia	Ra'-xis
Pos-tam'-i-des	Pro-nax	Py'd-na	Quinc-til'-i-a'-nus	Ra'-xi'
Pos't-a-mon	Pro-oze	Py-garg	Quinc-tri-us	Ra'-xi'
Pos-thi'-nus	Pron'o-mus	Pyg-e-la ?	Quin-decem'-vi-ri	Re-a'te
Pos-thos	Pron'o-us	Pyg-ma'-i (d)	Quin-quag-tiri-a	Re-ba
Pot'-iden'-a	Pron'u-ba	Pyg-ma'-lion	Quin-quen-na'-les	Re-bee'-es
Po-ti'-na	Pro-per'-ti-us	Pyg-me'-des	Quin-quev'-tri	Reb'-ilus
Pot'-i-phar	Pro-pont'-is	Py-las	Quin-tif'-i-a'-nus	Re'-chab
Po-tiph'-e-us	Prop'-gi-le-a	Py-lae-men-es	Quin-tif'-i-us	Re'-chab-ites (c)
Po-tir'-i-us	Prop'-gi-le'-a *	Py-lag'o-ras	Quin-till'-us	Re'-cheb
Pot'-ni-as	Pro-schy'-ti-us *	Py-lag'o-ras	Quin-tri-us	Re-di-c'u-lus
Prac'-ti-tum	Pro-ser'-pi-na (f)	Py-lar'-on	Quin'-tus	Rel'o-nas
Prac'-oi-a	Pro-so-pi'-tis (n)	Py-lar'-tes	Quir'-tius	Re'-el-ar'-ah *
Prac-ne'-te	Pro-sym'-n	Py-lar'-ge	Quir'-tina'-lis	Re'-el'-as *
Prac-soe	Pro-tag'o-ras	Py-las	Quir'-tin'-us	Re-gem
Prac-sti	Prot'-a gor'-i-des	Py-le-no	Qui-ri'-tes	Re-gem-me-lech
Prac-tor (d)	Pro-te-i Col-um'-ne	Pyf'-e-us		Re-gil'-is
Prac-to'-ri-us	Pro-tes-i-la'-us	Pyf-le-on		Re-gil'i-a'-nas
Prac-tu'-ti-um	Pro'te-us (d)	Py-lo		Re-gil'-us
Prac'ti'-nas	Pro'tho-e'-nor	Py'-los		Re'-gom
Prax-ag'o-ras	I'r'o-the-us	Py'-rus		Reg'-u-lus
Prax-i-as (c)	Proth-o'-us	Py-rus		Re'-ha-bit'-ah
Prax-id'-a-mas	Pro'to-	Py-rac'-mon		Re'-hob
Prax-id'-ce	Pro-to-g'e-ne'-a ?	Py-rac'-mos		Re'-ho-bo'-am
Prax-i-is	Pro-to-g'e-nas ?	Py-rech'-mes		Re'-ho'-both
Prax-iph'-a-nas	Pro-to-g-e-ni'-a ?	Pyr'-a-mus		Re'-hu
Prax'-is (d)	Pro-tom'-e-di'-a	Pyr-e-nas'-i		Re'-hum
Prax-it'-e-les	Pro-tom'-e-du'-as	Pyr-e-nas'-us		Re'-i
Prax-ith'-a-s	Prox'-e-nus	Py-ro'-ne		Re'-kem
Pre-u'-ge-ne-s	Pro-den'-ti-us	Pyrr'-gi		Rem'-a-il'-ah
Prex-as'-pes	Prum'-ni-des	Pyrr'-gi-on		Re'-meth
Pri-am'-i-des	Pru'-as	Pyrr'-go		Re'-mi
Pri-a-mus	Pru-as'-us	Pyrr-got'-e-les		Rem'-mon
Pri-a'-pus (d)	Pru'-at-as	Pyrr-got'-e-lus		Rem'-mon Moth'-o-as
Pri-e'-ne	Prym'-no	Py-rap'-pe		Rem'-phan
Pri'-ma	Pryt'-a-nas (d)	Py-ro		Rem'-phis
Pri'-on	Pryt'-a-ne'-um (d)	Pyr'-olis		Rem'-u-lus
Pris-cli'-la	Pryt'-a-nei'-on *	Py-ro'-ni-a		Re-mu'-ri-a
Pris-cus	Pryt'-a-nis	Pyrr'-aba		Re'-mus
Pris'tis	Psam'-a-the *	Pyrr'-hi-as		Re'-pha-el (A)
Pri-ver'-nus	Psam'-a-thoa *	Pyrr'-hi-cus		Re'-phaz
Pri-ver'-num	Psam'-me-ni'-tus *	Pyrr'-thi-das		Reph'-a-i'
Pro'-lus	Psam'-met'-ichus *	Pyrr'-thi-das		Reph'-a-im
Pro'-bus	Psam'-mis *	Pyrr'-tho (d)		Reph'-a-ims (c)
Pro'-cus	Psa'-phis *	Pyrr'-rhio		Reph'-a-dim
Proch'-o-zus	Pse'-pho *	Psy'-tes		Re'-sen
Proch'-y-tas	Pse'-cas *	Psy-thag'o-ras (d)		Re'-sbeth
Pro-cli'-a-us	Pse'-phis *	Pyth-a-in'-as		Re'-sus
Pro-cli'-la	Pay'-che * (d)	Pyth-e-as		Re'-u
Pro-cli'-lus	Pay'-chrus *	Py'-thes		Re'-u-ben
Pro-cle'-a	Pay'l'-li *	Pyth'-e-us		Re'-u-dig'-ni
Pro'-cles	Pter'-le-um *	Pyth'-a (d)		Re-u'-el
Pro'-ne	Pter'-e-la'-us *	Pyth'-as		Reu'-mah
Pro-cli'-de	Pty'-ri-a *	Pyth'-ion		Re'-zeph
Pro-con-ne'-sus	Ptol'-e-der'-ma *	P, th'-us		Re'-zi-a
Pro-co'-pi-us	Ptol'-e-mae'-um *	Py-tho		Re'-zin
Pro'-cris	Ptol'-e-mae'-us *	Py-thoch'-e-ris		Re'-sou
Pro-crux'-tes	Ptol'-e-ma'-is *	Pyth'-o-cles		Rha'-ci-a
Pro-cu'-la	Pty'-g-yhus *	Pyth'-o-do'-rus		Rha'-ci-us
Pro-cu'-le'-i-us *	Pto'-eus *	Pyth'-o-la'-us		Rho-co'-tan
Pro-cu'-lus	Pu'-a, or Pu'-nh	Py'-thon		Rhad'-e-mi'-thus

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr.151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of sh.

(-i) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(c) Praxias is equivalent to Track'-91-28

(f) The *s* is generally vocalized : as an English word it is reduced to Pros'-er-pine.

(g) The letters *ch* are sounded as alphabetic *a*.
(h) The last two syllables are liable to blend, and

(A) The last two syllables are liable to blend, and the word is heard as if written Ra'-phei, Re'-phei.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ei, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Rha'-a-mis'-tus	Ro'-ma (d)	So-bi'-ni	So-lo'-me	So-rai'-as *
Rha'-di-us	Ro-mam'-ti-e'-zes	So-bi'-ni-a'-nus	So-lon	So-ran'-a-el *
Rha'-le-nam	Ro-ma'-ni (d)	So-bi'-nus Au'-lus	So-lo'-na, or So-lo'-nos	Sar'-a-mel
Rha'-ti, or Rm'-ti	Ro-ma'-nus	So-bis	Sal'-o-ni'-na	Sar'-an'-ges
Rha'-ri-a	Ro-mil'-i-us	Sab'-ra-cm	Sal'-o-ni'-nus	Sar'-a-pa'-ni
Rham-nen'-ses	Rom'-u-la	So-bri'-na	So-lo'-ni-us	Sar'-raph
Rham'-nes	Ro-mu'-li-dm	Sab'-la'h	Sal'-pis	Sar'-a-pus
Rham'-ri-ni'-tus	Rom'-u-lus	Sal'-te-cha	So-lu	Sar'-a-sa
Rham'-nus	Ro'-mus	Sab'-u-rs	So-lum	Sa-ras'-pa-des
Rha'-nis	Ro'-or-us	Sab'-u-ra'-nus	Sal'-vi-a'-nus	Sar'-ched'-o-nus
Rha'-ro	Rosh	Sab'-ra-ta	Sal'-vid'-i-e'-nus	Sar'-dan-a-pa'-lus
Rhas-cu'-po-ris	Ro-sil'-la-nus	So-bus	Sal'-vi-us	Sar'-di
Rhe'-a	Ro'-si-us (b)	Sac'-a-das	Sam'-a-el *	Sar'-des
Rhe'-bas, or Rhe'-bus	Rox-a'-na	So-cm	So-mai'-as *	Sar'-de-us
Rhed'-o-nos	Rox'-o-la'-ni	So-cm	So-ma'-ri-a (f)	Sar'-din'-i-a
Rhe'-gi-um	Ru-bel'-i-us	So-cm	So-mar'-i-tans (c) (d)	Sar'-dis, or Sar'-des
Rhe'-gus'-ci	Ru'-bi	Sach'-a-ll'-tes	Sam'-a-tus	Sar'-dites (c)
Rhe'-mi	Ru'-bi-con	So-cra'-ni	Sam'-bu'-los	Sar'-di-us
Rhe'-ne	Ru'-bi-e'-nus Lap'-pa	So-cra'-tor	So-me, or Sa'-mos	Sar'-dine (c)
Rhe'-ni	Ru'-bi-go	So-cra'-ti-vir	So-mel'-us *	Sar'-don'-i-cus (d)
Rhe'-nus	Ru'-bra sax'-a	Sad'-a-les	Sam'-gar No'-bo	Sar'-do-nyx (d)
Rhe-o-mi'-tres	Ru'-bris	Sad'-a-mi'-as	So-mi	Sa'-re-a
Rhe'-s	Ru'-by (c)	So-dai *	So-mi-a	So-rep'-ta
Rhe'-sus	Ru'-dms	So-das	So-mis	Sar'-gon
Rhe-to-ga-nos ?	Ru'-di-nus	Sad'-de-us	Sam'-lah	Sar'-tas'-ter
Rhe'-ti-co	Ru'-fms	Sad'-duc	Sam'-mus	Sar'-rid
Rhe'-n'-nus	Ru'-fus	Sad'-du-ces (c) (d)	Sam'-ni'-tm	Sar'-ma'-ti-a
Rhez-e'-nor	Ru'-fl'-lus	So-duc	Sam'-ni'-tes	Sar'-men'-tus
Rhez-lb'-i-us	Ru'-fl'-nus	So-duc	Sam'-ni'-um	Sar'-ni-us
Rhi-a'-nus	Ru'-fu-s	Sad'-y-a'-tes	So-mo'-ni-um	So-nun
Rhi-l'-a-go	Ru'-fu-s	Sag'-a-us	So-mos	Sar'-ron'-i-cus
Rhi-mot'-a-cles	Ru'-gi-i	Sag'-a-ris	So-mos-a-ta	Sa-ro'-thi
Rhi'-on	Ru'-ha-mah	So-git'-ta	San'-o-thra'-ce, or	Sar'-pe'-don
Rhi'-pha, or Rhi'-phe	Ru'-mah	So-gun'-tum, or	San'-o-thra'-ci-a	Sar'-ra
Rhi-phs'-i	Ru'-mi-nus	So-gun'-tus	Sam'-p'-mes	Sar'-ras'-tes
Rhi-phs'-u	Run-c'-na	So-ha-du'-tha-Je'-gar	Sam'-son	Sar'-s'-chin
Rhi'-um	Ru'-pil'-i-us	So-is	Sam'-u-el	Sar'-sa-nus
Rho'-d	Rus'-ca	So-la	So-mus	Sar'-san'-da
Rhod'-a-nus	Rus'-ci-us *	Sal'-a-con	So-na	Sar'-ruch
Rho'-d	Rus-co'-ni-a	So-lah	San'-a-bas'-sa-rus	Sar'-son
Rho'-di-a	Ru'-sel'-le	Sal'-a-me'-nes	San'-a-s	Sas'-si-a
Rhod'-o-cus	Rus'-pi-na	Sal'-a-min'-i-a	San'-a-sib	Sar'-tan (h)
Rhod'-o-gy'-us, or	Rus'-ti-cus	Sal'-a-mis	San-bal'-lat	So-tas'-pes
Rhod'-o-gu'-ne	Ru'-ti-ni	Sal'-a-mi'-na	San'-cho-ni'-a thon	Sath'-ra-baz'-nos
Rhod'-o-pe, or	Ruth (a)	So-la'-pi-a, or	San-da'-ce	Sath'-ra-bou-za'-nes
Rho-do'-pis	Ru'-ti-la	So-la'-pt-m	San-da'-li-um	Sar'-tri-m
Rho'-dus	Ru'-ti-lus	Sal'-a-ra	San-da-nis	Sat'-i-bar-za'-nes
Rho'-bus	Ru-ti'-i-us Ru'-fus	So-la'-ri-a	San-da-nus	Sa-tie'-u-la, or
Rho'-cus	Ru'-tu-bus	Sal'-a-sad'-a-i *	San-di-on	Sa-tie'-u-lus
Rho'-te-um	Ru'-tu-bus	So-las'-ci	San-dre-col'-tus	So-tis
Rho'-tus	Ru'-tu-li	So-la'-thi-el	San'-ga-ls	Sat'-ra-pe'-ni
Rho-sa'-ces	Ru'-tu-pes	Sal'-cah	San'-ga'-ri-us, or	So-tri'-cum
Rho'-sus	Ru'-tu-pi'-nus	Sal'-cha'h	San'-ga'-ris	So-trop'-a-ces
Rhox-a'-na, or		So-le'-us *	San'-guo'-i-us	Sat'-u-ra
Rox-a'-na		So-lem	San'-he-drim (d)	Sat'-u-rei'-um *, or
Rhox-a'-ni		So-le'-ni	San'-i	Sat'-u-rei'-um
Rhu-te'-ni, and	So-ba	Sal'-en-ti'-ni	San'-nyr'-i-on	Sat'-u-rei'-us
Rhu'-the'-ni	Sab'-a-chus, or	So-ler'-num	San'-san'-nah	Sat'-ur-na'-li-a (d)
Rhyn'-ta-cus	Sab'-a-con	Sal'-ga'-ne-us, or	San'-to-nas, or	Sat'-ur'-ni-a
Rhyn'-thon	So-bac-tha'-ni	San'-to-nas	San'-to-nas (d)	Sat'-ur'-ni-us
Rhy'-pms	So-bas	So-li-i	So-on	Sat'-ur'-ni-us (d)
Ri'-bai *	So-ba'-oth (d)	So-lim	So-pw'-i, or So-phes'-i	Sat'-u-rum
Ri-bi'-lah	So-bat	Sal'-i-na'-tor	Suph	Sat'-y-ri (d)
Rim'-mon	So-ba'-ta	Sal'-li-us	So-phat	Sat'-y-ri-us (d)
Rim'-mon Pa'-rez	Sab'-a-tus	Sal'-la-i *	Saph'-a-ti'-as	Sau-fer'-us Tro'-gus *
Rin'-nah	So-ba'-ti-us	Sal'-lu	Saph'-ir	Snul
Ri-phs'-i	Sab'-ban	Sal'-lum	Sa'-pheth	Sau-rom'-a-tos
Ri-phs'-u	Sab'-bas	Sal'-lu-mus	Sa'-por	Snul'-us
Ris'-sa'h	Sab'-bath (d)	Sal'-lus'-ti-us *	So-po'-res	Snul'-us
Rith'-ma'h	Sab'-ba-the'-us	Sal'-ma, or Sal'-ma'h	Sap'-phir'-ra (g)	Sar'-o-ra
Ris'-pa'h	Sab'-be-us	Sal'-ma-cis	Sap'-phire (g)	Sar'-a-ran
Rix-am'-a-re	Sab'-de-us	Sal'-mon	Sar'-pho (g), or	Sar'-ti-as
Ro-bi'-go, or Ru-bi'-go	Sab'-di	Sal'-mo'-ne	So-pho	Sa'-vo, or So-vo'-na
Rod'-e-ri'-cus	Sa-b'-ans (c)	Sal'-mo'-ne-us	Sar'-ti-ne	Sa'-vus
Ro-ge'-lim	Sa-bel'-la	Sal'-mus	Sa'-ra, or Sa'-rai	Saz'-i-ches
Rob'-gah	Sa-bel'-li	Sal'-my-des'-sus	Sar'-a-bi'-as	Scm'-a
Ro-i-mus	Sa-bi	So-lo	So-rac'-o-ri	Scm'-va
	So-bi'-na	So-lom	Sar'-a-i'-ah	Scm'-vo-la

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Oba. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) This is an English formative, and the u is sounded as in /u/.

(f) This is at present the universal pronunciation of the word, though the authorities give Sam'-a-ri'-a as having been likewise in use.

(g) The p in the first syllable is absorbed by the sound of -h in the second; see Pr. 148: *Sapphire* is an English formative; which see also in the Dictionary.

(h) The original quantity of the first syllable is short, and the word might accordingly be pronounced *Sat'-an*: but, as in a thousand other instances (such as *Cal'-to*, *Pla'-to*, &c.) the syllabication in the English mode of sounding the word leaves the first vowel to finish the syllable: see the word also in the Dictionary.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Scal-pi-um	Se-bu'-si-a'-ni, or	Sepl'-a-rad	Shal'-lum	She'-pham
Sec-man'-der	Se-gu'-si-a'-ni (b)	Neph'-ar-va'-im	Shal'-ma-i 4	Sheph'-a-ti'-a
Sec-man'-dri-us	Sec'-a-cal	Se-phar-vites (c)	Shal'-man	She'-phi
Scan-da'-ri-a	Sech'-e-ni'-as	Se-pho'-ls	Shal'-ma-us'-ser	She'-pho
Scan-di-na'-vi-a	Se'-chu	Sep'-te'-ri-on	Sham'-ms	She'-phu'-pham
Scan'-tri-a'-nus	Sec'-ta'-nus	Sep'-tim'-i-us	Sham'-a-ri'-a	She'-ra
Scan-ti'-ls	Sec'-e-ci'-as	Sep'-ti-mu-lei'-us 6	Sham'-med	She'-e-bi'-a
Scap-te'-yle	Sec'-i-ta'-ni, or	Sep'-y-ra	Sham'-mer	She'-resh
Scap'-tri-a	Sec'-en-ta'-ni	Seq'-us-na	Sham'-gar	She'-re'-zer
Scap'-tri-a	Se-du'-ni	Seq'-us-ni	Sham'-huth	She'-shack
Scap'-u-le	Se-du'-ri-i	Se-quin'-i-us	Sham'-mir	She'-shai 6
Scar'-di-i	Se-ges'-ta	Se'-rah	Sham'-ma	She'-shan
Scar-phl'-a, or	Se-ges'-tes	Ser'-a-i'-a	Sham'-ma	She'-shar'-zar
Soar'-phe	Se-gob'-ri-gs	Ser'-a-phim, or	Sham'-ma-i 4	She'-th
Scan'-rus	Se'-ni	Ser'-a-phin (d)	Sham'-moth	She'-thar
Seed'-a-us	Se'-o-nax	Ser'-a-pio	Sham'-mu'-a	She'-thar Bos'-ma-i 4
Seel'-e-ra'-tus	Se-gon'-ri-a, or	Se-ra'-pis (h)	Sham'-mu'-a	She'-va
Seep'-eis	Se-gun'-ri-a	Se'-res	Sham'-she-ra'-i	Shib'-bo-leth (d)
Seep'-si-us	Se'-on-ti'-a-ci	Se'-res	Sham'-pham	Shib'-ma
Se'-va	Se-go'-vi-a	Ser'-bo'-nis	Sham'-phan	Shi'-chron
Sche'-nem 6	Se'-rub	Se-re'-na	Sham'-pha	Shig'-gal-on 6
Sche'-di-a	Se'-ir	Se-re'-ni-a'-nus	Sham'-pher	Shi'-on
Sche'-di-us	Se'-i-rath	Se-re'-nus	Sham'-a-i 4	Shi'-hor
Sche'-ri-a	Se-gun'-ri-am	Ser'-ges'-tus	Sham'-ma-im	Shi'-hor Lib'-math
Sche'-ne-us	Se'-i-us Stra'-bo 5	Ser'-gi-a	Sham'-rar	Shi'-im
Scho'-nus, or Sche'-no	Se'-ja'-nus A'-li-us	Ser'-gi-us	Sham'-re'-zer	Shi'-hi
Sci'-a-this	Se'-la Ham'-mah-le'-	Se'-gi'-o-lus	Sham'-ron	Shi'-him
Sci'-a-thos	Se'-la	Se'-ri'-phus	Sham'-ron-ite (c)	Shi'-lem
Sci'-dros	Se'-lath	Ser'-my-la	Sham'-ru'-hen	Shi'-lem-ites (c)
Sci'-lus	Se'-lath (d)	Ser'-ra'-nus	Sham'-a-i	Shi'-loh, or Shi'-lo
Sci'-nis	Se'-lath	Ser'-ron	Sham'-shak	Shi'-lo'-a
Ncin'-thi	Se'-e-mi'-as	Ser'-lo'-ri-us	Sham'-ul	Shi'-lo'-al
Sci'-o-ne	Se'-lem'-nus	Se'-rug	Sham'-ul-ites (c)	Shi'-lo-nites (c)
Sci-pl'-a-dm	Se'-le'-ne	Ser'-va'-us	Sham'-u-sha	Shi'-shah
Sci-pl'-o	Se'-le'-o-ne, or	Ser'-vi-a'-nus	Sham'-veh (g)	Shim'-e-a
Sci'-ra	Se'-le'-cis	Ser'-vil'-a	Sham'-veith	Shim'-e-a
Sci-ra'-di-um	Se'-le'-ci-a (e)	Ser'-vil'-a'-nus	Sham'-al-tiel 3	Shim'-e-am
Sci'-raa	Se'-le'-ci-dm	Ser'-vil'-us	Sham'-a-i'-el	Shim'-e-ath
Sci'-ron	Se'-le'-ci	Ser'-vi-us Tul'-li-us	Sham'-a-i'-el	Shim'-e-ath-ites (c)
Sci'-rus	Se'-le'-cis	Ser'-a-ra	Sham'-ar-ja'-shub	Shim'-e-i
Sci'-lus	Se'-le'	Se'-sis	Sham'-ba, or She'-bah	Shim'-e-on
Se'-lus	Se'-lim'-nus	Se'-soo'-tris	Sham'-bam	Shim'-hi
Scom'-brus	Se'-li'-nus, or	Se'-thel	Sham'-a-ni'-a	Shi'-mi
Se'-pas	Se'-li'-nus	Se'-ti-us 3	Sham'-a-rim	Shi'-mes (c)
Se'-pi-um	Se'-li'-a-i-a (b)	Ser'-tos, or See'-tus	Sham'-bat	Shim'-ma
Seor-di-a-ci, and	Se'-li'-is	Se'-su'-vi-i	Sham'-ber	Shi'-moon
Seor-di-a-cm	Se'-li'	Se'-a-bis	Sham'-u-el	Shim'-rath
Seo'-ti'-nus	Se'-lym'-bri-a	Seth	Sham'-u-el	Shim'-ri
Seo'-tus-a	Sem	Se'-thar	Sham'-a-ni'-a	Shim'-rith
Scribes (c) (d)	Sem	Se'-ther	Sham'-chem	Shim'-ron
Scri-bo'-ni-a	Sem'-e-chi'-a	Se'-thou	Sham'-chem-ites (c)	Shim'-ron-ites (c)
Scri-bo'-ni-a'-nus	Sem'-a-i'-a	Se'-tri-a	Sham'-chech'-i-na	Shim'-ron Me'-ron
Scri-bo'-ni-us	Sem'-a-i'-as	Se'-ve'-ra	Sham'-e-ur	Shim'-shal 6
Scyl'-a-ce'-um	Sem'-e-i	Se'-ve'-ri-a'-nus	Sham'-ha-ri'-a	Shi'-nab
Scyl'-a	Sem'-e-le	Se'-ve'-us	Sham'-kel	Shi'-nar
Scyl'-le	Sem'-e-le-us	Se'-vel	Sham'-la	Shi'-phi
Scyl'-le'-um	Sem'-i Ger'-ma'-ni	Seu'-thes	Sham'-lan-ites (c)	Shi'-ph'-mite (c)
Scyl'-le-as	Sem'-i-gun'-tus	Seu'-ti-a 3	Sham'-e-mi'-a	Shi'-ph'-ra
Scyl'-le	Sem'-i-gun'-tus	Seu'-til'-i-a	Sham'-leph	Shi'-ph'-rath
Scyl'-lus	Sem'-i-mis	Seu'-til'-i-a	Sham'-lesh	Shi'-tan
Scyl'-rus	Sem'-no-nos	Seu'-ti-us 3	Sham'-o-mi	Shi'-sha
Scyp'-pe-um	Sem'-no-nos	Seu'-tus	Sham'-o-mi	Shi'-shak
Scy'-ras	Sem'-o-sanc'-tus	Sham'-al-ah'-bin	Sham'-o-mith	Shi'-ra-i 4
Scy'-ros	Sem'-pro'-ni-a	Sham'-al-bim	Sham'-o-moth	Shi'-ra-i
Scy'-the	Sem'-pro'-ni-us	Sham'-al-bo-nite (c)	Sham'-lu'-mi-el	Shi'-ra-i
Scy'-thes, or Scy'-tha	Sem'-mu'-ri-um	Sham'-aph	Sham'-lu'-mi-el	Shi'-tim wood'
Scyth'-a	Se'-na	Sham'-a-ra'-im	Sham'-ma	Shi'-ze
Scyth'-4-ans (c) (d)	Se'-na-a	Sham'-a-im	Sham'-a-a	Shi'-ze
Scyth'-i-des	Se'-nach'-e-rib (f)	Sham'-ash'-gas	Sham'-a-i'-a	Shi'-ze
Scy-thi'-nus	Se'-na'-tus	Sham'-beth'-a-i 4	Sham'-a-ri'-a	Shi'-ze
Scy'-thon	Se'-na, or Se'-na	Sham'-ch'-a	Sham'-e-ber	Shi'-bach
Scy-thop'-olis	Se'-e-ca	Sham'-da-i 4	Sham'-mer	Shi'-ba-i 4
Scyth'-o-pol'-i-tans (c)	Se'-neh (g)	Sham'-drach	Sham'-mi'-da	Shi'-bal
Se'-ba	Se'-nir	Sham'-oe 7	Sham'-i-nith	Shi'-bek
Se-bas'-is	Se'-o-nos	Sham'-ha-z'-math	Sham'-i-nith	Shi'-bi
Se-bas'-ti-a	Se'-ti-us	Sham'-le-cheth	Sham'-mu'-el	Shi'-cho
Se'-bat	Se'-u-a	Sham'-lem	Shen	Shi'-choh
Se-en'-ny'-tus	Se'-o-rim	Sham'-lim	Sham'-na'-zar	Shi'-o-ham
Se-be'-tus	Se'-phar	Sham'-i-sha 6	Sham'-nir	Shi'-mer

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s :

see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of the.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Otherwise Se'-e-u-ci'-a, but this, though perhaps the more classical pronunciation, is less frequently used.

(f) This is the almost universal pronunciation of the word, though the authorities are in favour of Se'-e-u-ci'-a.

(g) The letters eh are sounded as alphabetic a.

(h) This is the classical pronunciation, yet Milton calls it She'-a-pis.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: si, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Sho'-phach	Sil'-la	Smil'-lax	Spar'-ti-a"-tes	Strat'-o-ni"-cus
Sho'-phan	Sil'-o-as	Smil'-lis	Spar'-ti-a"-nus	Stron'-gy-le
Sho-shan'-nim	Sil'-o-as	Smin-dyr'-ides	Spe'-chi-a	Stroph'-a-des
Sho-shan'-nim	Sil'-o-ah, or	Smin'-the-us (a)	Spe'-di-us	Stro'-ph-us
E"-duth	Sil'-o-am	Smyr'-na	Spem'-don	Stru-thoph'-u-gi
Shu'-a	Sil'-o-o	So	Sper'-chi-us	Struf'-thus
Shu'-ah	Sil'-phi-um	So-a'-na	Sper'-ma-toph'-a-gi	Struf'-ma
Shu'-al	Sil'-va'-nus (d)	So-an'-da	Speu-sip'-pus	Strum'-mon
Shu'-ba-el 4	Sil'-mal-cu'-e	So-a'-nes	Sphac'-le'-ri-em	Strum'-mon
Shu'-ham	Sim-briv'-i-us, or	So'-chuh	Sphie'-rus	Stym'-pha'-li-a, or
Shu'-ham-ites (c)	Sim-brav'-i-us	So'-coh	Sphinx (d)	Stym'-pha'-lis
Shu'-hites (c)	Sim'-e-on	Soc'-ra-tes (d)	Sphi'-o	Stym'-pha'-lus
Shu'-lam-ite (c)	Sim'-e-on-ites (c)	So'-di	Spho'-dri-as	Styg'-ne
Shu'-math-ites (c)	Si-me'-thus, or	Sod'-om	Sphra-gid'-i-um	Sty'-ra
Shu'-nam-ite (c)	Sy-me'-thus	Sod'-om-ites (c)	Spi-cil'-lus	Sty'-rus
Shu'-nem	Sim'-i-lie	Sod'-o-ma	Spin'-tha-rus	Stryx (d)
Shu'-ni	Sim'-i-lie	Soc'-mi-as	Spin'-ther	Sua-de'-la (h)
Shu'-nites (c)	Sim'-mi-as	Sog'-di-a'-na	Spi-tam'-e-nes	Su'-ah
Shu'-pham	Si'-mo	Sog'-di-a'-nus	Spi-thob'-a-tes	Su'-ar-do'-nes
Shu'-pham-ite (c)	Si'-mo-is	Sol'-o-i, or So'-li	Spi-th'-ri-da'-tes	Su'-ba
Shup'-pim	Sim'-o-is'-i-us (b)	So'-lae'-is	Spo-le'-ti-um	Su'-ba-1 4
Shur	Si'-mon	Sol'-o-mon	Spor'-a-des (d)	Su'-ba-tri-i
Shu'-shan	Si'-mon'-i-de	So'-lon	Spu'-ri-us	Sub-lic'-i-us
Shu'-shan E"-duth	Sim-plit'-i-us	So'-lo'-ni-um	Spu'-ri-us	Sub'-o-ta
Shu'-the-la	Sim'-ri	So'-lus	Sta-bo'-ri-us	Sub-ur'-ra
Shu'-the-lites (c)	Sim'-u-lus	Sol'-y-ma, and	Sta'-bi-ne	Su-ca'-ath-ites (c)
Si'-a	Si'-nus	Sol'-y-ma	Sta'-chys	Sue'-coth
Si'-a-ka	Sin	Som'-nus	Stac'-le	Sue'-coth Be"-noth
Si'-ba	Si'-nai 6	Sou'-chis	Sta-gi'-ra	Su'-cro
Sib'-ba-chai 4	Sin'-di	Son-ti'-a-tes	Stag'-y-ri'-ta (d)	Sud
Sib'-bo-leth	Sin-gue'-i	Sop'-a-ter	Sta'-i-us 5	Su'-di-as
Si'-bi'-ni	Si'-nim	So'-phax	Sta'-lo'-nus	Sue'-sa (h)
Sib'-ma	Si'-nis	No phie'-ne	Staph'-y-lus	Sues'-so-nes (h)
Sib'-ra-im	Sin'-ites (c)	Noph'-e-reth	Sta-san'-der	Sue'-ta'-ni-us (h)
Si-bur'-ri-us	Sin'-na-ces	Soph'-o-cles	Sta'-se-as 3	Sue'-vi (h)
Si-by'-l-us	Sin'-na-cha	Soph'-o-nis'-ba (a)	Sta-sil'-e-us	Sue'-vi-us (h)
Si'-es	Sin'-o-e	So'-phron	Sta-till'-a	Suf'-fu'-nus
Si-cam'-bri, or	Si'-non	So-phron'-i-cus (f)	Sta-till'-i-us	Suf'-fu'-ri-us, or
Sy-gam'-bri	Si'-no'-pe	Soph'-ro-nis'-cus	Sta-ti'-nne	Su'-fe'-ri-us
Si'-ca'-ul	Si'-no'-pe-us	So phro'-ni-a	Sta-ti'-ra	Su'-i-das (i)
Si'-ca'-ni-a	Sin'-o-rix	So-phros'-y-ne (a)	Sta'-ti'-us	Su'il'-i-us (h)
Si'-ce-lis	Sin'-ri-i	Sop'-o-lis	Sta-tic'-ra-tes	Suif'-o-nes (h)
Si-cel'-i-des	Sin'-u-es'-a	So'-ra	Sta-tor	Suk'-ki-us (o)
Si-chaf'-us	Si'-on	So-rac'-tes, and	Stel'-la'-tes	Sul'-chi
Si'-chem	Siph'-moth	So-rac'-te	Stel'-li-o	Sul'-ci-us
Si-cil'-i-a	Siph'-nos	So-ra'-nus	Ste'-na	Sul'-mo, or Sul'-mo-nus
Si-cin'-i-us	Si-pon'-lum, Si'-pus	So'-rek	Sten'-o-boe"-a	Sul'-p'r-i-a
Si-cif'-nus	Sip'-pai 6	So'-rex	Ste-noe'-ra-tes	Sul'-p'r-i-us, or
Si-c'o-rus	Sip'-y-lum, and	So-rir'-i-a	Sten'-tor (d)	Sul'-pic'-i-us
Si-c'u-l	Sip'-y-lus	So'-si-a (b)	Steph'-a-na	Sum-ma'-nus
Si-c'u-lus	Si'-rach	So-sib'-i-us	Steph'-a-na	Su'-ni-el
Si-cy'-on 7	Si'-rah	So-si'-cles	Steph'-a-nus	Su'-ni-des
Si-cy'-on-ni-a 7	Si-re'-nes (d)	No-sic'-ra-tes	Ste'-phen (g)	Su'-ni-um
Sid'-dim	Si'-ri-on	No-sig'-e-nes 7	Ste'-ro-pe	Su'-o-vel'-au-ri'-i-a
Si'-de	Si'-ris	So'-si-i (b)	Ste'-ro-pes	Su'-pe'-rum ma"-re
Si-de'-ro	Si'-ri-us (d)	So'-si-lus (a)	Ste-sich'-o-rus	Sur
Sid'-i-ci'-num	Si'-ri-m-um	So-sip'-a-ter	Ste-tin'-i-us	Su'-ra E-myl'-i-us
Si'-don	Si-sam'-a-i (a) 4	So'-sis	Ste-sag'-o-ras	Su'-re-na
Si-do'-nis	Si-sam'-nes	So-sis'-tra-tus (a)	Ste-si'-cle'-a (a)	Su'-ren'-tum
Si-do'-ni-us	Nis'-a-pho	So'-si-us (b)	Ste-sim'-bro-tus	Su'-rus
Si'-ga	Si'-e-nes	So-si'-the-nes	Sten'-e-le	Su'-sa (a)
Si-gae'-um, or Si-ge'-um	Si-seen'-na	So-si'-tra-tus	Sten'-e-lus	Su'-sa-na (a)
Si-gi'-o-noth	Si'-e-ra	So'-a-des	Sthe'-nis	Su'-san-chites (c)
Si-g'-ni-a	Si-s-gam'-bis, or	So'-ta-i 4	Sthe'-no	Su-san'-nah (a)
Si-g'-ves'-eus	Si-s-gam'-bis	So'-ter	Stihen'-o-boe"-a	Su'-si (a)
Si-gy'-ni, Si-g'-u-ne	Si-sin'-nes	So-te'-ri-a	Stih'-be, or Stil'-bi-a	Su-si'-na (a) or Su'-sis
Si-gyn'-nae	Si'-o-ces'-tus	So-te'-ri-cus	Stil'-i-cho	Su-sa'-ri-on (a)
Si'-ha	Si-s'-y-phus	So-this	Stil'-po	Su'-tri-um
Si'-hon	Si-tal'-ces	So-ti-on 8	Stim'-i-con	Sy-ag'-rus
Si'-hor	Si-th'-ni-des	So'-ti-us	Stiph'-i-lus	Sy-b'-a-ris
Si'-la, or Sy'-la	Si'-thon	So'-us	Sto-bm'-us	Sy-b'-a-ri'-ta (d)
Si-la'-na Ju'-li-a	Si-tho'-ni-a	So'-o-men	Sto'-cha-des	Sy-b'-o-tas
Si-la'-us	Si'-ri-us	So'-o-me'-nes	Sto'-ci-i (d)	Sy'-a-mine (d)
Si'-a-ris	Si'-nah	Spa'-co	Stro'-bo	Sy'-ce'-ne
Si'-las	Si'-o-nes	Spar'-ta	Stro-tar'-chas	Sy'-char
Si-la'-nus	Si'-van	Spu'-ri-a-cus	Sta-ta'-to, or Sta'-ton	Sy-cin'-nus
Si-l'-cen'-ses	Sme'-nus	Spar'-tm, or Spar'-ti	Strat'-o-cles	Sy'-e-dra
Si-l'-i-us I-tal'-i-cus	Smer'-dis	Spar'-ta'-ni (d) or	Strat'-o-ni'-ce	Sy'-e-lus

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letters in some situations liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it she instead of sho.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Or Smin'-theus in two syllables, and eu as ß.

(f) Applied to one who is by nature temperate.

(g) The sound of ph is vocalized: see Prin. 163.

(h) The u falls into the sound of u, and so reduces the word by one syllable shorter than it would otherwise be: see Prin. 145.

(i) More commonly but less correctly Sul'-das.

A, a, or a^h=d: i or y=é: es=éus: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Sy-e-ne, (Scripture)	Ta-haph'-a nes	Tar'-tan	Te-les'-pho-rus	Te trap'-o-lis
Sy-e-ne (in Egypt)	Ta-hap'-e nes	Tar'-na-i *	Te-le'-stag'-o-ras	Te'r-rach (d)
Sy-e-ne'-at-us (b)	Ta'-hath	Tar'-ta-rus (d)	Te-les'-tas	Te'r-ri-us
Sy'-n-i'-les	Tah'-pe nes	Tar'-tes'-sus	Te-les'-tes	Teu'-cer
Sy'-a-ro-s	Tah'-re-a	Tar-un'-ri-us	Te-les'-to	Teu'-ci
Sy-le'-a	Tah'-tim Hod'-shi	Tas-go'-ri-us (a)	Te-le'-thus	Teu'-eri-a
Syl'-e-us	Ta-la'-at-us (b)	Ta'-ri-an	Te-le'-thu'-sa (a)	Teu'-te-ri
Syl'-la	Tal'-a-us	Ta'-ri-en'-ses	Te-leu'-ri-as	Tau-mes'-sus
Syl'-lis	Ta-la'-y-ra	Ta'-ri-us	Te-leu'-ri-as	Teu'-ts
Syl'-o-es	Tal'-e-tum	Tal'-ta	Te'-ha re'-shs	Ten'-ta-mi-as, or
Syl'-o-on	Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi	Tau-lan'-ri-i	Te'-har'-sa	Teu'-ta-mis
Syl'-ra'-nus	Tal'-mai *	Tau'-nus	Te'-la'-ne	Teu'-to-mus
Syl'-vi-a	Tal'-mon	Tau-ra'-nt-a	Te'-li-as	Teu'-tas, or Teu'-ta'-lis
Syl'-vi-us	Tal'-sas	Tau-ran'-tes	Te'-li-as	Tau'-thras
Sy'-ma, or Sy'-me	Tal'-thyb'-i-us	Tau'-ri	Te'-li-us	Teu'-tom'-a-tus
Sym'-bo-lum	Ta'-lus	Tau'-ri-cas Cher'-so-	Te'-me-le	Teu'-to-ni, and
Sym'-ma-chus	Ta'-mah	ne'-sus	Te'-me-lah	Ten'-to-nas (d)
Sym-pleg'-a-des	Ta'-mar	Tau'-ri-ca	Te'-me-las, or	Tha-ben'-na
Sy'-mus	Tam'-a-rus	Tau'-ri-ni	Te'-mi-a'-sus	Thad-de'-us
Sy'-a-gogue (d)	Ta'-ma-se a ² (a)	Tau'-ri-ci	Te'-lon	Tha'-hash
Syn-ael'-lus	Tam'-e-sis	Tau'-ri-min'-i-um	Te'-thys	Tha'-is
Sy-ne'-si-us (b)	Ta'-mos	Tau'-rus (d)	Te'-thys	Tha'-is
Syn'-ge-lus	Tam'-mus	Tax'-i-lis	Te'-ma-ni	Thal'-a-me
Syn'-nas	Tam'-pi-us	Tax'-i-lis, or Tax'-i-lis	Te'-man-ites (c)	Tha-lar'-u-s
Syn'-na-lax'-is	Tam'-y-ras	Tax'-i-maq'-ui-lus	Te'-ma-the-a	Tha'-les
Syn'-nis	Tam'-y-ris	Ta-yg'-e-to ²	Te'-men-i	Tha'-ler'-tri-a, or
Syn'-no-pe	Ta'-nach	Ta-yg'-e-tus, or	Te'-me-ni-um	Tha'-les'-tris
Syn'-ti-che	Tau'-a-gru	Ta-yg'-e-ta ²	Tem'-e-ni'-tes	Tha'-li-a
Syn'-ty-che	Tau'-a-grus, or Tan'-	Te-a'-num	Tem'-e-nus	Thal'-pi-us
Sy'-phaz	a-ger	Te-a'-rus	Tem'-e-nus	Tha'-mah
Sy-phaz'-um	Tau'-a-is	Te-a'-te-a, Te'-a-te, or	Tem'-e-nus	Tham'-na-the
Syr'-a-cas	Tan'-a-quil	Te'-ge'-a-to	Tem'-e-nus	Tham'-y-ras
Syr'-a-co'-si-a (b)	Tan'-hu-meth	Te'-bah	Tem'-e-sa	Tham'-y-ris
Syr'-a-cu'-sa	Ta'-nis	Tel'-a-ll'-ah	Tem'-nes	Thay'-sa-cus
Syr'-a-d (d)	Tan'-tal'-ides	Te'-beth	Tem'-nos	Tha'-re
Syr'-a-d Ma'-a-cah	Tan'-ta-lus	Tech-mes'-sa	Tem'-pe	Thar'-ge'-li-s
Sy'-rinx	Ta-nu'-si-us Ger'-mi-	Tech'-na-tis	Tem'-e-dos	Tha'-ri'-a-des
Syr'-ion	nus	Tec'-ta-mus	Ten'-e-s	Tha'-rops
Syr'-o Phae'-nix	Ta'-phath	Tec'-to'-a-ges, or	Ten'-e-sis	Tha'-rus
Syr'-o Phae'-u'-ces	Taph'-e-nes	Tec'-to'-a-ge	Te'-nos	Thar'-shiah
Syr'-o-phae'-nic'-i-a	Ta'-phie	Te'-ge'-a, or Te'-ge'-a	Te'-ny-ra, (Egypt)	Tha'-si-us, or
Sy'-ros	Ta'-phi-us, or Ta'-	Teg'-u-la	Ten'-ty-ra, (Thrace)	Thra'-si-us
Syr'-tes (d)	phi-as'-sus	Teg'-y-ra ²	Te'-os, or Te'-i-os *	Tha'-so
Sy'-rus	Taph'-nes	Te-haph'-ne-hes	Te'-pho	Thas'-si
Sys'-i-gam'-bis (a)	Ta'-phon	Te-hin'-nah	Te'-rah	Thas'-sus
Sy-sim'-e-thres	Tap'-pu-ah	Te'-i-us *	Ter'-aphim	Thau-man'-ri-as, and
Sys'-i-nas	Tap'-rub'-a-ne	Te'-i-um, or Te'-os	Te re'-don	Thau-man'-tis
Sy-ne'-ces	Tap'-sus	Te'-kel	Te-ren'-ri-a	Thau'-mas
Sy'-thas	Tap'-y-ri	Te'-ko'-a, or Te'-ko'-ah	Te-ren'-ri-a'-nus	Thau-man'-si-us
	Ta'-rah	Te'-ko'-ites (c)	Te-ren'-tus	Tha'-a
	Tar'-a-lah	Tel'-a-bib	Te-ren'-tus	Tha'-ges
	Tar'-a-nis	Te'-lah	Te-re-sh	Tha'-no
	Ta'-ras	Tel'-a-im	Te-re-us, or Te'-	Tha'-num
	Tar'-ax-ip'-pus	Tel'-a-mon	re-us *	Tha'-ri'-das
	Tar'-che'-ri-us	Tel'-a-mo-ni'-a-des	Ter'-ges'-te, or	Tha'-te'-tes
	Tar'-chon	Te-las'-sar	Ter'-ges'-tum	Tha'-be
	Ta'-re-a	Te-lch'-nes	Te'-ri-as	Tha'-ba-is (c)
	Ta-ren'-tum, or Ta-	Te-lchin'-i-a	Ter'-i-ha'-sus	Tha'-be, or Tha'-le-
	ren'-tus	Te-lchin'-i-us	Te-rid'-a-e ⁴	Tha'-bes
	Tar-en-ti'-nus	Te'-chis	Ter'-i-da'-tes	Tha'-co-e
	Tar'-ne	Te'-le-a	Ter'-i-gum	Tha'-ci-a ⁵
	Tar'-pa	Te-leb'-o-as	Ter-men'-ri-a	Tha'-i-as *
	Tar-pe'-a ⁵	Te-leb'-o-m	Ter-me'-rus	Tha'-las'-ser
	Tar-pe'-i-us *	Te-leb'-o-es	Ter-me'-rus	Tha'-le'-phas'-sa
	Tar'-pel-ites (c)	Te-le'-bo'-i-das	Ter-mi-na'-li-a	Tha'-le'-as
	Tar'-quin'-a	Te'-e-cles, or	Ter-mi-na'-lis	Tha'-pur'-as
	Tar'-quin'-i-i	Te'-e-clus	Ter-mi-nus, or	Tha'-i-on
	Tar'-quin'-i-us	Te'-e-clu'-des	Ter-mes'-sus	Tha'-i-o-pe
	Tar'-qui'-us	Te-le'-g-o-nus	Ter-pan'-der	Tha'-me'-si-on *
	Tar'-qui-us	Te'-lem	Terp-sich'-o-re	Tha'-mi
	Tar'-ra-ci'-ng	Te-kem'-a-chus	Terp-sich'-o-re	Tha'-mi'-cy-rus
	Tar'-re-co	Te'-e-mus	Terp-sich'-o-re	Tha'-mi
	Tar'-ru'-ri-us	Te'-e-phas'-sa	Ter-ra-ci'-ng	Tha'-mi'-cy-rus
	Ta'-sa	Te'-e-phus	Ter-ra-sid'-i-us	Tha'-mi'-son
	Tar'-shia	Te'-le'-si-a (b) (d)	Ter'-ti-us	Tha'-mi'-tis
	Tar'-shiah	Te'-les'-t-clas	Ter'-ti-us	Tha'-mi'-tis *
	Tar-shi'-si (a)	Te'-le-sil'-la	Ter-tul'-di-a'-nus	Tha'-mi'-tis
	Tar-shi'-si (a)	Te'-le-sil'-la	Ter-tul'-lus	Tha'-mi'-tis
	Tar'-si-us	Te'-le-sin'-i-us	Te'-ts	Tha'-mi'-tis
	Tar'-sus, or Tar'-sot	Te'-e-si'-nus	Te'-thys	Tha'-mi'-tis
	Tar'-tak	Te'-e-sip'-pus		Tha'-mi'-tis

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s is sometimes liable to be sounded s; see Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of sh.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend their sounds.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=écz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

The-oc'-a-nas	Thes'-as-lus	Thy-cs'-tes	Tim'-o-de'-mus	T'o-bit
The'-o-cle'-s	Thes'-te	Thym'-bros	Tim'-o-la'-s	To'-chen
Th'e'-o-cles	Thym'-bros'-us	Thym'-le-on	Tim'-o-le-on	To-gar'-mah
Th'e'-o-cus	Thes'-ti'-a-de, and	Thym'-bris	Tim'-o-lus	To-gn'-ta
Th'e'-o-clym'-e-nus	Thes'-ti'-a-des	Thym'-bron	Tim'-om'-a-chus	To-hu
Th'e'-o-ci-tus	Thes'-ti-as	Thym'-e-le	Ti'-mon	To'i
Th'e'-o-d'-amas, or	Thes'-ti-us	Thy-mi'-a-this	Tim'-oph'-anes	To'-la
Thi'-od'-a-mas	Thes'-ty-lis	Thy-moch'-a-res	Tim'-o-the-us, or	To'-lad
Th'e'-o-dec'-tes	Thes'-ty-lis	Thy-moch'-tes	Tim'-o-the-us ⁸	To'-la-ites (c)
Th'e'-o-d'-re'-tus	Thes'-tis	Thy'-o'-ne	Tim'-ox'-e-nus	To'l'-ba-nes
Th'e'-o-d'-ri'-tus	Thes'-tis	Thy'-o'-ne-us	Tin'-gis	To'l'-mai ^d
Th'e'-o-do'-ra	Thes'-tis, or Ten'-this ⁶	Thy'-o'-ni-a'-nus	Ti'-pha	To'l'-mi-des
Th'e'-o-do'-rus	Thi'-a	Thy'-o-tes	Ti'-phys	To'-lo'-sa (a)
Th'e'-o-do'-ri'-us	Thi'-as	Thy'-re	Tiph'-y-as	To-lum'-nus
Th'e'-o-di'-us	Thi'-as	Thy'-re	Tip'-sah	To-lus
Th'e'-o-di'-tion ⁴	Thim'-bron	Thyr'-e-a	Ti'-ras	To-mae'-um
Th'e'-o-d'-tus	Thim'-na-thath	Thyr'-e-us	Ti'-rath-ites (e)	To-mae'-rus
Th'e'-og-ne'-tes	Thi'-od'-a-mas	Thyr'-i-on	Ti'-re'-ai-as (h)	Tom'-i-sa
Th'e'-og-nis	Thi'-be (a)	Thyr'-sang-e-tae ⁷	Tir'-ha-kah	To'-mos, or To'-mis
Th'e'-om-n'es'-tus	Thi'-i-as (a)	Thys'-soe	Tir'-hu-nah	Tom'-y-ris
Th'e'-on	Thi'-o-a (a)	Thy'-us	Tir'-i-a	To'-ne-a
Th'e-on'-o-e	Tho'-an'-ri-um	Ti'-a-sa (a)	Tir'-i-ba'-ses	Ton-gil'-li
Th'e'-o-pe	Th'o-as	Tib'-a-re'-ni	Tir'-i-da'-tes	Ton-pu'-zi
Th'e-oph'-a-ne	Th'o-e	Tib'-bath	Ti'-ris	To'-phel
Th'e-oph'-a-nes	Th'o-lus	Ti'-be'-ri-as	Ti'-ro	To'-phet
Th'e'-o-pha'-ni-a	Thom'-as (e)	Til'-e-i'-ni'-nus	Tir'-sha-the	Top'-4-ris, or
Th'e-oph'-i-lus	Thom'-oi	Ti'-be'-ris	Ti'-ryn'-thi-a	Top'-rus
Th'e'-o-phra'-tus	Thom'-y-ris	Ti'-be'-ri-us	Ti'-ryn'-thus	Tor'-i-ni
Th'e'-o-pol'-e-mus	Thon (f)	Ti'-be'-tis	Tir'-zah	To-ro'-no
Th'e'-o-pom'-pus	Th'o-nis	Tib'-ni	Ti'-sam'-um	Tor-quas'-ta
Th'e'-o-phy-lac'-tus	Th'o-on	Ti'-bul'-lus	Ti'-sag'-o-ras	Tor-quas'-tus
Th'e'-o-ri-us	Th'o-sa	Ti'-bur	Ti'-sam'-e-nes	Tor'-tor
Th'e'-o-ti'-mus	Th'o'-tes	Ti'-bur'-ri-us	Ti'-sar'-chus	Tor'-rus
Th'e'-ox'-e-nus	Tho'-ra'-ni-us	Ti'-bur'-tus	Ti'-sar'-chus	Tor'-y-ne
Th'e'-ox-e'-ni-a	Th'o'-rax	Tiel'-th-us	Ti'-sh'-bite	To'-u
Th'e'-ox-e'-ni-us	Th'o'-ri-a	Tic'-i-da ⁷	Ti'-si'-a-rus (a)	Tox'-a-rid'-i-a
Th'e-ra	Thor'-nax	Tic'-i-nus	Tis'-as	Tox'-e-us
Th'e-ram'-bus	Thor'-us	Ti'-dal	Ti'-siph'-o-ne	Tox'-e'-ra-te
Th'e-ram'-e-nes	Tho'-us	Tid'-as	Ti'-siph'-o-nus	Tra'-be-a
Th'e-rap'-ne, or	Thra'-ce (g)	Ti'-er'-as	Ti'-sam'-e-nus	Trach'-a-lus
Te-rap'-ne	Thra'-ces	Ti'-fa'-tum	Ti'-sa-pher'-nes	Trach'-as
Th'e-ras	Thra'-ci-a	Tig'-a-sis	Ti'-te-a	Tra-chi'-ni-a ²
Th'e-rip'-pi-das	Thra'-ci-de ²	Tig'-el'-li'-nus ⁷	Ti'-tan, Ti'-a'-nus	Trach'-o-ni'-tis
Ther'-i-tas	Thra'-cis	Tig'-el'-li-us	Ti'-ta'-nes	Tra'-gus
Ther'-ma	Thra'-ce-as, (Greek name)	Tig'-lath Pi-le'-ser	Ti'-ta'-ni-a	Tra'-jan-op'-o-lis
Ther-me-leth	Thra'-se-as, (Script.)	Ti'-gra'-nes	Ti'-tan'-i-des	Tra'-les
Ther-mo'-don	Thra'-sid'-e-us	Tig'-ran-o-er'-ta	Ti'-ta'-nus, (a giant)	Trans'-tib-er-i'-na
Ther-mop'-ylus	Thra'-si-us	Ti'-gtes	Ti'-a'-nus, (a river)	Tra-pe'-zus
Ther-mus	Thra'-so (d)	Ti'-gris	Ti'-a-re'-ai-us (b)	Tra-sul'-lus
Th'e-rod'-a-mas	Thras'-y-bu'-lus	Tig'-u'-ri'-ni	Ti'-e-nus	Tre-be'-ri-us
Th'e-ron	Thras'-y-de'-us	Tik'-vah	Tih'-e-nid'-i-a	Tre-bel'-li-a'-nus
Ther-pau'-der	Thra-syl'-lus	Tik'-vath	Ti'-tho'-nus	Tre-bel'-li'-e-nus
Ther-san'-der	Thra-sym'-a-chus	Ti'-a-m'-i	Ti'-thraus'-tes	Tre-bel'-li-us
Ther-sil'-o-chus	Thras'-y-me'-des	Ti'-lou	Ti'-thrau'-tes	Treb'-i-a
Ther-sip'-pus	Thras'-y-me'-nes	Ti'-me'-a	Ti'-ti'-a'-na	Treb'-i-us
Ther-si'-tes	Thras'-y-me'-nus	Ti'-me'-us	Ti'-ti'-a'-nus	Tre-bo'-ni-a
Thes-bi'-tes	Thre'-ic'-us	Ti'-mag'-e-tes ⁷	Ti'-ti'-i	Tre-bo'-ni-us
Thes-se'-i-dae	Thre'-is'-as	Ti'-mag'-o-ras	Ti'-ti'-i	Treb'-u-la
Thes-se'-is	Threp'-sip'-pas	Ti'-man'-dra	Ti'-tim'-i-us	Tre'-rus
Thes-se-us, ² or	Thri-am'-bus	Ti'-man'-dri-des	Ti'-ti'-us	Trev'-e-ri
Thes'-seus ⁶	Thro'-ni-um	Ti'-man'-thes	Ti'-tor'-mus	Tri'-a'-ri-a
Thes-si'-dae	Thry'-on	Ti'-mar'-chus	Ti'-tu'-ri-us	Tri'-a'-ri-us
Thes-si'-des	Thry'-as	Tim'-a-re'-ta	Ti'-tus	Tri-bal'-li
Thes-moph'-o-ra (a)	Thu-cyd'-ides	Ti'-ma'-si-on ² (a)	Ti'-ty'-rus	Trib'-al-eti
Thes-mo-phor'-i-a (a)	Thu-is'-to	Ti'-m'-a-sith'-e-us	Ti'-ty'-us	Tri-bu'-ni (d)
Thes-moth'-e-tae (a)	Thu'-le	Ti'-ma'-vus	Ti'-van	Tric'-as-ti'-ni
Thes-pi'-a	Thum'-mim	Ti'-me'-lus	Ti'-za	Tric'-e
Thes-pi'-a-des	Thu'-ri-me, or	Ti'-me'-si-us (b)	Ti'-zite (c)	Tri'-cle

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *a* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*:
see Prin. 131.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s: take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formation

(c) This is an English formative.
(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(g) *Th* sounded as *T* : see Prin. 106.

(f) Milton (*Comus*, line 678) places a final mute *e* to this name in order to lengthen the sound of the *a*.

(g) As an English word, Thrace is pronounced in one syllable.

(k) Milton (*Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 26) reduces it to three syllables, pronouncing it Ty-re-sia.

A, a, or aĥ=d: i or y=e: es=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Tri-phyll'-ia	Ty'-a-na	Ur'-ba-ne	Ve-la'-ni-us	Ve-tu'-ri-a
Tri-phyll'-tis	Ty'-a-ne"-na, (adj.)	Ur'-bic'-u-a	Ve'-li-a	Ve-tu'-ri-us
Tri-phyll'-us	Ty'-a-ni"-tis	Ur'-bi-cus	Vel'-i-ca	Ve'-tus
Tri-p'-olis (d)	Ty'-be'-ri-as	U'-ri	Ve'-li'-na	Vi-bid'-i-a
Tri-p-to'-e-mus	Ty'-bris	U'-ri-a	Ve'-li'-num	Vi-bid'-i-us
Tri-q'-ue-tra	Ty'-bur	U'-ri'-ah	Ve'-li-o'-cas"-ci	Vib'-i-us
Tri'-me-gis"-tus (a)	Ty'-cho	U'-ri'-as	Vel'-i-ter"-na	Vib'-o
Tri'-t-a	Tych'-i-us	U'-ri-el	Ve'-li'-træ	Vib'-u-le"-nus
Tri'-o-ge-ni"-a	Tych'-e-cus	U'-ri'-jaĥ	Vel'-i-la-ri	Vi-bul'-li-us
Tri'-ton (d)	Ty'-de	U'-rim	Vel'-le-da	Vi'-ca Po'-ta
Tri-to'-nis	Ty'-de-us, or	U'-ri-tes	Vel'-le-i-us	Vi-cen'-ta, or
Tri-ven'-tum	Ty'-deus	Ur'-sid'-i-us	Ve-lo'-cr-us, or	Vi-ce'-ri-a
Triv'-i-a	Ty'-di'-des	U'-ca-na	Ve-lo'-ni-us	Vi-cel'-li-us
Triv'-i-a an'-trum	Ty'-e-nis	U'-sip'-e-tes, or	Ve-na'-fram	Vic'-tor
Triv'-i-a lu'-cus	Tym'-ber	U'-sip'-i-ci	Ven'-e-di	Vic-to'-ri-a
Tri-vi'-cum	Tym'-mo'-lus	U'-ti'-ca	Ven'-e-li	Vic-to'-ri-us
Tri-um'-viri (d)	Tym'-pa'-ni-a	U'-tha-i	Ven'-e-ri	Vic-to'-ri"-na
Tro'-a-des	Tym'-pha-i	U'-thi	Ve-ne'-ri-a	Vic-to'-ri"-nus
Tro'-as	Tyn'-dar'-i-des	U'-tens	Ven'-e-tus	Vic-tum'-vi-a
Troch'-o-is	Tyn'-da-ri-a	U'-ti-ca	Ve-ni'-i-a	Vi-en'-na
Tro'-ze'-ne	Tyn'-da-rus	Ur'-el-lo-du"-num	Ve-no'-ni-us	Vi-gel'-li-us
Trog'-ilus	Tyn'-ni-chus	Ur'-i-i (e)	Ve-ni'-i-us	Vil'-li-a
Tro-glod'-y-tæ	Ty'-pha'-us, or	U'-i-a'-ma	Ven'-ti	Vil'-li-us
Tro'-gus Pom-pe"-i-	Ty'-pha'-us	U'-za-i	Ven'-u-le'-i-us	Vim'-i-na"-lis
us	Ty'-pho'-e-us, (adj.)	U'-zal	Ven'-u-lus	Vin-cen'-ri-us
Tro-gyl'-li-um	Ty'-phon	U'-zi-ta	Ve'-nus (d)	Vin'-ci-us
Tro'-i-lus	Ty'-ran-ni"-on	Ur'-za	Ve-nu'-ci-a, or	Vin-da'-li-us
Tro'-ja	Ty'-ran'-nus	U'-zah	Ve-nu'-ci-um (b)	Vin-de'-i-ci
Trom'-en-ti"-na	Ty'-ras, or Ty'-re	U'-zen She"-rah	Ve-ra'-gri	Vin'-de-mi-a"-tor
Troph'-i-mus	Tyre (c)	U'-zi	Ve-ra'-ni-a	Vin'-de-ia Ju'-li-us
Tro-pho'-ni-us	Ty'-res	U'-zi'-ah	Ve-ra'-ni-us	Vin-dic'-i-us
Tros	Tyr'-i-i	U'-zi-el	Ver-big'-e-nus	Vin'-do-ni-a"-as
Tros'-au-lus	Ty'-ri'-o-tes	U'-zi-el-ites (c)	Ver'-cel'-le	Vi-nic'-i-us
Tro'-i-lum	Ty'-ro		Ver'-cin-get"-o-rix	Vi-nid'-i-us
Tro-en'-tum, or	Ty'-rog'-ly-phas	V.	Ver'-e-na	Vin'-i-us
Tro'-u-si"-num	Ty'-ros	Vac-cw'-i	Ver-gil'-i-a	Vin'-i-us
Try'-phe-na	Tyr'-rhe'-i-des	Va-cw'-na	Ver-gar'-li-lau"-nus	Vip'-a-ni-a
Tryph'-e-rus	Tyr'-rhe'-i-des	Va-gel'-na	Ver-gel'-lus	Vir'-bi-us
Tryph'-i-o-do"-rus	Tyr'-rhe'-ni	Va'-ga	Ver-gil'-i-a	Vir-gil'-i-us
Try'-phon	Tyr'-rhe'-num	Vag'-e-dru"-sa 7 (a)	Ver-gin'-i-us	Vir-gin'-i-a
Try'-pho'-as	Tyr'-rhe'-nus	Va-gel'-li-us	Ver-gi-um	Vir-gin'-i-us
Tu'-bal	Tyr'-rhe-us	Va-gel'-ni	Ver-go'-bre-tus	Vir'-i-a"-thus
Tu'-bil Ca"-lin	Tyr'-rhi'-dæ	Va-jes'-a-tha	Ver'-i-tas (d)	Vir'-i-dom"-a-rus
Tu'-bi-um	Tyr'-sis	Va'-la	Ver'-o-doc"-ri-us	Vir'-i-p'-la-ca
Tu-bi'-e-um	Tyr'-ta'-us	Va'-lens	Ver'-o-man"-du-i	Vir'-ro
Tue'-ci-a	Ty'-rus, or Ty'-ros	Va-len'-ri-a	Ve-ro'-na	Vir'-tus
Tu'-ci-a	Ty'-ti-as	Va'-en-tin'-i-a"-nus	Ve-ro'-nes	Vi-sel'-li-us
Tu'-der, or Tu'-der"-ri-a		Va-le'-ri-a	Ver'-o-ni"-ca	Vi-sel'-lus
Tu'-di-ta"-nus	U.	Va-le'-ri-a"-nus	Ver'-re-gi'-num	Vi-tel'-li-a
Tu'-dri		Va-le'-ri-us	Ver'-res	Vi-tel'-li-us
Tu-gil'-ni, or Tu-ge'-ni	U'-bi-i	Va'-e-rus	Ver'-ri'-tus	Vit'-i-a
Tu'-gu-ri"-nus	U'-cal	Va'-gi-us	Ver'-ri-us	Vit'-ri-cus
Tu-is'-to	U'-cal'-e-gon	Van-da'-li-i (d)	Ver'-ri-go	Vit'-ru'-ri-us
Tu-lin'-gi	U'-cu-bis	Van-gil'-o-nas	Ver'-ti-co	Vit'-u-la
Tul'-la	U'-el	Va-ni'-ah	Ver'-ti-cor"-di-a	Vo-co'-ni-a
Tul'-lis	U'-fens	Van'-ni-us	Ver-tis'-cus	Vo-co'-ni-us
Tul'-li'-o-le	U'-fen-ti"-na	Va-ra'-nes	Ver-tum'-nus	Vo-con'-ri-a
Tul'-li-us	U'-la-i	Var-dæ'-i	Ver'-u-la"-nus	Vog'-e-sus 7
Tu-ne'-ta, or Tu'-nis	U'-lam	Var'-gu-la	Ve'-rus	Vol'-e-gin"-i-us
Tun'-gri	U'-la	Va'-ri-a	Ver'-bi-tus, (a) or	Vo-la'-na
Tu-ra'-ni-us	U'-pi-a"-nus	Va'-ri-ni	Ve-su'-bi-us	Vo-lan'-dum
Tur'-bo	U'-to'-ni-a	Va'-ris-ti	Ves'-ci"-num	Vo'-la-ter"-re
Tur'-de-ta'-ni	U'-lu-bræ	Va'-ri-ro	Ves'-pa	Vol'-em, or Vol'-ge
Tu-re'-sis	U'-lys'-ses	Var'-ro	Ves'-pa'-st-a"-nus	Vo-log'-es 7
Tu-ri'-ni	Um'-ber	Va'-rus	Ves'-cu-la"-ri-us	Vo-log'-es 7
Tu-ri-us	Um'-bra	Vas-co'-nes	Ves'-e-ris	Vol'-icena
Tur'-nus	Um'-bri-a	Vash'-ui	Ve-se'-ri-us, or	Vol'-ici, or Vol'-ci
Tu-ro'-nas	Um'-brig'-i-us 7	Vash'-ti	Ves'-e-vus	Vol'-sin'-i-a
Tu-ro'-ni-a	Um'-bro	Vat'-i-ca"-nus	Ves'-ta	Vol-tin'-i-a
Tur'-pio	Um'-bro	Va-tin'-i-us	Ves'-ta-le	Vo-lu-be
Tu-rul'-li-us	Um'-maĥ	Vat'-i-e"-nus	Ves'-ta-li-a	Vo-lum'-ne Fa"-num
Tas-cw'-ni-a, and	U'-chæ	Vec'-ti-us	Ves-tio'-ri-us	Vo-lum'-ni-a
Tas'-ci-a	U'-de-cem"-vi-ri	Ve'-di-us Pol'-li-o	Ves-til'-i-us	Vo-lum'-nus
Tas'-ci	U'-ne-gi-li	Ve'-ge'-ri-us	Ves-til'-la	Vo-lum'-ni-us
Tas'-cu-la"-num	U'-ni	Ve'-i-a	Ves-ti-ni	Vo-lup'-tas, and
Tas'-cu-lum	Unx'-i-a (e)	Ve'-i-a"-nus	Ves-ti-nus	Vo-lu'-pi-a
Tas'-cus	U'-phaz	Ve'-i-en'-tes	Ves-ti-us	Vol'-u-se"-nus
Tu'-ta	U'-phar-sin	Ve'-i-en'-to	Ves-su'-ri-us	Vo-la'-st-a"-nus
Tu'-ti-a	U'-ra-ni-a	Ve'-i-i	Vet'-u'-i-es	Vol'-u-si-us
Tu-ti-cum	U'-ra-ni-i, or U'-ri-i	Ve'-i-o-via	Vet'-u'-i-es	Vol'-u-sus
Tu'-tor	U'-ra-nus (d)	Ve-la'-brum	Vet'-u'-i-a	Vo'-lux

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(c) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(d) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it z instead of she.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Uncia is equivalent to U'ngt'-si-a, and U'zi to U'ct'-si-a.

APPENDIX.

Our next observations may be applied to those languages whose original stock is Latin, — namely, ITALIAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, and FRENCH: But, for almost all that is necessary to be said on these, the inspector is referred to 170, (page xxv), among the principles prefixed to the Dictionary. Universally it may be laid down as a rule, that the sounds of the single vowels in all languages but English, are 1, ā; 2, ā, (viz. e:); 3, ē, (viz. i:); 4, ō; and 5, ō, (viz. u.) There are modifications of these, and particularly in French, as is pointed out in the instructions furnished in the Principles; (Prin. 170;) but an adherence to the rule, generally, will be sufficient for all common purposes. With respect to the consonants, their sound (still speaking generally) is the same in all European languages, and little hazard will be incurred by adhering in this respect to English custom. Among the exceptions is the *th*, which on the continent is usually sounded as *t* simply: thus the French family name *Berthollet*, is sounded Bare'-tol-lay". *X* is often sounded as *s* or *cs*, as in Aix-la-Chapelle, (ace'-la-sha-pel"). The French nasal sound of *n*, it is sometimes proper to retain, as in Nantes, (nongt), the Simplon, (sang'-plong), and sometimes to sink, as in Ly'-ons, Or'-leans; which two words and many others easily receive a purely English pronunciation. It must be confessed that this point is very doubtful, as in the word *Ghent*, which some call gongt, and others (less affected in their habits) pronounce Guent. Similar remarks apply to *Caen*, (the place in Normandy,) which some call Cāng, and others Cā'-ēn. The last syllable in *Elbauf* has its diphthong sounded with a medium between the English *u* in *buff* and the *oo* in *roof*. In *La Saone* (the river) the *ao* have the sound of long *o*, and so have the *eaux* in Bourdeaux; while in Bruxelles (Brussels) the *x* is sounded as *s*. In *Boulogne* the concluding sounds are those of *oin*, with a sound as of *y* consonant added. With regard to Italian words they are for the most part susceptible of an English pronunciation, — Med'-i-ci, and A-jac'-cio, (a-jas'-se-o), for instance, are as properly pronounced with the English sounds of the consonants (not the vowels) as in the Italian way Med'-e-che, and A-yatch'-o. In Ben'-ti-vo'-gli-ō (-vōl'-yō) the *g* is silent, as it is in similar situations elsewhere: in Mach'-ia-vel'-li, the *h* keeps the chard, as it does the *g* in Malpi'-ghi, (-pe'-ghe:); in Guicciardini (gwitch'-ar-de'-ne) the *u* is sounded as in *languid*. These few hints, and a recollection that for the most part Italian words are accented on the penultimate, will be sufficient; and they may be extended without much danger of error to Spanish and Portuguese names, whether prevalent in the peninsula or in the kingdoms and republics of South America. Most of the Spanish names of places have been adapted to English speech by an English orthography; and the vowels fall in situations in which they can hardly fail to have proper sounds. The *u* in Pam'-pelu'-na, Ea'-tremadu'-ra, is pronounced ō almost with-

out an effort; Al'-bu-querque, (al'-boo-kerk,) Zu'-ma-la-car'-re-gui, offer no greater difficulty than we meet with in some English words; and the same may be observed of Cien'-fue'-gos, (se-en-fwe'-gos); Cav'-an-il'-les; Bad'-a-jos; Buenos-Ayres, (booen'-os-āy'-rēss); Ri'-o-Ja-nei'-ro, (rē'-ō-jā-nāi'-rō); Gui-a'-na, (gwē'-ān-ndh); Chi'li (the *ch* sounded as in Chill;) and Qui'-to, (kē'-tō).

The TEUTONIC languages have, like our own, a Gothic parentage, and to the present day have, with ours, an equal relationship to Icelandic, which is the living representative of the common parent. It might be thought, therefore, that we ought to find little difficulty in pronouncing German names, which have, however, a formidable appearance to the eye from the number of consonants that frequently seem uncombinable. But many of these combinations have single sounds, as *sch*, a trigraph merely equivalent to *sh* in English; while of others, if the combination is difficult, one of the sounds may be dropped, or may fall into its kindred sound, as *f* into *v*, *s* into *z*, and the like. *Ch* in German has various sounds, but one of these is *k*, and, except in combination with *s* just referred to, it may always have this sound, — namely, *k*, when German names are pronounced in English. *H* is an aspirate as in English at the beginning of words; but after a vowel it is mute, serving however to lengthen the vowel, an office which we likewise assign to it in a few cases in English. In German they sound *W* as *V*, and *J* as *Y*; which ought not to be done in the English pronunciation of names, because it would quite obscure them, making them to us one thing to the eye, and another to the ear. *G* may always be sounded hard. As to the vowels, when they stand singly, they should have the sounds which, as already stated, prevail generally on the continent. Of the diphthongs *au* should be sounded as our English *ow*; *ei* as *i*; and *ie* as *ē*: *oe* must have a sound difficult to be explained on paper; but it may be conceived in the name *Qoc'-the*, by supposing Gur'-et-tay pronounced in two syllables without any sound of the *r*, which is inserted merely to keep the *u* in the sound we are accustomed to give it when short before a consonant; thus managed, the sound in the first syllable will be nearly the same as in the French word *feu*. The seat of the accent varies in German words as in English, but it goes with less caprice to the radical syllable, which a sort of instinct will mostly point out to an Englishman. After these remarks, it will not be difficult to bring into English speech such names as *Wieland*, (wē'-land); *Mosheim*, (mōs'-hime); *Gesner*, (Guēs'-ner); *Schwartzenburg*, (shwārt'-zēn-burg); *Lichtenstein*, (lick'-tēn-stēin); *Sonderhausen*, (sōn'-der-how'-an); *Stahl*, (stāil); *Hohenlohe*, (hō'-hēn-lō'-lē); &c.

Dutch names come under the general scope of the foregoing remarks, though with some little differences, as may be observed in *De Ruyter*, (dē-rō'-ter); *Zuy-der-zee*, (zōo'-der-

APPENDIX.

zē"); *Helvoet-sluis*, (hēl'-vēd-slōs"); *Dordrecht*, (dor'-drēcht, generally contracted to dort;) &c.

Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian continue to present the general characteristics of this family of languages; as may be instanced by such names as *Aarhuys*, (ar'-hoos); *Sukm*, (sōm); *Niebuhr*, (nē'-boor); *Schimmelmann*, (shim'-mēl-mān); *Maclatrom*, (the a as in father); *Ta-vas'chus*, (ch hard); *Trol-hæf-ta*; *Klin'-genst-ier''-na*, (g hard, and the i in the penultimate liquid or like y;) &c.

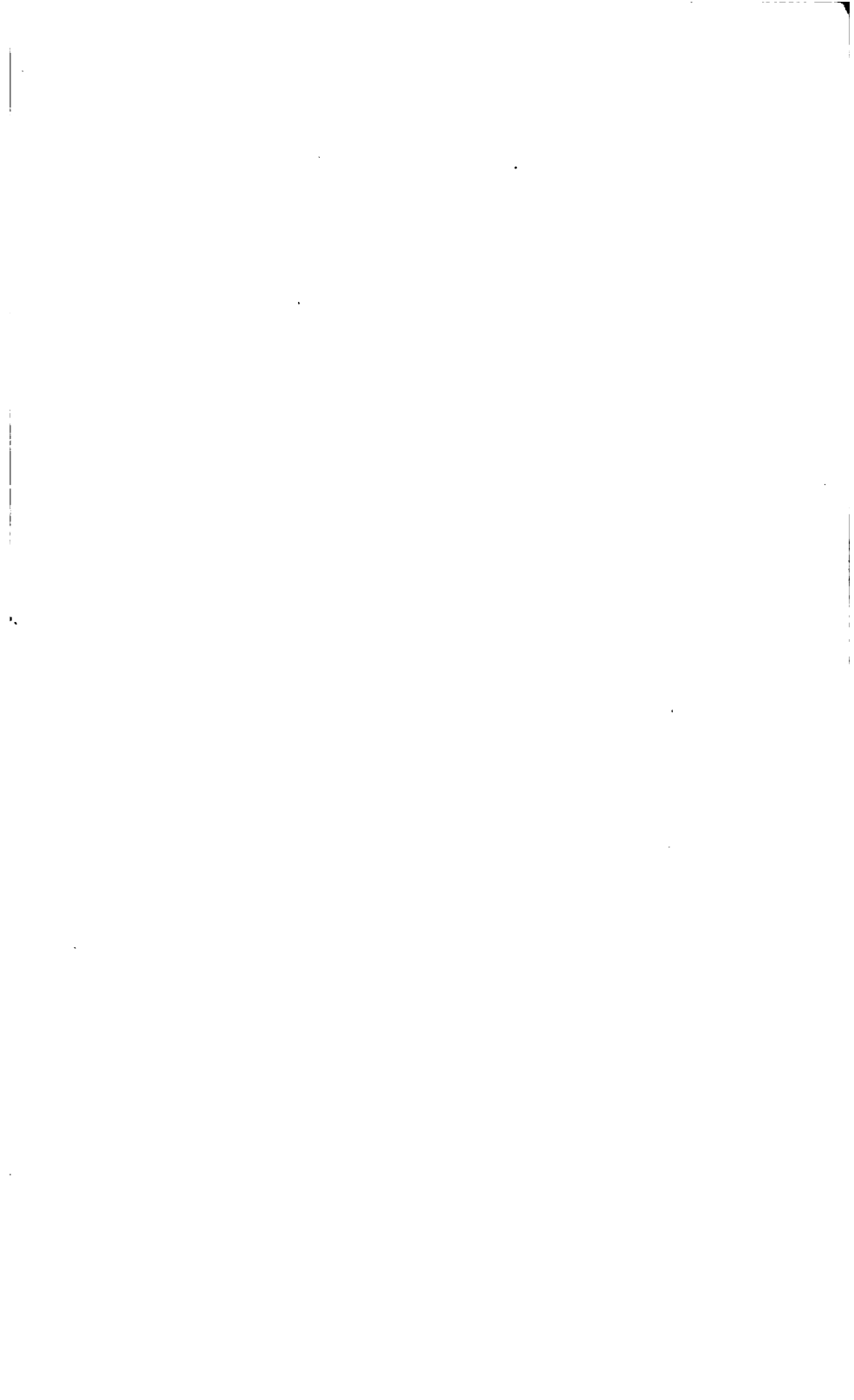
The other languages of the North and North-eastern parts of Europe are of the Slavonic stock, and the Russians boast that theirs is an improved dialect. Their alphabet contains thirty-four letters, comprising in the number the Greek characters, though much altered in form. These letters, so different from those used by the other nations of Europe, when they come to be denoted by signs deemed equivalent, give rise to considerable diversities of spelling. Thus for *Basilides*, we have *Basilovitch*, and *Basilowitz*; and for the name of Catherine's general, the devastator of Poland, we have *Souvor'off*, *Suwar'off*, and *Suwar'row*. The fact is, we generally get Russian names through the medium of the Germans, who spell them for their own pronunciation. Hence, with respect to Russian names, the hints for German names may suffice, except that the *ch*, which we may allowably make hard in the latter, should be heard as the English *ch* in Russian names; for instance in *Chick'agoff*, which sound will not

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be different if a *t* precede, as in *Tcher'nig*. After these remarks, perhaps such names as the following may be sounded without much difficulty; *Vlad'-i-mir*; *Vor'-on-etsch*, (the last syllable as we pronounce *etch*); *Yar'-e-slaf*; *Dol'-go-ruc''-ki*, (the penultimate syllable as we sound *rook*); *Mil'-or-ad''-o-witz*, or *Mil'-or-ad''-o-vitch*; the first form being through the German, the latter more immediately from the Russ.

Concerning EASTERN names we need only observe, that they are prone to an ultimate accent; as *Nag-poor'*, *Ber'-han-poor''*; *Tan-jore'*, *Ban'-ga-lore''*; *Se-ring'-a-pa-tam''*, *Ma-su-li-pa-tam''*; *Hy'-dra-bad''*, *Au-rung'-a-bad''*; so likewise the Persian province *Cho'-ra-zan''*. Other words need have nothing in their accent or the sounds of their syllables new to an English mouth, although un-English in their whole character; as *Trich'-i-nop''-o-ly*, *Bar'-am-poo''-ter*, *Him'-a-lay''-a*. With respect to Chinese names, it must be remembered, that they who first put them into European characters had a view to the continental languages of our part of the world; and the letter *i* which so often occurs was meant for the sound *ē*. The name of the emperor who received Lord Macartney, which is written *Kien Long* by others, was spelled *Chen Lung* by those attached to the English embassy. In either case, a pronunciation accurately corresponding with the original is not to be expected; nor can it be expected in other names such as *Hang'-hi*; *Chi-Hoang'-ti*; *Tsong-tching'*; *Li-cong'-tse*; *Ka'-hing*.

THE END.







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A, a, or a = *d*: *i* or *y* = *é*: *es* = *éz*: *ch* = *k*: *ci, si, ti, &c.* = *she*: (") the principal accent.

Sy'-e-ne, (Scripture)	Ta-haph'-a nes	Tar'-ian	Te-les'-pho-rus	Te trap'-o-lis
Sy'-e-ue (in Egypt)	Ta-hap'-e nes	Tar'-na-1 4	Te'-e-atag'-o ras	Te'-rarch (d)
Sy'-e-ne'-si-us (b)	Ta'-hath	Tar'-tu-rus (d)	Te-les'-tas	Te'-ri-cus
Sy'-e-ni'-tes	Tah'-pe-nes	Tar'-tes'-sus	Te-les'-tes	Teu'-cer
Sy'-e-rus	Tah'-re-a	Tar'-un'-ti-us	Te-les'-to	Teu'-ci
Sy'-le'-a	Tah'-tim Hod'-shi	Tas'-ge'-ri-us (a)	Te'-e-thus	Teu'-cri-a
Syl'-e-us	Ta-la'-si'-yus (b)	Ta'-ri-an	Te'-e-thu'-sa (a)	Teuc'-te-ri
Syl'-la	Tal'-a-us	Ta'-ri-en'-ses	Te-leu'-ri-as	Teu-mes'-sus
Syl'-lis	Ta-la'-yus	Ta'-ri-us	Te-leu'-ri-as	Teu'-ta
Syl'-o-es	Tal'-e-tum	Ta'-ta	Te'-ha-re'-sho	Teu'-ta-mis, or
Syl'-o-son	Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi	Tau-lan'-ri-i	Tel'-har'-sa	Teu'-ta-mis
Syl'-ra'-nus	Tal'-mal'-6	Tau'-nus	Tel'-la'-no	Teu'-ta-mus
Syl'-vi-a	Tal'-mon	Tau-ra'-ni-a	Tel'-li-as	Teu'-tas, or Teu'-ta'-tes
Syl'-vi-us	Tal'-sas	Tau-ran'-tes	Tel'-li-as	Teu'-thras
Sy'-ma, or Sy'-me	Tal'-thyb'-i-us	Tau'-ri	Tel'-lus	Teu-tom'-a-tus
Sym'-bo-lum	Ta'-lus	Tau'-ri-ca Cher'-so-	Tel'-me-la	Teu'-to-ni, and
Sym'-ma-chus	Ta'-mah	ne'-sus	Tel'-me-lah	Ten'-to-nes (d)
Sym-pleg'-a-des	Ta'-mar	Tau'-ri-ca	Tel'-mes'-sus, or	Tha-ben'-ni
Sy'-mus	Tam'-a-rus	Tau'-ri-ni	Tel'-mi-a'-sus	Thad-de'-us
Syn'-a-pogone (d)	Ta-ma'-se a 3 (a)	Tau-ris'-ci	Te'-lon	Tha'-hash
Syn-cel'-lus	Tam'-e-sis	Tau'-ri-um	Te'-thar'-sa (a)	Tha'-is
Sy-ne'-si-us (b)	Ta'-mo-e	Tau'-ro-min'-i-um	Te'-lys	Tha'-la
Syn'-ge-lus	Tam'-mus	Tau'-ro-min'	Te'-ma	Tha'-a-me
Syn'-nas	Tam'-pi-us	Tax'-i-la	Te'-man	Tha'-las'-si-us
Syn'-na-lax'-is	Tam'-y-ras	Tax'-i-lus, or Tax'-i-les	Te'-ma-ni	Tha'-les
Syn'-nis	Tam'-y-ris	Tax'-i-maq'-ui-lus	Te'-man-ites (c)	Tha'-les'-tri-a, or
Sy'-no-pe	Ta'-nach	Ta-y'-ge-to-7	Te'-ma-the-a	Tha'-les'-tris
Syn'-ti-che	Tan'-a-gru	Ta-y'-ge-tus, or	Te'-men-i	Tha'-le'-ta
Syn'-ty-che	Tan'-a-grus, or Tan'-	Ta-y'-ge-to-7	Te'-me'-ni-um	Tha'-li'-a
Sy'-phax	a-ger	Te'-a-num	Tem'-e-ni'-tes	Thal'-ji-us
Sy-phus'-um	Tan'-a-is	Te'-e-rus	Tem'-e-ni'	Tha'-mah
Syr'-a-ces	Tan'-a-quil	Te'-a-te-a, Te'-a-te, or	Tem'-e-rin'-da	Tham'-ne-the
Syr'-a-co'-ar-a (b)	Tau'-hu-meth	Te'-ge'-a-te	Tem'-e-so	Tham'-y-ras
Syr'-a-en'-am	Ta'-nis	Te'-la'h	Tem'-e-so	Tham'-y-ris
Syr'-a-d (d)	Tau-tal'-ides	Tel'-a-bi'-ah	Tem'-nes	Thap'-sa-cus
Syr'-a Ma'-a-cah	Tau-ta-lus	Te'-beth	Tem'-nos	Tha'-ra
Sy'-rinx	Ta-nu'-si-us Ger'-mi-	Tech'-mes'-sa	Tem'-pe	Thar'-ge'-li-a
Syr'-i-on	ni-	Tech'-na-tis	Tem'-e-dos	Tha'-ri'-dus
Syr'-o Phae'-nix	Ta'-phath	Tec'-ta-mus	Tem'-es	Tha'-rops
Syr'-o Phae'-u'-ces	Taph'-e-nes	Tec'-tos'-a-ges, or	Tem'-e-sis	Thar'-is
Syr'-o-phe-nic'-i-a	Ta'-plut'	Tec'-tos'-a-gre	Tem'-nos	Thar'-shish
Syr'-tes (d)	Ta'-phi-nus, or Ta'-	Te'-ge'-a, or Te'-ge'-a	Tem'-ny-ra, (Egypt)	Tha'-si-us, or
Sy'-rus	phi-as'-sus	Teg'-u-la	Ten ty'-ra, (Thrace)	Thra'-si-us
Sys'-i-gam'-bis (a)	Taph'-nes	Teg'-y-ra 7	Te'-os, or Te'-i-os 3	Tha'-sos
Sy-sim'-e-thres	Ta'-phon	Te-haph'-ne-hes	Te'-pho	Tha'-si
Sys'-i-nas	Tap'-pu-ah	Te-hin'-nah	Te'-rah	Tha'-su
Sy-ne'-ces	Tap'-rub'-a-ne	Te'-a-us 5	Ter'-q-phim	Thau-man'-ri-as, and
Sy'-thas	Tap'-sus	Te'-i-um, 5 or Te'-os	Te'-re-don	Thau-man'-tis
	Tap'-y-ri	Te'-kel	Te'-ren'-ri-a	Thau-mas
	Ta'-rah	Te'-ko'-a, or Te'-ko'-ah	Te'-ren'-ri-a'-nus	Tha'-ma
	Tar'-a-lah	Te'-ko'-ites (c)	Te'-ren'-ti-us	Tha'-a
	Tar'-a-nis	Te'-a-bib	Te'-ren'-tus	Tha'-ag'-e-nis 7
	Ta'-ras	Te'-la'h	Te'-resh	Tha'-ges
Ta'-a-nach	Tar'-ax-ip'-pus	Te'-a-im	Te'-re-us, or Te'-	Tha'-uo
Ta'-a-nach Shi'-lo	Tar'-bel'-li	Te'-a-mon	reus 6	Tha'-num
Ta-au'-tes	Tar'-che'-ri-us	Tel'-a-mo-ni'-a-des	Ter'-ges'-te, or	Tha'-ri'-das
Ta'-ba-oth	Tar'-chon	Te'-las'-nar	Ter'-ges'-tum	Tha'-ar'-nus
Ta'-be-lath	Ta'-re-a	Tel'-chi'-nes	Te'-ri-as	Tha'-a-te'-tes
Ta'-be-el	Ta'-ren'-tum, or Ta-	Tel'-chin'-i-a	Te'-ri-ba'-us	Tha'-be
Ta-bel'-li-us	ren'-tus	Tel'-chin'-i-us	Te'-rid'-a-e 4	Tha'-ba-lis (c)
Ta-b'e-rus	Tar'-en-ti'-nus	Tel'-chis	Ter'-i-da'-tes	Tha'-be, or Tha'-l-ae
Tal'-i-the	Tar'-ne	Te'-le-a	Ter'-i-gum	Tha'-bes
Ta'-bor	Tar'-pa	Te'-leb'-o-as	Ter-men'-ri-a	Tha'-co-e
Ta-b'-ra-cos	Tar'-pe'-i-a 5	Te'-leb'-o-es	Ter'-me-rus	Tha'-i-a 5
Ta-b'-ri mon	Tar'-pe'-i-us 5	Te'-leb'-o-tes	Ter'-me-sus	Tha'-i-as 3
Ta-bar'-nus	Tar'-pel'-ites (c)	Tel'-e-bo'-i-des	Ter'-mi-na'-li-a	Tha'-lar'-ser
Ta'-ba-ri'-nas	Tar'-quin'-i-a	Tel'-e-cles, or	Ter'-mi-na'-li-is	Tha'-e-phus'-as
Ta-champ'-so	Tar'-quin'-i-i	Tel'-e-cus	Ter'-mi-nus	Tha'-per'-us
Ta-ch'mo-nite	Tar'-quin'-i-us	Tel'-e-clit'-des	Ter'-mi-sus, or	Tha'-p'-as
Ta'-chos, or Ta'-chus	Tar'-quir'-i-us	Te'-leg'-o-nus	Ter'-mes'-sus	Tha'-x'-on

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s is sometimes liable to be sounded z: see Prin. 131.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend their sounds.